



Home Office

BUILDING A SAFE, JUST
AND TOLERANT SOCIETY

Prison statistics England and Wales 2001

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HOME OFFICE

Prison statistics
England and Wales
2001

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INTRODUCTION

This publication has been prepared by the Criminal Justice System Analysis Team of the Home Office Research Development and Statistics (RDS) Directorate. This team under Pat Dowdeswell deals with statistics relating to the criminal justice process (from arrests, through to courts, to probation and prison), projections of correctional services workloads, research on the criminal justice process including treatment of victims/witnesses and public confidence.

As in previous years, this volume comprises commentary and tables covering trends in the prison population, the remand population, adults and young people, life sentence prisoners, ethnic groups and nationality, offences and punishments, reconvictions of prisoners discharged, parole and home detention curfew, and prison regime and costs. A new chapter on religion is also included this year.

Other publications

Statistics on the monthly prison population are published in the Prison Population Brief, which is placed on the RDS website. A list of Home Office research on prison related topics is listed in Chapter 12.

Coverage of the statistics in this volume

Although care is taken in processing and analysing the returns, the detail collected is subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large-scale recording system. Therefore, although some figures in this volume are shown to the last digit, the figures are not necessarily accurate to the last digit shown. Where the statistics shown are rounded, the components may not add exactly to the rounded total because they have been rounded independently. Further information on data sources and recording practice is given in Appendix 2.

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Research Development and Statistics Directorate Mission Statement

RDS is part of the Home Office. The Home Office's purpose is to build a safe, just and tolerant society in which the rights and responsibilities of individuals, families and communities are properly balanced and the protection and security of the public are maintained.

RDS is also part of National Statistics (NS). One of the aims is to inform Parliament and the citizen about the state of the nation and provide a window on the work and performance of government, allowing the impact of government policies and actions to be assessed.

Research Development and Statistics Directorate exists to improve policy making, decision taking and practice in support of the Home Office purpose and aims, to provide the public and Parliament with information necessary for informed debate and to publish information for future use.

CHAPTER 1

THE PRISON POPULATION IN 2001

Key points

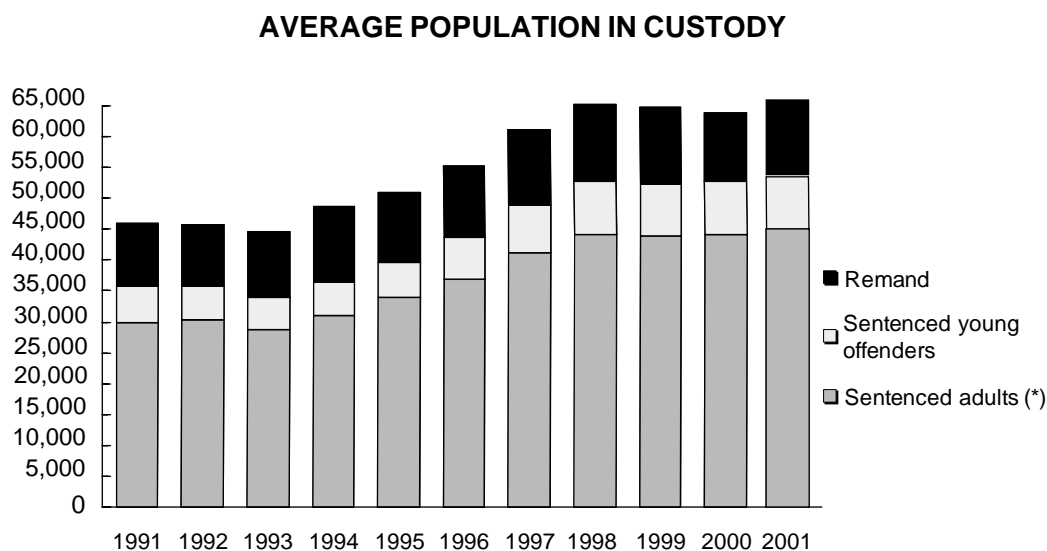
The average population in custody during 2001 was 66,300, an increase of three per cent on 2000, an increase of 20 per cent on the average for 1996, and an increase of forty-five per cent on the average for 1991. The average population in custody during 2001 was greater than in any previous year.

- The prison population increased throughout 2001, apart from the usual seasonal falls, and in November peaked at 68,450.
- The average remand population in 2001 was little changed from 2000; 11,240 compared with 11,280 in 2000. In comparison, the sentenced population increased by three per cent between 2000 and 2001 from an average of 52,690 to an average of 54,050.
- Between 2000 and 2001, the number of female prisoners increased by twelve per cent from an average of 3,350 to an average of 3,740, while the male prison population increased at a much lower rate (2 per cent).
- Between 2000 and 2001 there were increases in the population of sentenced male prisoners for motoring offences (up 15 per cent), robbery (up 7 per cent), drugs offences (up 5 per cent) and violence against the person (up 4 per cent). There were reductions in the male sentenced population for theft and handling (down 9 per cent) and for burglary (down 5 per cent).
- Similarly there were increases in the female sentenced population for robbery (up 29 per cent), other offences (up 23 per cent), drug offences (up 20 per cent) and offences of violence against the person (up 7 per cent). There were reductions in the female sentenced population for theft and handling (down 14 per cent) and burglary and fraud and forgery (both down 3 per cent).
- Between 1991 and 2001, the longer sentenced prison population (4 years or more including life) increased as a proportion of all sentenced prisoners from 43 per cent in 1991, to 47 per cent in 2001, whilst the proportion of sentenced prisoners serving sentences of 12 months to less than 4 years reduced from 41 per cent to 37 per cent. The proportion of sentenced prisoners serving sentences of less than 12 months stayed broadly stable at around 16 per cent.
- In England and Wales there were 127 prisoners for every 100,000 members of the general population in 2001. This was the second highest among western European countries. Only Portugal (128) had more prisoners relative to population. Russia and the United States have the highest rates in the world, some six times higher than those in western Europe, Canada and Australia.

The population in custody (Tables 1.1-1.8)

1.1 The average population in custody during 2001 was 66,300. This was an increase of three per cent on the average for 2000, an increase of 20 per cent on the average for 1996, and an increase of 45 per cent on the average for 1991. The prison population increased steadily throughout 2001 and peaked in November, at 68,450, which exceeded the previous peak seen in 1998 (66,520).

Figure 1.1



(*) Including non-criminal prisoners

Long Term Trends (Table 1.2a, Figures 1.2a-1.2d)

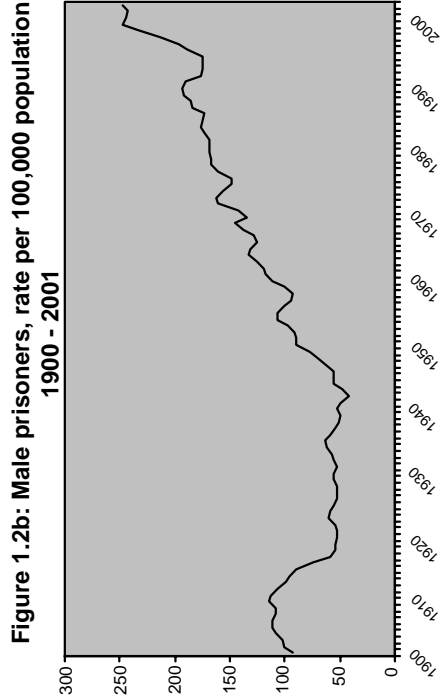
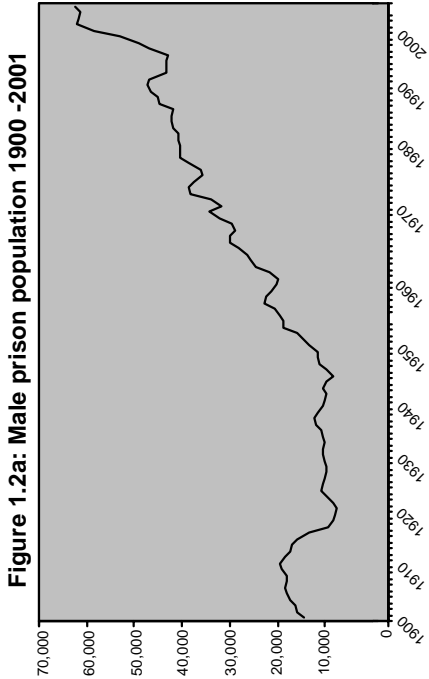
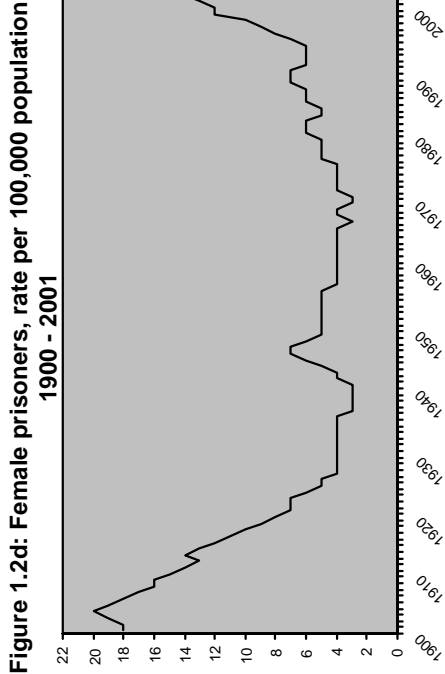
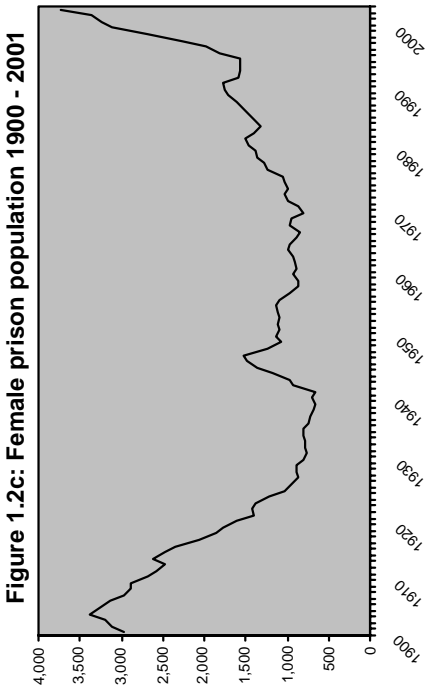
1.2 Over the course of the twentieth century the average population of male prisoners increased, from 15,870 in 1901 to 62,560 in 2001. The male prison population started the century at 16-18,000 but had reduced to less than 10,000 by 1916 and did not increase substantially beyond that figure until 1945. Apart from reductions between 1952 and 1956, and between 1988 and 1991, the male population has increased steadily since then. Between 1946 and 1988 the average male prison population rose from 14,600 to 47,100 an average rate of increase of nearly 800 per annum. Policy interventions between 1991 and 1992 led to reductions in the male prison population to an average of 43,000 during 1993, although the prison population had already begun to increase again during that year.

1.3 Figure 1.2b shows that the pattern of increase when expressed as the rate of prisoners per 100,000 male population is similar, except that the total increase between 1901 and 2001 is less. Between 1901 and 2001 the male prison population increased in absolute terms by nearly four times, but expressed as a rate per 100,000 male population, the rate of increase was just under two and a half times.

1.4 For female prisoners, the pattern is different. The average female prison population in 2001, at 3,740, was only 20 per cent higher than in 1901 when the average number of female prisoners was 3,110. In the Commissioners of Prisons report on the last peacetime year before the first world war (year ending in March 1914)⁽¹⁾, it was reported that nearly half (15,000 of 33,300 in total) of women received on conviction into local prisons had been convicted of drunkenness. Another 8,000 had been received after being convicted of prostitution. During 2001 only nine adult females were received into prison having been sentenced to immediate imprisonment for drunkenness, while ten women of all ages were received under immediate sentence for prostitution offences out of a total of 7,230. The difference between the early years of the century and 2001 in terms of the type of offences for which women were being received into prison is clear. Men were also much more likely in 1913/14 than in 2001 to have been sentenced for drunkenness offences, however. Such offences accounted for 38 per cent of males received in 1913/14 but less than 0.5 per cent in 2001. Whether expressed as an absolute figure or as a rate per 100,000 population, the long term pattern is for a steady reduction in

⁽¹⁾ 'Report of the Commissioners of Prisons and the Directors of Convict Prisons, with Appendices. (For the year ending 31st March 1914) Part I.' Cd 7601 HMSO 1914

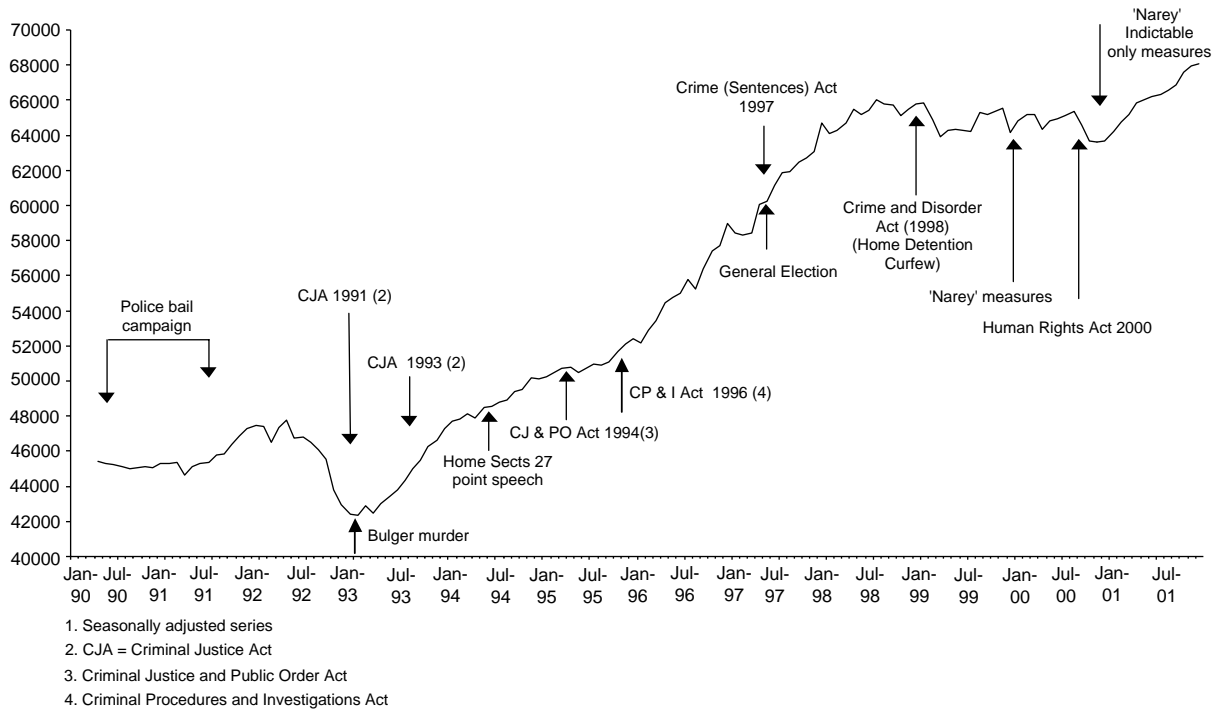
women prisoners between 1901 and 1937, with only modest increases through to 1974 despite a surge in the number of female prisoners held between 1941 and 1951. From 1975, however, the number of female prisoners has increased steadily, apart from a temporary reduction between 1989 and 1993. After 1993, growth was particularly rapid; between 1991 and 2001 the female prison population more than doubled. (See Table 1.2a and Figures 1.2c and 1.2d.) The female population as a rate was 18 per 100,000 population in 1900. After a few years it fell to around 4 per 100,000 population in 1925 and stayed between three and seven per 100,000 population for the next 70 years. Since 1995 it has increased every year to reach 14 per 100,000 population in 2001.



1.5 Policy changes and events which may have affected the size of prison population in the last 10 years are listed in Appendix 1 with some estimates of their likely impact. The changes and events are summarised in Figure 1.3 which shows how the prison population varied over this period.

Figure 1.3

PRISON POPULATION POLICY INTERVENTIONS 1990-2001



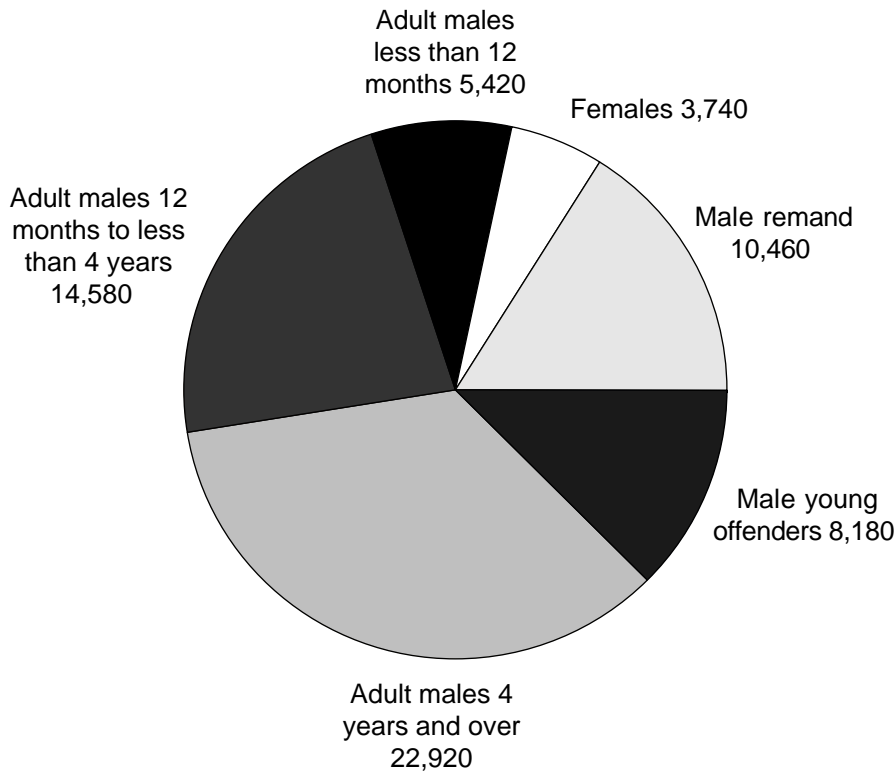
Court sentencing trends

1.6 The main factors influencing the sentenced prison population are the custody rate at the courts, the average sentence lengths given and the number of cases passing through the courts. The Crown Court has the greatest impact on the prison population, although magistrates' courts also make a contribution, particularly on receptions where more than half come from magistrates' courts. The custody rate is the proportion of those sentenced at court who are given a custodial sentence. The key points on trends in court sentencing for indictable offences are summarised in this paragraph, with full information on court sentencing trends published in Chapter 7 of Criminal Statistics England and Wales 2001. Between 1992 and 2001 the custody rate for indictable offences at the Crown Court for adults rose from 45 per cent to 64 per cent. The average sentence length for adults also increased, from 21 months to 26 months. There was however, a decrease in the number of adults sentenced at the Crown Court between 1992 and 2001, down from 60,900 to 53,200, a fall of 13 per cent. At magistrates' courts the custody rate for indictable offences of adults more than tripled from 5 per cent in 1992 to 16 per cent in 2001. Average sentence lengths for adults at magistrates' courts fell from 2.7 to 2.5 months. Between 1992 and 2001 the numbers of adults sentenced increased by four per cent, from 157,700 to 163,800.

Components of the prison population

Figure 1.4

MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE PRISON POPULATION AVERAGE DURING 2001

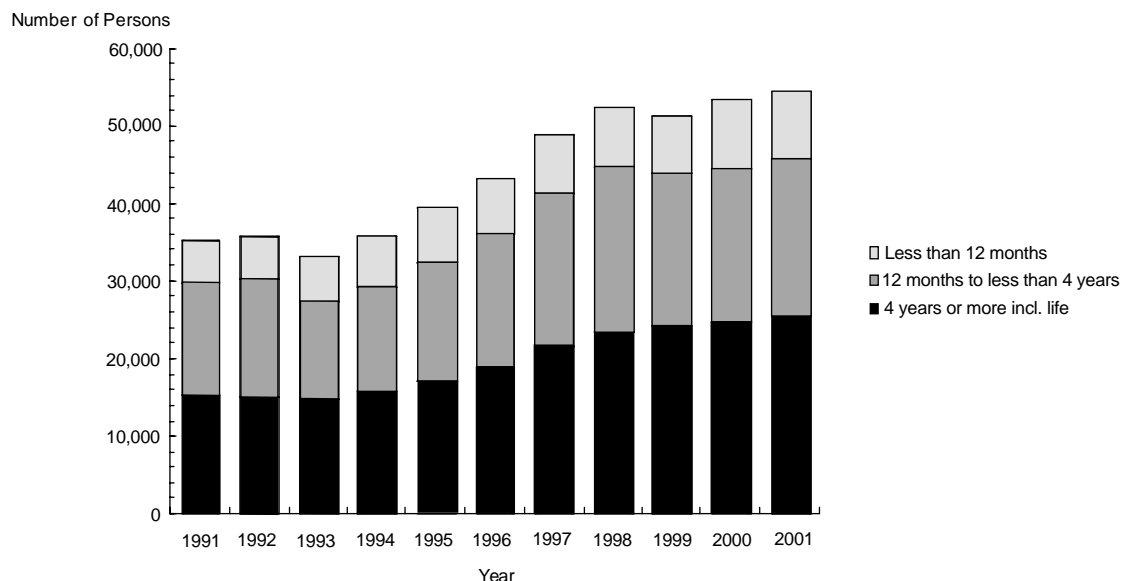


- 1.7** Among the prison population in 2001 were an average 54,050 prisoners under sentence (82 per cent of the total). These included 42,950 sentenced adult males, 8,180 sentenced male young offenders (generally aged under 21) and 2,930 sentenced females. The population held on remand consisted on average of 11,240 prisoners (17 per cent of the total), with 10,460 males and 780 females. The prison population also included 1,010 non-criminal prisoners, who were mainly persons held under the Immigration Act 1971, but also included prisoners held for civil offences such as contempt of court. The total prison population increased by 1,700 or three per cent between 2000 and 2001, from 64,600 to 66,300. The sentenced population increased by three per cent (1,370), from 52,690 to 54,050. The average remand population, at 11,240, was little changed from 2000 (11,280).
- 1.8** Female prisoners (whether sentenced prisoners, held on remand or non-criminal) increased by twelve per cent from an average 3,350 in 2000 to 3,740 in 2001. Male prisoners increased by two per cent, from 61,250 to 62,560. Females accounted for a greater proportion of the total prison population in 2001 than in 2000, at 5.6 per cent compared with 5.2 per cent during the previous year. This appears to be part of an ongoing trend, with the proportion of female prisoners having been 3.5 per cent in 1993, 3.9 per cent in 1995, 4.4 per cent in 1997, and five per cent in 1999.
- 1.9** The male prison population in 2001 consisted of an average 3,180, or five per cent, prisoners held in remand centres, 23,860 (38 per cent) held in local prisons, 27,970 (45 per cent) held in training prisons and 7,560 (12 per cent) in young offender institutions. Included among these were 3,490 (six per cent) held in open conditions. The number of male prisoners held in open conditions was slightly lower compared to 2000, when 3,700 were in open conditions. One third of the male prisoners held in remand centres were sentenced prisoners (all sentenced young offenders - see next paragraph).

- 1.10** Sentenced young offenders and remand prisoners aged 15 to 20 accounted for 17 per cent of the male prison population in 2001, with an average population of 10,390, of whom 73 per cent (7,560) were held in young offender institutions. 2,760 (27 per cent) were held in remand centres and 78 (one per cent) were held in local prisons during 2001. The number of young prisoners held in local prisons was slightly lower than in 2000 (146). There was no use of police cells to allay overcrowding during 2001.
- 1.11** A summary of the sentenced prison population by offence group is given in Table 1.7a. Between 2000 and 2001 (taking June 30 as a reference date) there were increases for male sentenced prisoners among those sentenced for motoring offences (up 15 per cent), robbery (up seven per cent), drug offences (up five per cent), and violence against the person (up four per cent). There were reductions in the numbers of males serving sentences for theft and handling (down nine per cent) and burglary (down five per cent).
- 1.12** Among female sentenced prisoners, there were increases among those sentenced for robbery (up 29 per cent), other offences (up 23 per cent), drug offences (up 20 per cent) and violence against the person (up seven per cent). There was a reduction in the number of females serving sentences for theft and handling (down 14 per cent) and burglary and fraud and forgery (both down three per cent). Three-quarters of the increase in the female sentenced population between 2000 and 2001 was accounted for by an increase in drugs offences.
- 1.13** Over the ten years shown in Table 1.7, the male sentenced prison population increased by 51 per cent. This included more than double the number of drug offenders, up from 2,580 in 1991 to 7,940 in 2001. The rate of increase was also above the average for males sentenced for rape, and other offences. The number of males held for rape increased by 83 per cent (from 1,510 to 2,750 in 2001), and the numbers held for other offences nearly doubled, to 6,310 in 2001.
- 1.14** Over the same period, the number of females held as sentenced prisoners more than doubled, increasing from 1,150 in 1991 to 2,900 in 2001. The largest increase was amongst females held after conviction for robbery, where the numbers increased from 50 in 1991 to 250 in 2001. Increases were also observed in the numbers held for drugs offences (up from 270 to 1,130), burglary (up from 40 to 150), and fraud and forgery (up from 40 to 130).
- 1.15** Table 1.7b gives more detail on prisoners held for drug offences. The number of prisoners held for unlawful supply has increased by more than 4 times since 1991 and the number held for possession with intent to supply has nearly tripled in the same time period. 600 prisoners, less than 10 per cent of the total, held for drugs offences in 2001 had been convicted of possession without intent to supply.
- 1.16** Figure 1.5 and Table 1.8 show that since 1991 longer sentence prisoners (sentences of 4 years or more in this chart) have tended to increase as a proportion of all sentenced prisoners. By 2001, 47 per cent of sentenced prisoners were serving over 4 years, compared with 43 per cent in 1991. Between 1991 and 2001 the proportion of sentenced prisoners serving sentences of less than 12 months stayed broadly stable, whilst the proportion of sentenced prisoners serving sentences of 12 months to less than 4 years reduced from 41 per cent to 37 per cent.

Figure 1.5

SENTENCED POPULATION BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE 1991-2001



1.17 Table 1.9 shows that the number of sentenced prisoners aged under 21 on 30 June 2001 was 8,710, an increase of nine per cent on the number held on the same date in 2000 (8,020). Between 1991 and 2001 the number of male sentenced prisoners aged 15-17 increased by 176 per cent; the number of male prisoners aged 18-20 increased by 36 per cent. For females, the number aged under 21 more than tripled from 120 in 1991 to 390 in 2001. As a proportion of all female sentenced prisoners, under 21s increased from 10 per cent in 1991 to 13.5 per cent in 2001.

1.18 Chapters 2, 3, and 4 in this report contain more details about the characteristics of remand prisoners, and young and adult prisoners under sentence.

Receptions (Tables 1.1, 1.1a, 1.10, 1.11 and 1.12)

1.19 In 2001 around 141,400 persons were initially received into Prison Service establishments, 12,000 more than the 129,700 in 2000. A person received into a Prison Service establishment to serve a sentence may previously have been received on remand after conviction prior to sentence, and before that as a remand prisoner awaiting trial. Table 1.1a gives the number of initial receptions in each category excluding subsequent receptions in a different category. 53,100 persons were initially received under an immediate custodial sentence in 2001; this compares with 90,530 receptions under sentence (excluding fine defaulters) when, as in Table 1.1, those previously received on remand are included. The number of initial receptions as a sentenced prisoner increased by 24 per cent between 2000 and 2001, up from 42,800 in 2000, while the number of initial receptions on remand increased from 81,300 to 82,700 (by two per cent). The number of receptions of fine defaulters decreased by 40 per cent, down from 2,500 to 1,400.

1.20 The number of prisoners received from magistrates' courts under an immediate custodial sentence (i.e. excluding fine defaulters) has increased since 1991, when there were 18,260 receptions, up to 50,580 in 2001. This is a small increase compared to the 50,380 receptions in 2000. Receptions from the Crown Court have also increased since the low point of 29,040 in 1993 to 42,370 in 1997, but there was no further increase in receptions from the Crown Court in 1998. Since 1999 there has been a decrease in the number of receptions and in 2001 there were 39,870, the lowest since 1995.

1.21 The Crown Court accounted for 80 per cent of the sentenced population in 2001, which reflects the longer sentences generally given at the Crown Court. However, this is a small decrease compared to 2000 where the Crown Court accounted for 84 per cent.

1.22 The numbers of sentenced prisoners received decreased by two per cent between 2000 and 2001; this was mainly concentrated amongst offenders receiving sentences of less than 12 months, who decreased in number by two per cent. The numbers received with sentences of 12 months to less than four years decreased by one per cent between 2000 and 2001. The numbers received with sentences of 4 years or more increased by eight per cent between 2000 and 2001.

Fine defaulters and civil prisoners (Tables 1.13 - 1.16)

1.23 Receptions of fine defaulters were also much reduced on earlier years being, at 1,460 during 2001, around one sixth the level in 1996 (8,560). The great majority of these receptions were males, 95 per cent in 2001. The total number of females received into prison as fine defaulters was 70 during 2001 and as a result of the relatively short times served, the average population of female fine defaulters during 2001 was just two prisoners.

1.24 Table 1.14 gives receptions of fine defaulters into prison by age, offence group and sex. Fine defaulters were most likely to be received into prison after defaulting on a fine imposed for motoring offences (28% of receptions of male fine defaulters).

1.25 Most fine defaulters serve only very short periods of detention or imprisonment. In 2001 the average time served in prisons was six days for males and two days for females. As a result fine defaulters form a smaller proportion of the total sentenced prison population (0.1 per cent in 2001) than they do of receptions (two per cent).

1.26 There were 43 fine defaulters in prison on 30 June 2001. This is just under one-third of the level in 1996, and around ten per cent of the level in 1991. Two major developments which affected fine enforcement practice account for the fall. In November 1995 a Queen's Bench Judgement in *Cawley and Others*^(?) clarified the legislative position whereby all enforcement measures have to be actively considered or tried before imprisonment can be imposed by the courts. A number of initiatives under the Government's Working Group on the Enforcement of Financial Penalties were taken forward in 1996 and will also have contributed to the fall in the use of imprisonment for fine defaulters. These included issuing good practice guidance for the courts in July 1996 and the extension of the power to impose an attachment of earnings order in the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996.

1.27 Statistics on the population of non-criminal prisoners at 30 June 2001 are presented in Tables 1.15 and 1.16. The number of non-criminal prisoners held increased by 94 per cent between 2000 and 2001, from 580 to 1,130. The majority of these prisoners (1,080 or 96 per cent) were held under the 1971 Immigration Act, although this does not include persons held in detention centres controlled by the Immigration Service. Forty-five non-criminal prisoners were held for contempt of court (four per cent of all non-criminal prisoners). There were no prisoners held for non payment of local government taxes such as the community charge.

1.28 Receptions of non-criminal prisoners increased by 47 per cent between 2000 and 2001; receptions of prisoners held under the 1971 Immigration Act increased from 2,460 to 4,040.

Accommodation (Tables 1.17 and 1.18)

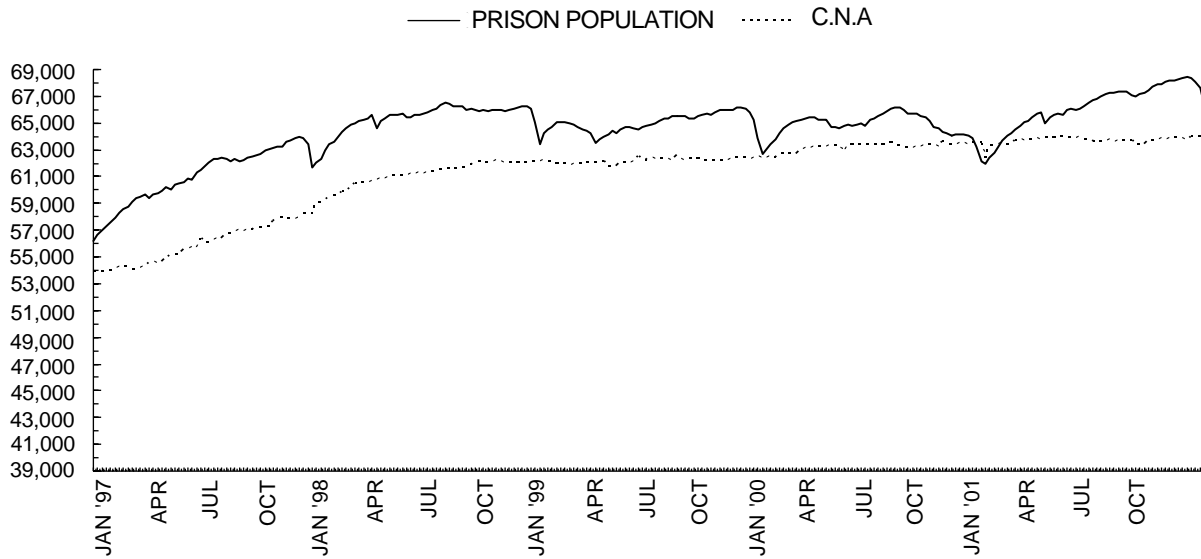
1.29 In-use Certified Normal Accommodation (CNA) recorded on 30 June 2001 was 63,530, 90 more than a year earlier. The average population during 2001 was 2,790 more than the CNA on 30 June.

1.30 Table 1.18 gives the number of prisoners held on 30 June 2001 at each establishment, together with the CNA on that date.

^(?) R v Oldham Justices and another, ex parte Cawley and other applications. Queen's Bench Division. 30,31 October, 28 November 1995.

Figure 1.6

POPULATION IN CUSTODY & CERTIFIED NORMAL ACCOMMODATION



International comparisons (Table 1.19)

- 1.31** Table 1.19 shows information on the total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees), the rate of imprisonment in relation to the general population and the rate of occupancy of prison establishments in a number of countries. When making comparisons of prison population statistics across different jurisdictions it should be borne in mind that there are differences in both the definitions and the recording methods used.
- 1.32** The prison population in European Union Member States increased by one per cent between 2000 and 2001. The greatest increases in the countries listed in the table were in Cyprus (up 28 per cent), Poland (up 22 per cent), Malta (up 12 per cent), Turkey (up 12 per cent), Hungary (up 11 per cent), Finland (up eight per cent), Netherlands (up eight per cent) and Sweden (up seven per cent). The largest decreases in the tables were in Northern Ireland (down 14 per cent), Japan (down 13 per cent), Switzerland (down 10 per cent) and Czech Republic (down 10 per cent).
- 1.33** England and Wales (at 127 prisoners per 100,000 resident population in 2001) had the highest per capita rate of the European Union Member States, apart from Portugal (128). It was about 50 per cent higher than the rates in Austria, Belgium, Greece and Ireland. The lowest rates in Western Europe were in Northern Ireland (51), Denmark (58), Slovenia (58), and Finland (60). Russia and the United States have the highest rates in the world, some six times higher than those in western Europe, Canada and Australia.

Table 1.1 Receptions into prison and average population in custody: by sex and type of custodyEngland and Wales 2001
Males and femalesNumber of persons⁽¹⁾

	Receptions into Prison Service establishments			Average population		
	Males	Females	All males and females	Males	Females	All males and females
All persons in custody	129,449	11,946	141,395	62,560	3,740	66,301
Prisoners on remand	75,477	7,191	82,668	10,462	775	11,237
Untried criminal prisoners	49,345	4,122	53,467	6,494	430	6,924
Convicted unsentenced prisoners awaiting sentence or enquiry	42,502	4,349	46,851	3,969	345	4,314
Received under Section 37 Mental Health Act 1983	142	25	167	36	4	40
Others	42,360	4,324	46,684	3,933	340	4,274
Prisoners under sentence	84,674	7,304	91,978	51,126	2,925	54,051
Young offenders	19,828	1,279	21,107	8,175	390	8,565
Detention in a young offender institution/Detention and Training Order	19,261	1,255	20,516	8,030	378	8,409
Section 91 PCC(S) ⁽⁴⁾ (excluding life)	373	12	385			
Life (Section 90 PCC(S) and custody for life) ⁽⁴⁾	65	3	68			
In default of payment of a fine	129	9	138	5	1	6
Adults	64,846	6,025	70,871	42,951	2,535	45,486
Immediate imprisonment (excluding life)	63,163	5,947	69,110	38,384	2,384	40,768
Life	430	14	444	4,530	150	4,680
In default of payment of a fine	1,253	64	1,317	38	1	39
Non-criminal prisoners	4,529	101	4,630	972	40	1,012
Held under the 1971 Immigration Act ⁽³⁾	3,961	74	4,035	916	39	955
Others	568	27	595	56	1	57

⁽¹⁾ The components do not always add up to the totals, because they have been rounded independently.⁽²⁾ Total receptions cannot be calculated by adding together receptions in each category, because there is double counting (see paragraph 26 of the Notes). The total receptions figures given are estimates of initial receptions (see paragraph 1.19 and table 1(e) of the commentary).⁽³⁾ Schedule 2, paragraph 16; Schedule 3, paragraph 2.⁽⁴⁾ Section 53 of the Children & Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August 2000 and its provisions transferred to sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.**Table 1.1a Initial receptions during 2001 into prison by sex and type of custody**

England and Wales 2001

Estimated number of receptions⁽¹⁾

	Males	Females	All males and females
All initial receptions	129,400	11,900	141,400
All remand receptions	75,500	7,200	82,700
Untried	49,300	4,100	53,500
Convicted Unsentenced	26,100	3,100	29,200
Sentenced	48,400	4,600	53,100
Fine Defaulter	1,300	100	1,400
Non-criminal	4,200	100	4,200

⁽¹⁾ Rounded to the nearest 100

Table 1.2 Population in custody: by sex and type of custody, annual averages and month end figuresEngland and Wales
Males and femalesThousands⁽¹⁾

	Prisoners on remand			Male prisoners under sentence					
	Males		Females	All remand	Young offenders	Adults by sentence length			
	Untried	Convicted unsentenced				AUR	ACR	DCR	All sentenced adult males
				Less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	12 months less than 4 years	4 years & over (inc. life)			
Annual averages									
1997	8.06	3.50	0.60	12.13	7.56	5.17	14.36	19.27	38.81
1998	7.73	4.13	0.70	12.57	8.17	5.57	15.29	20.76	41.62
1999	7.51	4.26	0.75	12.52	8.01	5.27	14.26	21.68	41.21
2000	6.70	3.87	0.70	11.28	8.07	5.47	14.24	22.28	41.99
2001	6.49	3.97	0.78	11.24	8.18	5.42	14.58	22.92	42.95
Financial year averages									
1996-97	8.06	3.16	0.56	11.78	6.78	4.93	13.22	17.58	35.73
1997-98	7.96	3.65	0.63	12.24	7.79	5.37	14.70	19.77	39.84
1998-99	7.70	4.17	0.72	12.59	8.15	5.46	15.16	21.02	41.64
1999-00	7.34	4.25	0.74	12.32	8.00	5.36	14.20	21.86	41.42
2000-01	6.55	3.79	0.69	11.03	8.10	5.40	14.19	22.39	41.99
Month end figures									
2000 January	6.91	4.31	0.73	11.95	7.70	4.93	14.14	22.07	41.13
February	6.89	4.14	0.74	11.77	7.99	5.70	14.31	22.18	42.19
March	6.74	4.07	0.72	11.53	8.12	5.94	14.45	22.19	42.58
April	6.81	3.83	0.68	11.32	7.99	5.38	14.35	22.19	41.92
May	7.06	3.93	0.70	11.69	8.03	5.43	14.29	22.22	41.94
June	6.82	3.94	0.67	11.43	8.16	5.85	14.23	22.27	42.35
July	7.03	3.94	0.72	11.69	8.34	5.88	14.28	22.33	42.49
August	6.92	3.85	0.71	11.48	8.32	5.93	14.22	22.31	42.46
September	6.56	3.85	0.69	11.10	8.22	5.68	14.27	22.31	42.26
October	6.26	3.74	0.73	10.73	8.17	5.41	14.19	22.36	41.97
November	6.23	3.74	0.73	10.70	8.06	5.28	14.23	22.42	41.93
December	6.19	3.13	0.60	9.92	7.75	4.25	13.90	22.49	40.64
2001 January	6.26	3.89	0.69	10.84	8.16	4.78	13.91	22.52	41.21
February	6.21	3.87	0.69	10.77	8.47	5.43	14.07	22.57	42.07
March	6.25	3.72	0.68	10.65	8.23	5.52	14.39	22.74	42.64
April	6.40	3.79	0.70	10.89	8.18	5.55	14.35	22.74	42.63
May	6.38	4.01	0.75	11.13	8.19	5.59	14.37	22.71	42.67
June	6.35	3.94	0.77	11.06	8.32	5.68	14.51	22.81	43.00
July	6.57	4.04	0.82	11.43	8.32	5.65	14.73	22.91	43.32
August	6.62	3.98	0.85	11.44	8.35	5.63	14.64	22.96	43.24
September	6.75	4.09	0.86	11.70	8.17	5.57	14.89	23.03	43.49
October	6.73	4.18	0.85	11.76	8.26	5.65	15.00	23.21	43.87
November	6.75	4.31	0.87	11.92	8.33	5.64	15.18	23.36	44.17
December	6.66	3.82	0.79	11.27	7.85	4.76	14.89	23.46	43.11

⁽¹⁾ The components do not always add up to the totals, because they have been rounded independently.⁽²⁾ Including fine defaulters and police cells.

Table 1.2 (continued) Population in custody: by sex and type of custody, annual averages and month end figures

England and Wales Males and females		Prisoners under sentence				Thousands ⁽¹⁾		Number
		Males	Females	All sentenced	Non-criminal prisoners	All males	All females	Total in custody ⁽²⁾
Annual averages								
1997	46.36	2.05	48.41	0.57	58.44	2.68	61,114	
1998	49.80	2.38	52.18	0.55	62.19	3.11	65,298	
1999	49.22	2.47	51.69	0.56	61.52	3.25	64,771	
2000	50.06	2.63	52.69	0.64	61.25	3.35	64,602	
2001	51.13	2.93	54.05	1.01	62.56	3.74	66,301	
Financial year averages								
1996-97	42.51	1.77	44.28	0.61	54.31	2.36	56,671	
1997-98	47.63	2.16	49.78	0.56	59.78	2.81	62,584	
1998-99	49.79	2.41	52.20	0.56	62.20	3.16	65,353	
1999-00	49.42	2.51	51.93	0.56	61.54	3.28	64,816	
2000-01	50.09	2.67	52.76	0.74	61.14	3.38	64,523	
Month end figures								
2000	January	48.31	2.49	50.80	0.55	60.58	3.24	63,821
	February	50.18	2.59	52.77	0.55	61.74	3.35	65,089
	March	50.70	2.66	53.36	0.58	62.07	3.93	65,463
	April	49.91	2.62	52.53	0.57	61.11	3.32	64,425
	May	49.97	2.59	52.56	0.58	61.52	3.32	64,837
	June	50.51	2.67	53.18	0.58	61.84	3.36	65,194
	July	50.83	2.69	53.52	0.65	62.43	3.43	65,867
	August	50.78	2.71	53.49	0.71	62.22	3.44	65,666
	September	50.48	2.69	53.17	0.70	61.57	3.40	64,960
	October	50.13	2.68	52.81	0.68	60.79	3.43	64,218
	November	49.99	2.63	52.62	0.76	60.69	3.38	64,075
	December	48.39	2.52	50.91	0.79	58.47	3.15	61,617
2001	January	49.00	2.62	51.62	0.94	60.06	3.34	63,403
	February	50.18	2.75	52.93	0.93	61.17	3.46	64,631
	March	50.87	2.85	53.72	1.02	61.84	3.55	65,394
	April	50.81	2.85	53.66	1.06	62.02	3.58	65,604
	May	50.86	2.90	53.76	1.12	62.33	3.69	66,012
	June	51.31	2.90	54.21	1.13	62.69	3.71	66,403
	July	51.64	2.94	54.57	1.09	63.29	3.80	67,092
	August	51.59	2.98	54.57	1.04	63.19	3.87	67,056
	September	51.66	3.06	54.72	1.05	63.51	3.96	67,465
	October	52.12	3.14	55.26	1.03	64.02	4.04	68,053
	November	52.50	3.10	55.60	0.93	64.43	4.02	68,452
	December	50.96	3.02	53.98	0.80	62.18	3.87	66,049

⁽¹⁾ The components do not always add up to the totals, because they have been rounded independently.

⁽²⁾ Including fine defaulters and police cells.

Table 1.2a The prison population 1900 to 2001 by year and sex of prisoner

England and Wales

Number of persons

Year	Males	Females	Total	Females	Year	Males	Females	Total	Females as
				as a proportion (%)					as a proportion (%)
1900	14,459	2,976	17,435	17.1	1951	20,687	1,093	21,780	5.0
1901	15,868	3,112	18,980	16.4	1952	22,568	1,112	23,680	4.7
1902	16,240	3,197	19,437	16.4	1953	22,473	1,137	23,610	4.8
1903	17,418	3,377	20,795	16.2	1954	21,337	1,084	22,421	4.8
1904	18,167	3,261	21,428	15.2	1955	20,156	978	21,134	4.6
1905	18,398	3,127	21,525	14.5	1956	19,941	866	20,807	4.2
1906	18,102	2,972	21,074	14.1	1957	21,742	860	22,602	3.8
1907	18,045	2,881	20,926	13.8	1958	24,459	920	25,379	3.6
1908	19,268	2,878	22,146	13.0	1959	25,727	896	26,623	3.4
1909	19,333	2,685	22,018	12.2	1960	26,198	901	27,099	3.3
1910	18,323	2,581	20,904	12.3	1961	28,094	931	29,025	3.2
1911	17,325	2,472	19,797	12.5	1962	30,066	997	31,063	3.2
1912	16,829	2,613	19,442	13.4	1963	29,925	971	30,896	3.1
1913	15,752	2,484	18,236	13.6	1964	28,718	882	29,600	3.0
1914	13,449	2,359	15,808	14.9	1965	29,580	841	30,421	2.8
1915	9,244	2,067	11,311	18.3	1966	32,127	959	33,086	2.9
1916	8,210	1,848	10,058	18.4	1967	34,056	953	35,009	2.7
1917	7,891	1,769	9,660	18.3	1968	31,656	805	32,461	2.5
1918	7,595	1,604	9,199	17.4	1969	33,814	853	34,667	2.5
1919	8,279	1,404	9,683	14.5	1970	38,040	988	39,028	2.5
1920	9,573	1,427	11,000	13.0	1971	38,673	1,035	39,708	2.6
1921	10,791	1,388	12,179	11.4	1972	37,348	980	38,328	2.6
1922	10,557	1,209	11,766	10.3	1973	35,747	1,027	36,774	2.8
1923	10,117	1,031	11,148	9.2	1974	35,823	1,044	36,867	2.8
1924	9,808	942	10,750	8.8	1975	38,601	1,219	39,820	3.1
1925	9,635	874	10,509	8.3	1976	40,161	1,282	41,443	3.1
1926	9,972	888	10,860	8.2	1977	40,212	1,358	41,570	3.3
1927	10,300	879	11,179	7.9	1978	40,409	1,387	41,796	3.3
1928	10,305	804	11,109	7.2	1979	40,762	1,458	42,220	3.5
1929	10,094	767	10,861	7.1	1980	40,748	1,516	42,264	3.6
1930	10,561	785	11,346	6.9	1981	41,904	1,407	43,311	3.2
1931	10,884	792	11,676	6.8	1982	42,381	1,326	43,707	3.0
1932	11,992	811	12,803	6.3	1983	42,072	1,390	43,462	3.2
1933	12,180	806	12,986	6.2	1984	41,822	1,473	43,295	3.4
1934	11,493	745	12,238	6.1	1985	44,701	1,532	46,233	3.3
1935	10,587	719	11,306	6.4	1986	45,163	1,607	46,770	3.4
1936	9,939	674	10,613	6.4	1987	46,722	1,704	48,426	3.5
1937	9,894	668	10,562	6.3	1988	47,113	1,759	48,872	3.6
1938	10,388	698	11,086	6.3	1989	46,736	1,764	48,500	3.6
1939	9,662	664	10,326	6.4	1990	43,378	1,597	44,975	3.6
1940	8,443	934	9,377	10.0	1991	43,250	1,559	44,809	3.5
1941	9,667	968	10,635	9.1	1992	43,157	1,562	44,719	3.5
1942	11,223	1,177	12,400	9.5	1993	42,991	1,561	44,552	3.5
1943	11,430	1,360	12,790	10.6	1994	46,810	1,811	48,621	3.7
1944	11,438	1,477	12,915	11.4	1995	48,983	1,979	50,962	3.9
1945	13,180	1,528	14,708	10.4	1996	53,019	2,262	55,281	4.1
1946	14,556	1,233	15,789	7.8	1997	58,439	2,675	61,114	4.4
1947	15,986	1,081	17,067	6.3	1998	62,194	3,105	65,298	4.8
1948	18,621	1,144	19,765	5.8	1999	61,523	3,247	64,771	5.0
1949	18,783	1,096	19,879	5.5	2000	61,252	3,350	64,602	5.2
1950	19,367	1,107	20,474	5.4	2001	62,560	3,740	66,301	5.6

Table 1.3 Average population in custody: by type of prisoner, type of establishment (including police cells) and sex

England and Wales 2001

Males

Type of prisoner	All types of establishment (including police cells)	Police cells	Remand centres	Local prisons	Number of persons ⁽¹⁾				
					Training prisons		Young offender institutions		
					Open	Closed	Juvenile	Open	Closed
All males	62,560	–	3,177	23,856	3,146	24,823	2,648	348	4,561
Untried criminal prisoners	6,494	–	952	5,212	–	30	279	–	21
Aged 15 to 20	1,273	–	952	21	–	–	279	–	21
Aged 21 and over	5,220	–	–	5,191	–	30	–	–	–
Convicted unsentenced prisoners	3,969	–	740	3,028	–	13	146	–	42
Aged 15 to 20	942	–	740	14	–	–	146	–	42
Aged 21 and over	3,027	–	–	3,014	–	13	–	–	–
Sentenced prisoners	51,126	–	1,064	15,077	3,145	24,773	2,223	348	4,496
Young offenders	8,175	–	1,064	43	–	1	2,223	348	4,496
AUR									
Less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	2,204	–	408	10	–	–	913	53	821
ACR									
12 months to less than 4 years	4,376	–	520	19	–	–	1,118	273	2,446
DCR									
4 years to less than 10 years	1,404	–	123	9	–	1	176	22	1,073
10 years less than life	47	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	42
Life (including Section 90 and custody for life)	139	–	8	4	–	–	18	–	109
In default of payment of a fine	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3
Adults	42,951	–	–	15,035	3,145	24,772	–	–	–
AUR									
Less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	5,419	–	–	4,388	472	559	–	–	–
ACR									
12 months to less than 4 years	14,578	–	–	6,155	1,263	7,159	–	–	–
DCR									
4 years to less than 10 years	14,801	–	–	3,275	876	10,650	–	–	–
10 years less than life	3,587	–	–	514	167	2,905	–	–	–
Life	4,530	–	–	673	363	3,493	–	–	–
In default of payment of a fine	38	–	–	30	3	5	–	–	–
Non criminal prisoners	972	–	421	540	2	8	1	–	1
Held under the 1971 Immigration Act	916	–	419	490	–	5	1	–	1
Others	56	–	1	50	2	3	–	–	–

⁽¹⁾ The components do not always add up to the totals, because they have been rounded independently.⁽²⁾ Excluding fine defaulters.

Table 1.3 Average population in custody: by type of prisoner, type of establishment (including police cells) and sex

England and Wales 2001

Females

Type of prisoner	All types of establishment (including police cells)	Police cells	Remand centres	Local prisons	Number of persons ⁽¹⁾				
					Training prisons		Young offender institutions		
					Open	Closed	Juvenile	Open	Closed
All females	3,740	—	3	1,379	390	1,584	39	24	322
Untried criminal prisoners	430	—	2	352	—	57	4	—	16
Aged 15 to 20	68	—	2	46	—	1	4	—	16
Aged 21 and over	362	—	—	306	—	56	—	—	—
Convicted unsentenced prisoners	345	—	1	277	—	47	3	—	18
Aged 15 to 20	64	—	1	41	—	1	3	—	18
Aged 21 and over	281	—	—	236	—	46	—	—	—
Sentenced prisoners	2,925	—	—	715	390	1,477	33	24	287
Young offenders	390	—	—	37	6	3	33	24	287
AUR									
Less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	126	—	—	14	—	—	12	5	94
ACR									
12 months to less than 4 years	186	—	—	19	4	1	15	14	133
DCR									
4 years to less than 10 years	63	—	—	4	2	—	6	5	47
10 years less than life	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Life (including Section 90 and custody for life)	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10
In default of payment of a fine	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Adults	2,535	—	—	678	384	1,474	—	—	—
AUR									
Less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	485	—	—	215	58	212	—	—	—
ACR									
12 months to less than 4 years	947	—	—	294	176	477	—	—	—
DCR									
4 years to less than 10 years	812	—	—	129	110	573	—	—	—
10 years less than life	141	—	—	11	21	109	—	—	—
Life	150	—	—	28	19	104	—	—	—
In default of payment of a fine	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Non criminal prisoners	40	—	—	36	—	3	—	—	1
Held under the 1971 Immigration Act	39	—	—	35	—	3	—	—	1
Others	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

⁽¹⁾ The components do not always add up to the totals, because they have been rounded independently.⁽²⁾ Excluding fine defaulters.

Table 1.4 Average population in custody: by type of custody and sex

England and Wales
Males and females

Number of persons⁽¹⁾

Type of custody	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All males and females											
Population in custody of which:	45,897	45,817	44,566	48,794	51,047	55,281	61,114	65,298	64,771	64,602	66,301
Population in Prison Service establishments	44,809	44,719	44,552	48,621	50,962	55,281	61,114	65,298	64,771	64,602	66,301
Population in police cells	1,088	1,098	14	173	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
All males											
Population in custody of which:	44,336	44,240	43,005	46,983	49,068	53,019	58,439	62,194	61,523	61,252	62,560
Population in Prison Service establishments	43,250	43,157	42,991	46,810	48,983	53,019	58,439	62,194	61,523	61,252	62,560
Population in police cells	1,086	1,083	14	173	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prisoners on remand	9,768	9,707	10,265	11,867	10,884	11,075	11,532	11,863	11,772	10,574	10,462
Untried	7,923	7,805	7,675	8,818	8,077	8,004	8,057	7,730	7,513	6,701	6,494
Convicted unsentenced	1,845	1,902	2,590	3,049	2,807	3,071	3,475	4,133	4,258	3,873	3,969
Prisoners under sentence	34,274	34,230	32,183	34,505	37,593	41,346	46,360	49,796	49,217	50,057	51,126
Young offenders	5,723	5,336	4,994	5,164	5,619	6,489	7,556	8,172	8,012	8,070	8,175
Detention in a young offender institution/Detention & training order	5,518	5,169	4,836	5,020	5,486	6,389	7,439	8,035	7,869	7,925	8,030
Life (including Section 90 and custody for life)	122	105	84	84	81	80	105	122	135	141	139
In default of payment of a fine	82	62	74	60	52	20	12	15	8	4	5
Adults	28,551	28,894	27,189	29,340	31,974	34,856	38,805	41,624	41,205	41,987	42,951
Life	2,708	2,812	2,917	2,999	3,112	3,289	3,488	3,688	3,939	4,261	4,530
Immediate imprisonment (excl. life)	25,573	25,830	23,874	25,977	28,528	31,417	35,194	37,825	37,183	37,670	38,384
In default of payment of a fine	271	252	398	364	334	150	123	112	83	56	38
Non-criminal prisoners	294	303	543	611	591	599	547	534	534	619	972
Held under the 1971 Immigration Act	218	224	405	464	464	494	464	455	463	557	916
Others	76	79	137	147	127	105	83	78	71	61	56
All females											
Population in custody of which:	1,561	1,577	1,561	1,811	1,979	2,262	2,675	3,105	3,247	3,350	3,740
Population in Prison Service establishments	1,559	1,562	1,561	1,811	1,979	2,262	2,675	3,105	3,247	3,350	3,740
Population in police cells	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prisoners on remand	389	383	395	490	491	538	599	704	748	700	775
Untried	292	271	285	351	344	371	396	426	434	396	430
Convicted unsentenced	97	112	110	139	147	167	203	278	313	304	345
Prisoners under sentence	1,166	1,190	1,135	1,292	1,464	1,697	2,052	2,380	2,474	2,627	2,925
Young offenders	136	133	137	155	187	233	278	333	332	369	390
Detention in a young offender institution/Detention & training order	128	125	129	148	179	225	268	328	328	363	378
Life (including Section 90 and custody for life)	5	5	5	5	6	6	9	5	4	6	11
In default of payment of a fine	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	-	1	-	1
Adults	1,030	1,057	998	1,137	1,277	1,464	1,774	2,047	2,142	2,258	2,535
Life	92	95	102	104	108	117	125	135	139	145	150
Immediate imprisonment (excl. life)	925	950	878	1,013	1,154	1,339	1,644	1,908	2,000	2,109	2,384
In default of payment of a fine	13	12	18	20	15	8	5	4	3	3	1
Non-criminal prisoners	6	5	31	29	24	28	25	20	24	22	40
Held under the 1971 Immigration Act	4	3	25	23	19	22	21	19	22	19	39
Others	2	2	6	6	5	6	4	1	2	2	1

⁽¹⁾ The components do not always add to the totals because they have been rounded independently.

Table 1.5 Population in prison under sentence by offence, type of establishment and sex

England and Wales 30 June 2001

Males

Offence	Number of persons								
	All types of establishment	Remand centres	Juvenile Remand	Local prisons	Training prisons		Young offender institutions		
					Open	Closed	Open	Closed	Juvenile
All offences	51,313	947	82	15,104	3,119	24,822	370	4,543	2,326
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	51,272	947	82	15,074	3,115	24,817	370	4,541	2,326
Violence against the person	11,198	178	13	2,666	800	6,115	85	933	408
Murder	3,387	11	—	396	332	2,546	—	88	14
Manslaughter	551	2	—	91	36	366	4	43	9
Other homicide and attempted homicide	937	11	2	221	90	508	9	68	28
Wounding	4,634	119	8	1,263	279	2,083	64	564	254
Assaults	670	25	2	348	35	124	3	76	57
Cruelty to children	49	—	—	15	2	30	—	2	—
Other offences of violence against the person	970	10	1	332	26	458	5	92	46
Sexual offences	5,039	18	1	1,231	26	3,577	—	131	55
Buggery and indecency between males	360	—	—	72	2	284	—	2	—
Rape	2,754	10	—	573	22	2,021	—	96	32
Gross indecency with children	783	3	—	232	—	539	—	3	6
Other sexual offences	1,142	5	1	354	2	733	—	30	17
Burglary	8,361	214	26	2,641	269	3,805	96	859	451
Robbery	6,561	140	16	1,267	206	3,347	57	988	540
Theft and handling	4,150	138	8	1,915	311	931	31	456	360
Taking and driving away	724	44	3	234	9	111	8	146	169
Other thefts	2,817	83	4	1,443	226	620	20	257	164
Handling stolen goods	609	11	1	238	76	200	3	53	27
Fraud and forgery	893	11	—	318	308	225	1	24	6
Frauds	850	9	—	304	296	216	1	19	5
Forgery	43	2	—	14	12	9	—	5	1
Drugs offences	7,936	55	1	1,882	570	4,957	41	367	63
Other offences	6,308	172	17	2,828	560	1,660	49	652	370
Arson	644	8	2	172	18	344	1	60	39
Criminal damage	281	17	2	124	10	60	1	42	25
In charge or driving under the influence of drink or drugs	395	7	—	276	65	28	1	15	3
Other motoring offences	2,235	89	10	1,266	162	293	23	253	139
Drunkenness	45	3	—	28	4	3	—	7	—
Blackmail	93	—	—	22	5	58	1	7	—
Kidnapping	182	1	—	43	5	115	—	15	3
Affray	481	8	1	178	50	121	4	73	46
Violent disorder	173	4	—	27	13	38	10	51	30
Perjury/libel/pervert the course of justice	265	3	—	110	37	83	2	23	7
Threatening/disorderly behaviour	149	4	—	85	5	24	2	18	11
Breach of court order	371	18	—	181	13	78	1	42	38
Other	994	10	2	316	173	415	3	46	29
Offence not recorded	826	21	—	326	65	200	10	131	73
In default of payment of a fine	41	—	—	30	4	5	—	2	—

Table 1.5 Population in prison under sentence by offence, type of establishment and sex

England and Wales 30 June 2001

Offence	Number of persons						
	All types of establishment	Remand centres	Local prisons	Training prisons		Young offender institutions	
				Open	Closed	Open	Closed
All offences	2,899	—	659	403	1,448	33	295
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	2,897	—	659	403	1,446	33	295
Violence against the person	439	—	96	42	224	9	68
Murder	129	—	20	17	85	—	7
Manslaughter	39	—	10	6	19	—	4
Other homicide and attempted homicide	39	—	6	7	23	1	2
Wounding	161	—	38	11	69	4	39
Assaults	39	—	12	1	11	4	11
Cruelty to children	14	—	4	—	10	—	—
Other offences of violence against the person	18	—	6	—	7	—	5
Sexual offences	25	—	5	—	19	—	1
Buggery and indecency between males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	6	—	—	—	5	—	1
Gross indecency with children	6	—	2	—	4	—	—
Other sexual offences	13	—	3	—	10	—	—
Burglary	154	—	44	18	61	1	30
Robbery	252	—	56	21	118	7	50
Theft and handling	434	—	150	59	173	7	45
Taking and driving away	4	—	1	1	2	—	—
Other thefts	382	—	133	51	149	6	43
Handling stolen goods	48	—	16	7	22	1	2
Fraud and forgery	127	—	29	47	49	—	2
Frauds	124	—	28	46	48	—	2
Forgery	3	—	1	1	1	—	—
Drugs offences	1,132	—	198	185	676	7	66
Other offences	273	—	81	31	126	2	33
Arson	76	—	20	4	38	1	13
Criminal damage	12	—	6	—	3	—	3
In charge or driving under the influence of drink or drugs	10	—	6	2	2	—	—
Other motoring offences	42	—	17	7	16	—	2
Drunkenness	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Blackmail	5	—	2	—	3	—	—
Kidnapping	3	—	1	—	2	—	—
Affray	10	—	2	1	3	—	4
Violent disorder	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Perjury/libel/pervert the course of justice	18	—	6	3	9	—	—
Threatening/disorderly behaviour	6	—	1	—	3	—	2
Breach of court order	34	—	11	—	16	1	6
Other	55	—	8	13	31	—	3
Offence not recorded	61	—	23	11	20	2	5
In default of payment of a fine	2	—	—	—	2	—	—

Table 1.6 Population in prison under sentence by offence group and length of sentence

England and Wales 30 June 2001

Males and females

Number of persons

Offence group	Length of sentence						
	All sentence lengths	AUR			ACR		
		Up to and including 3 months	Over 3 months up to and including 6 months	Over 6 months less than 12 months	12 months	Over 12 months up to and including 18 months	Over 18 months up to and including 3 years
All males and females							
All offences	54,212	2,457	3,960	2,156	1,837	3,661	10,846
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	54,169	2,428	3,958	2,156	1,834	3,661	10,842
Violence against the person	11,637	262	541	357	360	666	1,571
Rape	2,760	5	1	3	–	6	47
Other sexual offences	2,304	9	30	33	73	128	507
Burglary	8,515	106	299	360	326	886	3,113
Robbery	6,813	46	73	80	116	275	1,390
Theft and handling	4,584	515	1,111	589	300	515	978
Fraud and forgery	1,020	59	145	79	76	125	292
Drugs offences	9,068	73	92	97	166	342	1,689
Other offences	6,581	1,317	1,587	453	341	564	1,003
Offence not recorded	887	36	79	105	76	154	252
In default of payment of a fine	43	29	2	–	3	–	4

Table 1.6 (continued) Population in prison under sentence by offence group and length of sentence

England and Wales 30 June 2001

Males and females

Number of persons

Offence group	Length of sentence					
	ACR	DCR				
	Over 3 years less than 4 years	4 years	Over 4 years up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years up to and including 10 years	Over 10 years less than life	Life
All males and females						
All offences	3,716	3,423	5,205	9,615	2,526	4,810
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	3,716	3,420	5,205	9,613	2,526	4,810
Violence against the person	465	552	836	1,609	393	4,025
Rape	24	74	201	1,423	540	436
Other sexual offences	101	264	303	698	112	46
Burglary	1,133	576	926	742	40	8
Robbery	654	675	1,048	1,864	471	121
Theft and handling	207	93	159	109	6	2
Fraud and forgery	55	53	58	72	6	–
Drugs offences	847	865	1,370	2,653	869	5
Other offences	194	220	269	389	84	160
Offence not recorded	36	48	35	54	5	7
In default of payment of a fine	–	3	–	2	–	–

Table 1.7 Population in prison under sentence by offence group and sexEngland and Wales 30 June
Males and females

Offence group	Number of persons										
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All males and females	35,114	35,564	33,046	35,763	39,379	43,055	48,805	52,269	51,393	53,180	54,212
All males all offences	33,966	34,389	31,897	34,474	37,897	41,323	46,739	49,902	48,957	50,514	51,313
Offences with immediate custodial sentence⁽¹⁾	33,569	34,030	31,375	33,960	37,407	41,187	46,611	49,793	48,862	50,434	51,272
Violence against the person	6,945	6,893	7,273	7,715	8,491	9,230	10,033	10,524	10,429	10,807	11,198
Rape	1,508	1,582	1,593	1,638	1,781	1,926	2,080	2,369	2,571	2,698	2,754
Other sexual offences	1,585	1,564	1,572	1,629	1,875	2,013	1,989	2,410	2,358	2,372	2,285
Burglary	5,082	5,349	4,690	5,096	5,896	6,342	7,976	8,538	8,622	8,824	8,361
Robbery	3,990	4,174	4,856	5,090	5,264	5,591	6,277	6,449	6,174	6,158	6,561
Theft and handling	2,910	2,910	2,578	3,030	3,450	3,591	3,929	4,097	4,021	4,537	4,150
Fraud and forgery	791	800	826	879	1,071	1,099	1,104	1,080	993	885	893
Drugs offences	2,584	2,899	2,900	3,186	3,858	5,269	6,483	7,099	7,294	7,526	7,936
Other offences	3,172	3,457	3,293	3,828	4,174	4,672	5,046	5,208	5,178	5,829	6,308
Offence not recorded	5,002	4,402	1,794	1,869	1,547	1,454	1,694	2,019	1,222	797	826
In default of payment of a fine	397	359	522	514	490	136	128	109	95	80	41
All females all offences	1,148	1,175	1,149	1,289	1,482	1,732	2,066	2,367	2,436	2,666	2,899
Offences with immediate custodial sentence⁽¹⁾	1,136	1,152	1,125	1,266	1,456	1,727	2,063	2,366	2,431	2,659	2,897
Violence against the person	189	184	216	277	290	355	391	420	429	410	439
Rape	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	4	6
Other sexual offences	15	8	14	11	10	9	5	12	12	16	19
Burglary	39	51	39	39	57	80	101	118	158	158	154
Robbery	46	56	77	95	108	124	161	177	157	195	252
Theft and handling	175	190	207	227	279	314	334	395	390	507	434
Fraud and forgery	42	53	64	65	96	119	121	119	111	131	127
Drugs offences	272	259	308	326	398	486	691	794	875	947	1,132
Other offences	176	158	125	132	132	164	190	217	220	222	273
Offence not recorded	181	191	74	93	84	73	66	110	74	69	61
In default of payment of a fine	12	23	24	23	26	5	3	1	5	7	2

⁽¹⁾ Figures for particular offence groups are understated because they do not include those for which the offences were not recorded, the numbers of which were particularly high for 1991 and 1992.

Table 1.7a Population in prison under sentence on 30 June 2000 and 30 June 2001 by offence group

England and Wales

		Number of persons			
Offence Group		30th June 2000	30th June 2001	Change	% change
Males	Total ⁽¹⁾	49,636	50,446	810	2
	Violence Against the Person	10,807	11,198	391	4
	Sexual Offences	5,070	5,039	-31	-1
	Burglary	8,824	8,361	-463	-5
	Robbery	6,158	6,561	403	7
	Theft and Handling	4,537	4,150	-387	-9
	Fraud and Forgery	885	893	8	1
	Drug Offences	7,526	7,936	410	5
	Motoring Offences	2,291	2,630	339	15
	Other Offences	3,538	3,678	140	4
Females	Total ⁽¹⁾	2,590	2,836	246	9
	Violence Against the Person	410	439	29	7
	Sexual Offences	20	25	5	25
	Burglary	158	154	-4	-3
	Robbery	195	252	57	29
	Theft and Handling	507	434	-73	-14
	Fraud and Forgery	131	127	-4	-3
	Drug Offences	947	1,132	185	20
	Other Offences ⁽²⁾	222	273	51	23

⁽¹⁾ Totals exclude those held for offence not recorded and in default of payment of fine, see Table 1.7.⁽²⁾ Includes motoring offences.**Table 1.7b Population in prison under sentence by principal drugs offence**

England and Wales, 30 June

Principle drugs offence	Estimated number of persons ⁽¹⁾										
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All drug offences	2,850	3,150	3,200	3,500	4,400	5,800	7,200	7,900	8,200	8,400	9,050
Unlawful supply	650	600	700	800	1,150	1,600	2,200	2,450	2,750	2,850	3,000
Possession with intent to supply	850	850	950	1,100	1,300	1,700	2,400	2,500	2,350	2,400	2,450
Possession	350	250	300	300	400	500	600	700	600	600	600
Unlawful import/export	1,050	1,400	1,250	1,200	1,450	1,900	1,850	2,100	2,350	2,450	2,700
Other drugs offences	50	50	50	50	100	100	150	200	150	100	300

⁽¹⁾ Rounded to the nearest 50.

Table 1.8 Population in prison under sentence⁽¹⁾ by length of sentence and sexEngland and Wales 30 June
Males and females

Number of persons

Length of sentence	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Males											
All offenders	33,966	34,389	31,897	34,474	37,897	41,323	46,739	49,902	48,956	50,514	51,313
AUR											
Up to and including 3 months	1,396	1,461	1,591	1,567	1,644	1,363	1,448	1,463	1,584	1,933	2,262
Over 3 months including 6 months	2,109	2,004	2,015	2,652	2,969	3,087	3,287	3,375	3,313	4,050	3,710
Over 6 months less than 12 months	1,811	1,817	1,860	1,959	2,085	2,210	2,309	2,339	2,055	2,232	2,001
ACR											
12 months	1,684	1,727	1,647	1,648	1,801	1,866	1,817	1,894	1,560	1,692	1,701
Over 12 months including 18 months	3,504	3,540	2,658	2,821	3,146	3,416	3,639	3,983	3,430	3,356	3,446
Over 18 months including 3 years	7,720	8,027	6,645	7,373	8,277	9,532	11,180	11,550	10,740	10,294	10,221
Over 3 years less than 4 years	1,126	1,191	1,130	1,252	1,388	1,602	2,329	2,747	3,063	3,269	3,563
DCR											
4 years	2,127	2,068	2,077	2,158	2,432	2,812	3,371	3,644	3,421	3,189	3,245
Over 4 years including 5 years	2,574	2,563	2,501	2,652	3,062	3,504	4,156	4,628	4,765	4,736	4,917
Over 5 years including 10 years	5,846	5,710	5,408	5,802	6,327	6,873	7,735	8,394	8,742	8,952	9,163
Over 10 years less than life	1,269	1,377	1,375	1,509	1,590	1,693	1,884	2,088	2,227	2,352	2,436
Life	2,800	2,904	2,990	3,081	3,176	3,365	3,584	3,797	4,056	4,458	4,648
Females											
All offenders	1,148	1,175	1,149	1,289	1,482	1,732	2,066	2,367	2,436	2,666	2,899
AUR											
Up to and including 3 months	60	79	121	70	94	102	117	141	159	201	195
Over 3 months including 6 months	85	77	94	139	148	171	208	230	233	290	250
Over 6 months less than 12 months	95	71	88	101	125	166	166	172	135	173	155
ACR											
12 months	54	74	83	82	88	116	96	137	151	133	136
Over 12 months including 18 months	113	136	126	135	146	173	186	221	225	213	215
Over 18 months including 3 years	214	232	201	265	315	359	476	507	458	522	625
Over 3 years less than 4 years	29	25	21	34	42	48	73	91	114	148	153
DCR											
4 years	78	70	52	80	86	92	135	158	168	155	178
Over 4 years including 5 years	104	91	71	91	110	115	146	180	201	213	288
Over 5 years including 10 years	203	202	167	158	188	230	279	330	372	389	452
Over 10 years less than life	17	22	20	23	27	36	47	63	70	77	90
Life	96	96	105	111	113	124	137	137	150	152	162

⁽¹⁾ Including persons imprisoned or detained in default of payment of a fine.

Table 1.9 Population in prison under sentence⁽¹⁾ by age and sexEngland and Wales 30 June
Males and females

Age in years	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All males	<i>Number of persons</i>										
15-17	726	711	754	813	957	1,262	1,620	1,627	1,643	1,786	2,002
18-20	4,634	3,881	3,830	3,944	4,187	4,315	5,092	5,807	5,633	5,906	6,313
21-24	7,305	7,667	6,490	6,919	7,305	7,739	8,685	8,780	8,245	8,700	8,839
25-29	7,703	7,904	7,233	7,704	8,390	8,928	10,162	10,590	10,080	10,060	9,881
30-39	8,081	8,476	7,932	8,954	10,184	11,507	12,801	14,109	14,072	14,454	14,389
40-49	3,743	3,818	3,673	4,019	4,460	4,826	5,189	5,485	5,552	5,720	5,976
50-59	1,378	1,490	1,543	1,599	1,827	2,047	2,370	2,608	2,678	2,750	2,707
60 and over	396	442	442	522	587	699	820	896	1,053	1,138	1,206
All ages	33,966	34,389	31,897	34,474	37,897	41,323	46,739	49,902	48,956	50,514	51,313
	<i>Percentage</i>										
15-17	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.9
18-20	13.6	11.3	12.0	11.4	11.0	10.4	10.9	11.6	11.5	11.7	12.3
21-24	21.5	22.3	20.3	20.1	19.3	18.7	18.6	17.6	16.8	17.2	17.2
25-29	22.7	23.0	22.7	22.3	22.1	21.6	21.7	21.2	20.6	19.9	19.3
30-39	23.8	24.6	24.9	26.0	26.9	27.8	27.4	28.3	28.7	28.6	28.0
40-49	11.0	11.1	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.1	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.6
50-59	4.1	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.3
60 and over	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.4
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All females	<i>Number of persons</i>										
15-17	16	18	15	27	31	57	53	62	67	65	67
18-20	99	101	117	105	129	169	165	210	224	265	324
21-24	211	178	193	238	237	265	377	425	427	458	486
25-29	253	274	256	295	331	374	457	501	491	563	579
30-39	351	378	333	382	451	544	627	709	798	862	897
40-49	162	166	166	175	227	231	278	332	301	335	407
50-59	44	48	61	53	60	81	92	116	108	102	120
60 and over	12	12	8	14	16	11	17	12	20	16	19
All ages	1,148	1,175	1,149	1,289	1,482	1,732	2,066	2,367	2,436	2,666	2,899
	<i>Percentage</i>										
15-17	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.1	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.3
18-20	8.6	8.6	10.2	8.1	8.7	9.8	8.0	8.9	9.2	9.9	11.2
21-24	18.4	15.1	16.8	18.5	16.0	15.3	18.2	18.0	17.5	17.2	16.8
25-29	22.0	23.3	22.3	22.9	22.3	21.6	22.1	21.2	20.2	21.1	20.0
30-39	30.6	32.2	29.0	29.6	30.4	31.4	30.3	30.0	32.8	32.3	30.9
40-49	14.1	14.1	14.4	13.6	15.3	13.3	13.5	14.0	12.4	12.6	14.0
50-59	3.8	4.1	5.3	4.1	4.0	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.4	3.8	4.1
60 and over	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ Including persons committed in default of payment of a fine.

Table 1.10 Receptions into prison by type of custody and sexEngland and Wales
Males and females

Number of persons

Type of custody	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Males											
Untried	51,997	47,501	50,918	54,157	52,347	55,545	58,092	60,157	59,985	50,866	49,345
Convicted unsentenced	18,828	20,051	28,593	32,751	30,261	32,993	33,988	39,945	41,958	40,116	42,502
Under sentence	69,080	66,630	69,312	79,251	84,342	78,390	81,949	85,107	86,934	86,516	84,674
Young offenders	18,648	16,941	15,973	17,570	18,400	17,727	18,427	19,071	20,145	20,293	19,828
Young offender institution	14,509	12,691	12,423	14,058	15,318	16,328	17,325	18,039	19,340	19,620	19,261
Section 91 PCC(S) (excl. life)	83	107	327	357	333	494	499	442	379	400	373
Life (including Section 90 and custody for life)	27	32	36	32	29	59	66	47	68	66	65
In default of payment of a fine	4,029	4,111	3,187	3,123	2,720	846	537	543	358	207	129
Adults	50,432	49,689	53,339	61,681	65,942	60,663	63,522	66,036	66,789	66,223	64,846
Immediate imprisonment (excl. life)	36,258	34,828	35,240	43,608	49,645	53,147	57,798	61,180	63,239	63,696	63,163
Life	206	190	189	181	230	268	297	351	396	407	430
In default of payment of a fine	13,968	14,671	17,910	17,892	16,067	7,248	5,427	4,505	3,154	2,120	1,253
Non-criminal	2,680	2,968	4,756	4,217	3,611	2,994	3,063	3,196	3,178	3,076	4,529
Held under 1971 Immigration Act	1,185	1,221	1,773	1,593	1,776	1,810	2,051	2,283	2,380	2,408	4,356
Others	1,495	1,747	2,983	2,624	1,835	1,184	1,012	913	798	668	173
Females											
Untried	2,679	2,368	2,647	2,922	2,940	3,343	3,974	4,540	4,587	4,026	4,122
Convicted unsentenced	1,099	1,199	1,505	1,812	1,778	1,994	2,436	3,442	3,935	3,773	4,349
Under sentence	3,223	3,202	3,654	4,406	4,831	4,471	5,219	6,175	7,031	7,155	7,304
Young offenders	589	515	585	654	690	751	871	1,096	1,241	1,245	1,279
Young offender institution	401	339	406	492	544	700	830	1,064	1,224	1,220	1,255
Section 91 PCC(S) (excl. life)	4	5	8	16	17	11	18	6	5	12	12
Life (including Section 90 and custody for life)	4	–	5	1	3	1	5	1	4	4	3
In default of payment of a fine	180	171	166	145	126	39	18	25	8	9	9
Adults	2,634	2,687	3,069	3,752	4,141	3,720	4,348	5,079	5,790	5,910	6,025
Immediate imprisonment (excl. life)	1,829	1,800	1,916	2,435	2,879	3,288	3,978	4,764	5,568	5,752	5,947
Life	9	14	13	8	18	10	16	14	15	18	14
In default of payment of a fine	796	873	1,140	1,309	1,244	422	354	301	207	140	64
Non-criminal	111	141	317	290	178	134	141	94	93	77	101
Held under 1971 Immigration Act	40	51	64	48	49	47	71	65	63	47	95
Others	71	90	253	242	129	87	70	29	30	30	6

Table 1.11 Receptions and population under sentence in prison by court sentencingEngland and Wales
Males and females

Number of persons

Court sentencing ⁽¹⁾	1991 ⁽²⁾	1992 ⁽²⁾	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Receptions											
All receptions	72,313	69,832	72,996	83,657	89,173	82,861	87,168	91,282	93,965	93,671	91,978
Crown Court	35,293	32,732	29,189	31,133	34,996	40,063	42,424	42,254	41,853	40,738	39,883
Young offenders	8,751	7,592	6,149	6,072	6,839	8,704	9,412	9,163	9,356	11,036	8,512
Adults	26,280	24,865	22,892	24,971	28,070	31,300	32,961	33,048	32,463	29,686	31,355
In default of payment of a fine	262	275	148	90	87	59	51	43	34	16	16
Magistrates' courts	36,923	36,962	43,625	52,339	53,981	42,628	44,509	48,910	52,000	52,831	52,018
Young offenders	6,268	5,568	7,038	8,864	9,380	8,870	9,301	10,428	11,655	15,312	12,442
Adults	11,989	11,899	14,396	21,133	24,566	25,286	28,945	33,172	36,675	35,068	38,137
In default of payment of a fine	18,666	19,495	22,191	22,342	20,035	8,472	6,263	5,310	3,670	2,451	1,439
Other courts	97	138	152	185	196	170	235	118	112	102	77
Young offenders	9	14	18	20	25	19	30	8	9	33	15
Adults	43	68	70	128	136	127	183	89	80	60	62
In default of payment of a fine	45	56	64	37	35	24	22	21	23	9	-
Population at 30 June											
Total population	35,114	35,564	33,046	35,763	39,379	43,055	48,805	52,269	51,392	53,180	54,212
Crown Court	31,115	30,835	29,372	31,001	34,613	37,975	43,437	46,650	45,748	44,759	43,561
Young offenders	4,535	4,151	3,851	3,829	4,539	5,220	6,496	7,132	6,923	6,667	5,902
Adults	26,565	26,667	25,500	27,163	30,057	32,747	36,931	39,509	38,808	38,077	37,642
In default of payment of a fine	15	17	21	9	17	8	10	9	17	15	17
Magistrates' courts	2,437	3,114	3,504	4,603	4,534	4,858	5,084	5,525	5,515	8,014	10,650
Young offenders	719	937	1,124	1,363	1,208	1,319	1,370	1,357	1,372	1,788	2,805
Adults	1,506	1,941	1,930	2,775	2,917	3,437	3,634	4,075	4,077	6,173	7,820
In default of payment of a fine	212	236	450	465	409	102	80	93	66	53	25
Other courts	12	14	21	21	23	12	49	22	22	126	-
Young offenders	2	5	2	3	3	2	19	1	2	40	-
Adults	8	8	15	17	20	10	30	21	17	85	-
In default of payment of a fine	2	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
Not recorded	1,550	1,601	149	138	209	210	235	72	107	281	1
Young offenders	445	397	3	7	17	59	49	20	32	35	-
Adults	925	1,076	75	69	102	120	145	44	62	228	-
In default of payment of a fine	180	128	71	62	90	31	41	8	13	18	1

⁽¹⁾ Type of court originally awarding a custodial sentence; further sentences may have been awarded at a different court.⁽²⁾ The receptions data for 1991 to 1992 include estimates for cases where the type of court is not recorded. The breakdown by type of court in 1991 and 1992 is subject to a wider margin of error than in previous years because the numbers of cases where the type of court is not recorded are particularly high.

Table 1.12 Receptions into prison under sentence: by type of prisoner and length of sentenceEngland and Wales
Males and females

Number of persons

Type of prisoner	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All sentenced prisoners	72,313	69,832	72,966	83,657	89,173	82,861	87,168	91,282	93,965	93,671	91,978
Immediate custodial sentence	53,340	50,006	50,563	61,188	69,016	74,306	80,832	85,908	90,238	91,195	90,523
Young offenders	15,028	13,174	13,205	14,956	16,244	17,593	18,743	19,599	21,020	21,333	20,969
AUR											
Up to and including 3 months	3,362	2,922	2,986	3,721	4,185	4,154	4,641	5,342	6,197	5,162	4,394
Over 3 months up to 6 months	4,007	3,373	3,984	4,592	4,843	4,910	5,050	5,397	5,984	7,089	7,357
Over 6 months less than 12 months	1,942	1,760	1,897	2,207	2,280	2,221	2,176	2,203	2,149	2,388	2,483
ACR											
12 months	1,487	1,371	1,213	1,204	1,225	1,256	1,273	1,251	1,216	1,464	1,534
Over 12 months up to 18 months	1,649	1,433	1,034	1,015	1,250	1,615	1,753	1,772	1,792	1,732	1,707
Over 18 months up to 3 years	1,953	1,718	1,460	1,556	1,763	2,385	2,618	2,565	2,545	2,286	2,222
Over 3 years less than 4 years	133	88	108	146	155	241	305	333	351	395	393
DCR											
4 years	184	180	184	180	211	287	331	255	275	275	280
Over 4 years up to 5 years	139	116	143	124	171	249	270	210	229	259	276
Over 5 years up to 10 years	134	166	148	169	126	192	234	204	201	211	242
Over 10 years less than life	7	15	7	9	3	23	21	19	9	12	13
Life	31	32	41	33	32	60	71	48	72	60	68
Adults	38,312	36,832	37,358	46,232	52,772	56,713	62,089	66,309	69,218	69,862	69,554
AUR											
Up to and including 3 months	7,455	7,370	7,982	11,299	14,320	15,224	17,546	19,722	21,491	21,708	21,359
Over 3 months up to 6 months	7,520	7,111	8,949	12,422	13,818	14,664	15,805	17,161	18,686	19,265	19,256
Over 6 months less than 12 months	4,336	4,090	4,119	4,476	4,915	4,976	5,351	5,630	5,485	5,786	5,531
ACR											
12 months	3,152	2,998	2,863	3,151	3,263	3,298	3,357	3,416	3,371	3,175	3,043
Over 12 months up to 18 months	4,696	4,303	3,730	4,172	4,322	4,511	4,668	4,915	4,781	4,578	4,370
Over 18 months up to 3 years	6,590	6,292	5,415	6,182	6,981	7,784	8,307	8,328	8,065	7,881	7,902
Over 3 years less than 4 years	674	632	532	641	762	967	1,214	1,441	1,534	1,656	1,801
DCR											
4 years	935	1,043	917	921	1,068	1,368	1,451	1,357	1,293	1,313	1,368
Over 4 years up to 5 years	1,018	885	948	968	1,192	1,339	1,545	1,542	1,548	1,598	1,717
Over 5 years up to 10 years	1,498	1,668	1,494	1,563	1,610	1,963	2,147	2,032	2,150	2,112	2,390
Over 10 years less than life	223	236	207	248	273	341	385	400	403	359	373
Life	215	204	202	189	248	278	313	365	411	431	444
In default of payment of a fine⁽¹⁾	18,973	19,826	22,403	22,469	20,157	8,555	6,336	5,374	3,727	2,476	1,455
Young offenders	4,209	4,282	3,353	3,268	2,846	885	555	568	366	216	138
Up to 1 month	3,832	3,844	2,905	2,914	2,598	815	483	507	331	190	118
Over 1 month up to 3 months	326	381	415	332	238	64	64	60	33	22	14
Over 3 months up to 6 months	29	37	28	22	10	6	8	1	2	4	6
Over 6 months	22	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults	14,764	15,544	19,050	19,201	17,311	7,670	5,781	4,806	3,361	2,260	1,317
Up to 1 month	13,283	13,818	16,566	16,745	15,405	6,935	5,126	4,281	2,957	1,984	1,169
Over 1 month up to 3 months	1,309	1,529	2,279	2,312	1,811	696	627	512	370	245	130
Over 3 months up to 6 months	122	124	146	144	90	39	28	13	34	31	18
Over 6 months	50	73	59	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-

⁽¹⁾ Period imposed in default.

Table 1.13 Fine defaulters: population, receptions and estimated average time spent in prison by sex

England and Wales 30 June

Fine defaulters

Numbers/days

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Population at 30 June											
All fine defaulters	409	382	546	537	516	141	131	110	99	87	43
Males	397	359	522	514	490	136	128	109	94	80	41
Females	12	23	24	23	26	5	3	1	5	7	2
Total sentenced population	35,114	35,564	33,046	35,763	39,379	43,055	48,805	52,269	51,392	53,180	54,212
Fine defaulters as a percentage of total sentenced population (%)	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Population serving sentences of imprisonment of 6 months or less ⁽¹⁾	3,650	3,621	3,821	4,428	4,855	4,723	5,060	5,209	5,289	6,474	6,417
Fine defaulters as a percentage of population serving sentences of imprisonment of 6 months or less	11.2	10.5	14.3	12.1	10.6	3.0	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.3	0.7
Receptions											
All fine defaulters	18,973	19,826	22,403	22,469	20,157	8,555	6,336	5,374	3,727	2,476	1,455
Males	17,997	18,782	21,097	21,015	18,787	8,094	5,964	5,048	3,512	2,327	1,382
Females	976	1,044	1,306	1,454	1,370	461	372	326	215	149	73
All receptions under sentence	72,313	69,832	72,966	83,657	89,173	82,861	87,168	91,282	93,965	93,671	91,978
Fine defaulters as a percentage of all receptions under sentence	26.2	28.4	30.7	26.9	22.6	10.3	7.3	5.9	4.0	2.6	1.6
All receptions under sentence of imprisonment of 6 months or less ⁽¹⁾	41,245	40,509	46,240	54,503	57,318	47,507	49,408	52,996	56,085	55,699	53,821
Fine defaulters as a percentage of all receptions serving sentences of imprisonment of 6 months or less	46.0	48.9	48.4	41.2	35.2	18.0	12.8	10.1	6.6	4.4	2.7
Average time served (days)⁽²⁾											
Males	8	7 ⁽³⁾	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6
Females	7	7 ⁽³⁾	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2

⁽¹⁾ Excludes detention centre trainees; includes youth custody trainees and persons sentenced to detention in a young offender institution.⁽²⁾ Excluding those remaining in custody as fine defaulters on completion of a custodial sentence for a criminal offence.⁽³⁾ January to June.

Table 1.14 Receptions of fine defaulters into prison by age, offence group and sexEngland and Wales
Males

Number of persons

Offence group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All ages 18 and over⁽¹⁾	17,997	18,782	21,097	21,015	18,787	8,094	5,964	5,048	3,512	2,327	1,380
Violence against the person	1,177	1,247	1,446	1,203	1,040	454	331	317	189	77	87
Sexual offences	35	29	27	13	17	11	8	6	5	449	2
Burglary/Robbery	1,128	1,318	1,440	1,109	899	338	232	171	86	82	40
Theft and handling	3,074	3,335	3,802	3,189	2,738	1,076	733	664	402	39	159
Fraud and forgery	557	598	602	548	406	179	131	109	76	640	29
Drug Offences ⁽²⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120	53
Drunkenness	655	540	633	486	417	216	188	164	110	93	40
Motoring offences	5,180	6,139	8,141	7,383	6,789	2,976	2,263	1,794	1,170	263	392
Using a TV without a licence	258	405	547	487	493	238	171	104	56	–	21
Other offences	3,578	3,759	4,377	3,950	3,584	1,699	1,308	1,107	757	24	213
Offence not recorded	2,355	1,412	82	2,647	2,404	907	599	612	661	4	344
Aged under 21⁽¹⁾	4,029	4,111	3,187	3,123	2,720	846	537	543	358	169	129
Violence against the person	276	255	231	216	184	53	34	36	21	14	12
Sexual offences	10	3	3	1	1	1	–	1	–	53	–
Burglary/Robbery	456	497	415	278	225	67	32	30	20	5	6
Theft and handling	923	961	752	605	457	156	76	90	44	4	20
Fraud and forgery	54	52	31	30	27	7	4	5	4	50	2
Drug Offences ⁽²⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	3
Drunkenness	85	62	55	49	36	24	15	19	10	5	4
Motoring offences	873	1,055	973	851	777	236	163	134	89	22	38
Using a TV without a licence	5	10	8	4	7	3	–	–	1	0	–
Other offences	926	850	707	584	540	169	111	137	100	–	24
Offence not recorded	421	366	12	505	466	130	102	91	69	1	20
Aged 21–29	9,035	9,369	11,284	10,895	9,549	4,116	2,996	2,344	1,588	826	595
Violence against the person	628	699	809	625	537	235	172	163	82	38	30
Sexual offences	15	15	8	9	6	4	5	1	4	208	–
Burglary/Robbery	527	625	767	631	508	200	147	110	41	39	27
Theft and handling	1,439	1,622	2,042	1,676	1,439	552	395	333	213	14	73
Fraud and forgery	251	271	284	244	168	75	54	34	31	293	9
Drug Offences ⁽²⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	23
Drunkenness	260	191	248	164	147	79	69	58	34	20	6
Motoring offences	2,753	3,187	4,516	4,005	3,576	1,569	1,163	879	547	144	165
Using a TV without a licence	106	159	188	168	164	86	61	35	21	0	7
Other offences	1,800	1,950	2,383	2,071	1,855	870	655	477	333	12	95
Offence not recorded	1,256	650	39	1,302	1,149	446	275	254	282	–	160
Aged 30 and over	4,933	5,302	6,626	6,997	6,518	3,132	2,431	2,161	1,566	796	658
Violence against the person	273	293	406	362	319	166	125	118	86	25	45
Sexual offences	10	11	16	3	10	6	3	4	1	188	2
Burglary/Robbery	145	196	258	200	166	71	53	31	25	38	8
Theft and handling	712	752	1,008	908	842	368	262	241	145	21	66
Fraud and forgery	252	275	287	274	211	97	73	70	41	297	18
Drug Offences ⁽²⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	27
Drunkenness	310	287	330	273	234	113	104	87	66	68	30
Motoring offences	1,554	1,897	2,652	2,527	2,436	1,171	937	781	534	97	189
Using a TV without a licence	147	236	351	315	322	149	110	69	34	0	14
Other offences	852	959	1,287	1,295	1,189	660	542	493	324	12	95
Offence not recorded	678	396	31	840	789	331	222	267	310	3	164

⁽¹⁾ Includes those aged 17 up to 1992.⁽²⁾ Application of court repossession order.

Table 1.14 Receptions of fine defaulters into prison by age, offence group and sexEngland and Wales
Females

Number of persons

Offence group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All ages 18 and over⁽¹⁾	976	1,044	1,306	1,454	1,370	461	372	326	215	104	73
Violence against the person	38	59	60	73	54	21	20	29	15	1	5
Sexual offences	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	26	1
Burglary/Robbery	14	15	22	21	21	8	2	2	3	7	1
Theft and handling	158	174	265	238	222	59	63	45	25	6	14
Fraud and forgery	74	71	87	82	58	14	9	6	6	27	2
Drug Offences ⁽²⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1
Drunkenness	32	27	24	17	25	5	9	6	2	2	–
Motoring offences	113	146	202	214	288	93	68	66	33	18	15
Using a TV without a licence	136	163	278	243	235	89	61	41	24	–	9
Other offences	268	303	352	444	360	136	111	97	63	12	11
Offence not recorded	142	95	16	122	107	35	29	34	44	1	14
Aged under 21⁽¹⁾	180	171	166	145	126	39	18	25	8	7	9
Violence against the person	10	14	11	16	10	3	3	5	1	–	2
Sexual offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Burglary/Robbery	2	8	4	3	5	3	1	1	–	1	–
Theft and handling	49	51	57	44	30	7	7	6	1	–	2
Fraud and forgery	7	5	8	8	11	2	–	–	–	1	–
Drug Offences ⁽²⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness	6	6	5	1	2	1	2	1	–	–	–
Motoring offences	17	18	20	13	20	6	1	2	–	2	–
Using a TV without a licence	8	6	15	4	9	3	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences	49	47	44	41	33	13	4	7	3	–	4
Offence not recorded	31	16	2	15	6	1	–	3	3	–	1
Aged 21–29	453	512	664	730	627	210	179	130	97	44	27
Violence against the person	20	29	36	37	27	12	11	14	8	–	2
Sexual offences	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	1
Burglary/Robbery	8	3	12	14	8	2	–	–	1	2	–
Theft and handling	67	74	133	117	100	32	32	23	13	1	10
Fraud and forgery	31	36	47	40	27	7	5	2	3	12	–
Drug Offences ⁽²⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Drunkenness	7	9	8	10	8	–	4	3	–	–	–
Motoring offences	53	59	99	108	146	44	38	32	15	10	5
Using a TV without a licence	60	89	129	120	102	37	25	12	11	–	2
Other offences	138	160	190	222	159	55	48	31	29	4	2
Offence not recorded	69	52	10	62	50	21	16	13	17	1	5
Aged 30 and over	343	361	476	579	617	212	175	171	110	53	37
Violence against the person	8	16	13	20	17	6	6	10	6	1	1
Sexual offences	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	13	–
Burglary/Robbery	4	4	6	4	8	3	1	1	2	4	1
Theft and handling	42	39	75	77	92	20	24	16	11	5	2
Fraud and forgery	36	30	32	34	20	5	4	4	3	14	2
Drug Offences ⁽²⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Drunkenness	19	12	11	6	15	4	3	2	2	2	–
Motoring offences	43	69	83	93	122	43	29	32	18	6	10
Using a TV without a licence	68	68	134	119	124	49	36	29	13	–	7
Other offences	81	96	118	181	168	68	59	59	31	8	5
Offence not recorded	42	27	4	45	51	13	13	18	24	–	8

⁽¹⁾ Includes those aged 17 up to 1992.⁽²⁾ Application of court repossession order.

Table 1.15 Non-criminal prisoners: population in prison by sex and type of committalEngland and Wales 30 June
Non-criminal prisoners

Number of persons

Type of committal	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All males and females	377	363	568	623	649	633	557	555	548	581	1,129
All males	368	361	539	599	628	606	538	537	529	561	1,088
Committed for non payment of:											
Wife maintenance (including wife and child maintenance)	19	9	14	9	7	2	–	–	–	–	–
Child maintenance	4	6	8	4	4	1	–	2	–	–	–
Arrears under an affiliation order	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rates	6	6	6	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
Community charge/council tax	4	16	32	43	44	21	18	8	5	2	–
Other debts	3	–	3	1	3	–	1	2	1	1	1
In contempt of court	29	36	38	58	52	57	49	55	36	49	43
Persons held under the 1971 Immigration Act ⁽¹⁾	280	264	405	460	488	499	457	459	474	506	1,042
Others	–	1	6	1	2	1	1	2	5	3	2
Committal type not recorded	22	23	26	21	22	24	12	9	8	–	–
All females	9	2	29	24	21	27	19	18	19	20	41
Committed for non payment of:											
Child maintenance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rates	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community charge/council tax	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other debts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
In contempt of court	1	–	3	–	4	4	–	–	1	2	2
Persons held under the 1971 Immigration Act ⁽¹⁾	8	2	24	20	17	20	19	18	16	18	39
Others	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Committal type not recorded	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–

⁽¹⁾ The figures do not include persons held in detention centres controlled by the Immigration Service.

Table 1.16 Non-criminal prisoners: receptions into prison by sex and type of committal

England and Wales

Non-criminal prisoners

Number of persons

Type of committal	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All males and females	2,791	3,109	5,073	4,507	3,789	3,128	3,204	3,290	3,271	3,153	4,630
All males	2,680	2,968	4,756	4,217	3,611	2,994	3,063	3,196	3,178	3,076	4,529
Committed for non-payment of:											
Wife maintenance (including wife and child maintenance)	240	167	207	148	79	35	14	8	8	3	2
Child maintenance	58	80	104	80	55	26	26	14	9	12	1
Arrears under an affiliation order	20	3	21	12	10	5	1	2	1	–	–
Rates	198	188	173	100	31	18	18	13	4	4	1
Community charge/council tax	104	476	1,249	1,175	727	413	327	183	94	36	24
Other debts	73	37	68	27	38	26	18	21	10	10	5
In contempt of court	584	532	716	772	680	533	540	571	567	523	422
Persons held under the 1971 Immigration Act ⁽¹⁾	1,185	1,221	1,773	1,593	1,776	1,810	2,051	2,283	2,380	2,408	3,961
Others	78	36	86	40	67	42	24	64	76	55	62
Committal type not recorded	140	228	359	270	148	86	44	37	29	25	51
All females	111	141	317	290	178	134	141	94	93	77	101
Committed for non-payment of:											
Child maintenance	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rates	30	24	21	16	2	4	–	–	–	–	–
Community charge/council tax	9	28	177	188	85	46	30	11	7	5	5
Other debts	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
In contempt of court	23	22	36	24	31	31	36	17	19	16	20
Persons held under the 1971 Immigration Act ⁽¹⁾	40	51	64	48	49	47	71	65	63	47	74
Others	2	4	4	2	2	2	3	–	3	3	1
Committal type not recorded	5	11	14	12	9	3	1	1	1	6	1

⁽¹⁾ The figures do not include persons held in detention centres controlled by the Immigration Service.

Table 1.17 Average population in custody and certified normal accommodation: by type of establishmentEngland and Wales
Males and females

Number of persons

Type of establishment	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Population in custody	44,809	44,719	44,552	48,621	50,962	55,281	61,114	65,298	64,771	64,602	66,301
All establishments											
Male establishments, of which											
Remand centres	2,304	2,678	3,172	3,202	2,697	3,118	4,025	4,142	4,440	3,951	3,177
Local prisons	15,208	14,948	15,112	17,309	18,484	19,672	21,849	23,683	23,759	23,098	23,856
Open prisons	3,246	3,206	3,159	3,341	3,240	3,576	3,853	3,800	3,380	3,324	3,146
Closed training prisons	17,172	17,484	17,152	18,319	19,436	20,953	22,308	23,572	23,388	23,627	24,823
All young offender institutions	5,319	4,840	4,396	4,640	5,128	5,701	6,402	6,996	6,555	7,248	7,558
Juvenile young offender institutions	314	276	437	704	1,013	1,360	1,433	1,664	1,631	2,048	2,649
Short sentence young offender institutions	290	303	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Open young offender institutions	793	604	565	446	339	377	423	367	348	373	348
Closed young offender institutions	3,923	3,657	3,395	3,490	3,776	3,964	4,546	4,965	4,576	4,827	4,561
Female establishments	1,559	1,562	1,561	1,811	1,979	2,262	2,675	3,105	3,247	3,350	3,740
Certified normal accommodation (CNA) on 30 June											
All establishments	43,875	46,239	46,646	48,291	50,239	53,152	56,329	61,253	62,369	63,436	63,530
Male establishments, of which											
Remand centres	2,117	2,994	3,268	3,341	2,992	3,041	3,754	3,962	3,781	4,139	3,029
Local prisons	11,706	12,571	12,938	14,762	16,041	16,359	17,549	19,577	19,838	19,835	19,813
Open prisons	3,434	3,674	3,581	3,745	3,682	3,834	4,068	4,066	4,078	3,840	3,619
Closed training prisons	18,602	19,487	19,210	19,206	20,314	21,929	22,007	23,322	24,128	24,500	25,106
All young offender institutions	6,240	5,748	5,867	5,374	5,150	5,785	6,258	7,230	7,299	7,593	8,245
Juvenile young offender institutions	378	244	486	747	842	1,088	1,202	1,437	1,550	2,165	2,928
Short sentence young offender institutions	384	619	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Open young offender institutions	1,222	833	1,138	706	450	552	548	496	556	496	476
Closed young offender institutions	4,256	4,052	4,243	3,921	3,858	4,145	4,508	5,297	5,193	4,932	4,841
Female establishments	1,776	1,765	1,782	1,863	2,060	2,204	2,693	3,096	3,245	3,529	3,718
Excess of average population over CNA											
Population in custody	2,022	(422)⁽²⁾	(2,080)⁽²⁾	503	808	2,129	4,785	4,045	2,402	1,116	2,793
All establishments	934	(1,520)⁽²⁾	(2,095)⁽²⁾	330	723	2,129	4,785	4,045	2,402	1,116	2,793
Male establishments, of which											
Remand centres	187	(316) ⁽²⁾	(96) ⁽²⁾	(139) ⁽²⁾	(295) ⁽²⁾	77	271	180	659	(118) ⁽²⁾	148
Local prisons	3,502	2,377	2,174	2,547	2,443	3,313	4,300	4,106	3,921	3,263	4,043

⁽¹⁾ CNA was redefined in September 1992 to exclude accommodation in new establishments which is not yet operational.⁽²⁾ Excess of CNA over average population.

Table 1.18 Population in prison by Prison Service establishment

England and Wales 30 June 2001

Prison Service establishment	Population	In use CNA	Prison Service establishment	Population	In use CNA
Males					
Acklington	737	782	Lowdham Grange	494	504
Albany	443	446	Maidstone	373	387
Altcourse	773	614	Manchester	1,117	953
Ashfield	387	400	Moorland	770	740
Ashwell	378	386	North Sea Camp	177	208
Aylesbury	355	348	Northallerton	163	135
Bedford	396	355	Norwich	699	561
Belmarsh	829	779	Nottingham	501	519
Birmingham	830	722	Onley	591	640
Blakenhurst	817	647	Parc	918	844
Blantyre House	118	120	Parkhurst	406	477
Blundeston	414	424	Pentonville	1,183	897
Brinsford	454	477	Portland	509	512
Bristol	548	407	Preston	552	326
Brixton	780	651	Ranby	729	725
Buckley Hall	388	350	Reading	219	198
Bullingdon	872	767	Risley	803	793
Camp Hill	535	395	Rochester	373	433
Canterbury	273	198	Rye Hill	597	600
Cardiff	616	404	Shepton Mallet	149	148
Castington	304	400	Shrewsbury	311	185
Channings Wood	584	594	Stafford	615	627
Chelmsford	463	442	Standford Hill	328	384
Coldingley	363	370	Stocken	571	556
Dartmoor	594	691	Stoke Heath	531	504
Deerbolt	382	412	Sudbury	498	511
Doncaster	1,086	771	Swaleside	743	752
Dorchester	219	172	Swansea	187	141
Dover	186	193	Swinfen Hall	307	319
Downview	322	327	The Mount	719	705
Durham	555	422	The Verne	566	552
Elmley	914	763	The Weare	387	400
Erlestoke	320	326	The Wolds	397	360
Everthorpe	465	438	Thorn Cross	221	316
Exeter	469	310	Usk/Prescoed	329	251
Featherstone	581	597	Wakefield	558	567
Feltham	657	696	Wandsworth	1,342	1,128
Ford	339	501	Wayland	619	620
Forest Bank	748	800	Wealstun	612	632
Frankland	641	653	Wellingborough	505	518
Full Sutton	581	595	Werrington	132	132
Garth	622	633	Wetherby	345	360
Gartree	284	282	Whatton	273	275
Glen Parva	774	664	Whitemoor	370	408
Gloucester	261	212	Winchester	511	373
Grendon/Spring Hill	439	463	Woodhill	641	665
Guys Marsh	508	487	Wormwood Scrubs	981	952
Haslar	157	160	Wymott	776	809
Hatfield	173	180			
Haverigg	532	554	All males	62,690	59,812
Hewell Grange	170	187			
Highdown	724	649	Females		
Highpoint	570	592	Askham Grange	128	132
Hindley	486	538	Brockhill	150	166
Hollesley Bay	333	399	Bullwood Hall	162	180
Holme House	953	971	Cookham Wood	151	120
Hull	532	615	Drake Hall	232	267
Huntercombe	315	360	Durham	104	105
Kingston (Portsmouth)	175	193	East Sutton Park	89	94
Kirkham	452	577	Eastwood Park	299	291
Kirklevington	179	183	Exeter	-	5
Lancaster	218	240	Foston Hall	156	160
Lancaster Farms	490	496	Highpoint	251	258
Latchmere House	163	193	Holloway	474	468
Leeds	1,239	770	Low Newton	251	255
Leicester	336	219	Morton Hall	188	192
Lewes	443	485	New Hall	347	327
Leyhill	383	410	Send	216	220
Lincoln	496	377	Styal	424	412
Lindholme	579	613	Winchester	91	66
Littlehey	606	624			
Liverpool	1,233	1,216	All females	3,713	3,718
Long Lartin	451	523	All males and females	66,403	63,530

Table 1.19 International prison population comparisons⁽¹⁾

Country	1999	2000	2001	% change 2000-2001	Rate of occupancy in 2001 (per 100 places)	Rate ⁽¹²⁾ per 100,000 population in 2001
EU Member States						
average				1		
England & Wales ⁽²⁾	65,594	65,666	67,056	2	106	127
Northern Ireland ⁽³⁾	1,158	1,011	872	-14	57	51
Scotland ⁽⁴⁾	6,029	5,868	6,170	5	..	115
Austria ⁽³⁾	6,877	6,861	..	-	..	84
Belgium ⁽⁴⁾	8,143	8,524	8,563	0	..	83
Bulgaria ⁽⁵⁾	8,971	..	..	..
Cyprus	247	288	369	28	154	55
Czech Republic ⁽⁶⁾	23,060	21,358	19,320	-10	96	188
Denmark	3,496	3,240	3,105	-4	89	58
Estonia ⁽⁷⁾	4,379	4,679	4,803	3	92	351
Finland ⁽⁶⁾	2,663	2,887	3,110	8	99	60 ⁽¹⁴⁾
France ⁽⁸⁾	53,948	48,835	47,005	-4	97	77
Germany ⁽⁵⁾	79,666	79,507	80,333	1	104	98
Greece	7,525	8,038	8,343	4	158	76
Hungary ⁽⁶⁾	15,110	15,539	17,275	11	159	170
Ireland (Eire)	2,741	2,887	3,019	5	82	80
Italy ⁽⁶⁾	53,296	54,479	55,743	2	112	97 ⁽¹⁴⁾
Latvia	..	..	8,831	..	..	368
Lithuania ⁽⁶⁾	14,412	9,616	11,566	+22	116	313
Luxembourg	386	400	..	4	..	92
Malta	230	257	..	12	..	68
Netherlands	13,231	13,847	14,968	8	95	93
Norway ⁽⁴⁾	2,512	2,548	..	..	..	..
Poland ⁽²⁾	54,842	65,336	80,004	22	120	207
Portugal	13,086	12,728	13,210	4	116	128
Romania	51,396	49,682	50,307	1	149	225
Russia ⁽⁵⁾	1,060,085	923,600	979,285	6	..	729
Slovenia	935	1,136	1,155	2	108	58
Spain ⁽⁶⁾	44,197	45,309	47,531	5	106	118
Sweden ⁽⁹⁾	5,484	5,678	6,089	7	103	68
Switzerland ⁽¹⁰⁾	5,818	5,727	5,160	-10	..	71
Turkey	67,581	49,512	55,609	12	..	83
Australia ⁽¹¹⁾	21,538	21,714	22,458	3	..	116
Canada	37,384	..	..	-1	..	123
Japan ⁽²⁾	54,811	59,982	52,167	-13	..	41
New Zealand ⁽³⁾	5,661	5,720	5,887	3	..	152
South Africa ⁽⁴⁾	154,576	166,334	169,559	2	66	392
U.S.A.	1,860,520	1,931,859	1,965,495	2	..	698

⁽¹⁾ At 1 September: number of prisoners including pre-trial detainees.

⁽²⁾ At 31 August.

⁽³⁾ Annual averages.

⁽⁴⁾ Average daily population.

⁽⁵⁾ At 31 January.

⁽⁶⁾ At 31 December.

⁽⁷⁾ At 1 January.

⁽⁸⁾ Metropolitan and overseas department.

⁽⁹⁾ At 30 September.

⁽¹⁰⁾ At 20 March.

⁽¹¹⁾ At 30 June.

⁽¹²⁾ Based on estimates of national population.

.. Data not available.

Source: Statistical contacts in each country.

CHAPTER 2

REMAND PRISONERS

Key points

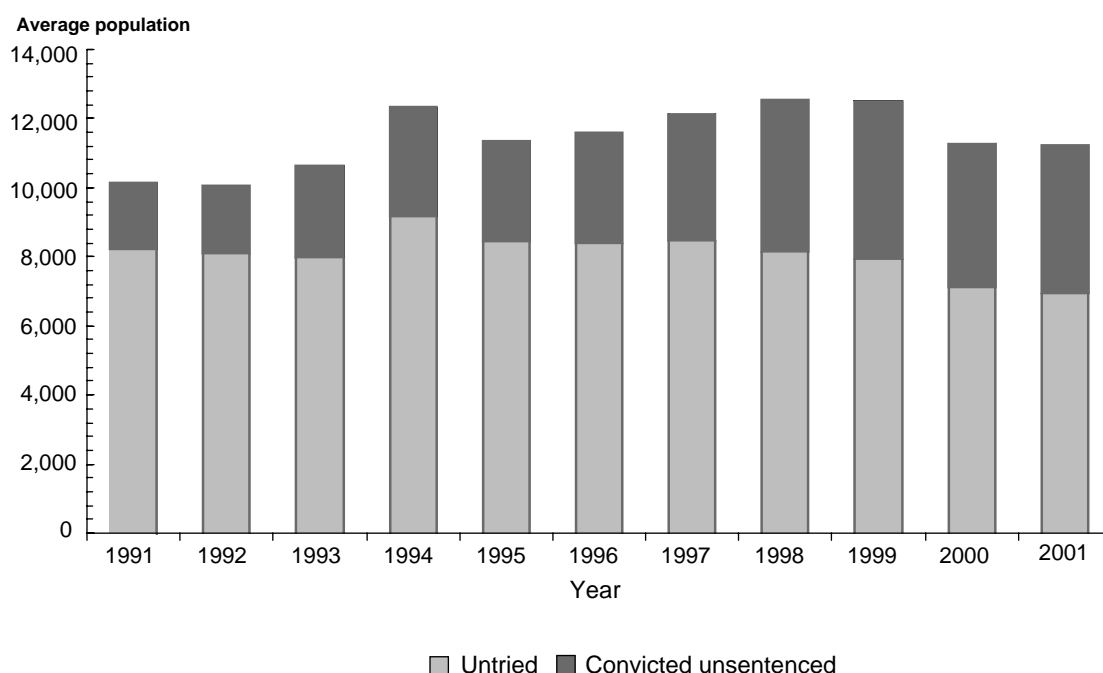
- The average remand population in 2001 was 11,240, a decrease of under one per cent from 2000. Females accounted for seven per cent of the average remand population, an increase compared to the six per cent they accounted for in 2000.
- Untried prisoners reduced to 6,920 in 2001, from 7,100 in 2000 and 7,950 in 1999. Receptions of untried prisoners fell by three per cent to 53,470 although for females there was a two per cent increase.
- The percentage of untried prisoners who were involved in proceedings at magistrates' courts was 34 per cent, a significantly smaller proportion than 2000 (which was 53 per cent).
- The average time spent in custody in 2001 by male untried prisoners was 49 days, the same as in 2000. Female untried prisoners spent an average of 39 days in custody, up three days on 2000.
- An average of 4,310 previously convicted remand prisoners were awaiting sentence in 2001, an increase of just over 140 since 2000.
- The total number of convicted unsentenced receptions during 2001 was 46,850, seven per cent higher than the previous year. Within this rise, the number of females received increased by 15 per cent and the number of males increased by six per cent.
- Of male prisoners received on remand, 51 per cent were subsequently received with a custodial sentence in 2001; for females the proportion was 42 per cent. Twenty-one per cent of males and females remanded in custody were acquitted, or the proceedings were terminated early.

Population (Table 2.1)

- 2.1** The average remand population in 2001 was 11,240 a decrease of under one per cent from 2000 and a 10 per cent decrease from 1999. The average female remand population increased by 11 per cent between 2000 and 2001. Females accounted for seven per cent of the remand population compared to six per cent in 2000 and four per cent in 1991 to 1995.
- 2.2** The average population of untried prisoners was 6,920 in 2001, down from 7,100 in 2000 and 7,950 in 1999. In 2001 untried prisoners accounted for 62 per cent of the remand population. This has fallen from 75 per cent in 1991 (including remand prisoners held in police cells). The percentage of untried prisoners who were involved in proceedings at magistrates' courts was 34 per cent, a significantly smaller proportion than in 2000, (which was 53 per cent).
- 2.3** An average of 4,310 previously convicted remand prisoners were awaiting sentence in 2001, a rise of 140 from 2000. Of the 4,310, eight per cent were females.
- 2.4** No people on remand were accommodated in police cells between 1996 and 2001.
- 2.5** The average age of the remand population on 30 June 2001 was 29 years. Just over 20 per cent of remand prisoners were under 21 years of age in 2001, slightly lower than the proportion in previous years. Further details of young remand prisoners are given in Chapter 3.

Figure 2.1

AVERAGE POPULATION OF REMAND PRISONERS, 1991-2001



(¹) Remand prisoners held in police cells are included in the untried population.

Average time spent in custody and number of receptions (Table 2.2)

- 2.6** The average time spent in custody in 2001 by male untried prisoners was 49 days, the same as in 2000. Female untried prisoners spent an average of 39 days in custody, an increase of three days on 2000 levels. The average population of untried males fell by three per cent over the year. The total number of untried receptions dropped by 1,420 (three per cent) to 53,470. The number of male untried receptions during 2001 was 49,350, a decrease of three per cent compared to 2000. Female untried receptions rose by just over two per cent and the average population of untried females increased by nine per cent.

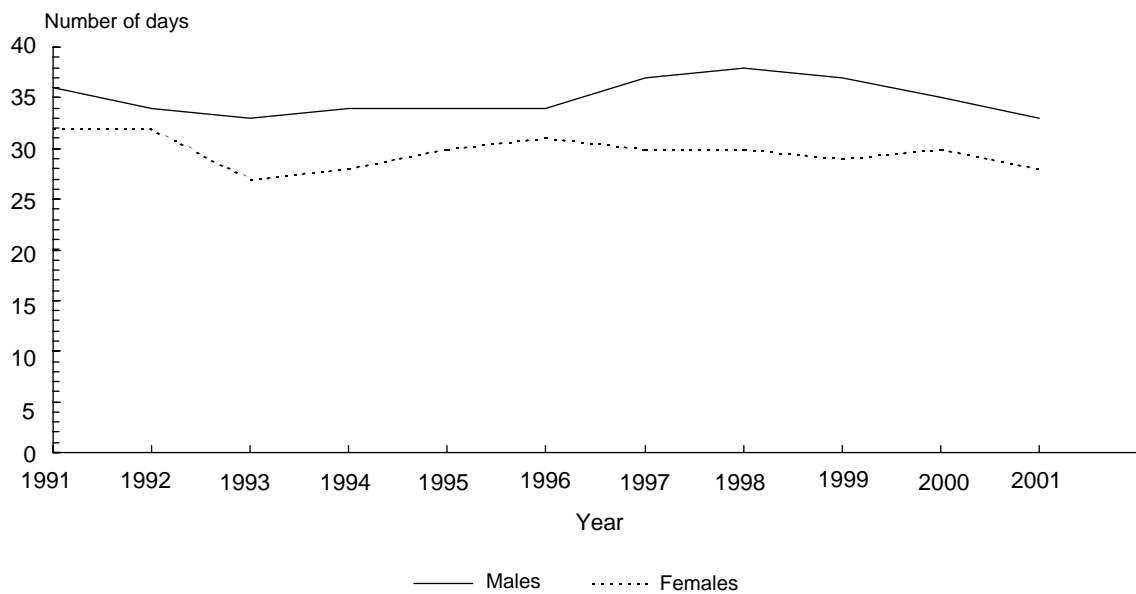
Figure 2.2

ESTIMATED AVERAGE TIME SPENT IN PRISON SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS BY UNTRIED PRISONERS BEFORE CONVICTION OR ACQUITTAL, 1991-2001



Figure 2.3

ESTIMATED AVERAGE TIME SPENT IN PRISON SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS BY CONVICTED PRISONERS BEFORE SENTENCE, 1991-2001



- 2.7** Convicted unsentenced males spent an average of 34 days in custody in 2001, one day less than in 2000. Females spent an average of 28 days in custody, two days less than in 2000.
- 2.8** The total number of convicted unsentenced receptions during 2001 was 46,850, seven per cent higher than in 2000 and the highest level in the last decade. Within this rise, the number of females received increased by 15 per cent compared to an increase of six per cent in the number of males received.

Length of time since first reception as a remand prisoner (Tables 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5)

- 2.9** The untried population on 30 June 2001 was 6,800, 400 fewer than a year previously. 650 prisoners (10 per cent) were first received on remand more than six months previously. This was a drop from 700 in 2000 although within this group the number received more than 12 months previously increased from 200 to 250.
- 2.10** Table 2.5 gives equivalent information for all remand prisoners, i.e. including both untried and convicted unsentenced prisoners. The time spent on remand by convicted unsentenced prisoners includes any time spent on remand as an untried prisoner.

Remand disposals (Table 2.6)

- 2.11** Of males received on remand, 51 per cent subsequently received a custodial sentence in 2001, three percentage points higher than 2000. For females the proportion was 42 per cent, six percentage points higher than 2000.
- 2.12** Twenty-one per cent of males and females remanded in custody were acquitted, or the proceedings were terminated early. Thirteen per cent of males and 19 per cent of females received a community sentence.

Persons received with a custodial sentence previously remanded in custody (Table 2.7)

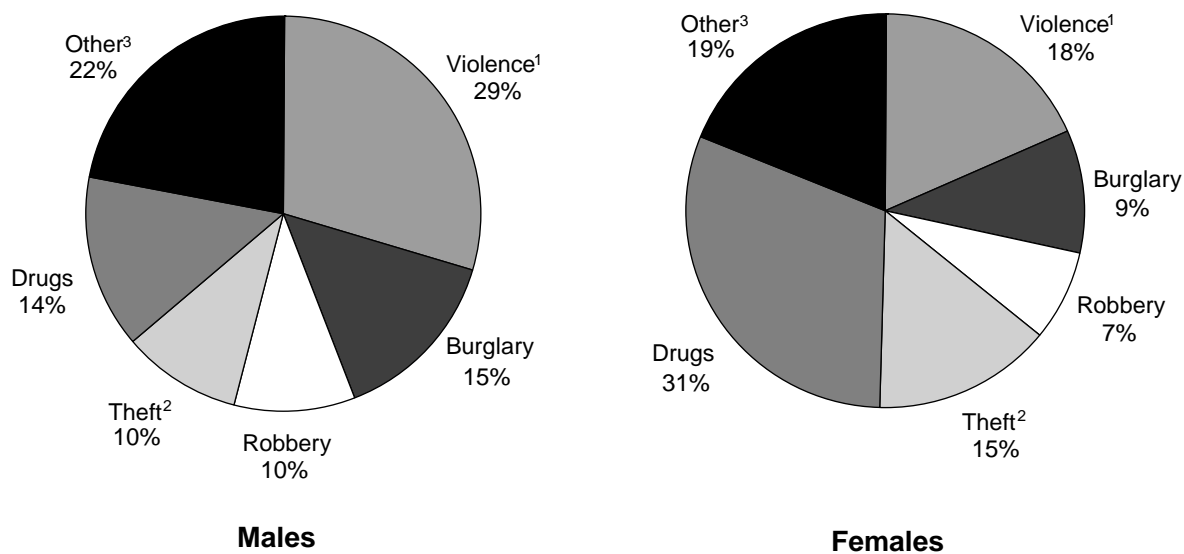
- 2.13** Of those received under a custodial sentence, 48 per cent of males and 42 per cent of females had previously been remanded in custody. Prisoners with longer sentences were more likely to have been remanded in custody; 84 per cent of males sentenced to over four years were known to have been remanded in custody compared to 33 per cent of those sentenced to three months or less.
- 2.14** The percentage previously held on remand also depends on the offence committed; 73 per cent of males sentenced for robbery offences, and 72 per cent sentenced for burglary offences were previously received on remand, compared with 32 per cent of those sentenced for fraud and forgery offences.

Remand population and receptions by offence (Tables 2.8 and 2.9)

- 2.15** The remand population, 11,060 on 30 June 2001, decreased by 3 per cent compared with 30 June 2000. The numbers held on remand for sex offences by 16 per cent, burglary fell by 12 per cent, and robbery by 11 per cent. The number held on remand for fraud and forgery rose by 11 per cent.
- 2.16** On 30 June 2001, 16 per cent of the male remand population were held for burglary and 20 per cent were held for violence against the person. Twenty-four per cent of females were being held for theft and handling, the same proportion as for drug offences. Figure 2.4 shows the untried population breakdown by offence and gender.

Figure 2.4

**POPULATION OF UNTRIED PRISONERS
BY OFFENCE AND SEX,
30 JUNE 2001**



- (¹) Includes sexual offences.
- (²) Includes Theft and handling, fraud and forgery.
- (³) Includes offence not recorded.

2.17 Total remand receptions, as either an untried or convicted unsentenced prisoner, increased by just over one per cent between 2000 and 2001. Within this increase receptions for violence against the person, theft and handling, fraud and forgery and drugs offences all increased.

Table 2.1 Average population of remand prisoners in custody: by type of committal, age and sex

England and Wales		Number of persons									
Males and females											
Type of prisoner	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Males											
All untried prisoners	7,253	7,122	7,675	8,696	8,008	8,004	8,057	7,730	7,513	6,701	6,494
Involved in proceedings at Magistrates' courts	3,655	3,337	3,806	4,125	4,053	4,459	4,502	4,287	4,088	3,525	2,181
Committed for trial to the Crown Court	3,592	3,774	3,839	4,536	3,922	3,506	3,521	3,404	3,383	3,121	4,259
Other untried prisoners	8	12	31	36	33	39	34	39	42	55	53
Convicted unsentenced prisoners	1,834	1,885	2,590	3,042	2,807	3,071	3,475	4,133	4,258	3,873	3,969
All remand prisoners in Prison Service establishments	9,087	9,007	10,265	11,738	10,815	11,075	11,532	11,864	11,772	10,574	10,462
Aged 14–20 ⁽¹⁾	2,730	2,486	2,649	2,919	2,701	2,848	2,879	2,818	2,799	2,481	2,215
Aged 21 and over	6,357	6,521	7,616	8,819	8,114	8,227	8,653	9,045	8,973	8,093	8,247
Remand prisoners in police cells	681	700	14	129	68	–	–	–	–	–	–
All in custody	9,800	9,707	10,279	11,867	10,884	11,075	11,532	11,864	11,772	10,574	10,462
Females											
All untried prisoners	291	264	285	350	344	371	396	426	434	396	430
Involved in proceedings at Magistrate courts	150	126	152	172	170	204	224	245	236	216	162
Committed for trial to the Crown Court	141	136	127	170	163	148	165	176	196	177	264
Other untried prisoners	–	2	6	8	10	19	7	5	2	3	4
Convicted unsentenced prisoners	96	104	110	139	147	167	203	278	313	304	345
All remand prisoners in Prison Service establishments	387	368	395	490	491	538	599	704	748	700	775
Aged 14–20 ⁽¹⁾	79	65	67	74	88	93	99	118	131	126	132
Aged 21 and over	308	303	327	416	403	445	500	586	617	574	643
Remand prisoners in police cells	2	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All in custody	389	383	395	490	491	538	599	704	748	700	775

⁽¹⁾ 14 year olds have not been held in custody since October 1993.

Table 2.2 Untried and convicted unsentenced prisoners in prison: average population, receptions⁽¹⁾ and estimated average time spent in custody

England and Wales											
Males and females		Number of persons/days									
Type of prisoner	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Untried prisoners											
Males											
Average population	7,253	7,122	7,675	8,696	8,008	8,004	8,057	7,730	7,513	6,701	6,494
Receptions	51,997	47,501	50,918	54,157	52,347	55,545	58,092	60,157	59,985	50,866	49,345
Average number of days in custody ⁽²⁾	51	55	55	59	56	53	51	47	46	49	49
Females											
Average population	291	264	285	350	344	371	396	426	434	396	430
Receptions	2,679	2,368	2,647	2,922	2,940	3,343	3,974	4,540	4,587	4,026	4,122
Average number of days in custody ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	40	41	39	44	43	41	36	34	35	36	39
Convicted unsentenced prisoners											
Males											
Average population	1,834	1,885	2,590	3,042	2,807	3,071	3,475	4,133	4,258	3,873	3,969
Receptions	18,828	20,051	28,593	32,751	30,261	32,993	33,988	39,945	41,958	40,116	42,502
Average number of days in custody ⁽³⁾	36	34	33	34	34	34	37	38	37	35	34
Females											
Average population	96	104	110	139	147	167	203	278	313	304	345
Receptions	1,099	1,199	1,505	1,812	1,778	1,994	2,436	3,442	3,935	3,773	4,349
Average number of days in custody ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	32	32	27	28	30	31	30	30	29	30	28

⁽¹⁾ Total receptions cannot be calculated by adding together receptions in each category, because there is double counting (see paragraph 27 of the Notes).

⁽²⁾ Time spent in Prison Service establishments before conviction, acquittal etc.

⁽³⁾ Time spent in Prison Service establishments after conviction before being sentenced.

⁽⁴⁾ Averages are subject to wide variation because of the small population on which they are based.

Table 2.3 Untried prisoners in prison by length of time since first reception⁽¹⁾England and Wales 30 June
Males and femalesNumber of persons⁽²⁾

Length of time since first remand into a Prison Service establishment	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All lengths	7,400	7,550	7,850	9,200	7,950	8,450	8,550	8,350	7,950	7,200	6,800
Less than 1 week	900	700	750	700	600	950	700	700	850	800	850
1 week	100	100	100	100	100	–	200	200	100	150	–
More than 1 week up to and including 1 month	1,700	1,500	1,800	1,850	1,900	1,900	2,000	1,900	2,050	2,050	1,800
More than 1 month up to and including 3 months	2,400	2,700	2,600	3,000	2,400	2,900	3,200	2,800	2,800	2,300	2,300
More than 3 months up to and including 6 months	1,450	1,500	1,700	2,050	1,650	1,500	1,400	1,500	1,400	1,200	1,200
More than 6 months up to and including 12 months	800	900	800	1,250	1,050	950	850	1,050	600	500	400
More than 12 months	100	100	150	250	250	250	200	200	150	200	250

⁽¹⁾ Time since first reception on remand into a Prison Service establishment. This includes any intervening time spent on bail, but excludes time spent in police cells beforehand.⁽²⁾ Rounded estimates which therefore may not add to the totals.**Table 2.4 Convicted unsentenced prisoners in prison by length of time since first reception⁽¹⁾**England and Wales 30 June
Males and femalesNumber of persons⁽²⁾

Length of time since first remand into a Prison Service establishment	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All lengths	1,900	2,000	2,800	3,300	3,100	3,150	3,550	4,550	4,650	4,200	4,300
Less than 1 week	150	150	200	250	250	300	250	300	400	500	550
1 week	–	–	50	50	50	–	100	150	100	100	–
More than 1 week up to and including 1 month	450	400	750	850	850	750	900	1,150	1,250	1,250	1,400
More than 1 month up to and including 3 months	550	550	600	750	700	750	850	1,200	1,250	1,000	1,050
More than 3 months up to and including 6 months	400	550	650	750	700	800	850	950	1,050	850	750
More than 6 months up to and including 12 months	350	400	400	650	450	450	500	700	450	350	350
More than 12 months	–	–	100	–	100	100	100	100	150	150	200

⁽¹⁾ Time since first reception on remand into a Prison Service establishment. This includes any intervening time spent on bail, but excludes time spent in police cells beforehand.⁽²⁾ Rounded estimates which therefore may not add to the totals.

Table 2.5 All remand prisoners in prison by length of time since first reception⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 30 June		Number of persons ⁽²⁾		
Males and females		1999	2000	2001
Length of time since first remand into a Prison Service establishment				
All lengths		12,600	11,450	11,100
Less than 1 week		1,250	1,300	1,400
1 week		200	250	–
More than 1 week up to and including 1 month		3,300	3,350	3,200
More than 1 month up to and including 3 months		4,050	3,300	3,350
More than 3 months up to and including 6 months		2,450	2,100	1,950
More than 6 months up to and including 12 months		1,050	800	750
More than 12 months		300	350	450

⁽¹⁾ Time since first reception on remand into a Prison Service establishment. This includes any intervening time spent on bail, but excludes time spent in police cells beforehand.

⁽²⁾ Rounded estimates which therefore may not add to the totals.

Table 2.6 Final court outcome for persons remanded in custody at some stage in magistrates' court proceedings⁽¹⁾

England and Wales		<i>Estimated percentages</i>				
Final court outcome ⁽²⁾	Males			Females		
	1999	2000 ⁽³⁾	2001	1999	2000 ⁽³⁾	2001
Acquitted, etc	23	23	21	20	22	21
Convicted ⁽³⁾ :	77	77	78	79	78	78
Discharge	4	3	3	7	6	5
Fine	6	6	4	7	6	5
Community service ⁽⁴⁾	16	15	13	24	23	19
Fully suspended sentence	–	–	–	1	1	–
Immediate custody ⁽⁵⁾	47	48	51	35	36	42
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ Includes persons remanded in custody by magistrates during proceedings or on committal.

⁽²⁾ Includes estimated outcome at the Crown Court for those committed for trial or sentence.

⁽³⁾ Includes offences otherwise dealt with.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes community rehabilitation orders, supervision orders, community sentence orders, attendance centre orders, community punishment and rehabilitation orders, curfew orders, reparation orders (from June 2000), action plan orders (from June 2000) and drug treatment and testing orders (from October 2000).

⁽⁵⁾ Includes detention in a young offender institution, detention and training order and unsuspended imprisonment.

Table 2.7 Receptions into prison under an immediate custodial sentence: proportion known to have been previously remanded in custody: by sex, offence and length of sentence

England and Wales 2001

Males and females

Percentage

Offence group	Length of Sentence								
	All sentence lengths	Up to and including 3 months	Over 3 months up to and including 6 months	Over 6 months less than 12 months	12 months	Over 12 months up to and including 18 months	Over 18 months less than 4 years	4 years	Over 4 years (including life)
All males and females	47	33	39	47	44	56	70	77	86
All males	48	33	39	47	44	56	70	75	84
Violence against the person	43	30	33	35	33	45	62	70	88
Sexual offences	51	31	26	35	40	41	49	58	69
Burglary	72	67	55	63	59	73	84	91	96
Robbery	73	92	57	50	45	57	73	87	93
Theft and handling	52	39	52	60	59	74	85	86	94
Fraud and forgery	32	26	29	24	29	38	48	39	73
Drugs offences	60	50	44	36	33	40	61	75	88
Other offences	34	21	33	46	43	61	73	83	87
Offence not recorded	16	19	9	8	17	16	26	30	39
All females	42	31	39	44	40	48	60	78	86

Table 2.8 Population of untried and convicted unsentenced prisoners in prison by offence and sex

England and Wales 30 June

Males and females

Number of persons

Offence	2000			2001		
	Untried	Convicted Unsentenced	Total	Untried	Convicted Unsentenced	Total
Males						
All offences	6,820	3,944	10,764	6,351	3,937	10,288
Violence against the person	1,582	430	2,012	1,507	528	2,035
Sexual offences	461	121	581	365	125	489
Burglary	1,151	731	1,882	936	697	1,634
Robbery	768	214	982	627	240	867
Theft and handling	682	957	1,640	518	982	1,500
Fraud and forgery	78	69	146	95	72	167
Drugs offences	1,031	399	1,430	899	421	1,320
Other offences	897	744	1,642	811	728	1,540
Offence not recorded	170	279	448	591	144	736
Females						
All offences	399	270	669	450	323	773
Violence against the person	78	20	99	80	33	113
Sexual offences	5	2	7	3	–	3
Burglary	35	21	56	45	23	68
Robbery	33	4	38	33	12	45
Theft and handling	63	115	178	55	130	185
Fraud and forgery	11	8	19	12	5	17
Drugs offences	110	42	152	137	50	187
Other offences	57	46	103	56	57	113
Offence not recorded	6	11	17	29	14	43

Table 2.9 Receptions⁽¹⁾ of untried and convicted unsentenced prisoners into prison by offence and sex

England and Wales

Males and females

Number of persons

Offence	2000 ⁽¹⁾			2001		
	Untried	Convicted Unsentenced	Total	Untried	Convicted Unsentenced	Total
Males						
All offences	50,866	40,069	74,709	49,345	42,502	75,477
Violence against the person	8,794	4,317	10,991	8,964	4,559	11,228
Sexual offences	2,057	858	2,475	1,792	863	2,235
Burglary	8,829	6,071	11,525	8,356	6,297	11,354
Robbery	3,516	1,690	4,160	3,469	1,902	4,187
Theft and handling	10,719	11,771	18,592	9,927	12,797	19,048
Fraud and forgery	946	748	1,410	1,011	820	1,510
Drugs offences	4,247	2,764	5,656	4,768	3,063	6,334
Other offences	10,608	9,917	17,195	9,791	10,275	16,860
Offence not recorded	1,150	1,933	2,705	1,267	1,926	2,721
Females						
All offences	4,026	3,768	6,579	4,122	4,349	7,191
Violence against the person	528	252	665	534	320	718
Sexual offences	21	10	23	10	3	13
Burglary	285	144	339	335	170	406
Robbery	209	100	241	215	104	252
Theft and handling	1,369	1,891	2,801	1,286	2,150	2,989
Fraud and forgery	161	133	241	156	153	265
Drugs offences	627	349	801	724	417	931
Other offences	664	643	1,095	647	726	1,162
Offence not recorded	162	246	373	215	306	455

⁽¹⁾ Total receptions cannot be calculated by adding together receptions in each category, because there is double counting (see paragraph 11 of Appendix 2).

CHAPTER 3

YOUNG OFFENDERS UNDER SENTENCE

Key points

Population

- The population of young offenders under sentence was 8,710 at June 2001. This represents an increase of 50 per cent compared to 1991, and an increase of two per cent compared to 2000.
- In June 2001, four per cent of young offenders were female, compared to two per cent in 1991. There were 390 young females under sentence at June 2001, an increase of four per cent from the 380 under sentence at June 2000. In comparison the male sentenced young offender population increased by two per cent to 8,320.
- At June 2001, the sentenced population aged 17 or under was 1,980; this represents 23 per cent of the young offender population, and was an increase of six per cent from the population of 1,860 in 2000.
- In 2000 (the latest year available) 17 per cent of male young offenders were known to have no previous convictions and 19 per cent had seven or more previous convictions.

Receptions

- 20,970 young offenders were received into Prison Service establishments under an immediate custodial sentence in 2001, a small decrease (two per cent) compared to the number of receptions in 2000. A further 140 were received as fine defaulters.
- 1,270 young females were received under an immediate custodial sentence in 2001, 30 more than in 2000.
- 5,880 offenders aged 17 years or under were received into prison under an immediate custodial sentence in 2001 — 50 more than in 2000.

Discharges

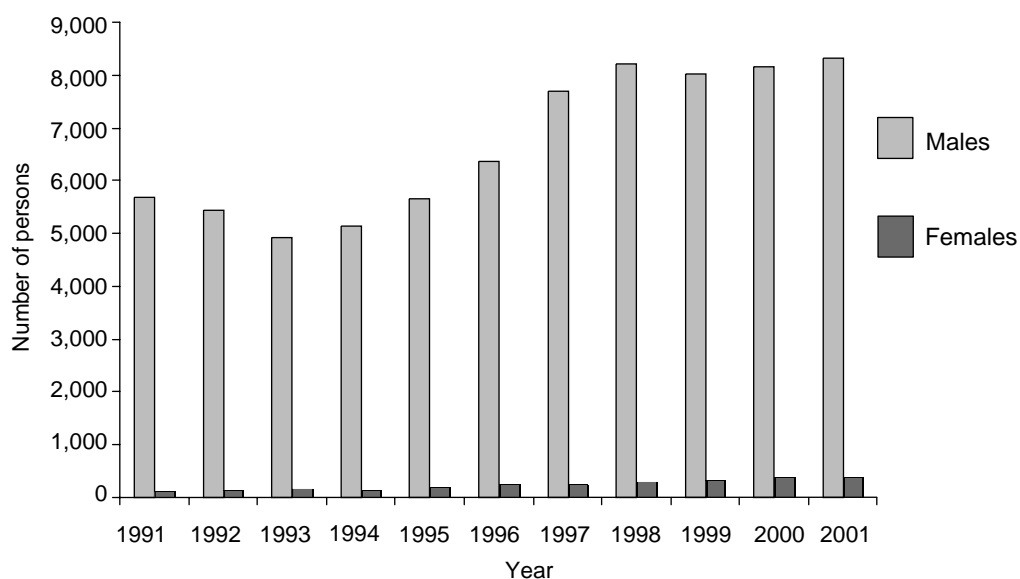
- The average sentence length of young offenders discharged in 2001 was 11.2 months for males and 8.7 months for females. This compares to 11.1 months and 8.5 months for those released in 2000.
- The average time served by male young offenders discharged in 2001 was 5.8 months, including remand time, or 4.7 months excluding remand time.
- On average male young offenders discharged in 2001 had served 52 per cent of their sentence, including remand time, and 42 per cent excluding remand time.

Population (Tables 3.1-3.7)

- 3.1** Young offenders are those given a custodial sentence when aged under 21 who have not subsequently been reclassified as adults. Their treatment was heavily influenced by legislative and administrative changes in the first half of the 1990s. In October 1992, under the Criminal Justice Act 1991, 17 year olds were brought within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court (renamed the youth court) and the sentence of detention in young offenders institutions for 14 year old males was abolished.
- 3.2** The 1994 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act influenced the sentencing of young offenders in 1995. From 9 January 1995 the provisions of section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 for 10 to 13 year olds were extended, but this had only a minor effect on the figures for 1995. Of greater effect was the provision of the 1994 Act that increased the maximum sentence length for 15 to 17 year olds from one to two years, which came into effect from 3 February 1995. From 1st April 2000 sentences for those under 18 were replaced by the Detention and Training Order, under the Crime & Disorder Act 1998. In August 2000 sections 53(1) & 53(2) of the Children and Young Person Act 1933 were replaced by sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000. Some young offenders are held outside Prison Service establishments which are not in the scope of this publication.
- 3.3** The total number of sentenced young offenders in Prison Service custody on 30 June 2001 was 8,710. This was an increase of two per cent compared to 2000, and 50 per cent compared to 1991. With the exception of 1999, there have been year-on-year increases ever since 1993.
- 3.4** In June 2001, four per cent of young offenders were female, compared to two per cent in 1991. There were 390 sentenced young females, an increase of four per cent from the 380 under sentence at June 2000, and an increase of 255 per cent compared to 1991. In comparison, the male sentenced young offender population of 8,320 increased by two per cent compared to 2000 and increased by 46 per cent compared to 1991.

Figure 3.1

PRISON POPULATION OF SENTENCED YOUNG OFFENDERS ON 30 JUNE 1991-2001: BY SEX

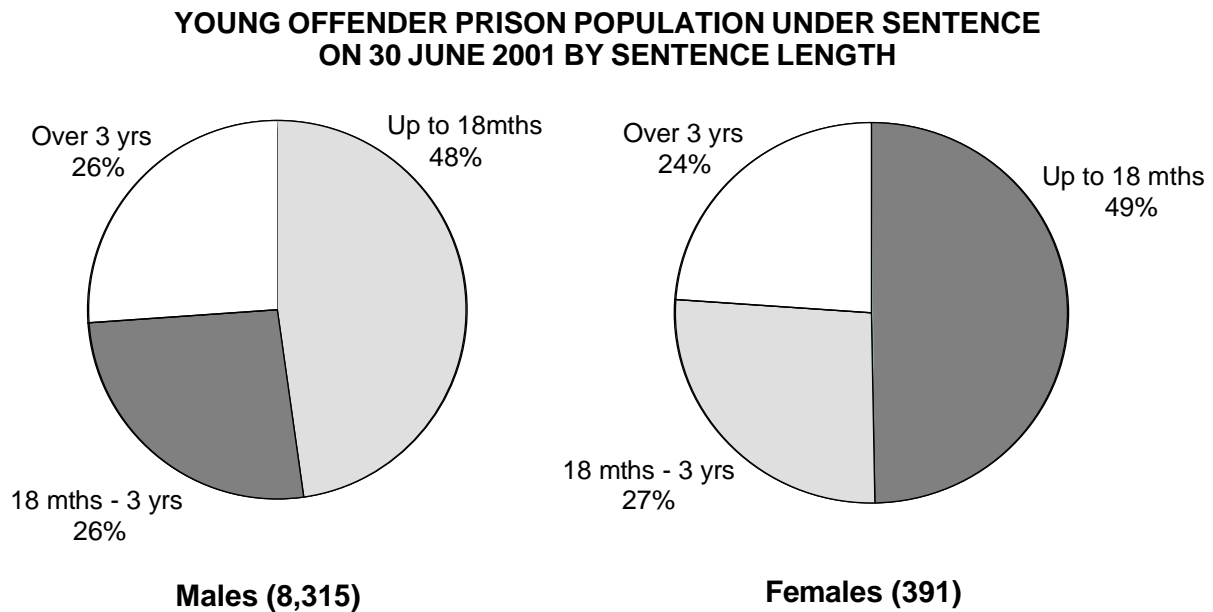


- 3.5** The total prison population of young people aged 17 years or under in 2001 was 2,440, little changed from 2000. Of these, 460 were on remand and 1,980 were under sentence. The remand population fell by 20 per cent between 2000 and 2001, whereas the sentenced population increased by six per cent from 1,860. The sentenced population of those aged 17 or under represents 23 per cent of the young offender population.

Sentence length and Offence (Tables 3.5 and 3.7)

3.6 At June 2001, 48 per cent of sentenced young offenders were serving sentences of up to 18 months, 26 per cent were serving sentences of over 18 months to three years and 26 per cent were serving sentences of longer than three years.

Figure 3.2



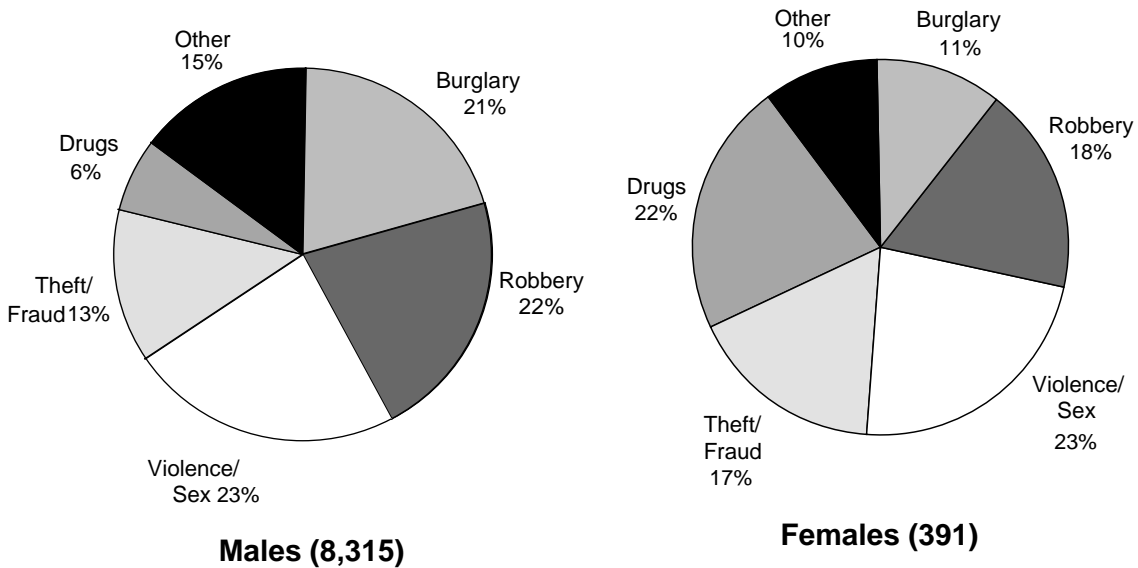
3.7 At June 2001, 22 per cent of male young offenders were sentenced for robbery, 21 per cent for burglary, 20 per cent for violence against the person and 13 per cent for theft and handling/fraud and forgery. It may be unsafe to analyse changes over time by type of offence because of differences in the proportion with offence not recorded. Nevertheless, general trends can be seen. The main increase over the last decade has been in the proportion of male young offenders serving sentences for drugs offences (up from two per cent to six per cent). The proportion sentenced for burglary fell, from 29 per cent to 21 per cent, and the proportion sentenced for robbery, having risen from 17 per cent in 1991 to 24 per cent in 1998, has fallen to 22 per cent.

3.8 For sentenced males aged 17 and under, the main offence groups were robbery (22 per cent), burglary (20 per cent), violence against the person (18 per cent), and theft and handling (16 per cent).

3.9 The proportions for young offender females vary considerably from year to year as they are based on small numbers. In mid-2001 violence against the person accounted for 22 per cent of the sentenced population, drugs 22 per cent, robbery 18 per cent, and theft and handling/fraud and forgery 17 per cent.

Figure 3.3

**YOUNG OFFENDER PRISON POPULATION UNDER SENTENCE
ON 30 JUNE 2001 BY OFFENCE GROUP***



*Excluding offence not recorded.

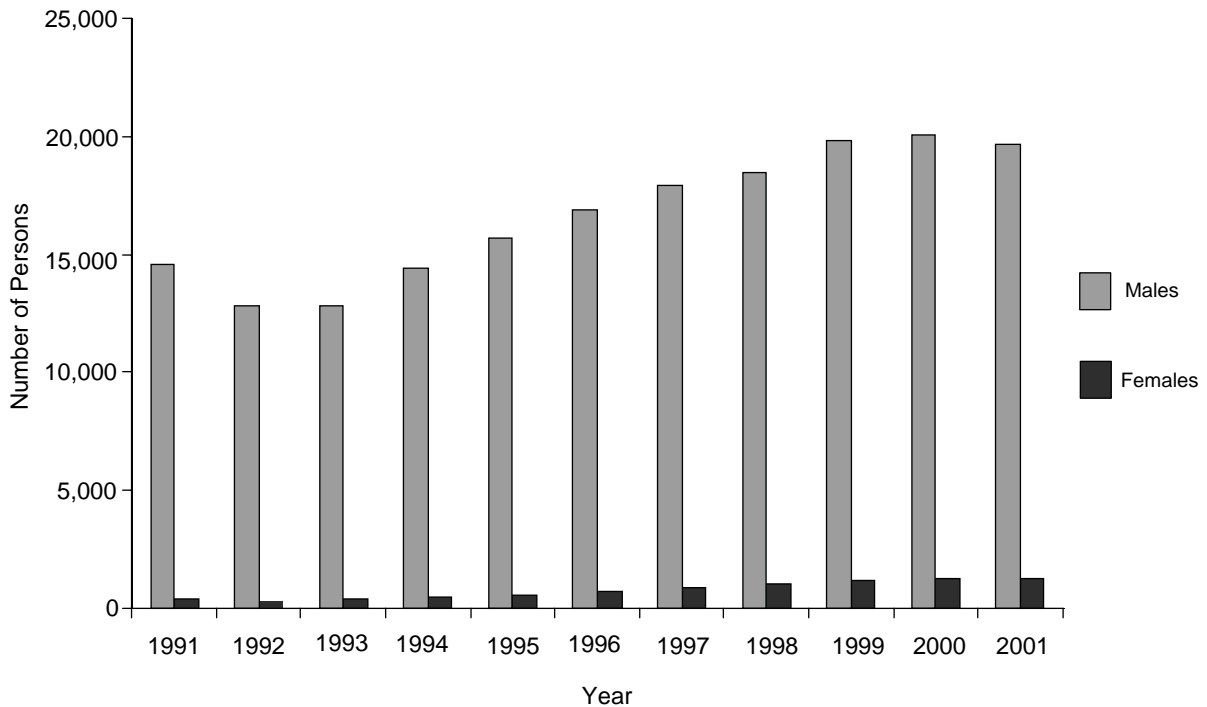
3.10 Estimates based on a sample of the prison population (see Notes) show that 17 per cent of male young offenders were known to have no previous convictions in 2000, the latest year for which data are available. This compares to 13 per cent of adult males. In contrast, 19 per cent of male young offenders had seven or more previous convictions compared to 48 per cent of adult males. Information was missing for 15 per cent of male young offenders.

Receptions (Tables 3.8-3.13)

3.11 In 2001, 20,970 young offenders were received into Prison Service establishments under an immediate custodial sentence, a decrease of 360, or two per cent, compared to 2000. 5,880 of these receptions were aged 17 years or under (50 more than in 2000) and 15,090 were aged 18-20 (414 less than in 2000). There were 19,700 males (400 less than in 2000) and 1,270 females received (30 more than in 2000). 70 young offenders were received under a life sentence. 140 young people were received into Prison Service establishments in default of payment of a fine, a decrease of 36 per cent compared to the number of fine defaulters received in 2000.

Figure 3.4

RECEPTIONS OF SENTENCED YOUNG OFFENDERS UNDER AN IMMEDIATE CUSTODIAL SENTENCE, 1991-2001



Males aged 15 to 17

3.12 Receptions of sentenced males aged 17 years or under were 5,580 in 2001. 380 were received under sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.

3.13 2,890 males aged 17 or under received in 2001 were sentenced for up to six months, and 2,340 were sentenced to over six months.

3.14 The main offence group of males aged 15 to 17 years received in 2001 was theft and handling, accounting for 23 per cent. Other offences also accounted for 23 per cent. Violence against the person and burglary accounted for 18 per cent each.

Males aged 18 to 20

3.15 Receptions of sentenced males aged 18 to 20 were 14,100 in 2001. Some 11,330 were sentenced up to 18 months, 1,760 sentenced to over 18 months to up to three years and 950 were sentenced to over three years and less than life. Other offences (including motoring offences and criminal damage) accounted for 31 per cent of receptions of 18-20 year olds, theft and handling for 23 per cent, violence against the person for 17 per cent and burglary for 14 per cent.

Females aged 15 to 17

3.16 Receptions of sentenced females aged 15 to 17 were 310 in 2001, 190 of which were received with sentences of up to six months. Ten were received under Section 90-92 of the Powers of the Criminal Court (Sentencing) Act 2000. The main offences for young females were violence against the person (36 per cent), theft and handling (23 per cent) and robbery (18 per cent) but as numbers are small any further analysis would be misleading.

Females aged 18 to 20

3.17 Receptions of sentenced females aged 18 to 20 were 970 in 2001. 379 of these receptions were sentenced for up to three months. The main offence group for females aged 18 to 20 received in 2001 was theft and handling (41 per cent) followed by violence against the person (18 per cent).

Discharges (Tables 3.13)

3.18 The average sentence length of those discharged was 11.2 months for males and 8.7 months for females, compared with 11.1 months and 8.5 months in 2000. The average time served under determinate sentences was 5.8 months for males, including remand time, or 4.7 months excluding remand time. It was 4.2 months for females, including remand time and 3.4 months excluding remand time.

3.19 On average male young offenders discharged in 2001 had served 52 per cent of their sentence, including remand time, and 42 per cent excluding remand time.

Table 3.1 Population in prison under sentence by type of custody, sex, offence group and length of sentence

England and Wales 30 June 2001
Young offenders⁽¹⁾

Number of persons

Offence group	All custody types	Detention in a Young Offender Institution/Detention and Training order ⁽³⁾												Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 ⁽²⁾		
		All sentence lengths	Length of sentence											Custody for life	Section 90	Section 91 Life
			Up to and including 3 months	Over 3 months up to and including 6 months	Over 6 months less than 12 months	12 months	Over 12 months up to and including 18 months	Over 18 months up to and including 3 years	Over 3 years less than 4 years	4 years	Over 4 years up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years up to and including 10 years	Over 10 years less than life			
All males and females	8,706	8,559	385	1,242	796	640	1,114	2,264	588	480	536	489	25	45	75	27
All males	8,315	8,178	352	1,188	762	607	1,074	2,159	574	464	509	464	25	44	68	25
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	8,313	8,176	350	1,188	762	607	1,074	2,159	574	464	509	464	25	44	68	25
Violence against the person	1,633	1,520	51	188	134	114	178	345	82	119	138	162	9	38	66	9
Rape	151	139	-	-	1	-	4	17	8	17	34	48	10	4	1	7
Other sexual offences	71	71	1	4	5	9	6	24	6	8	5	3	-	-	-	-
Burglary	1,666	1,666	33	148	182	152	312	581	125	49	57	27	-	-	-	-
Robbery	1,776	1,766	11	51	64	95	184	594	226	188	187	162	4	1	1	8
Theft and handling	1,047	1,047	84	355	172	66	140	172	25	11	12	10	-	-	-	-
Fraud and forgery	39	39	8	12	6	4	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug offences	509	509	12	20	20	34	62	186	70	34	48	23	-	-	-	-
Other offences	1,181	1,179	139	379	140	108	132	178	25	27	23	26	2	1	-	1
Offence not recorded	240	240	11	31	38	25	49	61	6	11	5	3	-	-	-	-
In default of payment of a fine	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All females	391	381	33	54	34	33	40	105	14	16	27	25	-	1	7	2
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	391	381	33	54	34	33	40	105	14	16	27	25	-	1	7	2
Violence against the person	85	78	5	12	5	12	7	22	-	3	6	6	-	1	6	-
Rape	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other sexual offences	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	40	40	-	5	4	7	5	16	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	67	67	1	2	5	2	11	27	8	5	5	1	-	-	-	-
Theft and handling	62	62	15	25	11	4	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud and forgery	3	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug offences	83	82	4	1	2	3	5	29	4	5	12	17	-	-	-	1
Other offences	37	35	7	7	5	3	2	6	-	1	4	-	-	-	1	1
Offence not recorded	12	12	1	-	1	1	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
In default of payment of a fine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

⁽¹⁾ Includes young offenders aged 20 at conviction, who have not been reclassified as part of the adult population.

⁽²⁾ Section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August 2000 and its provisions were transferred to Sections 90, 91 and 92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.

⁽³⁾ Includes those sentenced to determinate sentences under section 91 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.

Table 3.2 Population of young people in prison by sex, age and type of custody

England and Wales 30 June 2001

Young offenders

Number of persons

Sex and age	All custody types	Type of custody				
		Detention in a Young Offender Institution/ Detention and Training order	Section 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000, and custody for life	In default of payment of a fine	Untried	Convicted unsentenced
All males and females	11,031	7,822	882	2	1,353	972
All males	10,516	7,455	858	2	1,285	916
Aged 15	300	224	28	–	41	7
Aged 16	704	517	89	–	69	29
Aged 17	1,340	850	203	–	182	105
Aged 18	2,009	1,225	267	–	283	234
Aged 19	2,609	1,897	129	1	326	256
Aged 20	2,932	2,229	110	1	337	255
Aged 21	622	513	32	–	47	30
All females	515	367	24	–	68	56
Aged 15	7	7	–	–	–	–
Aged 16	12	12	–	–	–	–
Aged 17	71	38	8	–	13	12
Aged 18	104	76	6	–	13	9
Aged 19	140	106	4	–	16	14
Aged 20	163	112	6	–	25	20
Aged 21	18	16	–	–	1	1

Table 3.3 Population of prisoners aged 17 and under held in prison under sentence by sex, offence group and type of custody

England and Wales 30 June 2001

Juveniles

Number of persons

Sex and offence	Type of custody		
	All custody types	Detention and Training order	Section 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000
All juveniles⁽¹⁾	1,976	1,648	328
All males	1,911	1,591	320
Violence against the person	339	259	80
Rape	30	3	27
Other sexual offences	22	14	8
Burglary	382	348	34
Robbery	429	297	132
Theft and handling	313	309	4
Fraud and forgery	5	5	–
Drug offences	46	34	12
Other offences	284	274	10
Offence not recorded	61	48	13
All females	65	57	8
Violence against the person	19	17	2
Rape	–	–	–
Other sexual offences	–	–	–
Burglary	9	9	–
Robbery	10	8	2
Theft and handling	12	12	–
Fraud and forgery	–	–	–
Drug offences	3	2	1
Other offences	9	6	3
Offence not recorded	3	3	–

⁽¹⁾ Juveniles are inmates aged under 18.

Table 3.4 Population of prisoners aged 17 and under held in prison by type of custody and sex

England and Wales 30 June

Juveniles⁽¹⁾

Number of persons

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Male youths					
<i>Aged 15</i>					
Total	254	244	218	283	300
Untried	46	48	29	35	41
Convicted unsentenced	28	38	15	16	7
Detention and Training Order	140	139	145	201	224
Sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing)					
Act 2000	40	19	29	31	28
<i>Aged 16</i>					
Total	643	675	639	664	704
Untried	114	100	106	82	69
Convicted unsentenced	57	83	49	32	29
Detention and Training Order	354	373	396	438	517
Sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing)					
Act 2000	118	119	88	112	89
<i>Aged 17</i>					
Total	1,511	1,468	1,479	1,398	1,340
Untried	297	286	285	242	182
Convicted unsentenced	246	205	209	147	105
Detention and Training Order	713	709	736	789	850
Sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing)					
Act 2000	255	268	249	220	203
In default of payment of a fine	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Aged 15 to 17</i>					
Total	2,408	2,387	2,336	2,345	2,344
Untried	457	434	420	359	292
Convicted unsentenced	331	326	273	195	141
Detention and Training Order	1,207	1,221	1,277	1,428	1,591
Sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing)					
Act 2000	413	406	366	363	320
In default of payment of a fine	–	–	–	–	–
Female youths					
<i>Aged 15</i>					
Total	9	7	7	3	7
Untried	–	–	–	–	–
Convicted unsentenced	–	–	–	–	–
Detention and Training Order	7	7	7	3	7
Sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing)					
Act 2000	2	–	–	–	–
<i>Aged 16</i>					
Total	12	20	22	28	12
Untried	–	–	–	–	–
Convicted unsentenced	–	–	–	–	–
Detention and Training Order	12	20	22	26	12
Sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing)					
Act 2000	–	–	–	2	–
<i>Aged 17</i>					
Total	50	52	57	58	71
Untried	11	8	13	13	13
Convicted unsentenced	7	9	6	7	12
Detention and Training Order	29	30	32	36	38
Sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing)					
Act 2000	3	5	6	2	8
In default of payment of a fine	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Aged 15 to 17</i>					
Total	71	79	86	89	90
Untried	11	8	13	13	13
Convicted unsentenced	7	9	6	7	12
Detention and Training Order	48	57	61	65	57
Sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing)					
Act 2000	5	5	6	4	8
In default of payment of a fine	–	–	–	–	–

⁽¹⁾ Juveniles are inmates aged under 18.

Table 3.5 Population in prison under sentence by sex and offence group

England and Wales 30 June
Young offenders

Offence group	Number of persons										
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All males and females	5,793	5,572	5,081	5,276	5,842	6,615	7,949	8,521	8,343	8,537	8,706
All males	5,683	5,443	4,925	5,137	5,659	6,363	7,698	8,212	8,025	8,160	8,315
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	5,592	5,354	4,830	5,064	5,587	6,349	7,684	8,201	8,012	8,153	8,313
Violence against the person	852	715	838	846	983	1,114	1,254	1,414	1,502	1,445	1,633
Rape	123	118	91	89	89	101	126	142	148	159	151
Other sexual offences	53	43	58	40	51	51	34	80	88	79	71
Burglary	1,337	1,360	1,217	1,356	1,462	1,657	2,018	2,143	2,102	1,995	1,666
Robbery	791	797	854	828	978	1,245	1,663	1,847	1,739	1,557	1,776
Theft and handling	640	524	587	641	716	697	744	764	828	1,109	1,047
Fraud and forgery	26	19	10	10	16	20	26	33	32	37	39
Drugs offences	108	123	161	136	199	304	385	421	437	485	509
Other offences	611	640	566	606	667	715	860	908	915	1,081	1,181
Offence not recorded	1,051	1,015	448	512	426	445	574	449	221	207	240
In default of payment of a fine	91	79	95	73	72	14	14	11	13	7	2
											<i>Percentage⁽¹⁾</i>
Violence against the person	18.8	16.5	19.1	18.6	19.0	18.9	17.6	18.2	19.3	18.2	20.2
Rape	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9
Other sexual offences	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9
Burglary	29.4	31.3	27.8	29.8	28.3	28.1	28.4	27.6	27.0	25.1	20.6
Robbery	17.4	18.4	19.5	18.2	18.9	21.1	23.4	23.8	22.3	19.6	22.0
Theft and handling	14.1	12.1	13.4	14.1	13.9	11.8	10.5	9.9	10.6	14.0	13.0
Fraud and forgery	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Drugs offences	2.4	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.9	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.3
Other offences	13.5	14.7	12.9	13.3	12.9	12.1	12.1	11.7	11.7	13.6	14.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All females	110	139	156	139	183	252	251	309	318	377	391
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	109	136	150	138	180	251	250	309	317	377	391
Violence against the person	19	26	38	39	39	67	61	61	81	78	85
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1
Other sexual offences	1	1	1	-	3	1	-	1	2	2	1
Burglary	5	11	12	9	14	28	17	26	38	40	40
Robbery	17	19	22	23	36	45	68	73	42	60	67
Theft and handling	9	18	18	17	22	34	26	42	48	71	62
Fraud and forgery	2	1	3	-	1	2	2	6	-	4	3
Drugs offences	12	14	18	13	36	35	47	51	60	78	83
Other offences	15	15	23	24	15	28	20	32	31	35	37
Offence not recorded	29	31	15	13	14	10	8	16	15	9	12
In default of payment of a fine	1	3	6	1	3	1	1	-	1	-	-
											<i>Percentage⁽¹⁾</i>
Violence against the person	23.8	24.8	28.1	31.2	23.5	27.8	25.2	20.8	26.8	21.2	22.4
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.3	-	-	0.3
Other sexual offences	1.3	1.0	0.7	-	1.8	0.4	-	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3
Burglary	6.3	10.5	8.9	7.2	8.4	11.6	7.0	8.9	12.6	10.9	10.6
Robbery	21.3	18.1	16.3	18.4	21.7	18.7	28.1	24.9	13.9	16.3	17.7
Theft and handling	11.3	17.1	13.3	13.6	13.3	14.1	10.7	14.3	15.9	19.3	16.4
Fraud and forgery	2.5	1.0	2.2	-	0.6	0.8	0.8	2.0	-	1.1	0.8
Drugs offences	15.0	13.3	13.3	10.4	21.7	14.5	19.4	17.4	19.9	21.2	21.9
Other offences	18.8	14.3	17.0	19.2	9.0	11.6	8.3	10.9	10.3	9.5	9.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ Excluding offence not recorded.

Table 3.6 Population of male young offenders in prison under sentence by number of previous convictions⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

England and Wales 30 June
Young male offenders

Year	All young offenders	Previous convictions not found ⁽⁴⁾	Percentage ⁽³⁾				
			Number of previous convictions				
			Nil	1-2	3-6	7-10	11 and over
1993	4,830	4	18	22	36	14	6
1994	5,064	4	15	23	33	19	7
1995	5,587	5	18	22	29	17	9
1996	6,349	10	21	21	27	13	8
1997	7,684	7	17	23	31	14	7
1998	8,201	4	19	23	32	14	8
1999	8,012	7	17	20	31	15	10
2000	8,112	15	17	20	28	12	8

⁽¹⁾ Excludes fine defaulters.

⁽²⁾ Based on samples of 2,072, 2,069, 2,562, 3,281, 3,630, 3,810, 4,026 and 3,838 prisoners respectively in the years 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000.

⁽³⁾ Rounded estimates which therefore may not add to 100.

⁽⁴⁾ From 1996 more stringent criteria for accepting a possible match to records on the Home Office Offenders Index have been applied that will have tended to increase the number of instances where previous convictions are not found.

Table 3.7 Population in prison under sentence by sex, type of custody and length of sentenceEngland and Wales 30 June
Young offenders

Sex, type of custody and length of sentence	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All males and females	6,401	5,572	5,081	5,276	5,842	6,615	7,949	8,521	8,343	8,537	8,706
All males	6,247	5,433	4,925	5,137	5,659	6,363	7,698	8,212	8,025	8,160	8,315
Sentenced to Immediate Custody	6,134	5,354	4,830	5,064	5,587	6,349	7,684	8,201	8,012	8,153	8,313
Up to and including 3 months	266	337	304	280	270	288	304	310	379	368	350
Over 3 months up to and including 6 months	611	621	603	705	747	706	806	809	833	1,167	1,188
Over 6 months less than 12 months	517	479	610	660	636	615	664	652	581	720	762
12 months	624	482	480	433	448	499	466	520	452	541	607
Over 12 months up to and including 18 months	1,022	844	543	540	681	830	943	1,056	979	939	1,074
Over 18 months up to and including 3 years	1,810	1,567	1,334	1,374	1,563	1,994	2,519	2,561	2,518	2,330	2,159
Over 3 years less than 4 years	202	150	149	188	210	265	445	512	538	578	574
4 years	312	282	265	270	329	393	497	567	521	440	464
Over 4 years up to and including 5 years	309	245	224	252	250	342	475	557	547	444	509
Over 5 years up to and including 10 years	317	248	226	264	351	320	436	503	506	458	464
Over 10 years less than life	23	12	15	15	19	22	29	33	27	22	25
Life	121	87	77	83	83	75	100	121	131	144	137
In default of payment of a fine	113	79	95	73	72	14	14	11	13	7	2
All females	154	139	156	139	183	252	251	309	318	377	391
Sentenced to Immediate Custody	149	136	150	138	180	251	250	309	317	377	391
Up to and including 3 months	4	8	20	14	10	21	20	27	29	28	33
Over 3 months up to and including 6 months	16	20	20	21	26	44	26	40	43	69	54
Over 6 months less than 12 months	16	9	16	13	20	28	19	27	26	39	34
12 months	21	7	16	13	15	25	15	27	30	25	33
Over 12 months up to and including 18 months	23	18	14	20	16	23	38	47	36	46	40
Over 18 months up to and including 3 years	42	45	37	22	51	60	67	86	82	93	105
Over 3 years less than 4 years	7	3	3	5	7	10	8	4	14	16	14
4 years	7	10	6	12	16	9	19	20	16	15	16
Over 4 years up to and including 5 years	4	6	4	8	8	16	19	11	9	18	27
Over 5 years up to and including 10 years	5	6	10	5	6	10	10	15	23	21	25
Over 10 years less than life	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Life	4	4	4	5	5	5	9	5	8	7	10
In default of payment of a fine	5	3	6	1	3	1	1	-	1	-	-

Table 3.8 Receptions into prison under sentence: by age, sex and offence

England and Wales 2001

Young offenders

Offence	Immediate custodial sentence						Number of persons In default of payment of a fine		
	Males			Females			Males	Females	All
	15-17	18-20	All	15-17	18-20	All			
All offences	5,598	14,101	19,699	305	965	1,270	129	9	138
Violence against the person	1,001	2,324	3,325	105	173	278	12	2	14
Murder	21	56	77	1	2	3	-	-	-
Manslaughter	13	43	56	0	2	2	-	-	-
Other homicide and attempted homicide	44	144	188	3	8	11	-	-	-
Wounding	536	1,222	1,758	59	78	137	2	-	2
Assaults	267	574	841	36	63	99	9	2	11
Cruelty to children	1	4	5	0	2	2	-	-	-
Other offences of violence against the person	119	281	400	6	18	24	1	-	1
Sexual offences	79	113	192	1	2	3	-	-	-
Buggery and indeceny between males	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape	31	44	75	-	1	1	-	-	-
Gross indeceny with children	11	11	22	-	1	1	-	-	-
Other sexual offences	36	57	93	1	-	1	-	-	-
Burglary	973	1,908	2,881	18	47	65	3	-	3
Robbery	777	1,009	1,786	54	65	119	3	-	3
Theft and handling	1,254	3,166	4,420	68	384	452	20	2	22
Taking and driving away	583	757	1,340	3	5	8	3	-	3
Other thefts	600	2,206	2,806	64	359	423	14	2	16
Handling stolen goods	71	203	274	1	20	21	3	-	3
Fraud and forgery	20	182	202	2	33	35	2	-	2
Fraud	18	169	187	2	31	33	2	-	2
Forgery	2	13	15	-	2	2	-	-	-
Drugs offences	139	747	886	15	120	135	3	-	3
Other offences	1,253	4,301	5,554	31	123	154	66	4	70
Arson	50	64	114	4	7	11	-	-	-
Criminal damage	51	226	277	1	6	7	9	1	10
In charge or driving under the influence of drink or drugs	19	51	170	-	2	2	1	-	1
Other motoring offences	634	2,216	2,850	5	26	31	37	-	37
Drunkenness	6	34	40	-	-	-	4	-	4
Blackmail	2	11	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping	8	29	37	-	2	2	-	-	-
Affray	127	324	451	4	4	8	1	-	1
Violent disorder	64	137	201	1	1	2	-	-	-
Perjury/Libel/Pervert the course of justice	7	112	119	-	5	5	-	-	-
Threat/disorderly behaviour	81	158	239	3	7	10	2	1	3
Breach of Court Order	140	596	736	9	43	52	4	2	6
Other Criminal offences	64	236	300	4	19	23	8	-	8
Other	-	7	7	-	1	1	-	-	-
Offence not recorded	102	351	453	11	18	29	20	1	21

Table 3.9 Receptions into prison under immediate custodial sentence: by age, sex, offence group, type of custody and length of sentence

England and Wales 2001
Young people

Sex, age and offence	All custody types	Detention in a young offender institution/Detention and Training order											Custody for life	Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 ⁽¹⁾			
		All sentence lengths	Length of sentence											Section 90	Section 91 determine sentences	Section 91 Life	
			Up to and including 3 months	Over 3 months less than 6 months	Over 6 months less than 12 months	12 months	Over 12 months up to and including 18 months	Over 18 months up to and including 3 years	Over 3 years less than 4 years	4 years	Over 4 years up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years up to and including 10 years					Over 10 years less than life
All males and females	20,969	20,516	11,717	2,474	1,530	1,702	2,081	345	216	236	202	13	35	23	385	10	
All males	19,699	19,261	10,898	2,354	1,455	1,628	1,970	330	204	222	189	11	33	23	373	9	
Aged 15-17	5,598	5,221	2,886	965	660	490	211	2	1	3	3	-	1	16	353	7	
Violence against the person	1,001	921	538	169	112	69	31	-	1	1	-	-	-	16	61	3	
Sexual offences	79	47	14	7	16	4	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	30	2	
Burglary	973	925	437	205	135	107	39	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	
Robbery	777	635	198	119	126	119	71	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	141	-	
Theft and handling	1,254	1,235	780	233	115	88	18	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	18	1	
Fraud and forgery	20	20	12	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drugs offences	139	120	42	21	17	24	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	
Other offences	1,253	1,228	838	179	122	64	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1	
Offence not recorded	102	90	27	27	16	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	
Aged 18-20	14,101	14,040	3,920	4,092	1,389	795	1,138	1,759	328	203	219	186	11	32	7	20	2
Violence against the person	2,324	2,284	529	589	252	181	225	284	49	50	62	61	2	29	7	3	1
Sexual offences	113	112	7	17	11	9	10	22	4	4	12	15	1	-	1	-	
Burglary	1,908	1,906	312	352	219	163	286	452	64	30	22	6	-	1	-	1	
Robbery	1,009	998	70	65	56	57	126	346	99	61	65	49	4	1	-	10	
Theft and handling	3,166	3,165	1,135	1,097	353	108	176	226	31	9	16	13	1	-	1	-	
Fraud and forgery	182	182	75	61	24	8	9	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drugs offences	747	746	99	110	86	70	84	176	47	27	23	21	3	-	1	-	
Other offences	4,301	4,296	1,626	1,687	325	175	180	222	28	20	14	19	-	1	-	3	
Offence not recorded	351	351	67	114	63	24	42	27	5	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	
All females	1,270	1,255	819	120	75	74	111	15	12	14	13	2	2	-	12	1	
Aged 15-17	305	292	190	40	25	23	10	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	12	1	
Violence against the person	105	101	71	15	5	6	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	
Sexual offences	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Burglary	18	18	10	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Robbery	54	49	17	7	5	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	
Theft and handling	68	68	53	10	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fraud and forgery	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drugs offences	15	13	7	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Other offences	31	29	25	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Offence not recorded	11	11	4	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aged 18-20	965	963	379	250	80	50	51	101	14	10	13	13	2	2	-	-	
Violence against the person	173	171	57	47	15	15	10	24	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Sexual offences	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Burglary	47	47	11	11	4	5	1	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Robbery	65	65	3	3	5	6	13	25	4	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	
Theft and handling	384	384	207	122	28	13	6	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fraud and forgery	33	33	10	14	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Drugs offences	120	120	14	16	11	8	16	25	5	6	9	10	-	-	-	-	
Other offences	123	123	67	33	10	2	2	6	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	
Offence not recorded	18	18	10	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	

⁽¹⁾ Section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August 2000 and its provisions were transferred to Sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.

Table 3.10 Receptions⁽¹⁾ into prison by age, sex and type of custody

England and Wales 2001

Young offenders

Number of persons

Sex and type of custody	All young offenders	Age on remand/sentence					
		15	16	17	18	19	20
All males and females on remand⁽¹⁾	19,926	477	994	3,507	4,697	5,105	5,146
All males and females under sentence	21,107	1,085	1,920	2,900	4,392	5,322	5,488
All males on remand⁽¹⁾	18,503	477	994	3,261	4,340	4,707	4,724
Untried	12,682	417	833	2,523	2,897	3,004	3,008
Convicted unsentenced	10,315	176	448	1,514	2,504	2,838	2,835
All males under sentence	19,828	1,038	1,826	2,736	4,120	4,990	5,118
Detention in a young offender institution/Detention and training order	19,261	995	1,703	2,523	4,064	4,929	5,047
Custody for life	33	–	–	1	7	12	13
Section 90 of Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act	23	–	6	10	3	2	2
Section 91 of Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act	382	43	116	201	22	–	–
In default of payment of a fine	129	–	1	1	24	47	56
All females on remand⁽¹⁾	1,423	–	–	246	357	398	422
Untried	817	–	–	159	223	209	226
Convicted unsentenced	864	–	–	133	197	263	271
All females under sentence	1,279	47	94	164	272	332	370
Detention in a young offender institution/Detention and training order	1,255	46	88	158	272	326	365
Custody for life	2	–	–	–	–	1	1
Section 90 of Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Section 91 of Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act	13	1	6	6	–	–	–
In default of payment of a fine	9	–	–	–	–	5	4

⁽¹⁾ Total receptions cannot be calculated by adding together receptions in each category because there is double counting. However double counting has been allowed for in the figures of receptions of prisoners under remand where the figures for “all remand” record only once a person received as an untried prisoner who is subsequently received also as a convicted unsentenced prisoner.

Table 3.11 Receptions into prison under an immediate custodial sentence: by age, sex and offence group

England and Wales

Male young offenders

Number of persons

Age and offence group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2001
All males	14,619	12,830	12,786	14,447	15,680	16,881	17,890	18,528	19,787	20,097	19,699
Aged under 21	14,619	12,830	12,786	14,447	15,680	16,881	17,890	18,528	19,787	20,097	19,699
Violence against the person	1,570	1,593	1,646	1,802	1,980	2,288	2,549	2,780	2,877	3,137	3,325
Sexual offences	174	137	155	114	165	152	173	200	227	182	192
Burglary	3,842	3,608	3,405	3,746	3,923	3,752	3,916	3,797	3,733	3,329	2,881
Robbery	941	1,024	1,039	1,047	1,247	1,681	1,796	1,687	1,662	1,610	1,786
Theft and handling	3,127	2,463	3,087	3,778	4,005	3,912	4,032	4,397	4,863	4,946	4,420
Fraud and forgery	80	49	70	89	80	137	125	159	195	175	202
Drugs offences	233	335	319	322	434	581	632	706	815	819	886
Other offences	2,597	2,444	2,653	3,141	3,533	3,622	4,022	4,510	5,155	5,426	5,554
Offence not recorded ⁽¹⁾	2,055	1,177	412	408	313	756	645	292	260	473	453
Aged under 18	3,621	3,344	3,564	3,971	4,505	5,071	5,365	5,283	5,523	5,530	5,598
Violence against the person	309	385	425	424	546	665	715	781	835	897	1,001
Sexual offences	44	35	47	33	46	62	65	65	95	75	79
Burglary	1,112	1,056	1,070	1,211	1,258	1,284	1,421	1,315	1,209	1,107	973
Robbery	276	293	330	378	521	704	777	706	689	689	777
Theft and handling	874	726	1,004	1,192	1,268	1,219	1,230	1,232	1,355	1,352	1,254
Fraud and forgery	2	4	4	10	8	14	15	25	25	20	20
Drugs offences	19	36	32	26	43	63	74	101	118	101	139
Other offences	545	543	555	625	721	789	857	964	1,112	1,189	1,253
Offence not recorded ⁽¹⁾	440	266	97	72	94	271	211	94	85	100	102
Aged 18-20	10,998	9,486	9,222	10,476	11,175	11,810	12,525	13,245	14,264	14,567	14,101
Violence against the person	1,261	1,208	1,221	1,378	1,434	1,623	1,834	1,999	2,042	2,240	2,324
Sexual offences	130	102	108	81	119	90	108	135	132	107	113
Burglary	2,730	2,552	2,335	2,535	2,665	2,468	2,495	2,482	2,524	2,222	1,908
Robbery	665	731	709	669	726	977	1,019	981	973	921	1,009
Theft and handling	2,253	1,737	2,083	2,586	2,737	2,693	2,802	3,165	3,508	3,594	3,166
Fraud and forgery	78	45	66	79	72	123	110	134	170	155	182
Drugs offences	214	299	287	296	391	518	558	605	697	718	747
Other offences	2,052	1,901	2,098	2,516	2,812	2,833	3,165	3,546	4,043	4,237	4,301
Offence not recorded ⁽¹⁾	1,615	911	315	336	219	485	434	198	175	373	351

⁽¹⁾ See paragraph 2 of Appendix 2.

Table 3.11 Receptions into prison under an immediate custodial sentence: by age, sex and offence group

England and Wales

Female young offenders

Number of persons

Age and offence group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2001
All females	409	344	419	509	564	712	853	1,071	1,233	1,236	1,270
Aged under 21	409	344	419	509	564	712	853	1,071	1,233	1,236	1,270
Violence against the person	55	59	93	128	115	149	230	210	234	249	278
Sexual offences	3	2	–	–	4	–	–	1	2	1	3
Burglary	38	26	39	45	51	49	50	74	90	60	65
Robbery	41	32	46	58	60	86	111	105	74	84	119
Theft and handling	96	87	106	144	168	222	208	346	436	462	452
Fraud and forgery	11	12	16	9	23	25	26	41	35	41	35
Drugs offences	26	27	26	34	47	62	89	96	108	113	135
Other offences	51	51	68	69	76	92	119	162	217	181	154
Offence not recorded ⁽¹⁾	88	48	25	22	20	27	20	36	37	45	29
Aged under 18	97	79	102	149	166	214	252	302	354	304	305
Violence against the person	13	18	34	54	48	68	83	96	95	109	105
Sexual offences	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1
Burglary	14	8	4	15	21	15	15	25	22	17	18
Robbery	18	15	22	28	28	40	66	50	35	33	54
Theft and handling	20	15	20	31	39	43	42	56	96	81	68
Fraud and forgery	–	2	3	–	–	2	1	2	5	4	2
Drugs offences	3	4	2	3	4	4	8	15	13	18	15
Other offences	8	6	15	13	20	31	30	42	79	32	31
Offence not recorded ⁽¹⁾	20	11	2	5	3	11	7	16	9	10	11
Aged 18-20	312	265	317	360	398	498	601	769	879	932	965
Violence against the person	42	41	59	74	67	81	147	114	139	140	173
Sexual offences	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	1	2
Burglary	24	18	35	30	30	34	35	49	68	43	47
Robbery	23	17	24	30	32	46	45	55	39	51	65
Theft and handling	76	72	86	113	129	179	166	290	340	381	384
Fraud and forgery	11	10	13	9	23	23	25	39	30	37	33
Drugs offences	23	23	24	31	43	58	81	81	95	95	120
Other offences	43	45	53	56	56	61	89	120	138	149	123
Offence not recorded ⁽¹⁾	68	37	23	17	17	16	13	20	28	35	18

⁽¹⁾ See paragraph 2 of Appendix 2.

Table 3.12 Receptions into prison under an immediate custodial sentence: by sex, age, type of custody and length of sentence

England and Wales		Number of persons									
Male young offenders											
Sex, age, type of custody and length of sentence	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All males	14,619	12,830	12,786	14,447	15,680	16,881	17,890	18,528	19,787	20,097	19,699
Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000⁽¹⁾											
Section 91	85	108	327	357	339	502	517	449	385	404	382
Less than 12 months	{ 8	{ 12	{ 1	{ 8	{ 2	{ –	{ –	{ –	{ 3	{ 31	{ 42
12 months			3	2	1	1	–	1	1	7	4
Over 12 months up to 18 months	–	–	24	14	4	5	4	5	6	9	5
Over 18 months up to 3 years	60	70	212	243	182	242	203	209	191	187	137
Over 3 years less than 4 years	{ 10	{ 11	{ 10	{ 12	{ 38	{ 50	{ 61	{ 57	{ 44	{ 48	{ 47
4 years			30	38	41	79	103	73	50	57	62
Over 4 years up to 5 years	2	7	19	10	36	59	78	29	45	40	39
Over 5 years up to 10 years	2	3	28	29	29	53	43	61	37	23	37
Over 10 years less than life	–	3	–	1	–	5	7	7	2	–	–
Life	3	2	–	–	6	8	18	7	6	2	9
Detention in a young offender institution/Detention and Training Order											
Training Order	14,534	12,722	12,459	14,090	15,341	16,379	17,373	18,079	19,402	19,686	19,317
Up to and including 3 months	3,230	2,823	2,841	3,538	3,972	3,916	4,305	4,906	5,665	4,725	3,981
Over 3 months up to 6 months	3,922	3,272	3,875	4,451	4,701	4,714	4,864	5,118	5,693	6,673	6,917
Over 6 months less than 12 months	1,896	1,722	1,841	2,135	2,221	2,145	2,101	2,096	2,033	2,263	2,354
12 months	1,465	1,344	1,178	1,166	1,185	1,201	1,220	1,181	1,144	1,391	1,455
Over 12 months up to 18 months	1,599	1,389	988	973	1,214	1,562	1,674	1,700	1,699	1,648	1,628
Over 18 months up to 3 years	1,835	1,614	1,213	1,278	1,524	2,070	2,322	2,272	2,260	2,006	1,970
Over 3 years less than 4 years	127	87	94	130	113	187	241	269	299	333	330
4 years	172	165	149	133	166	199	220	174	209	211	204
Over 4 years up to 5 years	132	108	121	107	128	182	183	178	178	203	222
Over 5 years up to 10 years	124	153	116	139	91	134	181	134	153	174	189
Over 10 years less than life	7	14	7	8	3	18	14	11	7	12	11
Life ⁽²⁾	25	31	36	32	23	51	48	40	62	55	56

⁽¹⁾ After August 2000, Section 53 of the C and YP Act 1933 was replaced by Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.

⁽²⁾ This includes Section 90 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 and custody for life.

Table 3.12 Receptions into prison under an immediate custodial sentence: by sex, age, type of custody, and length of sentence

England and Wales		Number of persons									
Female young offenders											
Sex, age, type of custody and length of sentence	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All females	409	344	419	509	564	712	853	1,071	1,233	1,236	1,270
Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000⁽¹⁾											
Section 91	4	5	8	16	18	12	18	7	5	13	13
Up to and including 18 months	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	–	1	1	1
Over 18 months up to 3 years	4	5	8	10	11	8	8	2	2	5	4
Over 3 years up to 4 years	–	–	–	3	2	2	4	1	1	4	3
Over 4 years up to 5 years	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	2	1
Over 5 years up to 10 years	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	–	1	–	3
Over 10 years less than life	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Life	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1
Detention in a young offender institution/Detention and Training Order											
Training Order	405	339	411	493	546	700	835	1,064	1,228	1,223	1,257
Up to and including 3 months	132	99	145	183	213	238	336	436	532	425	411
Over 3 months up to 6 months	85	101	109	137	142	196	185	279	291	400	408
Over 6 months less than 12 months	46	38	55	68	57	76	74	107	113	121	120
12 months	22	27	32	36	39	54	53	69	71	66	75
Over 12 months up to 18 months	42	32	22	26	31	48	75	67	86	75	74
Over 18 months up to 3 years	54	28	27	25	46	65	85	82	92	88	111
Over 3 years less than 4 years 4 years	1	4	4	2	2	2	3	6	7	12	15
Over 4 years up to 5 years	7	1	5	8	4	9	4	5	16	5	12
Over 5 years up to 10 years	5	1	3	7	5	8	8	3	6	14	14
Over 10 years less than life	7	7	4	–	5	4	7	9	10	14	13
Life ⁽²⁾	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
Life ⁽²⁾	4	–	5	1	2	–	5	–	4	3	2

⁽¹⁾ After August 2000, Section 53 of the C and YP Act 1933 was replaced by Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.

⁽²⁾ This includes Section 90 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 and custody for life.

Table 3.13 Average time served in prison under sentence by prisoners discharged from determinate sentences on completion of sentence or on licence: by sex and length of sentence

England and Wales 2001

Young offenders

Length of sentence ⁽¹⁾	Number of persons discharged ⁽²⁾	Months				Percentage of sentence served under sentence	
		Average length of sentence	Average time served under sentence		Including remand time	Excluding remand time	
			Including remand time	Excluding remand time			
Males							
Detention in a young offender institution							
All lengths of sentence less than life	14,707	11.2	5.8	4.7	52	42	
Up to and including 3 months	3,193	2.2	1.1	0.8	52	39	
Over 3 months up to and including 6 months	4,939	4.8	2.5	2.0	52	41	
Over 6 months less than 12 months	1,760	8.6	4.3	3.4	50	40	
12 months	1,081	12.0	6.1	4.9	51	41	
Over 12 months up to and including 18 months	1,309	16.7	8.5	6.8	51	40	
Over 18 months up to and including 3 years	1,797	28.1	14.2	11.7	51	42	
Over 3 years less than 4 years	303	42.2	21.3	17.8	50	42	
4 years	149	48.0	28.6	24.7	60	51	
Over 4 years less than life	176	64.2	37.8	33.3	59	52	
Females							
Detention in a young offender institution							
All lengths of sentence less than life	935	8.7	4.2	3.4	49	39	
Up to and including 3 months	320	2.0	1.0	0.8	48	40	
Over 3 months up to and including 6 months	317	4.7	2.3	1.9	50	40	
Over 6 months less than 12 months	89	8.7	4.1	3.4	48	39	
12 months	57	12.0	5.5	4.9	46	41	
Over 12 months up to and including 18 months	58	17.1	8.6	6.5	50	38	
Over 18 months less than life	94	33.9	16.7	14.6	49	43	

⁽¹⁾ On discharge : the sentence may change after reception if there are further charges or an appeal.

⁽²⁾ Excludes discharges following recall after release on licence, non-criminals, persons committed to custody for non-payment of a fine and persons reclassified as adult prisoners.

Table 3.14 Average time served in prison under sentence⁽¹⁾ by prisoners discharged⁽²⁾ from determinate sentences on completion of sentence or on licence: by sex and length of sentence, 1993–2001

England and Wales
Young offenders

Length of sentence ⁽³⁾	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Males									
Months									
Average time served under sentence									
Detention in a young offender institution/Detention and Training Order									
Up to and including 3 months	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Over 3 months up to and including 6 months	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Over 6 months less than 12 months	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4
12 months	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.9
Over 12 months up to and including 18 months	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.8
Over 18 months up to and including 3 years	11.7	11.7	11.3	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.4	11.5	11.7
Over 3 years less than 4 years	18.0	19.7	18.3	17.1	17.4	17.8	17.7	18.2	17.8
4 years	21.0	23.2	24.4	22.9	24.1	24.9	25.3	25.1	24.7
Over 4 years less than life	29.4	29.4	31.6	31.1	31.5	30.1	31.0	32.8	33.3
Percentage									
Percentage of sentence served under sentence									
Detention in a young offender institution/Detention and Training Order									
Up to and including 3 months	44	44	44	44	43	42	42	41	39
Over 3 months up to and including 6 months	42	42	41	41	41	41	39	41	41
Over 6 months less than 12 months	42	42	41	41	42	41	39	40	40
12 months	42	41	40	40	41	42	39	40	41
Over 12 months up to and including 18 months	42	39	39	39	40	41	39	40	40
Over 18 months up to and including 3 years	43	42	41	41	42	43	41	42	42
Over 3 years less than 4 years	43	47	44	41	42	43	42	43	42
4 years	44	48	51	48	50	52	53	52	51
Over 4 years less than life	44	48	51	50	51	50	49	52	52
Females									
Months									
Average time served under sentence									
Detention in a young offender institution/Detention and Training Order									
Up to and including 3 months	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Over 3 months up to and including 6 months	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
Over 6 months less than 12 months	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.4
12 months	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.9
Over 12 months up to and including 18 months	7.2	8.4	6.6	7.6	7.5	8.1	6.8	6.5	6.5
Over 18 months less than life	14.7	13.6	13.4	13.1	14.3	14.5	13.0	14.0	14.6
Percentage									
Percentage of sentence served under sentence									
Detention in a young offender institution/Detention and Training Order									
Up to and including 3 months	44	46	43	45	41	42	42	40	40
Over 3 months up to and including 6 months	45	46	44	43	45	43	39	41	40
Over 6 months less than 12 months	45	44	44	44	43	43	39	38	39
12 months	44	45	41	44	43	44	37	36	41
Over 12 months up to and including 18 months	44	49	40	46	44	48	40	39	38
Over 18 months less than life	32	46	43	42	43	46	42	43	43

⁽¹⁾ Excluding time served on remand awaiting trial or sentence, which counts towards the discharge of sentence.

⁽²⁾ Excluding discharges following recall after release on licence, non-criminals, persons committed to custody for non-payment of a fine and persons reclassified as adult prisoners.

⁽³⁾ On discharge; the sentence may change after reception if there are further charges or an appeal.

Table 3.15 Average sentence length of receptions into prison sentence⁽¹⁾: by sex, age and court sentencingEngland and Wales
Young offenders

Months

Year and age	Court sentencing ⁽²⁾		
	Crown Court	Magistrate's court	All courts
All males			
Aged 15–17			
1991 ⁽³⁾	12.1	4.6	6.5
1992 ⁽³⁾	14.8	4.6	9.2
1993	16.4	5.1	8.6
1994	16.5	5.2	8.5
1995	17.3	5.2	9.6
1996	20.0	5.5	11.1
1997	20.5	5.4	11.6
1998	19.4	5.1	10.7
1999	18.7	4.7	10.3
2000	19.6	6.4	10.5
2001	21.2	7.6	11.0
Aged 18–20			
1991 ⁽³⁾	17.9	4.3	12.4
1992 ⁽³⁾	19.3	4.0	14.0
1993	19.0	4.3	12.7
1994	19.6	4.4	12.4
1995	20.9	4.1	12.7
1996	20.4	4.8	13.2
1997	21.2	4.6	13.4
1998	20.7	4.3	12.5
1999	20.7	4.2	12.0
2000	20.8	4.0	11.6
2001	22.5	4.9	13.1
All females			
Aged 15–17			
1991 ⁽³⁾	12.0	4.8	7.5
1992 ⁽³⁾	11.4	4.2	8.1
1993	13.3	3.7	6.9
1994	14.8	4.1	8.2
1995	18.5	3.5	10.0
1996	15.1	4.3	8.3
1997	15.6	3.7	9.6
1998	14.1	3.9	7.6
1999	14.3	3.6	7.1
2000	15.8	5.5	8.6
2001	19.5	6.4	9.9
Aged 18–20			
1991 ⁽³⁾	19.3	3.1	12.9
1992 ⁽³⁾	16.1	3.3	11.5
1993	16.8	3.8	11.0
1994	15.4	3.9	9.9
1995	16.3	3.4	10.4
1996	16.5	3.3	10.8
1997	17.4	3.1	10.3
1998	17.5	3.4	9.3
1999	18.2	3.4	9.5
2000	18.5	3.4	9.6
2001	21.7	3.7	10.6

⁽¹⁾ Excluding those sentenced to life.⁽²⁾ Type of court originally imposing the sentence; further sentences may have been awarded at a different court.⁽³⁾ Figures for 1991 and 1992 are subject to a wider margin of error than those for earlier years because of a particularly large number of cases with court not recorded; such cases are included in the "All courts" column.

CHAPTER 4

ADULT PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE

Key points

Population

- The population of adult prisoners under sentence was 45,510 on 30 June 2001, two per cent higher than 2000 and 63 per cent higher than mid-1993 (the lowest annual population of the decade).
- Males account for most of the sentenced adult population, about 94 per cent in 2001. The proportion of females has however been increasing, from 3.5 per cent in 1991 to 5.5 per cent in 2001.
- The proportion serving longer sentences (over four years) increased between 1991 and 2001 from 42 per cent to 47 per cent for males but decreased from 39 per cent to 37 per cent for females.
- In 2001, four offence groups accounted for two-thirds of adult male prisoners for whom offence type was recorded: 23 per cent were serving sentences for violence against the person, 18 per cent for drug offences, 16 per cent for burglary and 11 per cent for robbery.
- Over two fifths (43 per cent) of adult females for whom offence type was recorded were serving a sentence for drug offences, 15 per cent for theft and handling and 14 per cent for violence against the person.
- In 2000 (the latest year available) 13 per cent of adult males and 32 per cent of females were known to have no previous convictions. In contrast, 48 per cent of adult males and 27 per cent of females had seven or more previous convictions.

Receptions

- In 2001, there were 69,550 receptions of adults into prison under sentence, 0.5 per cent fewer than in 2000 but 89 per cent more than in 1992 (the lowest annual receptions of the decade).
- Over the decade, adult female receptions rose by 223 per cent compared to a rise of 74 per cent in adult male receptions.
- The average sentence length of adults received (excluding life sentences) from the Crown Court rose from 25.6 months in 1991 to 29.7 months in 2001 for adult males, and from 21.3 months to 25.8 months for adult females over the same period.
- Excluding fine defaulters and offence not recorded, half (50 per cent) of adult male receptions were in three offence groups: violence against the person, burglary and theft and handling; a further 31 per cent were received for 'other', mainly motoring, offences. Over two-fifths (41 per cent) of all adult female receptions were for theft and handling.

Discharges

- 65,800 adults were discharged from determinate sentences in 2001, having served on average 8.8 months (including time on remand).
- On average 55 per cent of the sentence was served before discharge (including time spent on remand).
- Adult females discharged in 2001 spent on average 5.8 months in prison compared with 9.0 months for adult males (both including time on remand).

Population (Tables 4.1–4.4)

- 4.1** There were 45,510 sentenced adults in prison on 30 June 2001 (adults are those aged 21 years and over). This was about 860 (two per cent) more than a year earlier. It was 55 per cent higher than the mid-year population of a decade earlier and 63 per cent higher than mid-1993.
- 4.2** Since 1991 the sentenced population has increased most years, apart from 1993 and 1999. The decrease between mid-1992 and mid-1993 reflected the effects of the Criminal Justice Act 1991, which encouraged the use of community penalties except for the most serious offences. The change in legislative and political climate after that (see chapter 1) led to a sustained increase of 56 per cent in the sentenced adult population in the five years to mid-1998. The slight fall in population in 1999 was due to the introduction of Home Detention Curfew (see Appendix 1 for more details). The underlying upward trend led to renewed growth to mid-2001.
- 4.3** Males accounted for 43,000 (about 94 per cent) of the sentenced adult population in 2001. There were 2,510 females in mid-2001, accounting for 5.5 per cent of the adult sentenced population, an increase from 3.5 per cent in 1991.
- 4.4** Estimates based on a sample of the prison population (see Appendix 2) show that 13 per cent of adult males and 32 per cent of adult females were known to have no previous convictions in 2000, the latest year for which data are available. In contrast, 48 per cent of males and 27 per cent of females had seven or more previous convictions. However information was missing for eight per cent of males and 11 per cent of females.
- 4.5** The following descriptions of offence and sentence length exclude fine defaulters. Numbers of fine defaulters in prison have fallen substantially over the last decade, from 317 in mid-1991 to 41 in mid-2001.

Figure 4.1

PRISON POPULATION OF SENTENCED* ADULT MALES BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE, 30 JUNE 1991-2001

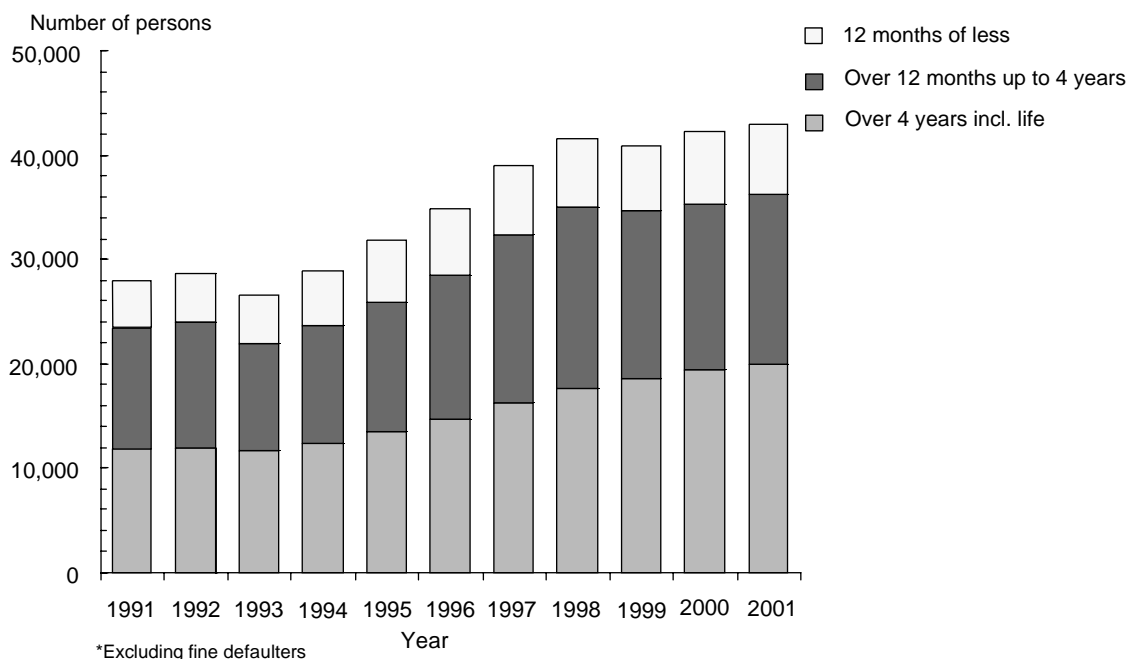
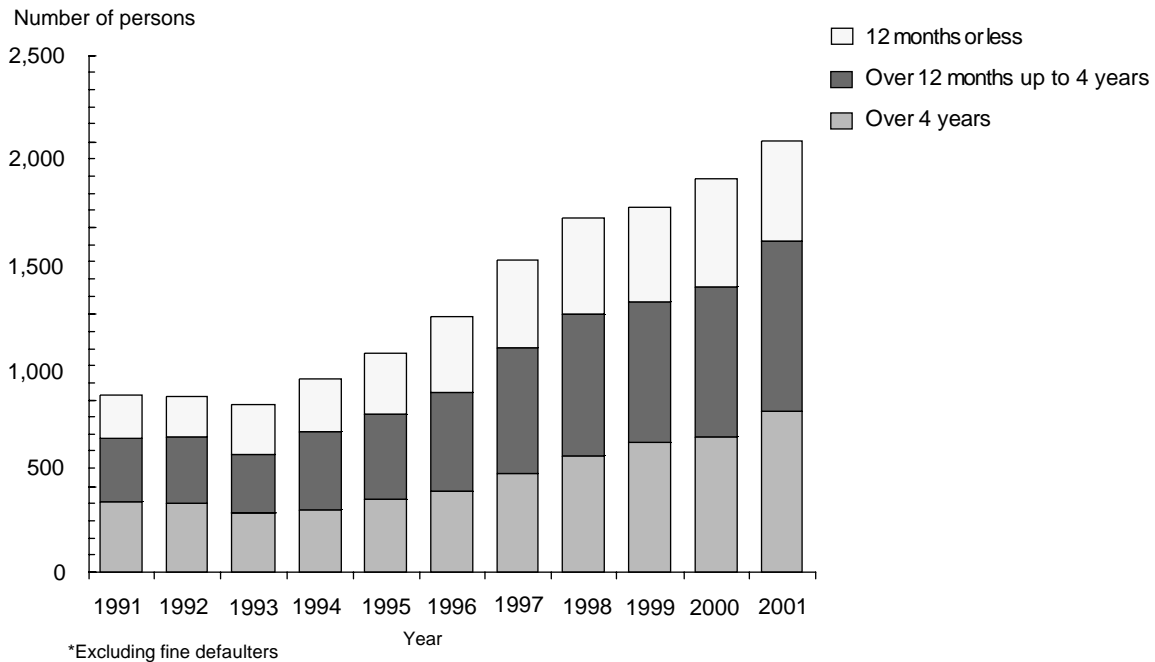


Figure 4.2

**PRISON POPULATION OF SENTENCED* ADULT FEMALES
BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE, 30 JUNE 1991-2001**



Sentence length

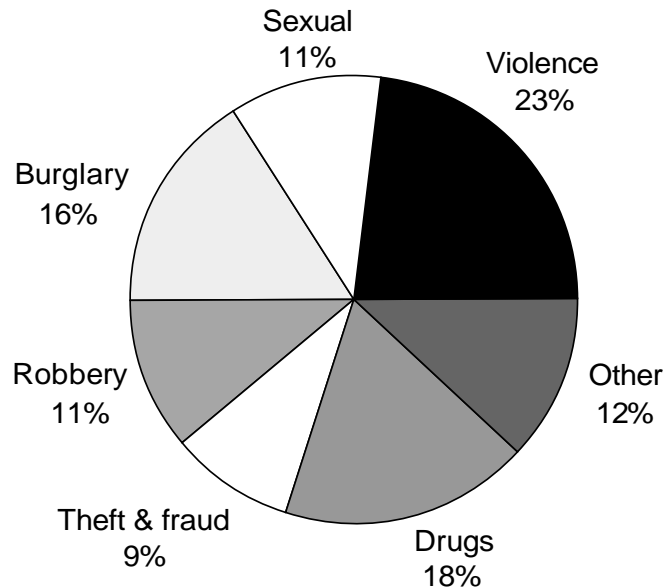
- 4.6** Over the last decade the proportion of adult males serving short sentences (12 months or less) has varied between 15 and 19 per cent. The proportion in 2001 was 16 per cent, the same as in 1991. The proportion serving medium-term sentences (over a year and up to and including four years) has varied between 37 and 41 per cent. The figure in 2001 was 38 per cent compared with 41 per cent in 1991. The strongest trend has been the increase in those serving long sentences (over four years) from 42 per cent in 1991 to 47 per cent in 2001.
- 4.7** Female sentence lengths have generally been shorter than those for males, and there have been no clear trends over the last decade. The proportion serving short sentences was 23 per cent in 2001, similar to the figure in 1991 and one of the lowest proportions in the last ten years. The proportion serving medium sentences was 40 per cent and the proportion serving long sentences was 37 per cent.

Offence type

4.8 Excluding offences not recorded, the main offence groups for the adult male population in mid-2001 were violence against the person (22 per cent), drug offences (18 per cent), burglary (16 per cent) and robbery (11 per cent). It is difficult to analyse changes over time because the proportion without an offence recorded has varied from one per cent to 14 per cent, but general trends can be seen. The proportion of adult males with drug offences rose from 10 to 18 per cent while the share of most other offence groups changed by one to two percentage points between 1991 and 2001.

Figure 4.3

PRISON POPULATION OF SENTENCED ADULT MALES BY TYPE OF OFFENCE* 2001

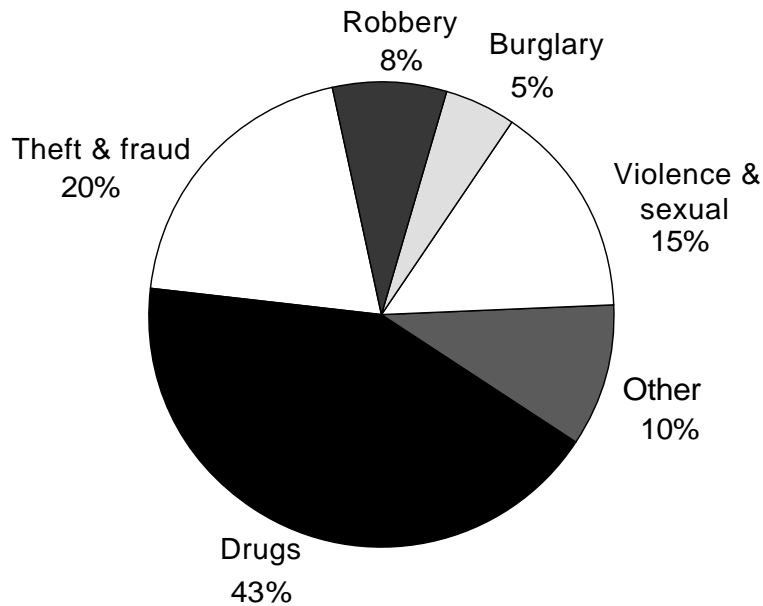


*Excluding offence not recorded

4.9 The main offence groups for adult sentenced females in mid-2001 were drug offences (43 per cent of all offences excluding offences not recorded), theft and handling (15 per cent) and violence against the person (14 per cent). The main changes compared with 1991 have been an increase in the proportion with drug offences (up from 30 per cent to 43 per cent) and robbery offences (up from three per cent to eight per cent), while there has been a decrease in 'other' offences (from 18 per cent to 10 per cent), theft and handling (from 19 per cent to 15 per cent) and violence against the person (from 19 per cent to 14 per cent).

Figure 4.4

PRISON POPULATION OF SENTENCED ADULT FEMALES BY TYPE OF OFFENCE* 2001



*Excluding offence not recorded

Receptions (Tables 4.5-4.10)

4.10 In 2001 69,550 adults were received under sentence of immediate imprisonment into prison, plus a further 1,320 fine defaulters who on average spend about a week in prison. Excluding the fine defaulters, receptions in 2001 were 0.5 per cent lower than in 2000, having risen continuously since 1992 when there were under 37,000. There were 63,600 receptions of male adults (down one per cent on 2000) and 6,000 receptions of female adults (up three per cent on 2000). Over the last decade adult female receptions rose by 223 per cent compared with 74 per cent for adult male receptions.

Ages

4.11 Over half (52 per cent) of adult males received under sentence were aged 21 to 29 and a further 32 per cent were aged 30 to 39. The figures for females were similar: 52 per cent were aged 21 to 29 and 34 per cent were aged 30 to 39 in 2001. The age distribution of male receptions has shifted upward in the last decade: in 1991 60 per cent of adult males were aged 21 to 29. For females the proportion aged 21 to 29 was much the same in 1991 (53 per cent).

Sentence length

4.12 The proportion of adult males received with sentences of 12 months or less rose from 58 per cent in 1991 to 70 per cent in 2001. A further 23 per cent of adult male receptions in 2001 had sentences of over 12 months to four years, compared with 34 per cent in 1991. Seven per cent had sentences of over four years (including life) compared with eight per cent in 1991. The proportion of adult females received with sentences of 12 months or less rose from 68 per cent in 1991 to 77 per cent by 2001. A further 18 per cent of females received in 2001 had sentences of over 12 months to four years compared with 25 per cent in 1991. Six per cent had sentences of over four years compared with seven per cent in 1991.

Figure 4.5

**RECEPTIONS INTO PRISON OF SENTENCED* ADULT MALES
BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE, 1991-2001**

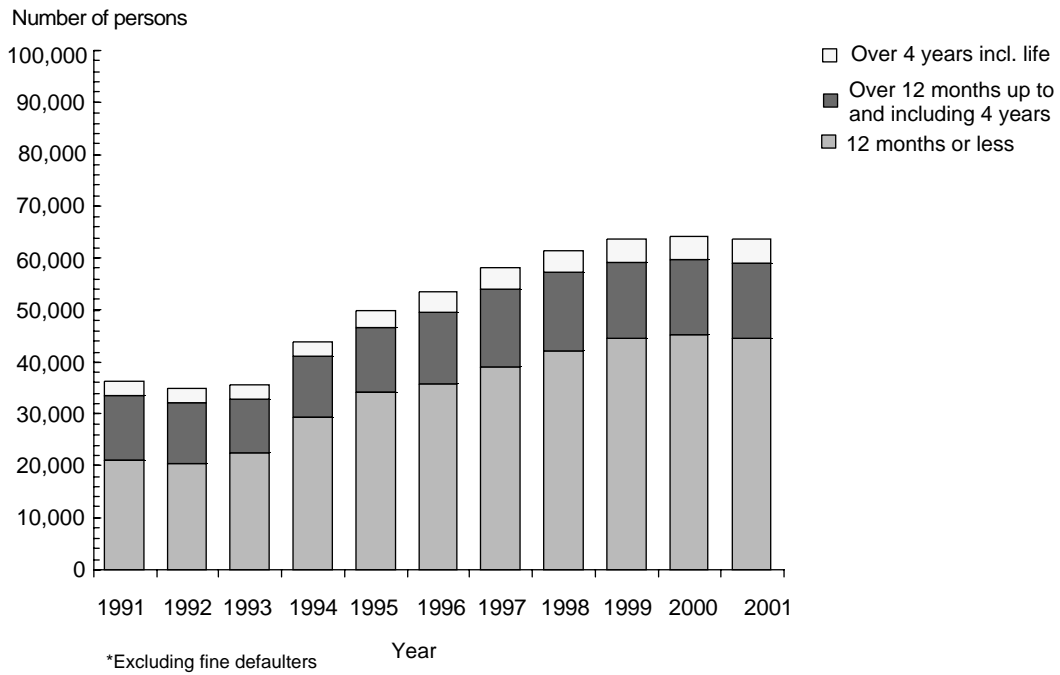
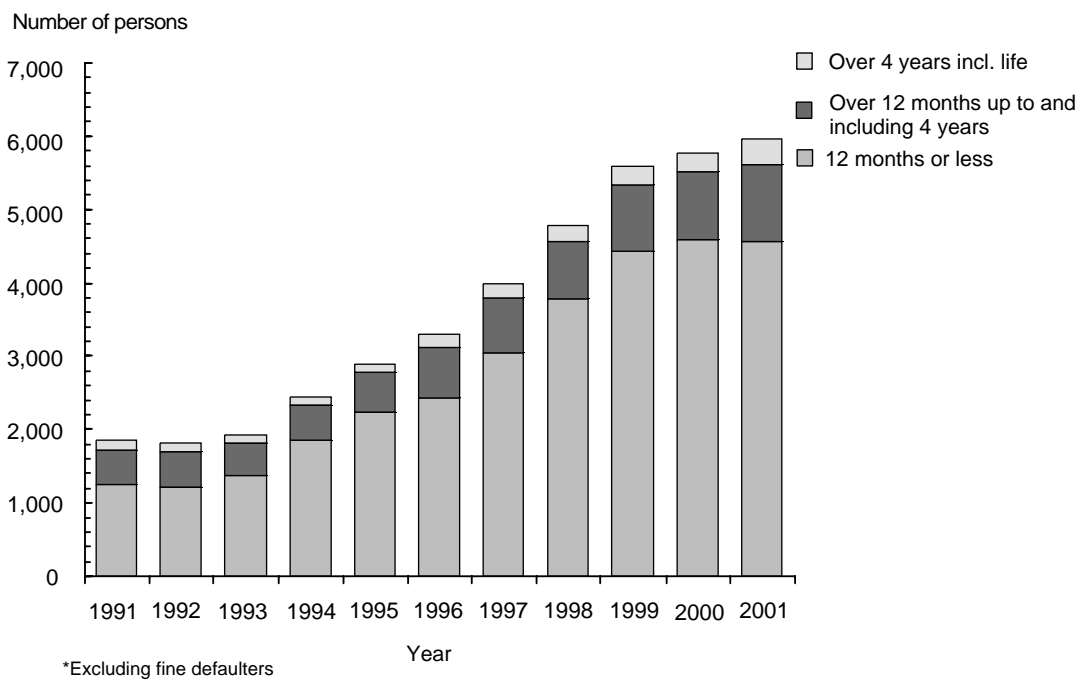


Figure 4.6

**RECEPTIONS INTO PRISON OF SENTENCED* ADULT FEMALES
BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE, 1991-2001**



Average sentence length

4.13 Crown Court sentences for adult males received into Prison Service establishments averaged 29.7 months in 2001, up from 28.1 months in 2000 and 25.6 months in 1991, and the highest level of the last decade. The average sentence for an adult male received from magistrates' courts was 4.4 months and the overall average was 15.6 months, up from 14.9 months in 2000. The average sentence for an adult female received from the Crown Court in 2001 was 25.8 months, up from 22.9 months in 2000 and 21.3 months in 1991, and also the highest level of the last decade. Females received from magistrates' courts had an average sentence of 3.6 months and the overall average was 12.8 months, up from 11.0 months in 2000.

Figure 4.7

AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH OF PRISON RECEPTIONS OF ADULT MALES, 1991-2001: BY TYPE OF COURT

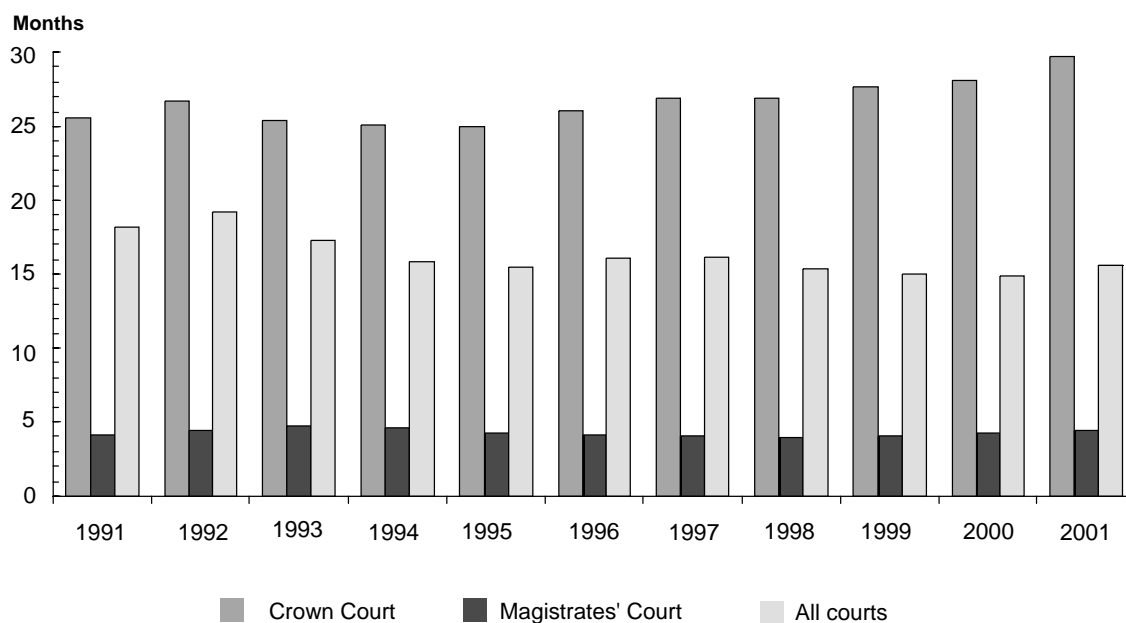
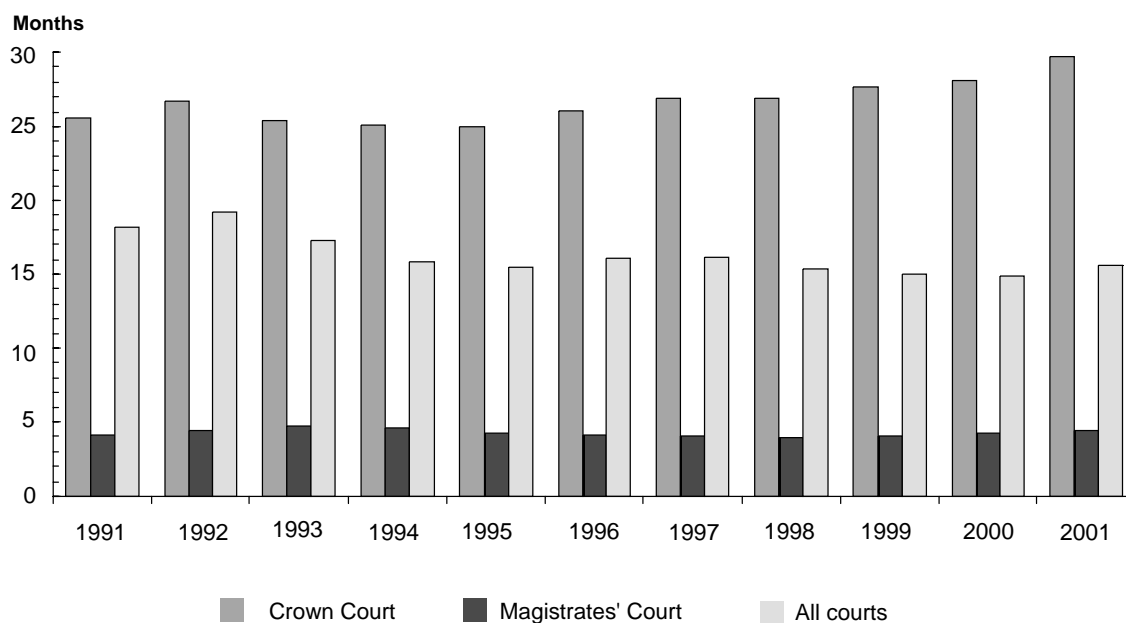


Figure 4.8

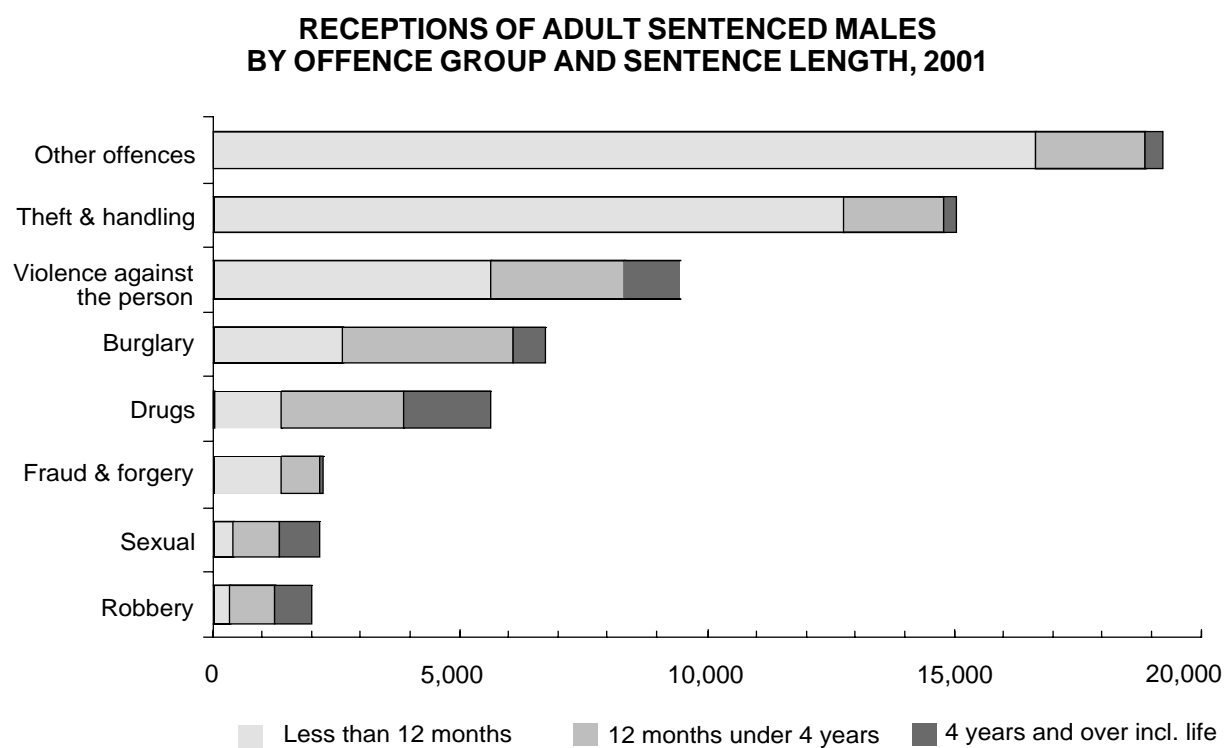
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH OF PRISON RECEPTIONS OF ADULT FEMALES, 1991-2001: BY TYPE OF COURT



Offence type

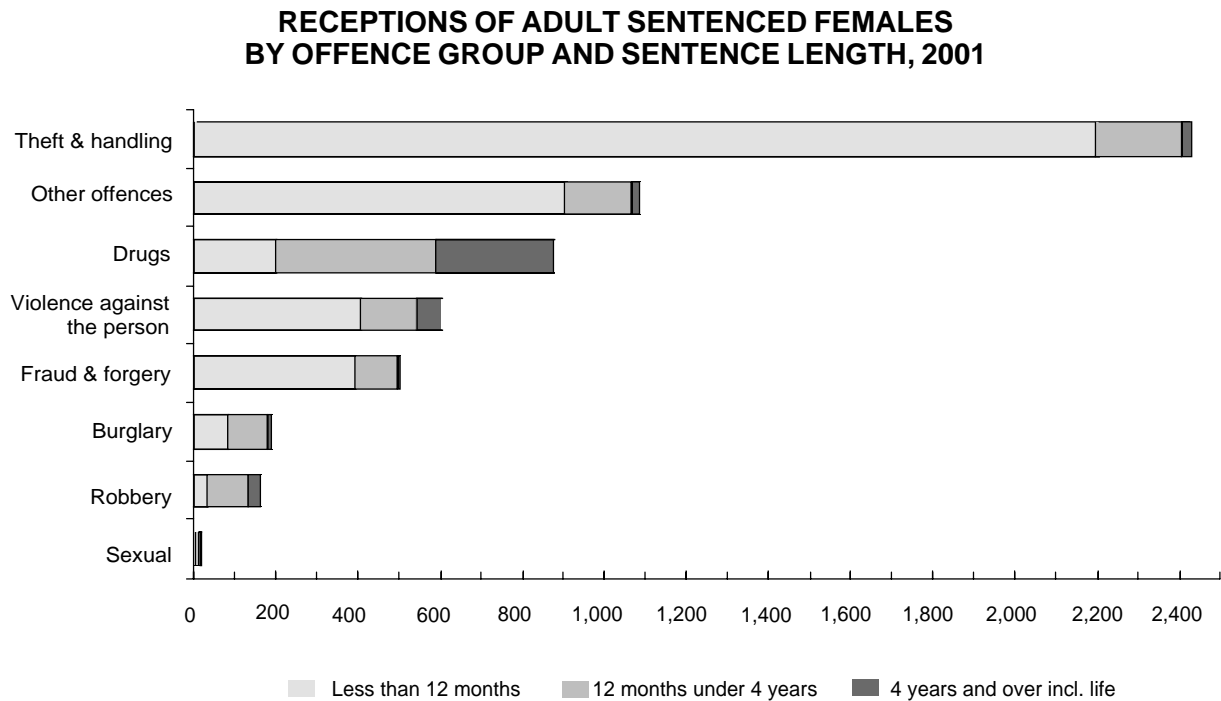
4.14 The largest offence group recorded for male adults received under sentence in 2001 was the 'other' offence group. This group accounted for 31 per cent of receptions (excluding offences not recorded) and the majority (61 per cent) were motoring offences. Other large groups were theft and handling (24 per cent), violence against the person (15 per cent), burglary (11 per cent) and drug offences (nine per cent). The main changes in adult male receptions compared with 1991 were a reduction from 17 per cent in 1991 to 11 per cent in 2001 for burglary and an increase from 25 per cent to 31 per cent for 'other' offences.

Figure 4.9



4.15 Theft and handling accounted for 41 per cent of female adult sentenced receptions in 2001 (excluding offences not recorded) compared with 39 per cent in 1991. There has been little change over the last decade in the offence distribution.

Figure 4.10



4.16 Taking males and females together, adults received for robbery (37 percent), sexual (38 percent) and drug offences (32 percent) all had relatively high proportions of medium-term sentence (over a year and up to four years) and long sentences (four years or more) compared to other offence groups. Forty-five percent of adults received for burglary had a medium-term sentence compared to a fifth of all sentenced receptions.

Discharges (Table 4.11)

4.17 About 65,800 adults were discharged from determinate sentences in 2001, 60,700 males and 5,100 females. The average length of sentence of adults discharged in 2001 was 15.9 months (16.3 for males and 11.6 for females). The time served in prison under sentence averaged 8.8 months including remand time (9.0 for males and 5.8 for females) and 7.3 months excluding remand time.

4.18 On average adults served 55 per cent of their sentence in prison before discharge (including remand time). This varied by length of sentence with those on shorter sentences (under four years) serving around 50 per cent of their sentences in prison while those on longer sentences served around 60 per cent in prison. This reflects different arrangements for release (sentences below four years have automatic release at half-way, while those of four years and above have discretionary release from half-way subject to the decision of the Parole Board). For longer sentences, females tend to serve a smaller percentage of their sentence in prison than males, probably reflecting the different nature of their offences.

Table 4.1 Population in prison under sentence by offence group and length of sentence

England and Wales 30 June 2001

All adults

Number of persons

Offence group	All sentence lengths	Length of sentence											
		Up to and including 3 months	Over 3 months and including 6 months	Over 6 months less than 12 months	12 months	Over 12 months up to and including 18 months	Over 18 months up to and including 3 years	Over 3 years less than 4 years	4 years	Over 4 years up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years up to and including 10 years	Over 10 years less than life	Life
All adults													
All offences	45,506	2,073	2,718	1,360	1,197	2,547	8,582	3,128	2,942	4,669	9,126	2,501	4,663
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	45,465	2,045	2,716	1,360	1,194	2,547	8,578	3,128	2,940	4,669	9,124	2,501	4,663
Violence against the person	9,919	206	341	218	234	481	1,204	383	430	692	1,441	384	3,905
Rape	2,608	5	1	2	–	2	30	16	57	167	1,374	530	424
Other sexual offences	2,232	8	26	28	63	122	483	95	256	298	695	112	46
Burglary	6,809	73	146	174	167	569	2,516	1,006	526	869	715	40	8
Robbery	4,970	34	20	11	19	80	769	420	482	856	1,701	467	111
Theft and handling	3,475	416	731	406	230	370	804	182	82	147	99	6	2
Fraud and forgery	978	51	131	72	72	118	291	54	53	58	72	6	–
Drugs offences	8,476	57	71	75	129	275	1,474	773	826	1,310	2,613	869	4
Other offences	5,363	1,171	1,201	308	230	430	819	169	192	242	363	82	156
Offence not recorded	635	24	48	66	50	100	188	30	36	30	51	5	7
In default of payment of a fine	41	28	2	–	3	–	4	–	2	–	2	–	–
Adult males													
All offences	42,998	1,911	2,522	1,239	1,094	2,372	8,062	2,989	2,780	4,408	8,699	2,411	4,511
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	42,959	1,884	2,520	1,239	1,091	2,372	8,058	2,989	2,779	4,408	8,697	2,411	4,511
Violence against the person	9,565	193	324	211	225	460	1,156	368	413	667	1,407	373	3,768
Rape	2,603	5	1	2	–	2	30	14	56	167	1,374	528	424
Other sexual offences	2,214	7	26	28	62	121	477	94	255	295	692	111	46
Burglary	6,695	70	142	167	157	554	2,471	999	518	858	711	40	8
Robbery	4,785	33	16	10	16	70	689	404	460	827	1,685	465	110
Theft and handling	3,103	346	638	343	202	330	752	177	75	137	95	6	2
Fraud and forgery	854	40	110	59	54	101	257	52	52	54	69	6	–
Drugs offences	7,427	55	61	65	113	232	1,268	688	736	1,137	2,272	796	4
Other offences	5,127	1,115	1,157	294	216	409	786	164	182	237	344	81	142
Offence not recorded	586	20	45	60	46	93	172	29	32	29	48	5	7
In default of payment of a fine	39	27	2	–	3	–	4	–	1	–	2	–	–
Adult females													
All offences	2,508	162	196	121	103	175	520	139	162	261	427	90	152
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	2,506	161	196	121	103	175	520	139	161	261	427	90	152
Violence against the person	354	13	17	7	9	21	48	15	17	25	34	11	137
Rape	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	–
Other sexual offences	18	1	–	–	1	1	6	1	1	3	3	1	–
Burglary	114	3	4	7	10	15	45	7	8	11	4	–	–
Robbery	185	1	4	1	3	10	80	16	22	29	16	2	1
Theft and handling	372	70	93	63	28	40	52	5	7	10	4	–	–
Fraud and forgery	124	11	21	13	18	17	34	2	1	4	3	–	–
Drugs offences	1,049	2	10	10	16	43	206	85	90	173	341	73	–
Other offences	236	56	44	14	14	21	33	5	10	5	19	1	14
Offence not recorded	49	4	3	6	4	7	16	1	4	1	3	–	–
In default of payment of a fine	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–

Table 4.2 Population of adults in prison under sentence by number of previous convictions⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 30 June

All adults

Year	All adults	Previous convictions not found ⁽³⁾	Percentage ⁽²⁾				
			Number of previous convictions				
			Nil	1-2	3-6	7-10	11 and over
Adult males⁽⁴⁾							
1994	28,896	5	15	15	22	18	25
1995	31,820	5	16	15	20	17	28
1996	34,848	9	22	16	18	14	22
1997	38,927	9	15	14	18	16	28
1998	41,592	5	16	14	19	15	31
1999	40,850	9	14	13	18	15	32
2000	42,325	8	13	14	17	14	33
Adult females⁽⁵⁾							
1994	1,128	11	36	17	17	8	10
1995	1,276	15	34	17	14	10	10
1996	1,476	17	37	15	13	8	9
1997	1,813	15	35	16	14	8	12
1998	2,057	11	35	17	17	8	13
1999	2,114	15	32	14	15	9	15
2000	2,261	11	32	14	16	11	16

⁽¹⁾ Excludes fine defaulters.⁽²⁾ Rounded estimates which therefore may not add to 100.⁽³⁾ From 1996 more stringent criteria for accepting a possible match to records on the Home Office Offenders Index have been applied that will have tended to increase the number of instances where previous convictions are not found.⁽⁴⁾ Based on samples of 4,606, 6,543, 8,601, 8,170, 8,743, 8,315 and 8,995 adult men respectively in the years 1994 to 2000.⁽⁵⁾ Based on samples of 1,105, 1,240, 1,536, 1,773, 2,041, 2,070 and 2,261 adult females respectively in the years 1994 to 2000.

Table 4.3 Population in prison under sentence by offence group

England and Wales 30 June

All adults

Number of persons

Offence group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All adults											
All offences	29,321	29,992	27,965	30,487	33,537	36,440	40,856	43,748	43,049	44,643	45,506
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	29,004	29,692	27,520	30,024	33,096	36,314	40,740	43,649	42,964	44,563	45,465
Violence against the person	6,263	6,336	6,613	7,107	7,759	8,404	9,109	9,469	9,275	9,666	9,919
Rape	1,386	1,466	1,503	1,550	1,694	1,827	1,956	2,230	2,428	2,548	2,608
Other sexual offences	1,546	1,528	1,527	1,600	1,831	1,970	1,960	2,341	2,280	2,314	2,232
Burglary	3,779	4,029	3,500	3,770	4,477	4,737	6,042	6,487	6,640	6,947	6,809
Robbery	3,228	3,414	4,057	4,334	4,358	4,425	4,707	4,706	4,550	4,727	4,970
Theft and handling	2,436	2,558	2,180	2,599	2,991	3,174	3,493	3,686	3,535	3,862	3,475
Fraud and forgery	805	833	877	934	1,150	1,196	1,197	1,160	1,072	974	978
Drugs offences	2,736	3,021	3,029	3,363	4,021	5,416	6,742	7,421	7,672	7,924	8,476
Other offences	2,722	2,960	2,829	3,330	3,624	4,093	4,356	4,485	4,452	4,941	5,363
Offence not recorded	4,103	3,547	1,405	1,437	1,191	1,072	1,178	1,664	1,060	660	635
In default of payment of a fine	317	300	445	463	441	126	116	99	85	80	41
Adult males											
All offences	28,283	28,956	26,972	29,337	32,238	34,960	39,041	41,690	40,931	42,354	42,998
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	27,977	28,676	26,545	28,896	31,820	34,838	38,927	41,592	40,850	42,281	42,959
Violence against the person	6,093	6,178	6,435	6,869	7,508	8,116	8,779	9,110	8,927	9,334	9,565
Rape	1,385	1,464	1,502	1,549	1,692	1,825	1,954	2,227	2,423	2,544	2,603
Other sexual offences	1,532	1,521	1,514	1,589	1,824	1,962	1,955	2,330	2,270	2,301	2,214
Burglary	3,745	3,989	3,473	3,740	4,434	4,685	5,958	6,395	6,520	6,824	6,695
Robbery	3,199	3,377	4,002	4,262	4,286	4,346	4,614	4,602	4,435	4,591	4,785
Theft and handling	2,270	2,386	1,991	2,389	2,734	2,894	3,185	3,333	3,193	3,427	3,103
Fraud and forgery	765	781	816	869	1,055	1,079	1,078	1,047	961	848	854
Drugs offences	2,476	2,776	2,739	3,050	3,659	4,965	6,098	6,678	6,857	7,060	7,427
Other offences	2,561	2,817	2,727	3,222	3,507	3,957	4,186	4,300	4,263	4,752	5,127
Offence not recorded	3,951	3,387	1,346	1,357	1,121	1,009	1,120	1,570	1,001	600	586
In default of payment of a fine	306	280	427	441	418	122	114	98	81	73	39
Adult females											
All offences	1,038	1,036	993	1,150	1,299	1,480	1,815	2,058	2,118	2,289	2,508
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	1,027	1,016	975	1,128	1,276	1,476	1,813	2,057	2,114	2,282	2,506
Violence against the person	170	158	178	238	251	288	330	359	348	332	354
Rape	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	4	5
Other sexual offences	14	7	13	11	7	8	5	11	10	13	18
Burglary	34	40	27	30	43	52	84	92	120	123	114
Robbery	29	37	55	72	72	79	93	104	115	136	185
Theft and handling	166	172	189	210	257	280	308	353	342	435	372
Fraud and forgery	40	52	61	65	95	117	119	113	111	126	124
Drugs offences	260	245	290	313	362	451	644	743	815	864	1,049
Other offences	161	143	102	108	117	136	170	185	189	189	236
Offence not recorded	152	160	59	80	70	63	58	94	59	60	49
In default of payment of a fine	11	20	18	22	23	4	2	1	4	7	2

Table 4.3 (continued) Population in prison under sentence by offence group (per cent)

England and Wales 30 June

All adults

Percentage⁽¹⁾

Offence group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All adults											
Offences with immediate custodial sentence											
Violence against the person	25.2	24.2	25.3	24.9	24.3	23.8	23.0	22.6	22.1	22.0	22.1
Rape	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.8
Other sexual offences	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.0
Burglary	15.2	15.4	13.4	13.2	14.0	13.4	15.3	15.5	15.8	15.8	15.2
Robbery	13.0	13.1	15.5	15.2	13.7	12.6	11.9	11.2	10.9	10.8	11.1
Theft and handling	9.8	9.8	8.3	9.1	9.4	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.4	8.8	7.8
Fraud and forgery	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.2
Drugs offences	11.0	11.6	11.6	11.8	12.6	15.4	17.0	17.7	18.3	18.0	18.9
Other offences	10.9	11.3	10.8	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.0	10.7	10.6	11.3	12.0
Adult males											
Offences with immediate custodial sentence											
Violence against the person	25.4	24.4	25.5	24.9	24.5	24.0	23.2	22.8	22.4	22.4	22.6
Rape	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.1
Other sexual offences	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.2
Burglary	15.6	15.8	13.8	13.6	14.4	13.8	15.8	16.0	16.4	16.4	15.8
Robbery	13.3	13.4	15.9	15.5	14.0	12.8	12.2	11.5	11.1	11.0	11.3
Theft and handling	9.4	9.4	7.9	8.7	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.2	7.3
Fraud and forgery	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.0
Drugs offences	10.3	11.0	10.9	11.1	11.9	14.7	16.1	16.7	17.2	16.9	17.5
Other offences	10.7	11.1	10.8	11.7	11.4	11.7	11.1	10.7	10.7	11.4	12.1
Adult females											
Offences with immediate custodial sentence											
Violence against the person	19.4	18.5	19.4	22.7	20.8	20.4	18.8	18.3	16.9	14.9	14.4
Rape	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other sexual offences	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7
Burglary	3.9	4.7	2.9	2.9	3.6	3.7	4.8	4.7	5.8	5.5	4.6
Robbery	3.3	4.3	6.0	6.9	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.6	6.1	7.5
Theft and handling	19.0	20.1	20.6	20.0	21.3	19.8	17.5	18.0	16.6	19.6	15.1
Fraud and forgery	4.6	6.1	6.7	6.2	7.9	8.3	6.8	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.0
Drugs offences	29.7	28.6	31.7	29.9	30.0	31.9	36.7	37.9	39.7	38.9	42.7
Other offences	18.4	16.7	11.1	10.3	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.2	8.5	9.6

⁽¹⁾ Excludes offence not recorded and fine defaulters.

Table 4.4 Population in prison under sentence by length of sentenceEngland and Wales 30 June
All adults

Number of persons

Length of Sentence	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All adults	29,321	29,992	27,965	30,487	33,537	36,440	40,856	43,748	43,049	44,643	45,506
All sentence lengths	29,004	29,692	27,520	30,024	33,096	36,314	40,740	43,649	42,964	44,563	45,465
Up to and including 3 months	738	821	850	828	965	1,025	1,115	1,163	1,242	1,655	2,045
Over 3 months up to and including 6 months	1,494	1,432	1,478	2,043	2,321	2,498	2,658	2,750	2,664	3,102	2,716
Over 6 months less than 12 months	1,365	1,400	1,322	1,387	1,554	1,733	1,792	1,832	1,583	1,646	1,360
12 months	1,205	1,312	1,234	1,284	1,426	1,458	1,432	1,484	1,229	1,266	1,194
Up to 12 months	4,802	4,965	4,884	5,542	6,266	6,714	6,997	7,229	6,718	7,669	7,315
Over 12 months up to and including 18 months	2,713	2,814	2,227	2,399	2,595	2,736	2,844	3,101	2,640	2,584	2,547
Over 18 months up to and including 3 years	6,370	6,647	5,475	6,239	6,978	7,837	9,070	9,410	8,598	8,392	8,578
Over 3 years less than 4 years	998	1,063	999	1,094	1,213	1,375	1,949	2,322	2,625	2,823	3,128
4 years	1,897	1,846	1,858	1,955	2,173	2,502	2,990	3,215	3,052	2,890	2,940
Over 12 months to 4 years	11,978	12,370	10,559	11,687	12,959	14,450	16,853	18,048	16,915	16,689	17,193
Over 4 years up to and including 5 years	2,398	2,403	2,344	2,483	2,914	3,261	3,808	4,240	4,410	4,488	4,669
Over 5 years up to and including 10 years	5,765	5,658	5,339	5,691	6,158	6,773	7,568	8,206	8,585	8,867	9,124
Over 10 years less than life	1,270	1,387	1,380	1,517	1,598	1,707	1,902	2,118	2,269	2,408	2,501
Life	2,791	2,909	3,014	3,104	3,201	3,409	3,612	3,808	4,067	4,442	4,663
Over 4 years to Life	12,224	12,357	12,077	12,795	13,871	15,150	16,890	18,372	19,331	20,205	20,957
In default of payment of a fine	317	300	445	463	441	126	116	99	85	80	41
All adult males	28,283	28,956	26,972	29,337	32,238	34,960	39,041	41,690	40,931	42,354	42,998
All sentence lengths	27,977	28,676	26,545	28,896	31,820	34,838	38,927	41,592	40,850	42,281	42,959
Up to and including 3 months	694	772	773	795	907	949	1,021	1,050	1,117	1,487	1,884
Over 3 months up to and including 6 months	1,419	1,376	1,404	1,925	2,199	2,371	2,476	2,560	2,474	2,881	2,520
Over 6 months less than 12 months	1,282	1,338	1,250	1,299	1,449	1,595	1,645	1,687	1,474	1,512	1,239
12 months	1,158	1,245	1,167	1,215	1,353	1,367	1,351	1,374	1,108	1,158	1,091
Up to 12 months	4,553	4,731	4,594	5,234	5,908	6,282	6,493	6,671	6,173	7,038	6,734
Over 12 months up to and including 18 months	2,613	2,696	2,115	2,281	2,465	2,586	2,696	2,927	2,451	2,417	2,372
Over 18 months up to and including 3 years	6,193	6,460	5,311	5,999	6,714	7,538	8,661	8,989	8,222	7,963	8,058
Over 3 years less than 4 years	974	1,041	981	1,064	1,178	1,337	1,884	2,235	2,525	2,691	2,989
4 years	1,825	1,786	1,812	1,888	2,103	2,419	2,874	3,077	2,900	2,752	2,779
Over 12 months to 4 years	11,605	11,983	10,219	11,232	12,460	13,880	16,115	17,228	16,098	15,823	16,198
Over 4 years up to and including 5 years	2,298	2,318	2,277	2,400	2,812	3,162	3,681	4,071	4,218	4,293	4,408
Over 5 years up to and including 10 years	5,568	5,462	5,182	5,538	5,976	6,553	7,299	7,891	8,236	8,499	8,697
Over 10 years less than life	1,253	1,365	1,360	1,494	1,571	1,671	1,855	2,055	2,200	2,331	2,411
Life	2,700	2,817	2,913	2,998	3,093	3,290	3,484	3,676	3,925	4,297	4,511
Over 4 years to Life	11,819	11,962	11,732	12,430	13,452	14,676	16,319	17,693	18,579	19,420	20,027
In default of payment of a fine	306	280	427	441	418	122	114	98	81	73	39
All adult females	1,038	1,036	993	1,150	1,299	1,480	1,815	2,058	2,118	2,289	2,508
All sentence lengths	1,027	1,016	975	1,128	1,276	1,476	1,813	2,057	2,114	2,282	2,506
Up to and including 3 months	44	49	77	33	58	76	94	113	125	168	161
Over 3 months up to and including 6 months	75	56	74	118	122	127	182	190	190	221	196
Over 6 months less than 12 months	83	62	72	88	105	138	147	145	109	134	121
12 months	47	67	67	69	73	91	81	110	121	108	103
Upto 12 months	249	234	290	308	358	432	504	558	545	631	581
Over 12 months up to and including 18 months	100	118	112	118	130	150	148	174	189	167	175
Over 18 months up to and including 3 years	177	187	164	240	264	299	409	421	376	429	520
Over 3 years less than 4 years	24	22	18	30	35	38	65	87	100	132	139
4 years	72	60	46	67	70	83	116	138	152	138	161
Over 12 months to 4 years	373	387	340	455	499	570	738	820	817	866	995
Over 4 years up to and including 5 years	100	85	67	83	102	99	127	169	192	195	261
Over 5 years up to and including 10 years	197	196	157	153	182	220	269	315	349	368	427
Over 10 years less than life	17	22	20	23	27	36	47	63	69	77	90
Life	91	92	101	106	108	119	128	132	142	145	152
Over 4 years to Life	405	395	345	365	419	474	571	679	752	785	930
In default of payment of a fine	11	20	18	22	23	4	2	1	4	7	2

Table 4.5 Receptions into prison by age and offence

England and Wales 2001

All adults

Number of persons

Offence group	Immediate imprisonment							In default of payment of a fine
	Age							
	All ages	21–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 and over	
All offences	69,554	18,386	17,719	22,567	7,598	2,538	746	1,317
Violence against the person	10,032	2,619	2,383	3,370	1,236	340	84	78
Murder	264	60	53	85	45	15	6	–
Manslaughter	163	37	49	44	24	6	3	–
Other homicide and attempted homicide	809	165	187	280	122	38	17	–
Wounding	4,217	1,270	1,026	1,357	436	111	17	14
Assaults	3,078	742	760	1,063	396	96	21	44
Cruelty to children	105	20	26	39	11	6	3	–
Other offences of violence against the person	1,396	325	282	502	202	68	17	20
Sexual offences	2,177	160	209	649	485	384	290	3
Buggery and indecency between males	86	4	3	16	17	21	25	–
Rape	599	61	90	207	138	65	38	–
Gross indecency with children	535	15	15	138	113	137	117	–
Other sexual offences	957	80	101	288	217	161	110	3
Burglary	6,943	2,379	2,092	2,034	372	62	4	31
Robbery	2,155	844	567	597	127	20	–	5
Theft and handling	17,464	5,004	5,138	5,615	1,296	342	69	151
Taking and driving away	1,139	554	331	213	38	3	–	7
Other thefts	15,242	4,182	4,488	5,048	1,152	306	66	136
Handling stolen goods	1,083	268	319	354	106	33	3	8
Fraud and forgery	2,751	419	502	954	541	260	75	29
Fraud	2,627	400	482	905	521	249	70	28
Forgery	124	19	20	49	20	11	5	1
Drugs offences	6,501	1,443	1,594	2,326	850	241	47	51
Other offences	20,342	5,187	4,946	6,671	2,543	835	160	629
Arson	301	68	55	103	52	18	5	1
Criminal damage	1,039	227	243	364	160	38	7	67
In charge or driving under the influence of drink or drugs	2,404	322	428	933	498	194	29	32
Other motoring offences	9,764	2,780	2,605	3,093	980	259	47	–
Drunkenness	329	48	63	109	88	18	3	36
Blackmail	56	9	15	21	8	3	–	–
Kidnapping	85	18	18	34	11	4	–	–
Affray	946	293	242	299	90	19	3	4
Violent disorder	196	75	60	50	5	5	1	–
Perjury/Libel/Pervert the course of justice	529	167	123	150	67	19	3	1
Threat/disorderly behaviour	671	165	155	236	81	28	6	16
Breach of Court Order	2,072	676	565	652	139	36	4	29
Other	1,950	339	374	627	364	194	52	104
Offence not recorded	1,189	331	288	351	148	54	17	337

Table 4.5 (continued) Receptions into prison by age and offence

England and Wales 2001

Adult males

Number of persons

Offence group	Immediate imprisonment							In default of payment of a fine
	Age							
	All ages	21–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 and over	
All offences	63,593	16,866	16,113	20,525	6,993	2,376	720	1,253
Violence against the person	9,432	2,470	2,218	3,169	1,174	322	79	75
Murder	248	58	51	77	42	14	6	–
Manslaughter	145	31	45	41	21	4	3	–
Other homicide and attempted homicide	776	158	182	265	119	36	16	–
Wounding	4,008	1,215	968	1,289	414	105	17	14
Assaults	2,837	680	692	980	374	91	20	41
Cruelty to children	66	12	10	27	9	6	2	–
Other offences of violence against the person	1,352	316	270	490	195	66	15	20
Sexual offences	2,161	158	208	640	483	383	289	2
Buggery and indecency between males	86	4	3	16	17	21	25	–
Rape	598	61	90	206	138	65	38	–
Gross indecency with children	534	15	15	138	113	136	117	–
Other sexual offences	943	78	100	280	215	161	109	2
Burglary	6,752	2,307	2,041	1,981	360	59	4	31
Robbery	1,992	767	521	562	123	19	–	4
Theft and handling	15,043	4,321	4,407	4,811	1,130	311	63	139
Taking and driving away	1,122	549	324	210	36	3	–	7
Other thefts	13,013	3,557	3,820	4,297	1,000	278	61	125
Handling stolen goods	908	215	263	304	94	30	2	7
Fraud and forgery	2,249	352	400	770	439	217	71	27
Fraud	2,143	334	387	727	422	207	66	26
Forgery	106	18	13	43	17	10	5	1
Drugs offences	5,627	1,229	1,394	2,008	739	213	44	50
Other offences	19,256	4,956	4,669	6,266	2,410	801	154	601
Arson	264	64	49	88	42	16	5	1
Criminal damage	978	208	229	350	149	38	4	66
In charge or driving under the influence of drink or drugs	2,316	316	415	893	475	188	29	31
Other motoring offences	9,502	2,731	2,533	2,984	952	255	47	325
Drunkenness	320	48	62	105	86	16	3	36
Blackmail	50	8	14	17	8	3	–	–
Kidnapping	83	18	16	34	11	4	–	–
Affray	908	285	231	283	87	19	3	4
Violent disorder	190	72	59	48	5	5	1	–
Perjury/Libel/Pervert the course of justice	479	158	109	134	59	16	3	1
Threat/disorderly behaviour	645	160	146	228	77	28	6	15
Breach of Court Order	1,815	607	488	555	126	35	4	28
Other	1,706	281	318	547	333	178	49	94
Offence not recorded	1,081	306	255	318	135	51	16	324

Table 4.5 (continued) Receptions into prison by age and offence

England and Wales 2000

Adult females

Number of persons

Offence group	Immediate imprisonment							In default of payment of a fine
	Age							
	All ages	21–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 and over	
All offences	5,961	1,520	1,606	2,042	605	162	26	64
Violence against the person	600	149	165	201	62	18	5	3
Murder	16	2	2	8	3	1	–	–
Manslaughter	18	6	4	3	3	2	–	–
Other homicide and attempted homicide	33	7	5	15	3	2	1	–
Wounding	209	55	58	68	22	6	–	–
Assaults	241	62	68	83	22	5	1	3
Cruelty to children	39	8	16	12	2	–	1	–
Other offences of violence against the person	44	9	12	12	7	2	2	–
Sexual offences	16	2	1	9	2	1	1	1
Buggery and indecency between males	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Gross indecency with children	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Other sexual offences	14	2	1	8	2	–	1	1
Burglary	191	72	51	53	12	3	–	–
Robbery	163	77	46	35	4	1	–	1
Theft and handling	2,421	683	731	804	166	31	6	12
Taking and driving away	17	5	7	3	2	–	–	–
Other thefts	2,229	625	668	751	152	28	5	11
Handling stolen goods	175	53	56	50	12	3	1	1
Fraud and forgery	502	67	102	184	102	43	4	2
Fraud	484	66	95	178	99	42	4	2
Forgery	18	1	7	6	3	1	–	–
Drugs offences	874	214	200	318	111	28	3	1
Other offences	1,086	231	277	405	133	34	6	31
Arson	37	4	6	15	10	2	–	–
Criminal damage	61	19	14	14	11	–	3	1
In charge or driving under the influence of drink or drugs	88	6	13	40	23	6	–	1
Other motoring offences	262	49	72	109	28	4	–	14
Drunkenness	9	–	1	4	2	2	–	–
Blackmail	6	1	1	4	–	–	–	–
Kidnapping	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Affray	38	8	11	16	3	–	–	–
Violent disorder	6	3	1	2	–	–	–	–
Perjury/Libel/Pervert the course of justice	50	9	14	16	8	3	–	–
Threat/disorderly behaviour	26	5	9	8	4	–	–	1
Breach of Court Order	257	69	77	97	13	1	–	1
Other	244	58	56	80	31	16	3	13
Offence not recorded	108	25	33	33	13	3	1	13

Table 4.6 Receptions into prison under sentence of immediate imprisonment: by age, offence group and length of sentence

England and Wales 2001

All adults

Number of persons

Age and offence group	All sentence lengths	Length of sentence											
		Up to and including 3 months	Over 3 months up to and including 6 months	Over 6 months less than 12 months	12 months	Over 12 months up to and including 18 months	Over 18 months up to and including 3 years	Over 3 years less than 4 years	4 years	Over 4 years up to and including 5 years	Over 5 years up to and including 10 years	Over 10 years less than life	Life
All adults													
All ages	69,554	21,359	19,256	5,531	3,043	4,370	7,902	1,801	1,368	1,717	2,390	373	444
Violence against the person	10,032	2,725	2,431	863	611	820	1,213	218	195	258	358	30	310
Sexual offences	2,177	117	163	138	142	221	494	81	129	136	403	92	61
Burglary	6,943	1,025	1,077	615	412	846	1,871	440	199	265	172	9	12
Robbery	2,155	171	135	56	60	148	610	187	178	223	317	39	31
Theft and handling	17,464	7,943	5,266	1,748	527	665	908	158	63	94	77	9	6
Fraud and forgery	2,751	658	750	377	228	273	322	44	33	30	35	1	-
Drugs offences	6,501	638	546	402	369	569	1,434	490	439	575	867	171	1
Other offences	20,342	7,796	8,599	1,183	598	720	886	155	107	118	143	18	19
Offence not recorded	1,189	286	289	149	96	108	164	28	25	18	18	4	4
Adult males	63,593	19,045	17,796	5,005	2,777	4,051	7,360	1,699	1,287	1,588	2,213	342	430
Aged 21-29	32,979	9,736	9,562	2,813	1,420	2,171	3,978	935	609	718	817	68	152
Violence against the person	4,688	1,164	1,104	456	310	421	608	114	100	115	167	12	117
Sexual offences	366	30	47	31	17	33	79	17	12	24	54	7	15
Burglary	4,348	623	710	401	257	556	1,167	281	117	142	88	2	4
Robbery	1,288	97	78	27	37	94	385	116	115	138	181	15	5
Theft and handling	8,728	3,684	2,799	912	253	354	521	92	30	42	34	5	2
Fraud and forgery	752	210	248	87	55	68	69	6	3	2	4	-	-
Drugs offences	2,623	319	240	182	163	225	646	219	184	195	226	24	-
Other offences	9,625	3,474	4,202	639	283	367	426	76	39	54	56	3	6
Offence not recorded	561	135	134	78	45	53	77	14	9	6	7	-	3
Aged 30 and over	30,614	9,309	8,234	2,192	1,357	1,880	3,382	764	678	870	1,396	274	278
Violence against the person	4,744	1,351	1,178	357	273	352	555	96	82	129	174	17	180
Sexual offences	1,795	87	115	103	123	187	409	64	117	111	348	85	46
Burglary	2,404	377	334	187	136	269	652	156	81	117	80	7	8
Robbery	704	60	46	22	16	34	162	60	53	72	129	24	26
Theft and handling	6,315	3,031	1,733	599	198	246	329	59	29	44	40	3	4
Fraud and forgery	1,497	298	339	210	142	170	219	35	30	24	29	1	-
Drugs offences	3,004	252	223	169	156	260	590	214	208	302	510	119	1
Other offences	9,631	3,733	4,139	487	275	313	392	67	62	60	77	14	12
Offence not recorded	520	120	127	58	38	49	74	13	16	11	9	4	1
Adult females	5,961	2,314	1,460	526	266	319	542	102	81	129	177	31	14
Aged 21-29	3,126	1,240	801	278	136	173	282	46	39	55	63	12	1
Violence against the person	314	112	83	27	11	29	28	5	7	5	6	-	1
Sexual offences	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	123	19	17	18	13	17	33	-	-	4	2	-	-
Robbery	123	11	6	6	5	16	52	7	8	8	4	-	-
Theft and handling	1,414	702	450	137	45	41	29	4	2	2	1	1	-
Fraud and forgery	169	63	58	24	5	8	10	1	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs offences	414	35	51	32	24	41	99	22	20	33	46	11	-
Other offences	508	279	119	29	24	17	25	6	2	3	4	-	-
Offence not recorded	58	19	16	4	9	3	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
Aged 30 and over	2,835	1,074	659	248	130	146	260	56	42	74	114	19	13
Violence against the person	286	98	66	23	17	18	22	3	6	9	11	1	12
Sexual offences	13	-	-	3	2	-	6	-	-	1	1	-	-
Burglary	68	6	16	9	6	4	19	3	1	2	2	-	-
Robbery	40	3	5	1	2	4	11	4	2	5	3	-	-
Theft and handling	1,007	526	284	100	31	24	29	3	2	6	2	-	-
Fraud and forgery	333	87	105	56	26	27	24	2	-	4	2	-	-
Drugs offences	460	32	32	19	26	43	99	35	27	45	85	17	-
Other offences	578	310	139	28	16	23	43	6	4	1	6	1	1
Offence not recorded	50	12	12	9	4	3	7	-	-	1	2	-	-

Table 4.7 Receptions into prison under sentence of immediate imprisonment: by offence group

England and Wales

All adults

Number of persons

Offence group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^(e)	2001
All adults											
All offences	38,312	36,832	37,358	46,232	52,772	56,713	62,089	66,309	69,218	69,862	69,554
Violence against the person	5,006	5,279	5,578	6,576	7,189	8,092	8,933	9,606	9,463	9,683	10,032
Sexual offences	1,806	1,687	1,744	1,815	2,211	2,321	2,325	2,508	2,431	2,241	2,177
Burglary	5,342	5,603	5,516	6,650	7,058	7,197	7,734	7,534	7,484	7,567	6,943
Robbery	1,631	1,877	1,810	1,696	1,751	1,908	1,877	1,795	1,981	2,043	2,155
Theft and handling	7,118	6,479	6,597	8,531	10,266	11,070	12,745	14,414	16,037	17,437	17,464
Fraud and forgery	1,571	1,718	1,889	2,115	2,606	2,818	2,688	3,059	2,984	2,758	2,751
Drugs offences	2,175	2,765	2,794	3,127	4,248	5,457	6,353	6,598	6,753	6,277	6,501
Other offences	8,317	8,656	10,274	14,388	16,330	16,801	18,189	19,383	20,853	20,321	20,342
Offence not recorded ⁽¹⁾	5,346	2,768	1,156	1,334	1,113	1,049	1,245	1,412	1,232	1,535	1,189
Adult males											
All offences	36,464	35,018	35,429	43,789	49,875	53,415	58,095	61,531	63,635	64,092	63,593
Violence against the person	4,856	5,114	5,363	6,308	6,850	7,717	8,503	9,100	8,926	9,117	9,432
Sexual offences	1,795	1,678	1,726	1,806	2,202	2,312	2,311	2,486	2,414	2,218	2,161
Burglary	5,279	5,536	5,447	6,558	6,976	7,080	7,604	7,377	7,294	7,373	6,752
Robbery	1,593	1,835	1,752	1,645	1,694	1,824	1,815	1,707	1,873	1,918	1,992
Theft and handling	6,505	5,872	5,915	7,550	9,140	9,910	11,219	12,593	13,813	15,001	15,043
Fraud and forgery	1,430	1,549	1,643	1,859	2,255	2,420	2,311	2,578	2,449	2,245	2,249
Drugs offences	1,952	2,516	2,522	2,874	3,891	4,944	5,692	5,863	5,932	5,484	5,627
Other offences	8,004	8,372	10,003	13,996	15,903	16,265	17,521	18,569	19,842	19,354	19,256
Offence not recorded ⁽¹⁾	5,050	2,546	1,058	1,193	964	943	1,119	1,258	1,092	1,382	1,081
Adult females											
All offences	1,848	1,814	1,929	2,443	2,897	3,298	3,994	4,778	5,583	5,770	5,961
Violence against the person	150	165	215	268	339	375	430	506	537	566	600
Sexual offences	11	9	18	9	9	9	14	22	17	23	16
Burglary	63	67	69	92	82	117	130	157	190	194	191
Robbery	38	42	58	51	57	84	62	88	108	125	163
Theft and handling	613	607	682	981	1,126	1,160	1,526	1,821	2,224	2,436	2,421
Fraud and forgery	141	169	246	256	351	398	377	481	535	513	502
Drugs offences	223	249	272	253	357	513	661	735	821	793	874
Other offences	313	284	271	392	427	536	668	814	1,011	967	1,086
Offence not recorded ⁽¹⁾	296	222	98	141	149	106	126	154	140	153	108

⁽¹⁾ See paragraph 2 of Appendix 2.

Table 4.8 Receptions into prison under sentence of immediate imprisonment: by length of sentence

England and Wales
All adults

Number of persons

Length of sentence	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^(e)	2001
All adults											
All sentence lengths	38,312	36,832	37,358	46,232	52,772	56,713	62,089	66,309	69,218	69,862	69,554
Up to and including 3 months	7,455	7,370	7,982	11,299	14,320	15,224	17,546	19,722	21,491	21,708	21,359
Over 3 months up to and including 6 months	7,520	7,111	8,949	12,422	13,818	14,664	15,805	17,161	18,686	19,265	19,256
Over 6 months less than 12 months	4,336	4,090	4,119	4,476	4,915	4,976	5,351	5,630	5,485	5,786	5,531
12 months	3,152	2,998	2,863	3,151	3,263	3,298	3,357	3,416	3,371	3,175	3,043
12 months or less	22,463	21,569	23,913	31,348	36,316	38,162	42,059	45,929	49,033	49,934	49,189
Over 12 months up to and including 18 months	4,696	4,303	3,730	4,172	4,322	4,511	4,668	4,915	4,781	4,578	4,370
Over 18 months up to and including 3 years	6,590	6,292	5,415	6,182	6,981	7,784	8,307	8,328	8,065	7,881	7,902
Over 3 years less than 4 years	674	632	532	641	762	967	1,214	1,441	1,534	1,656	1,801
4 years	935	1,043	917	921	1,068	1,368	1,451	1,357	1,293	1,313	1,368
Over 12 months up to 4 years	12,895	12,270	10,594	11,916	13,133	14,630	15,640	16,041	15,673	15,428	15,441
Over 4 years up to and including 5 years	1,018	885	948	968	1,192	1,339	1,545	1,542	1,548	1,598	1,717
Over 5 years up to and including 10 years	1,498	1,668	1,494	1,563	1,610	1,963	2,147	2,032	2,150	2,112	2,390
Over 10 years less than life	223	236	207	248	273	341	385	400	403	359	373
Life	215	204	202	189	248	278	313	365	411	431	444
Over 4 years	2,954	2,993	2,851	2,968	3,323	3,921	4,390	4,339	4,512	4,500	4,924
Adult males											
All sentence lengths	36,464	35,018	35,429	43,789	49,875	53,415	58,095	61,531	63,635	64,092	63,593
Up to and including 3 months	6,983	6,879	7,446	10,498	13,296	14,034	16,007	17,828	19,191	19,312	19,045
Over 3 months up to and including 6 months	7,137	6,762	8,515	11,819	13,121	13,951	14,904	15,992	17,340	17,846	17,796
Over 6 months less than 12 months	4,093	3,880	3,886	4,191	4,607	4,639	4,948	5,158	5,013	5,291	5,005
12 months	2,996	2,835	2,700	2,986	3,064	3,101	3,157	3,179	3,058	2,901	2,777
12 months or less	21,209	20,356	22,547	29,494	34,088	35,725	39,016	42,157	44,602	45,350	44,623
Over 12 months up to and including 18 months	4,488	4,110	3,553	3,965	4,109	4,273	4,416	4,617	4,436	4,279	4,051
Over 18 months up to and including 3 years	6,382	6,072	5,198	5,965	6,715	7,422	7,927	7,942	7,651	7,416	7,360
Over 3 years less than 4 years	660	614	512	625	740	938	1,167	1,391	1,449	1,576	1,699
4 years	903	999	887	883	1,027	1,310	1,380	1,290	1,227	1,233	1,287
Over 12 months up to 4 years	12,433	11,795	10,150	11,438	12,591	13,943	14,890	15,240	14,763	14,504	14,397
Over 4 years up to and including 5 years	972	840	905	931	1,151	1,284	1,470	1,468	1,461	1,490	1,588
Over 5 years up to and including 10 years	1,426	1,608	1,439	1,499	1,556	1,865	2,054	1,937	2,025	1,989	2,213
Over 10 years less than life	218	229	199	246	259	330	368	378	388	346	342
Life	206	190	189	181	230	268	297	351	396	413	430
Over 4 years	2,822	2,867	2,732	2,857	3,196	3,747	4,189	4,134	4,270	4,238	4,573
Adult females											
All sentence lengths	1,848	1,814	1,929	2,443	2,897	3,298	3,994	4,778	5,583	5,770	5,961
Up to and including 3 months	472	491	536	801	1,024	1,190	1,539	1,894	2,300	2,396	2,314
Over 3 months up to and including 6 months	383	349	434	603	697	713	901	1,169	1,346	1,419	1,460
Over 6 months less than 12 months	243	210	233	285	308	337	403	472	472	495	526
12 months	156	163	163	165	199	197	200	237	313	274	266
12 months or less	1,254	1,213	1,366	1,854	2,228	2,437	3,043	3,772	4,431	4,584	4,566
Over 12 months up to and including 18 months	208	193	177	207	213	238	252	298	345	299	319
Over 18 months up to and including 3 years	208	220	217	217	266	362	380	386	414	465	542
Over 3 years less than 4 years	14	18	20	16	22	29	47	50	85	80	102
4 years	32	44	30	38	41	58	71	67	66	80	81
Over 12 months up to 4 years	462	475	444	478	542	687	750	801	910	924	1,044
Over 4 years up to and including 5 years	46	45	43	37	41	55	75	74	87	108	129
Over 5 years up to and including 10 years	72	60	55	64	54	98	93	95	125	123	177
Over 10 years less than life	5	7	8	2	14	11	17	22	15	13	31
Life	9	14	13	8	18	10	16	14	15	18	14
Over 4 years	132	126	119	111	127	174	201	205	242	262	351

Table 4.9 Receptions into prison under sentence of immediate imprisonment: by age

England and Wales

All adults

Number of persons

Age	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All adults											
Age on reception											
All ages	38,312	36,832	37,358	46,232	52,772	56,713	62,089	66,309	69,218	69,862	69,554
21-24	12,345	11,655	12,055	14,491	15,370	16,138	16,767	16,721	17,273	18,071	18,386
25-29	10,617	10,141	10,292	12,813	14,601	15,710	17,251	18,397	18,649	18,562	17,719
30-39	9,501	9,331	9,513	12,278	14,980	16,478	18,756	20,983	22,505	22,608	22,567
40-49	4,068	3,986	3,900	4,737	5,375	5,791	6,415	7,004	7,356	7,328	7,598
50-59	1,368	1,347	1,259	1,486	1,969	2,058	2,285	2,543	2,689	2,485	2,538
60 and over	413	372	339	427	477	538	615	661	746	808	746
Adult males											
Age on reception											
All ages	36,464	35,018	35,429	43,789	49,875	53,415	58,095	61,531	63,635	64,092	63,593
21-24	11,875	11,204	11,564	13,864	14,725	15,401	15,794	15,608	15,905	16,621	16,866
25-29	10,109	9,629	9,736	12,099	13,769	14,773	16,180	17,086	17,133	17,085	16,113
30-39	8,925	8,776	8,958	11,538	14,002	15,359	17,431	19,365	20,596	20,567	20,525
40-49	3,841	3,759	3,663	4,457	5,034	5,412	5,935	6,422	6,772	6,726	6,993
50-59	1,312	1,296	1,185	1,416	1,882	1,946	2,160	2,408	2,505	2,319	2,376
60 and over	402	354	323	415	463	524	595	642	724	774	720
Adult females											
Age on reception											
All ages	1,848	1,814	1,929	2,443	2,897	3,298	3,994	4,778	5,583	5,770	5,961
21-24	470	451	491	627	645	737	973	1,113	1,368	1,450	1,520
25-29	508	512	556	714	832	937	1,071	1,311	1,516	1,477	1,606
30-39	576	555	555	740	978	1,119	1,325	1,618	1,909	2,041	2,042
40-49	227	227	237	280	341	379	480	582	584	602	605
50-59	56	51	74	70	87	112	125	135	184	166	162
60 and over	11	18	16	12	14	14	20	19	22	34	26

Table 4.10 Average sentence length of receptions into prison under sentence of immediate imprisonment⁽¹⁾: by court sentencing and date of reception

England and Wales

All adults

Number of months

	1991 ⁽³⁾	1992 ⁽³⁾	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All adults											
Court sentencing ⁽²⁾											
Crown Court	..	26.4	25.1	24.8	24.6	25.8	26.6	26.5	27.2	27.7	29.4
Magistrates' court	..	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3
All court	..	19.0	17.2	15.7	15.3	16.0	15.9	15.1	14.7	14.6	15.4
Adult males											
Court sentencing ⁽²⁾											
Crown Court	25.6	26.7	25.4	25.1	25.0	26.1	26.9	26.9	27.7	28.1	29.7
Magistrates' court	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4
All courts	18.2	19.2	17.3	15.9	15.5	16.1	16.2	15.4	15.0	14.9	15.6
Adult females											
Court sentencing ⁽²⁾											
Crown Court	21.3	20.3	20.4	19.7	18.8	21.1	21.4	21.4	21.6	22.9	25.8
Magistrates' courts	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6
All courts	15.2	15.6	14.4	12.5	11.9	13.1	12.2	11.3	11.1	11.0	12.8

⁽¹⁾ Excluding those sentenced to life imprisonment.

⁽²⁾ Type of court originally imposing a sentence of imprisonment; further sentences may have been awarded at a different court.

⁽³⁾ Figures are subject to a wider margin of error than those for other years because of a particularly large number of cases with court not recorded; such cases are included in the "all courts" figures.

Table 4.11 Average time served in prison under sentence by prisoners discharged from determinate sentences on completion of sentence or on licence: by sex and length of sentence

England and Wales 2001

All adults

Length of sentence ⁽¹⁾	Number of persons discharged ⁽²⁾	Months				Percentage of sentence served under sentence	
		Average length of sentence	Average time served under sentence		Including remand time	Excluding remand time	
			Including remand time	Excluding remand time			
All adults							
All lengths of sentence less than life	65,805	15.9	8.8	7.3	55	46	
Up to and including 3 months	18,247	2.0	1.0	0.8	50	39	
Over 3 months up to 6 months	17,769	4.8	2.4	1.9	49	39	
Over 6 months less than 12 months	5,696	8.7	4.1	3.2	48	37	
12 months	2,984	12.0	5.9	4.6	49	38	
Over 12 months up to 18 months	4,704	16.5	8.4	6.7	51	41	
Over 18 months up to 3 years	8,530	28.3	14.7	12.1	52	43	
Over 3 years less than 4 years	1,907	42.4	21.8	18.2	52	43	
4 years	1,375	48.0	29.4	25.7	61	54	
Over 4 years up to 5 years	1,859	57.5	35.9	31.2	62	54	
Over 5 years up to 10 years	2,435	85.3	52.0	45.1	61	53	
Over 10 years less than life	299	158.2	92.9	86.1	59	54	
Adult males							
All lengths of sentence less than life	60,659	16.3	9.0	7.5	55	46	
Up to and including 3 months	16,347	2.1	1.0	0.8	50	39	
Over 3 months up to 6 months	16,420	4.8	2.4	1.9	49	39	
Over 6 months less than 12 months	5,197	8.7	4.2	3.2	48	37	
12 months	2,724	12.0	5.9	4.6	49	38	
Over 12 months up to 18 months	4,407	16.4	8.5	6.7	51	41	
Over 18 months up to 3 years	8,042	28.3	14.7	12.1	52	43	
Over 3 years less than 4 years	1,819	42.3	21.8	18.2	52	43	
4 years	1,303	48.0	29.5	25.7	61	54	
Over 4 years up to 5 years	1,767	57.5	36.1	31.4	63	55	
Over 5 years up to 10 years	2,341	85.4	52.3	45.4	61	53	
Over 10 years less than life	292	158.2	93.1	86.3	59	55	
Adult females							
All lengths of sentence less than life	5,146	11.6	5.8	4.8	50	41	
Up to and including 3 months	1,900	1.9	0.9	0.8	48	39	
Over 3 months up to 6 months	1,349	4.8	2.2	1.8	46	38	
Over 6 months less than 12 months	499	8.6	3.9	3.2	46	37	
12 months	260	12.0	5.4	4.5	45	37	
Over 12 months up to 18 months	297	16.7	8.1	6.7	49	40	
Over 18 months up to 3 years	488	28.9	14.5	12.2	50	42	
Over 3 years less than 4 years	88	43.0	22.0	18.1	51	42	
4 years	72	48.0	27.5	25.0	57	52	
Over 4 years up to 5 years	92	57.6	32.1	27.5	56	48	
Over 5 years up to 10 years	94	84.0	44.1	38.1	52	45	
Over 10 years less than life	7	157.8	84.0	76.0	53	48	

⁽¹⁾ On discharge: the sentence may change after reception if there are further charges or an appeal.

⁽²⁾ Excludes discharges following recall after release on licence, non-criminals, persons committed to custody for non-payment of a fine and persons reclassified as adult prisoners.

CHAPTER 5

LIFE SENTENCE PRISONERS

Key points

Population

- There were 4,810 inmates serving life sentences in Prison Service establishments on 30 June 2001, an increase of 272, or six per cent, compared with a year earlier.
- Seventy-two per cent of life sentence prisoners were convicted murderers; the next largest group was ten per cent who were serving sentences for rape or other sexual offences.
- The majority of lifer prisoners, 97 per cent, were male, similar to the proportion observed over the last ten years.
- The life-sentenced population was, in general, older than the prison population as a whole. Only 23 per cent of the life-sentenced population were aged under 30 years, compared to 53 per cent of the sentenced prison population as a whole. Six per cent of the lifer prison population were aged 60 years or over, compared to only two per cent of the sentenced prison population.
- The ethnic breakdown of the lifer population reflected that of the general prison population.

Receptions

- There were 512 receptions of life sentence prisoners in 2001. This was a record high, and continues the increase since 1994.
- In 2001, there were 283 receptions of mandatory lifers, 95 per cent were male. Mandatory lifers accounted for 55 per cent of all male receptions under a life sentence, but 72 per cent of all female receptions.

Time served

- The mean time served by mandatory life sentence prisoners first released on life licence has increased slightly over the last decade from 12 years in 1991 to 13 years in 2001.

Releases

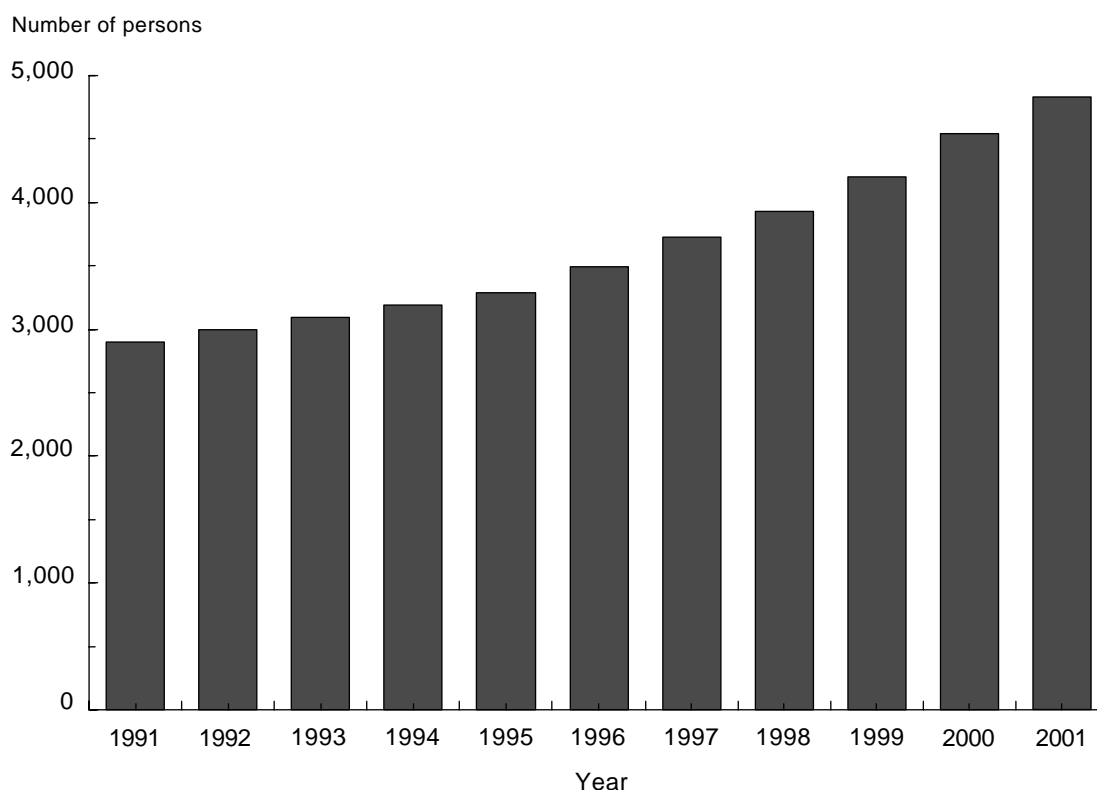
- The number of life sentence prisoners first released on life licence rose from 85 in 1996 to 138 in 2001.

Population and receptions (Table 5.1)

5.1 On 30 June 2001, there were 4,810 persons serving a life sentence in Prison Service establishments. This includes life sentences given under sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 and custody for life. Also included are those sentenced under the Crime (Sentences) Act 1997 with an automatic life sentence for a second serious violent or sexual offence. (See paragraphs 6-8 in Appendix 1 for further information on life imprisonment). This was an increase of 272 (six per cent) compared with a year earlier and 66 per cent higher than the figure for 30 June 1991. There were 512 receptions in 2001, which was four per cent higher than the number of receptions in 2000 and continues the increase since 1994.

Figure 5.1

POPULATION OF LIFE SENTENCE PRISONERS 30 JUNE, 1991-2001



5.2 Adult males accounted for 94 per cent of the life sentence prisoner population on 30 June 2001, whilst they accounted for 84 per cent of all lifer receptions in 2001. Male young offenders accounted for 13 per cent of lifer receptions but only three per cent of the lifer population⁽¹⁾.

Population and receptions by principal offence and sex (Tables 5.2 and 5.3)

5.3 On 30 June 2001, 71 per cent of the male lifer population in prison were mandatory lifers, who had been convicted of murder. Among female lifers in prison, 78 per cent were mandatory lifers. There has been a decline since 1996 in the proportion of mandatory lifers among the lifer population. In 1991, 80 per cent were mandatory lifers, compared to 83 per cent in 1995, 75 per cent in 1999 and 72 per cent in 2001.

5.4 In 2001, there were 283 receptions of mandatory lifers. Ninety five per cent of these receptions were male. Mandatory lifers accounted for 55 per cent of all male receptions, but 72 per cent of all female receptions.

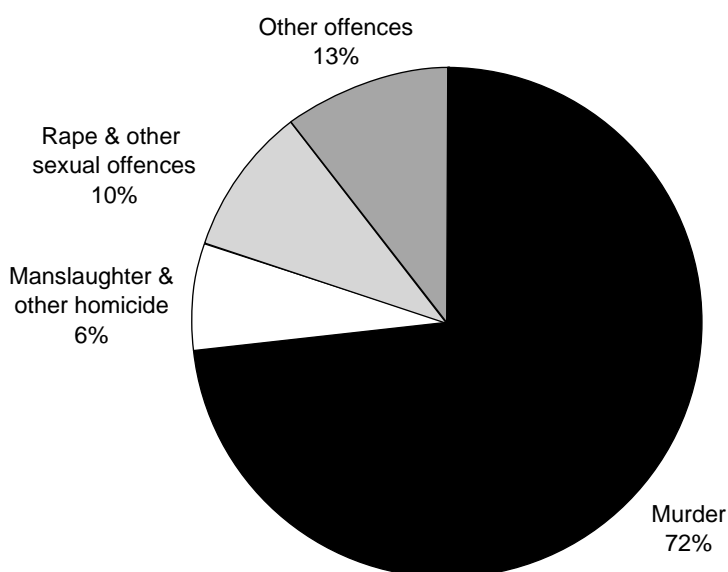
⁽¹⁾ Young Offenders are reclassified as adults before they reach the age of 22.

5.5 Of the lifers held by the Prison Service on 30 June 2001, 72 per cent were serving sentences for murder. A further 12 per cent had a principal offence of manslaughter, other homicide/attempted homicide or other violence. Ten per cent were imprisoned for rape or other sexual offences. There were no sexual offenders in the female lifer population. Fifteen female lifers (nine per cent of all female lifers) were arsonists.

5.6 There were 147 young offenders who were serving life sentences or who had been detained for life under sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000. Ninety four per cent of the young offenders serving such sentences were male. Seventy-one per cent of male young offenders and 60 per cent of all female young offenders had been convicted of murder.

Figure 5.2

**POPULATION OF LIFE SENTENCE PRISONERS, BY OFFENCE
30 JUNE, 2001**



Population and receptions by age and sex (Table 5.4)

5.7 Over a third (35 per cent) of the life-sentenced population on 30 June 2001 were in the age range 30-39 years, and nearly a quarter (24 per cent) were aged 40-49. The life-sentenced population was, in general, older than the prison population as a whole. Only 23 per cent of the life-sentenced population were aged under 30 years, compared to over 50 per cent of the sentenced prison population as a whole. Six per cent of the lifer prison population were aged 60 years or over, compared to only two per cent of the sentenced prison population.

5.8 Of the 512 lifer receptions in 2001, 43 per cent were aged under 30 years. Over half (53 per cent) of all male mandatory lifer receptions and a third (33 per cent) of all male discretionary lifer receptions were aged less than 30. The corresponding figures for female lifer receptions were 15 per cent and 40 per cent respectively. Three per cent of all male lifer receptions were aged 60 years or over. There were no female lifer receptions aged 60 years or over.

Population and receptions by ethnicity (Table 5.5)

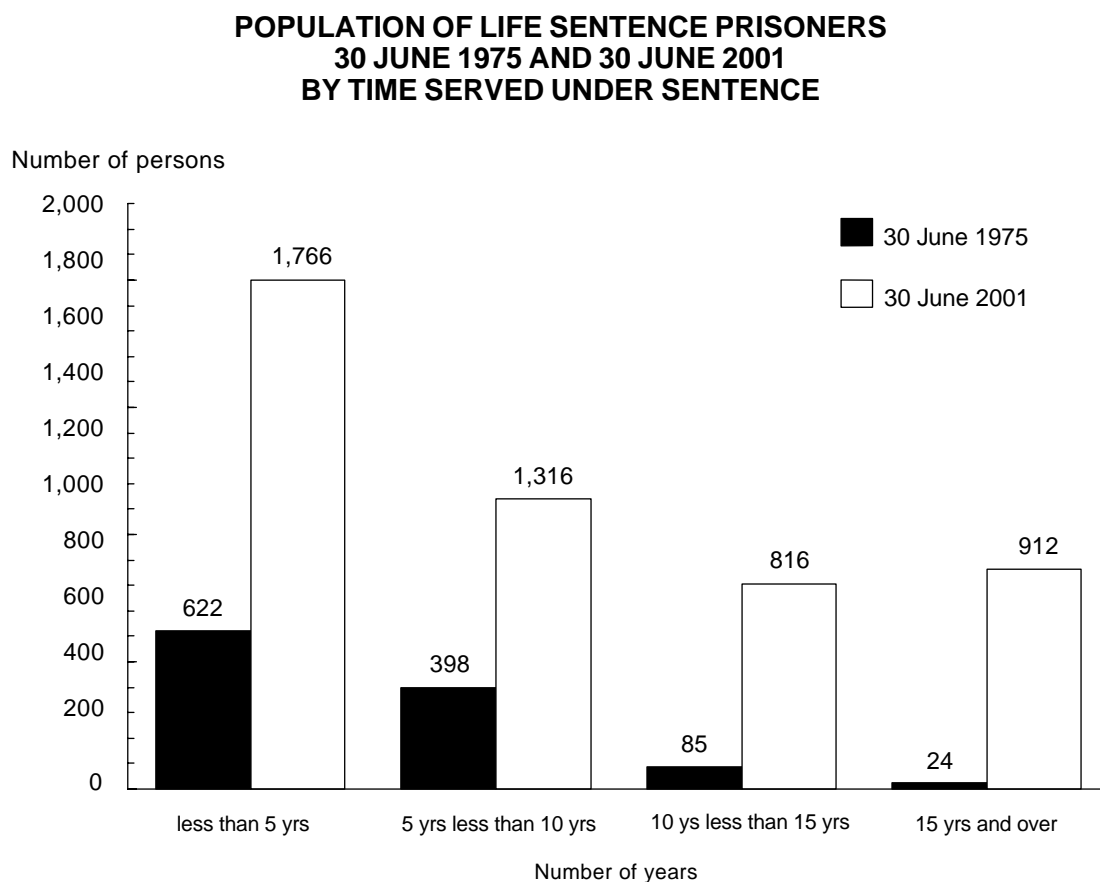
5.9 Of the lifer population at 30 June 2001, 84 per cent were White, 10 per cent were Black, three per cent were Asian and the remaining two per cent were Chinese/Other. The ethnic breakdown of the lifer population reflected that of the general prison population (Chapter 6). Seventy one per cent of White life-sentenced prisoners and of Black life-sentenced prisoners were serving mandatory life sentences. Among Asians and Chinese/Others, the proportion of mandatory life sentences was 85 per cent and 88 per cent respectively.

Population by interval since reception (Tables 5.6)

5.10 The abolition of the death penalty for murder by Acts of Parliament in 1957 and 1965 resulted in a gradual increase in the time served by those given sentences of life imprisonment, and so increased the proportion of lifers who have served long periods under sentence. On 30 June 2001, 17 per cent of those in custody serving a life sentence had been sentenced between 10 and 15 years ago, and another 19 per cent had been sentenced over 15 years ago. The comparable figures for June 1975 were eight per cent in the 10-15 years group and two per cent in the over 15 years group.

5.11 The lifer population at 30 June 2001 included 192 inmates who had been recalled from release on life licence (136 mandatory lifers and 56 others). This represented four per cent of the lifer population.

Figure 5.3



Releases on licence and time served (Tables 5.7 and 5.8)

5.12 Time served after sentence and before release on life licence by life sentence prisoners varies considerably. In addition to being released on life licence, life sentence prisoners can be discharged for other reasons, such as successful appeals, or transfers to other jurisdictions or to psychiatric hospitals. Of those received under sentence between 1965 and 1974, 58 per cent were still in custody 10 years after reception. Those received between 1975 and 1982 tended to wait longer to be released, with 69 per cent still in custody 10 years after reception.

5.13 Of those received between 1965 and 1990 who have since been released on licence, 33 per cent served less than 10 years before their first release, 41 per cent served from 10 to less than 15 years and 26 per cent served 15 years or more.

- 5.14** Table 5.8 shows the number of people first released on life licence in each year from 1991 to 2001 and the average time they served since being sentenced. For mandatory lifers, mean time served has increased slightly from 12 years in 1991 to 13 years in 2001. The mean time served is greater than the median time in all cases, implying that a small proportion of lifers serve sentences that are considerably longer than the average. It should also be noted that the small numbers involved cause a lot of fluctuation in the average.
- 5.15** The introduction of Discretionary Lifer Panels (DLPs) in the 1991 Criminal Justice Act led to an increase in the numbers of discretionary life sentence prisoners who were released for the first time in 1993, as the backlog of prisoners who had served their “relevant parts” (a minimum period to be served under sentence) were reviewed by the DLP. The number of discretionary lifers released has remained low, amounting to only 12 in 2001. The number of mandatory lifers released on licence has increased steadily since 1995, over 120 being released on licence for the first time in 2001.
- 5.16** The growth of the lifer population does not exactly equal the difference between receptions under sentence (Table 5.1) and first releases on licence (Table 5.8), as a number of other flows affect population size. The most numerous of these are recalls from licence, second and subsequent releases on licence (about 15 leaving each year), successful appeals (again, about 15 leaving each year), transfers to and from psychiatric and other institutions (usually a few more leaving than arriving), and deaths (about 15 a year).
- 5.17** Life sentence prisoners are released on a life licence which can be revoked if the offender commits another offence, or if the degree of perceived risk to the public is judged to require return to prison. Upon revocation the licensee is immediately recalled to prison to continue serving their life sentence. Between 1972 and 1994, 1,587 life sentence prisoners were released for the first time on a life licence. Of these life licensees, less than a tenth (nine per cent) were reconvicted of a standard list offence within two years; this group includes one per cent who were reconvicted for a grave offence⁽²⁾. A smaller proportion of mandatory life sentence prisoners (eight per cent) than discretionary life sentence prisoners (11 per cent) were reconvicted within two years.

⁽²⁾ Grave offences are a subset of standard list offences. They cover all indictable-only offences which have a maximum sentence of life imprisonment; these are mainly offences of homicide, serious wounding, rape, buggery, robbery, aggravated burglary and arson endangering life.

Table 5.1 Population and receptions of life prisoners by type of prisoner and sex

England and Wales											
Life sentence prisoners		Number of persons									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Population 30 June											
Total population	2,896	3,000	3,095	3,192	3,289	3,489	3,721	3,934	4,206	4,538	4,810
Males:	2,800	2,904	2,990	3,081	3,176	3,365	3,584	3,797	4,056	4,385	4,648
Young offenders	100	87	77	83	83	75	100	121	131	144	137
Adults	2,700	2,817	2,913	2,998	3,093	3,290	3,484	3,676	3,925	4,241	4,511
Females:	96	96	105	111	113	124	137	137	150	153	162
Young offenders	5	4	4	5	5	5	9	5	8	7	10
Adults	91	92	101	106	108	119	128	132	142	146	152
Annual Receptions under Life Sentence											
Total receptions	246	236	243	222	280	338	384	413	477	492	512
Males:	233	222	225	213	259	327	363	398	458	470	494
Young offenders	27	32	36	32	29	59	66	47	62	54	64
Adults	206	190	189	181	230	268	297	351	396	416	430
Females:	13	14	18	9	21	11	21	15	19	22	18
Young offenders	4	–	5	1	3	1	5	1	4	4	4
Adults	9	14	13	8	18	10	16	14	15	18	14

Table 5.2 Population and receptions of life prisoners by type of life sentence and sex

England and Wales											
Life sentence prisoners		Number of persons									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Population 30 June											
Total population	2,896	3,000	3,095	3,192	3,289	3,489	3,721	3,934	4,206	4,538	4,810
Males:	2,800	2,904	2,990	3,081	3,176	3,365	3,584	3,797	4,056	4,385	4,648
Mandatory lifers	2,233	2,298	2,423	2,523	2,623	2,713	2,872	3,002	3,048	3,201	3,322
Others	567	606	567	558	553	652	712	795	1,008	1,184	1,326
Females:	96	96	105	111	113	124	137	137	150	153	162
Mandatory lifers	85	82	86	95	99	102	112	112	125	126	126
Others	11	14	19	16	14	22	25	25	25	27	36
Annual Receptions under Life Sentence											
Total receptions	246	236	243	222	280	338	384	413	477	492	512
Males:	234	225	227	213	264	327	363	398	459	470	494
Mandatory lifers	121	116	161	151	134	173	228	238	232	238	270
Others	113	109	66	63	130	154	135	160	227	231	224
Females:	12	11	16	9	16	11	21	15	18	22	18
Mandatory lifers	8	7	11	7	10	4	15	6	15	11	13
Others	4	4	5	2	6	7	6	9	4	11	5

Table 5.3 Population of life prisoners by type of prisoner and principal offence

England and Wales 30 June 2001

Life sentence prisoners

Number of persons

	Number of persons								
	All			Males			Females		
	Young offenders	Adults	All	Young offenders	Adults	All	Young offenders	Adults	All
Population 30 June									
All offences	147	4,663	4,810	137	4,511	4,648	10	152	162
Murder	111	3,337	3,448	105	3,217	3,322	6	120	126
Manslaughter	3	158	161	3	151	154	–	7	7
Other homicide and attempted homicide	4	116	119	4	109	112	–	7	7
Other violence against the person	9	275	285	7	272	280	2	3	5
Rape	9	423	431	9	423	431	–	–	–
Other sexual offences	–	45	45	–	45	45	–	–	–
Robbery	7	112	119	7	111	118	–	1	1
Arson	2	105	107	1	91	92	1	14	15
Other offences	2	93	95	1	93	94	1	–	1

Table 5.4 Population and receptions of life prisoners by type of life sentence and age

England and Wales 30 June 2001

Age in years	Number of persons								
	All ages	15-17	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over
Population 30 June									
Total population	4,810	24	109	317	633	1,693	1,167	602	266
Males	4,648	23	99	310	608	1,636	1,126	584	262
Mandatory lifers	3,322	14	72	237	450	1,142	812	421	174
Others	1,326	9	27	73	158	494	314	163	88
Females	162	1	10	7	25	57	41	18	4
Mandatory lifers	126	1	5	3	19	46	35	13	4
Others	36	-	5	4	6	10	6	5	-
Annual Receptions under Life Sentence									
Total receptions	512	24	42	79	76	177	77	23	14
Males	494	23	40	78	76	169	72	22	14
Mandatory lifers	270	15	31	53	44	68	42	11	6
Others	224	8	9	25	32	101	30	11	8
Females	18	1	2	1	-	8	5	1	-
Mandatory lifers	13	-	2	-	-	7	3	1	-
Others	5	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-
<i>Percentages</i>									
Population 30 June									
Total Population	100	0.5	2	7	13	35	24	13	6
Males	100	0.5	2	7	13	35	24	13	6
Mandatory lifers	100	0.4	2	7	14	34	24	13	5
Others	100	0.7	2	6	12	37	24	12	7
Females	100	0.6	6	4	15	35	25	11	2
Mandatory lifers	100	0.8	4	2	15	37	28	10	3
Others	100	-	14	11	17	28	17	14	-
Annual Receptions under Life Sentence									
Total receptions	100	5	8	15	15	35	15	4	3
Males	100	5	8	16	15	34	15	4	3
Mandatory lifers	100	6	11	20	16	25	16	4	2
Others	100	4	4	11	14	45	13	5	4
Females	100	6	11	6	-	44	28	6	-
Mandatory lifers	100	-	15	-	-	54	23	8	-
Others	100	20	-	20	-	20	40	-	-

Table 5.5 Population and receptions of life prisoners by type of life sentence and ethnic group

England and Wales 30 June 2001

Life sentence prisoners	Number of persons					Percentages				
	All	White	Asian	Black	Chinese /other	All	White	Asian	Black	Chinese /other
Population 30 June										
Total population	4,810	4,057	149	487	117	100	100	100	100	100
Males	4,648	3,919	145	476	108	97	97	97	98	92
Mandatory Lifers	3,322	2,770	123	335	94	69	68	83	69	80
Others	1,326	1,149	22	141	14	28	28	15	29	12
Females	162	138	4	11	9	3	3	3	2	8
Mandatory lifers	126	103	4	10	9	3	3	3	2	8
Others	36	35	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Annual Receptions under Life Sentence										
Total receptions	512	402	16	73	21	100	100	100	100	100
Males	494	389	15	69	21	96	97	94	95	100
Mandatory lifers	270	212	11	28	19	53	53	69	38	90
Others	224	177	4	41	2	44	44	25	56	10
Females	18	13	1	4	–	4	3	6	5	–
Mandatory Lifers	13	9	1	3	–	3	2	6	4	–
Others	5	4	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–

Table 5.6 Population of life prisoners by interval since date of initial reception on life sentence

England and Wales 30 June 2001

Life sentence prisoners	Number of persons						
	All	less than 5 years	5 to less than 10 years	10 to less than 15 years	15 to less than 20 years	20 to less than 30 years	30 years and over
Interval since first reception on life sentence							
Original sentence	4,618	1,746	1,284	795	427	314	52
Mandatory lifers	3,312	1,004	1,009	678	344	238	39
Others	1,306	742	275	117	83	76	13
Recalls from licence to 30 June 2001⁽¹⁾							
2001⁽¹⁾	192	20	32	21	34	69	16
Mandatory lifers	136	10	20	16	23	57	10
Others	56	10	12	5	11	12	6
All types	4,810	1,766	1,316	816	461	383	68
Mandatory lifers	3,448	1,014	1,029	694	367	295	49
Others	1,362	752	287	122	94	88	19

⁽¹⁾ Includes time spent on release under licence.

Table 5.7 Receptions into prison by year of initial reception on life sentence

England and Wales

Life sentence prisoners

Number of persons

Year of first re-receptions on life sentence	Total received	Released on licence by end 2001	Time served under sentence				Released for other ⁽²⁾ reasons by end 2001	Time served under sentence			Total not released by end 2001	Median ⁽³⁾ number of years to release on licence
			less than 10 years	10 to less than 15 years	15 to less than 20 years	20 years and over		less than 10 years	10 to less than 15 years	15 years and over		
1965	76	65	26	26	6	7	6	5	–	1	5	10
1966	89	67	23	22	12	10	17	8	2	7	5	11
1967	89	73	30	25	8	10	12	7	2	3	4	10
1968	92	67	25	28	6	8	21	13	1	7	4	10
1969	103	81	33	26	14	8	16	8	3	5	6	11
1970	134	104	38	40	10	16	23	12	4	7	7	11
1971	128	96	42	25	10	19	21	13	3	5	11	10
1972	102	74	32	25	3	14	21	13	2	6	7	10
1973	139	78	33	25	10	10	39	25	3	11	22	11
1974	169	113	58	29	16	10	34	24	2	8	22	10
1975	160	94	33	32	20	9	46	22	8	16	20	12
1976	167	108	28	30	39	11	36	23	6	7	23	14
1977	185	100	29	32	29	10	59	41	6	12	26	12
1978	191	87	27	31	24	5	59	43	8	8	45	13
1979	191	93	25	43	20	5	47	32	6	9	51	14
1980	222	117	29	56	26	6	55	37	11	7	50	13
1981	185	84	19	39	25	1	45	28	15	2	56	15
1982	248	118	32	50	36	–	55	39	13	3	75	14
1983	175	73	11	36	26	–	48	37	6	5	54	13
1984	200	78	17	36	25	–	42	35	5	2	80	12
1985	213	71	9	49	13	–	53	41	12	–	89	12
1986	247	65	18	41	6	–	72	60	12	–	110	11
1987	257	63	16	47	–	–	66	59	7	–	128	11
1988	262	52	17	35	–	–	67	59	8	–	143	–
1989	248	58	28	30	–	–	56	55	1	–	134	–
1990	229	42	26	16	–	–	46	46	–	–	141	–

⁽¹⁾ Excluding any time spent either on remand in custody or following any subsequent recall.⁽²⁾ Including successful appeals, deaths and transfers to psychiatric hospitals or to outside England and Wales.⁽³⁾ Number of complete years which 50 per cent of those received, excluding “other” releases, had served before being released on licence. Figures are not available for the latest years because insufficient inmates have been released to establish medians.⁽⁴⁾ The figures include releases only until the end of 2001 and are therefore incomplete.

Table 5.8 Number of first releases from prison on life licence and average time served

England and Wales

Life sentence prisoners

Number of persons

Year of first release	Total released	Mandatory lifers			Others		
		Number	Mean time served (years)	Median time served (years)	Number	Mean time served (years)	Median time served (years)
1991	72	58	11.9	11	14	12.7	13
1992	90	67	12.4	12	23	15.3	15
1993	126	66	14.4	14	60	14.6	14
1994	106	77	15.4	14	29	13.6	13
1995	92	60	14.0	13	32	13.5	12
1996	85	71	13.1	12	14	17.3	17
1997	98	88	14.4	14	10	13.3	12
1998	98	90	13.3	13	8	13.6	11
1999	122	113	13.1	12	9	16.2	15
2000	127	113	13.3	12	14	13.5	12
2001	138	126	13.1	13	12	10.0	9

CHAPTER 6

ETHNIC GROUP AND NATIONALITY

Key points

Ethnic group

- On 30 June 2001, 14,050 people in Prison Service establishments in England and Wales were from ethnic minority groups. This was an increase of 12 per cent (or 1,470) from the 12,580 held in June 2000. Over the same period, the prison population as a whole increased by two per cent.
- Ethnic minority groups made up 21 per cent of the male prison population and 26 per cent of the female prison population at the end of June 2001.
- Among sentenced males, a higher proportion of white prisoners were in prison for violence against the person or sexual offences (33 per cent) or for burglary (18 per cent) than were black prisoners (27 per cent and 10 per cent respectively). Black male prisoners were more likely than white males to be held for robbery (21 per cent among black prisoners, 12 per cent among white prisoners) and for drug offences (28 per cent among black prisoners, 13 per cent among white prisoners).
- Among sentenced adults, 50 per cent of the white population were serving sentences of 4 years or more. The equivalent figures among sentenced adults from other ethnic groups were 65 per cent of the black population, 58 per cent of the South Asian population and 61 per cent from Chinese and other ethnic groups.

Nationality

- On 30 June 2001, 6,930, or 10 per cent, of the prison population were foreign nationals. This represented an increase in the number of foreign nationals in prison, from 5,590, or nine per cent of the total population, in 2000.
- Thirty per cent of sentenced female British nationals were being held for drug offences. Among female foreign nationals, the proportion being held for drug offences was 81 per cent.

Ethnic group (Table 6.1)

- 6.1** In June 2001, 14,050 prisoners held in Prison Service establishments were known to belong to ethnic minority groups. Ethnic minority groups made up 21 per cent of the male prison population and 26 per cent of the female population (where ethnicity was known). The largest ethnic minority group was of black prisoners, who accounted for 13 per cent of the male prison population and 21 per cent of the female prison population. South Asians and 'Chinese and others' accounted for three per cent and four per cent respectively of the male population and one per cent and four per cent respectively of the female population.
- 6.2** Data on the ethnicity of prisoners are collected primarily to provide the management of the Prison Service with information to assist in the development of race relations policy and practices. When comparing the ethnic composition of the prison population of England and Wales, it is important to realise the limited explanatory value of such a comparison as regards the involvement of particular ethnic groups in crime or how they are dealt with in the criminal justice process. The likelihood of a given offender being sent to prison depends on many factors, including the nature of the offence, whether the offence comes to the attention of the police, whether a prosecution is brought, the type of sentencing court, and the offender's age, history of previous convictions and plea at court.
- 6.3** More information is becoming available on the various processes which take place before defendants come to court. In her review *Ethnic Minorities and the Criminal Justice System (1993)*⁽¹⁾, Fitzgerald found that black defendants were more likely than other defendants to plead not guilty to charges against them. Data on ethnic monitoring of stop/searches, arrests, cautions, prosecutions and sentencing and homicides are included in the annual report *Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System*, a Home Office publication under Section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act. Barclay and Mhlanga⁽²⁾ provide information on the progress of cases in the courts, including plea rates and acquittal rates by ethnic group for young defendants.
- 6.4** Between 1985 and 1992, the system of ethnic classification used in prisons was similar to that used for official surveys such as the EC Labour Force Survey. In October 1992, a new ethnic classification system was introduced which is congruent with that used in the 1991 Census of Population. Although the two classifications are broadly similar, ethnicity figures before and after October 1992 are not directly comparable. The footnotes to table 6.1 detail the ethnic classifications used prior to October 1992. See also Appendix 2.

Nationality (Table 6.2 & 6.3)

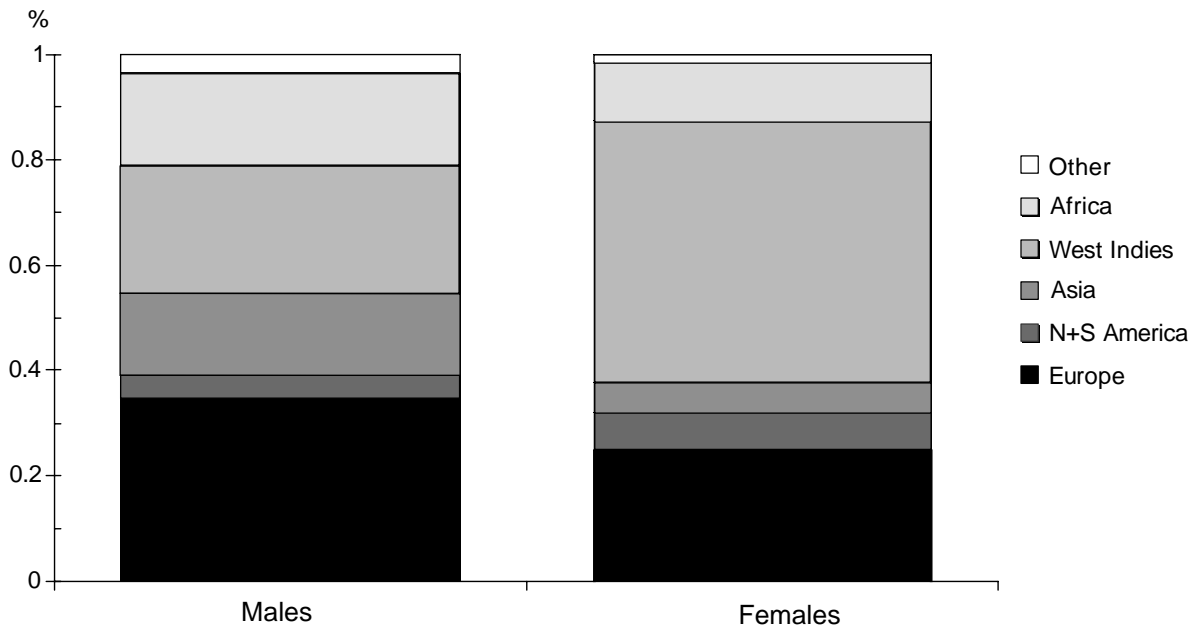
- 6.5** In June 2001, 10 per cent of the prison population were known to be foreign nationals, 10 per cent of the male population and 19 per cent of the female population. Of male foreign nationals, more than a third (35 per cent) had European nationalities, 15 per cent were Asian nationals, 17 per cent were African nationals and 24 per cent were from the West Indies. Of female foreign nationals, 50 per cent had West Indian nationalities and 25 per cent were European, while 11 per cent were African nationals and six per cent were Asian.

⁽¹⁾ Research Study No. 20, The Royal Commission on Criminal Justice, HMSO, 1993.

⁽²⁾ Gordon Barclay and Bonny Mhlanga, 'Ethnic differences in decisions on young defendants dealt with by the Crown Prosecution Service, Section 95 Findings No. 1', Home Office, 2000.

Figure 6.1

**FOREIGN NATIONALS IN THE PRISON POPULATION ON
30 JUNE 2001 BY SEX AND NATIONALITY**

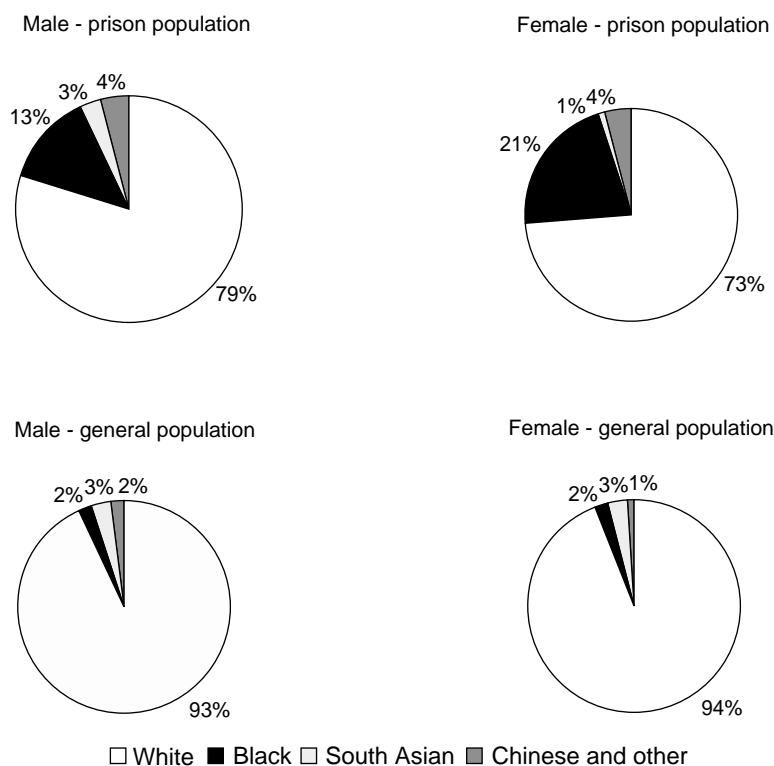


- 6.6** Foreign nationals account for a higher proportion of ethnic minority prisoners than of white prisoners. In 2001, foreign nationals made up four per cent of the white prison population, 31 per cent of black prisoners, 30 per cent of South Asians and 53 per cent of prisoners from Chinese and other ethnic groups. Among black and South Asian female prisoners, the proportions of foreign nationals were 55 per cent and 43 per cent respectively. When comparing the ethnic composition of the prison population with the ethnic composition of the general population in figure 6.2, it would be more appropriate to compare only prisoners who are usually resident in the UK with the general population. As data on prisoners' usual place of residence are lacking, nationality has been used instead. Comparisons are limited to the general population aged 15 and over, as no prisoners held in Prison Service establishments in 2001 were aged less than 15. Older people have also been removed from the comparative national statistics as relatively few prisoners are included in these older age groups (see table 1.9 in chapter 1).
- 6.7** In England and Wales, 93 per cent of the general male population⁽³⁾ (aged 15-64) were white, two per cent were black, three per cent were South Asian and two per cent belonged to Chinese and other ethnic groups. By contrast, in 2001, 85 per cent of male British nationals in the prison population were white, 10 per cent were black, two per cent were South Asian and two per cent belonged to Chinese or other ethnic groups.
- 6.8** For females, the breakdown of the general population aged 15-64 was 94 per cent white, two per cent black, three per cent South Asian and one per cent belonging to Chinese and other ethnic groups. The female prison population of British nationals was 86 per cent white, 12 per cent black, one per cent South Asian and two per cent belonging to Chinese and other ethnic groups.

⁽³⁾ Information on the general population is for 2000 as this is the latest available under the 1991 census categories.

Figure 6.2

**PRISON* AND GENERAL* POPULATIONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES
ON 30 JUNE 2001 BY SEX AND ETHNIC GROUP**

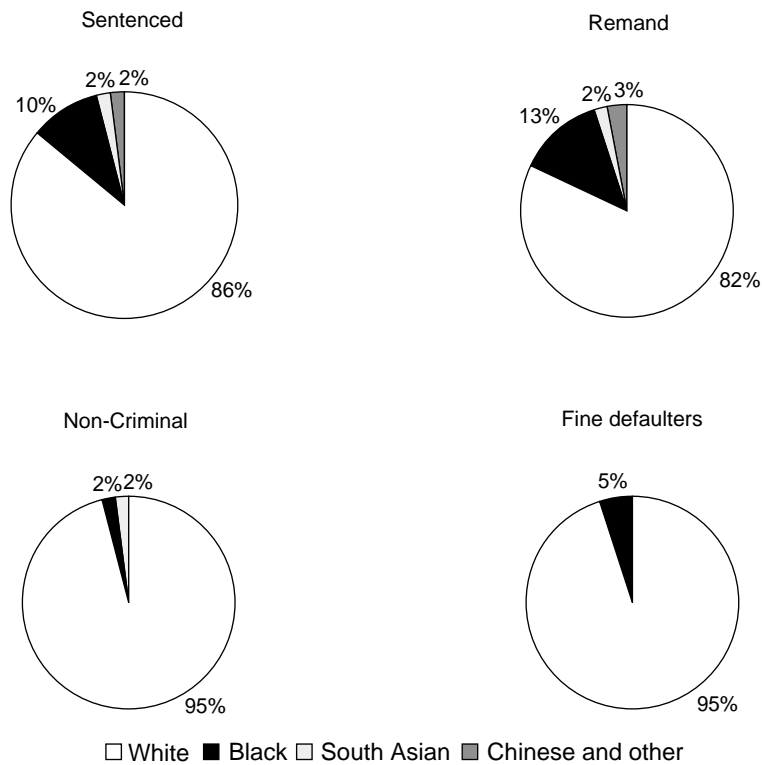


Type of prisoner (Table 6.3)

6.9 As figure 6.3 shows, among British nationals in prison in 2001, the proportion of white prisoners among fine defaulters (95 per cent) and among non-criminal prisoners (95 per cent) was greater than among either sentenced (86 per cent) or remand (82 per cent) prisoners. Black British nationals accounted for 10 per cent of the sentenced population and for 13 per cent of the remand population, as opposed to only two per cent of the non-criminal population and five per cent of fine defaulters.

Figure 6.3

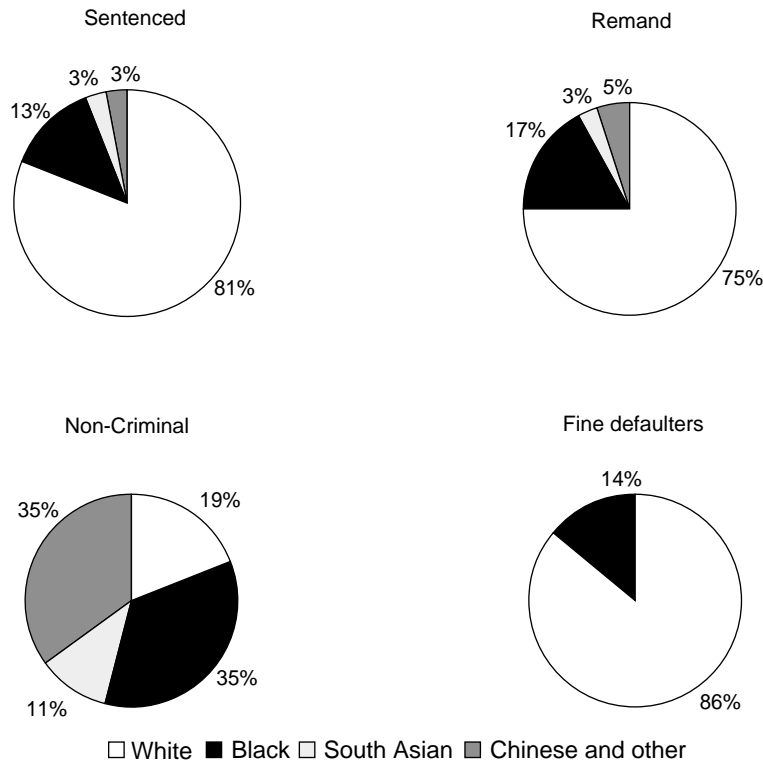
PRISON POPULATION ON 30 JUNE 2001 BY TYPE OF PRISONER AND ETHNIC GROUP: BRITISH NATIONALS



6.10 Over nine in ten (93 per cent) non-criminal prisoners were foreign nationals. The majority of these were held for Immigration Act offences. The total proportion of non-criminal prisoners belonging to ethnic minority groups were as follows: 35 per cent black, 11 per cent South Asian, 35 per cent from Chinese or other ethnic groups.

Figure 6.4

PRISON POPULATION ON 30 JUNE 2001 BY TYPE OF PRISONER AND ETHNIC GROUP: ALL NATIONALITIES

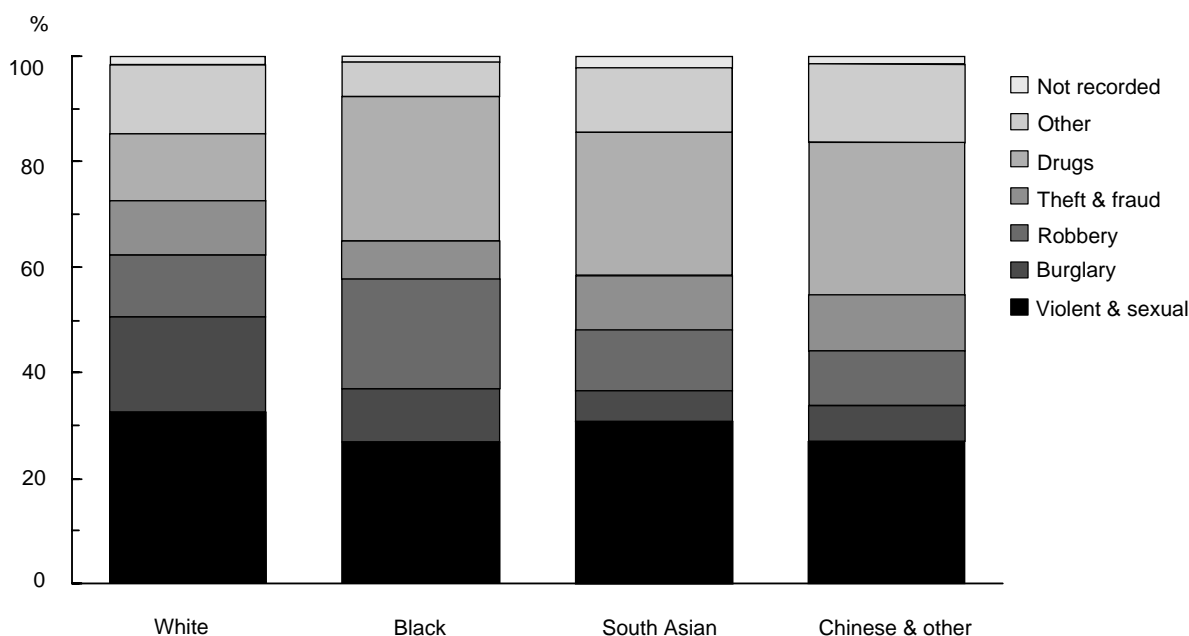


Offence type (Table 6.4)

- 6.11** For adult males and females, the proportion sentenced for various types of offence differed considerably between white prisoners and members of ethnic minority groups, and between foreign and British nationals.
- 6.12** In mid-2001, 33 per cent of white sentenced males were in prison for violence against the person or sexual offences, 18 per cent for burglary, 12 per cent for robbery and 13 per cent for drugs offences. The proportions of black sentenced males who were in prison for robbery (21 per cent) and for drugs offences (28 per cent) were higher than among whites but proportionately fewer black males had been sentenced for burglary (10 per cent) and for violent or sexual offences (27 per cent) than white prisoners. There were higher proportions of drug offenders within the South Asian and Chinese and other male sentenced population (28 and 30 per cent respectively) than among black or white male prisoners.

Figure 6.5

**MALE POPULATION UNDER SENTENCE ON 30 JUNE 2001
BY ETHNIC GROUP AND OFFENCE TYPE: ALL NATIONALITIES**



6.13 Among white sentenced females, 29 per cent were in prison for drug offences, 20 per cent for violence against the person or sexual offences and 19 per cent for theft and handling offences. Among black sentenced female prisoners, 76 per cent were held for drug offences, and corresponding fewer for other offences.

6.14 Eighteen per cent of sentenced female prisoners were foreign nationals, compared with 8 per cent among sentenced male prisoners. The most frequent type of offence among female sentenced prisoners with foreign nationality was drug offences (81 per cent). This compares with 30 per cent among British female sentenced prisoners. A substantial proportion of female foreign national prisoners have been arrested at ports or other locations and convicted of importing or exporting drugs. These offences carry longer sentences than average, which means that such offenders are disproportionately represented among the prison population. Seventy two per cent of female foreign nationals serving sentences for drug offences were black, and 16 per cent were white.

6.15 Within the sentenced British female prison population, there are considerable differences in offence type between white females and females from ethnic minorities. The proportion of black British females sentenced for drug offences (56 per cent) was more than twice the proportion of white British females sentenced for drug offences (27 per cent). The proportion of black British females sentenced for drug offences was higher than the proportion of black British males sentenced for drug offences (18 per cent). The difference between the proportions of British white and black females sentenced for drug offences (29 percentage points) is higher than between the proportions of British white and black males sentenced for drug offences (6 percentage points).

Sentence length (Table 6.5)

6.16 Sixty-five per cent of adult black prisoners were serving sentences of four years and over. Among the other ethnic groups, the proportions of adult prisoners who were serving sentences of four years and over were 58 per cent of South Asians, 61 per cent of Chinese and others, and 50 per cent of whites.

6.17 Among young offenders, members of ethnic minority groups also appear to be, on average, serving longer sentences than whites. Seventy eight per cent of sentenced young South Asians and 83 per cent of sentenced young blacks were serving sentences of 12 months or more, compared to 70 per cent of young whites. Among adult female sentenced prisoners, 69 per cent of black prisoners were serving sentences of four years and over compared with 34 per cent of white prisoners.

6.18 Some of the differences between the sentence lengths being served by the members of different ethnic groups may be explained by the proportions convicted for offences such as drug offences, which tend to attract longer sentences. Nevertheless, the Home Office statistical bulletin *'The Ethnic Origin of Prisoners'* (HOSB 21/94), concluded that in 1990, black male adult prisoners received, on average, sentences which were 98 days longer than would be expected, taking into account the age of the offender, the type of offence and the type of court sentencing. Black offenders who were aged under 21 received sentences which were 36 days longer on average than the average for all offenders. Asian offenders (who are not over-represented in the prison population relative to the national population) received sentences which were around 45 days longer than the average. Although the bulletin considered many possible explanatory factors such as age, type of offence and type of court, some factors such as previous convictions and differences in plea rates between ethnic groups were not taken into account.

Incarceration rates

6.19 Figure 6.6 shows the numbers from each ethnic group in the total prison population, expressed as a rate per 100,000 for that ethnic group. For consistency with other material in this chapter, the general population has been defined as British nationals aged 15-64 and uses 2000 general population data. Note that in chapter 1, table 1.19, rates are given for the total population of all ages in each country and that the table and chart are therefore not comparable. The chart is also inconsistent with earlier versions which appeared in pre-1997 editions of *Prison Statistics England and Wales* and which gave rates for all British nationals aged over 16, with no upper limit on age.

6.20 The incarceration rate for whites on this basis is 170 per 100,000 population. This compares with 1,140 per 100,000 population for blacks, 166 per 100,000 population for South Asians, and 536 per 100,000 for Chinese and other.

Figure 6.6

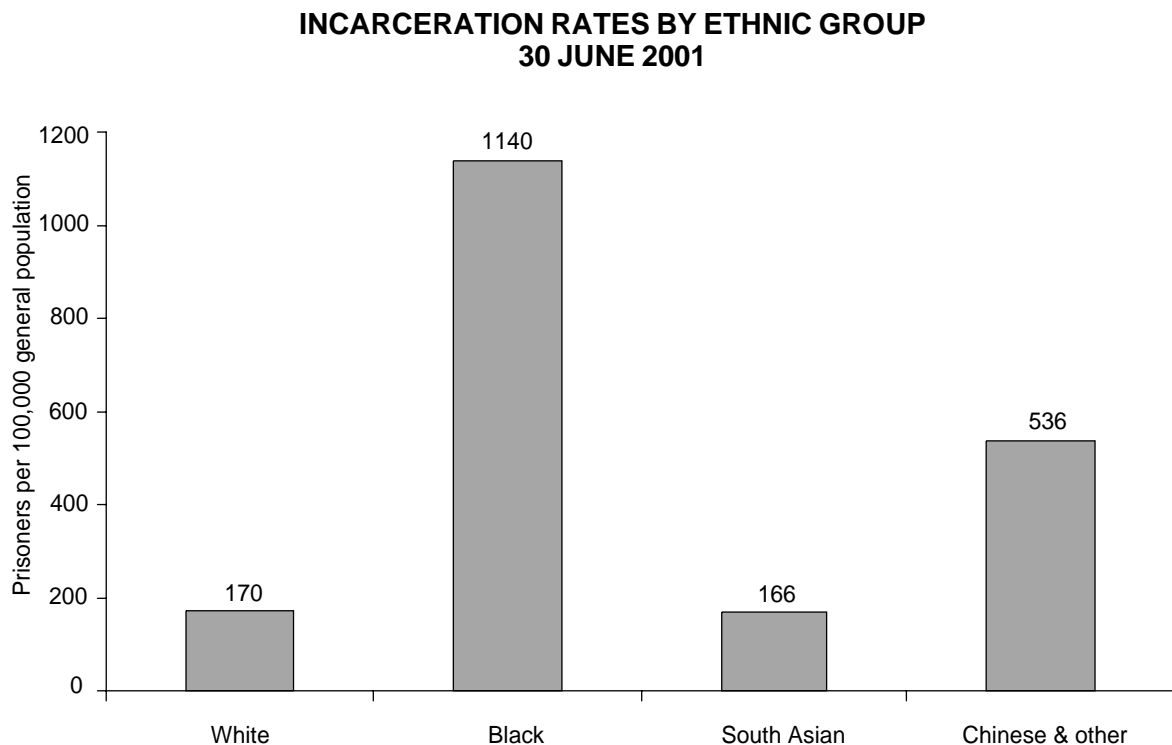


Table 6.1 Population in prison by sex and ethnic group⁽¹⁾England and Wales 30 June
Males and femalesNumber of persons and *percentages*

Sex of prisoner	Ethnic group ⁽¹⁾											
	Total		White		Black ⁽²⁾		South Asian ⁽³⁾		Chinese & Other ⁽⁴⁾		Unrecorded	
	number	<i>per cent</i>	number	<i>per cent</i>	number	<i>per cent</i>	number	<i>per cent</i>	number	<i>per cent</i>	number	<i>per cent</i>
Males and females												
1992	45,486	100	37,705	83	4,773	10	1,388	3	1,043	2	577	1
1993	44,246	100	36,855	83	5,013	11	1,356	3	926	2	96	–
1994	48,879	100	40,754	83	5,606	11	1,347	3	1,102	2	70	–
1995	51,084	100	42,207	83	5,982	12	1,497	3	1,318	3	80	–
1996	55,256	100	45,029	81	6,986	13	1,654	3	1,524	3	63	–
1997	61,467	100	50,164	82	7,585	12	1,866	3	1,795	3	57	–
1998	65,727	100	53,677	82	7,976	12	2,007	3	2,046	3	21	–
1999	64,529	100	52,377	81	7,964	12	1,929	3	2,225	3	34	–
2000	65,194	100	52,581	81	8,287	13	1,837	3	2,457	4	32	–
2001	66,403	100	52,303	79	9,223	14	1,993	3	2,835	4	49	–
Males												
1992	43,950	100	36,616	83	4,464	10	1,363	3	981	2	526	1
1993	42,666	100	35,691	84	4,690	11	1,335	3	854	2	96	–
1994	47,075	100	39,399	84	5,236	11	1,320	3	1,050	2	70	–
1995	49,086	100	40,697	83	5,592	11	1,470	3	1,247	3	80	–
1996	52,951	100	43,280	82	6,538	12	1,629	3	1,441	3	63	–
1997	58,795	100	48,151	82	7,062	12	1,841	3	1,684	3	57	–
1998	62,607	100	51,304	82	7,416	12	1,977	3	1,889	3	21	–
1999	61,322	100	49,961	81	7,355	12	1,895	3	2,081	3	30	–
2000	61,839	100	50,059	81	7,644	12	1,801	3	2,304	4	31	–
2001	62,690	100	49,575	79	8,435	13	1,956	3	2,678	4	46	–
Females												
1992	1,536	100	1,089	71	309	20	25	2	62	4	51	3
1993	1,580	100	1,164	74	323	20	21	1	72	5	–	–
1994	1,804	100	1,355	75	370	21	27	1	52	3	–	–
1995	1,998	100	1,510	76	390	20	27	1	71	4	–	–
1996	2,305	100	1,749	76	448	19	25	1	83	4	–	–
1997	2,672	100	2,013	75	523	20	25	1	111	4	–	–
1998	3,120	100	2,373	76	560	18	30	1	157	5	–	–
1999	3,207	100	2,416	75	609	19	34	1	144	4	4	–
2000	3,355	100	2,522	75	643	19	36	1	153	5	1	–
2001	3,713	100	2,728	73	788	21	37	1	157	4	3	–

– nil or negligible.

⁽¹⁾ Prior to 1993 coding of ethnic group was similar to that used in the EC Labour Force Survey. In 1993 a new ethnic classification system was adopted in prisons which is congruent with that used for the Census of population. The change in coding means that figures for 1989–92 and 1993–96 are not directly comparable.⁽²⁾ Between 1988 and 1992 ethnic group classification was 'West Indian, Guyanese, African'.⁽³⁾ Between 1988 and 1992 ethnic group classification was 'Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi'.⁽⁴⁾ Between 1988 and 1992 ethnic group classification was 'Chinese, Arab, Mixed Origin'.

Table 6.2 Population in prison on 30 June 2001 by nationality and sex

Nationality	Persons			Nationality	Persons		
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
All Nationalities	66,403	62,690	3,713	Total Central or South America	210	178	32
British	58,732	55,746	2,896	Argentina	3	3	–
Foreign Nationals	6,926	6,230	696	Bolivia	1	1	–
Total Europe	2,336	2,163	173	Brazil	27	21	6
Albania	2	1	1	Chile	14	13	1
Andorra	71	71	–	Columbia	114	98	16
Armenia	4	3	1	Ecuador	10	9	1
Austria	2	2	–	Guatemala	3	3	–
Belgium	49	45	4	Mexico	2	1	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	11	7	4	Nicaragua	3	1	2
Bulgaria	5	4	1	Peru	7	6	1
Croatia	7	6	1	Venezuela	26	22	4
Cyprus	73	72	1	Total West Indies	1,856	1,511	345
Czech Republic	19	18	1	Anguilla	1	1	–
Denmark	7	6	1	Aruba	3	3	–
Estonia	3	3	–	Bahamas	3	3	–
Finland	1	1	–	Barbados	20	20	–
France	90	79	11	Bermuda	3	3	–
Georgia	1	1	–	Cayman Islands	2	2	–
Germany	119	104	15	Cuba	1	1	–
Gibraltar	1	1	–	Dominica	7	6	1
Greece	32	29	3	Dominican Republic	4	3	1
Hungary	17	16	1	Grenada	12	10	2
Iceland	2	2	–	Guyana	29	25	4
Irish Republic	689	645	44	Haiti	1	1	–
Italy	110	105	5	Jamaica	1,699	1,370	329
Kazakhstan	1	1	–	Montserrat	7	7	–
Kyrgyzstan	2	2	–	Netherlands Antilles	14	12	2
Latvia	10	9	1	St Christopher & Nevis	2	1	1
Lithuania	30	29	1	St Kitts & Nevis	3	3	–
Macedonia	3	3	–	St Lucia	16	14	2
Malta	14	14	–	St Vincent & The Grenadines	4	4	–
Moldavia	10	9	1	Trinidad & Tobago	24	21	3
Montenegro	1	1	–	Virgin Islands	1	1	–
Netherlands	203	173	30	Total Africa	1,158	1,080	78
Poland	63	60	3	Algeria	110	110	–
Portugal	101	88	13	Angola	29	28	1
Romania	40	37	3	Benin	4	4	–
Serbia	1	1	–	Botswana	21	20	1
Slovakia	4	4	–	Burundi	3	3	–
Spain	125	103	22	Cameroon	1	1	–
Sweden	7	6	1	Central African Republic	19	18	1
Switzerland	2	2	–	Comoros	1	1	–
Turkey	225	222	3	Congo	4	2	2
Russia ⁽¹⁾	67	66	1	Djibouti	1	1	–
Yugoslavia	112	112	–	Egypt	19	19	–
Total Asia	1,001	961	40	Ethiopia	16	16	–
Bangladesh	120	115	5	French Guiana	2	2	–
Brunei	1	1	–	Gambia	15	15	–
Burma	2	2	–	Ghana	96	84	12
Cambodia	1	1	–	Ivory Coast	6	6	–
China	93	89	4	Kenya	42	37	5
Hong Kong	9	9	–	Liberia	8	7	1
India	209	201	8	Libya	12	12	–
Indonesia	3	1	2	Malawi	4	4	–
Japan	3	3	–	Mauritania	1	1	–
Korea (Nth)	1	1	–	Mauritius	11	10	1
Korea (Sth)	4	3	1	Mayotte	1	1	–
Malaysia	9	8	1	Morocco	41	40	1
Mongolia	2	2	–	Nigeria	221	205	16
Nepal	3	3	–	Rwanda	2	2	–
Pakistan	372	363	9	Senegal	1	1	–
Philippines	10	6	4	Seychelles	5	3	2
Singapore	4	3	1	Sierre Leone	32	32	–
Sri Lanka	113	113	–	Somalia	146	143	3
Surinam	7	5	2	South Africa	130	102	28
Taiwan	2	2	–	Sudan	9	9	–
Thailand	2	2	–	Tanzania	9	7	2
Vietnam	31	28	3	Togo	3	3	–
Total Middle East	201	199	2	Tunisia	6	6	–
Afghanistan	30	30	–	Uganda	35	35	–
Bahrain	1	1	–	Zaire	32	32	–
Iran	50	50	–	Zambia	13	11	2
Iraq	56	56	–	Zimbabwe	47	47	–
Israel	12	11	1	Total Oceania	38	30	8
Jordan	7	7	–	Australia	24	17	7
Kuwait	4	4	–	Fiji	3	3	–
Lebanon	22	21	1	French Southern Territories	2	2	–
Oman	1	1	–	Kiribati	1	1	–
Saudi Arabia	4	4	–	New Zealand	7	6	1
Syrian Arab Republic	6	6	–	Soloman Islands	1	1	–
United Arab Emirates	4	4	–	Unrecorded/other	755	724	31
Yemen (Nth)	2	2	–				
Yemen (Sth)	–	2	–				
Total North America	119	101	18				
Canada	29	26	3				
United States of America	90	75	15				

⁽¹⁾ Russia includes figures from states formerly known as USSR where they do not otherwise appear in this table.

Table 6.3 Population in prison by ethnic group, type of prisoner, sex and nationality

England and Wales 30 June 2001

Males and females

Number of persons

Type of prisoner	Ethnic group					
	Total	White	Black	South Asian	Chinese & Other	Unrecorded
Males and females						
Total⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	66,403	52,303	9,223	1,993	2,835	49
British Nationals	58,732	49,919	6,191	1,352	1,227	43
Foreign Nationals	6,926	1,946	2,868	598	1,508	6
Untried	6,801	4,920	1,273	228	380	-
British Nationals	5,343	4,285	776	134	148	-
Foreign Nationals	905	276	397	55	177	-
Convicted unsentenced	4,260	3,402	576	108	172	2
British Nationals	3,838	3,259	408	76	93	2
Foreign Nationals	389	124	162	31	72	-
Sentenced	54,169	43,724	6,978	1,529	1,891	47
British Nationals	49,471	42,299	5,004	1,141	986	41
Foreign Nationals	4,576	1,377	1,930	386	877	6
Non-criminal	1,130	220	390	128	392	-
British Nationals	41	39	1	1	-	-
Foreign Nationals	1,054	169	377	126	382	-
Fine defaulters	43	37	6	-	-	-
British Nationals	39	37	2	-	-	-
Foreign Nationals	2	-	2	-	-	-
Males						
Total⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	62,690	49,575	8,435	1,956	2,678	46
British Nationals	55,746	47,362	5,844	1,331	1,169	40
Foreign Nationals	6,230	1,795	2,434	582	1,413	6
Untried	6,351	4,593	1,171	222	365	-
British Nationals	5,006	4,006	727	131	142	-
Foreign Nationals	813	245	347	52	169	-
Convicted unsentenced	3,937	3,132	534	106	163	2
British Nationals	3,551	3,002	382	75	90	2
Foreign Nationals	356	114	146	30	66	-
Sentenced	51,272	41,598	6,364	1,501	1,765	44
British Nationals	47,113	40,282	4,732	1,124	937	38
Foreign Nationals	4,042	1,268	1,591	375	802	6
Non-criminal	1,089	217	360	127	385	-
British Nationals	39	37	1	1	-	-
Foreign Nationals	1,017	168	348	125	376	-
Fine defaulters	41	35	6	-	-	-
British Nationals	37	35	2	-	-	-
Foreign Nationals	2	-	2	-	-	-
Females						
Total⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	3,713	2,728	788	37	157	3
British Nationals	2,986	2,557	347	21	58	3
Foreign Nationals	696	151	434	16	95	-
Untried	450	327	102	6	15	-
British Nationals	337	279	49	3	6	-
Foreign Nationals	92	31	50	3	8	-
Convicted unsentenced	323	270	42	2	9	-
British Nationals	287	257	26	1	3	-
Foreign Nationals	33	10	16	1	6	-
Sentenced	2,897	2,126	614	28	126	3
British Nationals	2,358	2,017	272	17	49	3
Foreign Nationals	534	109	339	11	75	-
Non-criminal	41	3	30	1	7	-
British Nationals	2	2	-	-	-	-
Foreign Nationals	37	1	29	1	6	-
Fine defaulters	2	2	-	-	-	-
British Nationals	2	2	-	-	-	-
Foreign Nationals	-	-	-	-	-	-

⁽¹⁾ Includes persons of unknown or unrecorded nationality.⁽²⁾ Totals for ethnic groups do not include 'others'.

Table 6.4 Population in prison under sentence by ethnic group, nationality, offence and sex

England and Wales 30 June 2001

MalesNumber of persons, *per cent*

Type of offence	Ethnic group										
	Total	White	Black	South Asian	Chinese & Other	Un-recorded	Total	White	Black	South Asian	Chinese & Other
	Number						<i>per cent</i>				
All nationalities⁽¹⁾											
Total	51,272	41,594	6,364	1,501	1,768	44	100	100	100	100	100
Violence against the person	11,198	9,381	1,166	329	314	9	22	23	19	22	18
Rape	2,754	2,229	350	79	94	2	5	5	6	5	5
Other sexual offences	2,285	1,974	189	53	65	3	5	5	3	4	4
Burglary	8,361	7,488	642	92	126	13	17	18	10	6	7
Robbery	6,561	4,880	1,326	171	180	4	13	12	21	12	10
Theft, handling	4,150	3,626	349	71	104	–	8	9	6	5	6
Fraud and forgery	893	603	120	84	84	3	2	1	2	6	5
Drug offences	7,936	5,272	1,737	407	515	5	16	13	28	28	30
Other offences	6,308	5,446	416	184	260	2	13	13	7	12	15
Not recorded	826	697	70	31	26	3					
British nationals											
Total	47,113	40,282	4,732	1,124	937	38	100	100	100	100	100
Violence against the person	10,555	9,163	962	238	183	9	23	23	21	22	20
Rape	2,509	2,163	249	52	43	2	5	5	5	5	5
Other sexual offences	2,128	1,924	134	36	33	1	5	5	3	3	4
Burglary	8,139	7,347	601	80	99	12	18	19	13	7	11
Robbery	6,244	4,775	1,183	147	136	3	13	12	25	13	15
Theft, handling	3,963	3,546	293	58	66	–	9	9	6	5	7
Fraud and forgery	698	559	58	45	34	2	2	1	1	4	4
Drug offences	6,181	4,833	843	308	193	4	13	12	18	28	21
Other offences	5,904	5,286	348	135	133	2	13	13	7	12	14
Not recorded	792	686	61	25	17	3					
Foreign nationals											
Total	4,042	1,268	1,591	375	802	6	100	100	100	100	100
Violence against the person	624	215	191	90	128	–	16	17	12	24	16
Rape	237	62	97	27	51	–	6	5	6	7	6
Other sexual offences	154	47	55	18	32	2	4	4	3	5	4
Burglary	209	131	40	12	25	1	5	10	3	3	3
Robbery	305	103	136	25	40	1	8	8	9	7	5
Theft, handling	181	73	59	13	36	–	5	6	4	4	5
Fraud and forgery	193	44	61	38	49	1	5	4	4	10	6
Drug offences	1,717	430	878	96	312	1	43	34	55	26	39
Other offences	390	152	66	50	122	–	10	12	4	14	15
Not recorded	32	11	8	6	7	–					

– nil or negligible.

⁽¹⁾ Including prisoners where nationality was unrecorded.

Table 6.4 Population in prison under sentence by ethnic group, nationality, offence and sex

England and Wales, 30 June 2001

FemalesNumber of persons, *per cent*

Type of offence	Ethnic group										
	Total	White	Black	South Asian	Chinese & Other	Un-recorded	Total	White	Black	South Asian	Chinese & Other
	Number						<i>per cent</i>				
All nationalities⁽¹⁾											
Total	2,897	2,126	614	28	126	2	100	100	100	100	100
Violence against the person	439	386	29	9	15	–	15	19	5	32	12
Rape	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other sexual offences	19	18	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1
Burglary	154	145	7	–	2	–	5	7	1	–	2
Robbery	252	207	32	2	10	1	9	10	5	7	8
Theft, handling	434	389	32	1	12	–	15	19	5	3	10
Fraud and forgery	127	98	19	2	8	–	4	5	3	7	6
Drug offences	1,132	593	460	11	67	1	40	29	76	39	54
Other offences	273	233	26	3	10	–	10	11	4	12	8
Not recorded	61	51	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
British nationals											
Total	2,358	2,017	272	17	49	2	100	100	100	100	100
Violence against the person	411	375	21	6	9	–	18	19	8	35	19
Rape	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other sexual offences	18	18	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Burglary	151	143	7	–	1	–	7	7	3	–	2
Robbery	239	198	31	1	8	1	10	10	12	6	17
Theft, handling	414	381	29	–	4	–	18	19	11	–	8
Fraud and forgery	107	92	11	2	2	–	5	5	4	11	4
Drug offences	701	525	147	6	21	2	30	27	56	35	44
Other offences	252	229	18	2	3	–	11	12	7	13	7
Not recorded	59	50	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign nationals											
Total	534	109	339	11	76	–	100	100	100	100	100
Violence against the person	26	10	7	3	6	–	5	9	2	27	8
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other sexual offences	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	3	2	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	1
Robbery	13	9	1	1	2	–	2	8	–	9	3
Theft, handling	20	8	3	1	9	–	4	7	1	9	11
Fraud and forgery	19	6	8	–	6	–	4	5	2	–	8
Drug offences	429	69	311	5	44	–	81	64	92	46	58
Other offences	21	4	8	1	7	–	4	4	2	10	10
Not recorded	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

– nil or negligible.

⁽¹⁾ Including prisoners where nationality was unrecorded.

Table 6.5 Population in prison by ethnic group, sex, type of prisoner and length of sentence

England and Wales 30 June 2001

Males and females

Number of persons

Type of prisoner	Ethnic group					
	Total	White	Black	South Asian	Chinese & Other	Unrecorded
Males and females						
Total	66,403	52,303	9,223	1,993	2,835	49
Remand	11,061	8,322	1,849	336	552	2
Untried	6,801	4,920	1,273	228	380	–
Convicted unsentenced	4,260	3,402	576	108	172	2
Sentenced	54,169	43,724	6,978	1,529	1,891	47
Young Offenders	8,704	6,930	1,211	287	271	5
Less than 12 months	2,421	2,072	211	62	75	1
12 months or more	6,283	4,858	1,000	225	196	4
Adults	45,465	36,794	5,767	1,242	1,620	42
Less than 12 months	6,121	5,280	481	167	190	3
12 months to less than 4 years	15,447	13,090	1,539	358	446	14
4 years or more	23,897	18,424	3,747	717	984	25
Non-criminal	1,130	220	390	128	392	–
Fine defaulters	43	37	6	–	–	–
Males						
Total	62,690	49,575	8,435	1,956	2,678	46
Remand	10,288	7,725	1,705	328	528	2
Untried	6,351	4,593	1,171	222	365	–
Convicted unsentenced	3,937	3,132	534	106	163	2
Sentenced	51,272	41,598	6,364	1,501	1,765	44
Young Offenders	8,313	6,609	1,153	284	263	4
Less than 12 months	2,300	1,962	203	62	72	1
12 months or more	6,013	4,647	950	222	191	3
Adults	42,959	34,989	5,211	1,217	1,502	40
Less than 12 months	5,643	4,856	440	164	180	3
12 months to less than 4 years	14,510	12,320	1,409	354	414	13
4 years or more	22,806	17,813	3,362	699	908	24
Non-criminal	1,089	217	360	127	385	–
Fine defaulters	41	35	6	–	–	–
Females						
Total	3,713	2,728	788	37	157	3
Remand	773	597	144	8	24	–
Untried	450	327	102	6	15	–
Convicted unsentenced	323	270	42	2	9	–
Sentenced	2,897	2,126	614	28	126	3
Young Offenders	391	321	58	3	8	1
Less than 12 months	121	110	8	–	3	–
12 months or more	270	211	50	3	5	1
Adults	2,506	1,805	556	25	118	2
Less than 12 months	478	424	41	3	10	–
12 months to less than 4 years	937	770	130	4	32	1
4 years or more	1,091	611	385	18	76	1
Non-criminal	41	3	30	1	7	–
Fine defaulters	2	2	–	–	–	–

CHAPTER 7

RELIGION

Key points

- The largest group of prison inmates was *Anglican*, who formed 37 per cent of the prison population, followed by *Roman Catholics* (17 per cent) and *Muslims* (8 per cent). *Free Church and Other Christians* each accounted for two per cent of the population. *Buddhists*, *Hindus* and *Sikhs* each accounted for less than one per cent of the population.
- Prisoners with *No religion* were the fastest growing group of the prison population. This group has more than doubled in size over the last eight years, growing by 173 per cent between 1993 and 2001; the prison population as a whole grew by 56 per cent over the same period. The second highest rate of growth overall was among *Buddhists*, who increased by 154 per cent over 1993-2001.
- *Christianity* was the most common religion among both white prisoners (63 per cent) and black prisoners (52 per cent). South Asians, on the other hand, were almost exclusively *Muslim* (72 per cent), *Sikh* (15 per cent) or *Hindu* (7 per cent).
- Female prisoners were more likely to have a religious affiliation than their male counterparts.
- The percentage of prisoners with *No religion* declined with age for both males and females.
- Male and female prisoners sentenced to 4 years or more were less likely to be of *No religion* than prisoners with shorter sentences.

Introduction

7.1 The religious affiliation of a prisoner is recorded at reception into a prison establishment, at the same time as other personal details such as name, date of birth and ethnicity. It should be noted that religion, like ethnicity, is self-reported by the prisoner. Subsequent to reception, a member of the chaplaincy team undertakes the duty of interviewing every prisoner, regardless of faith, to check that his or her religion has been correctly recorded. If the prisoner's faith has been incorrectly recorded, the Chaplain will amend the information on the prisoner's file.

7.2 From 1993 to 1998, statistics on religion were recorded by the Annual Census of Religion carried out by the Chaplaincy of HM Prison Service. Since 1999 information on religion is held as part of the prison's Local Inmate Data System (LIDS) and is fed electronically into IIS at regular intervals. Information can be amended on LIDS and IIS for prisoners who change their religious affiliation during their time in prison. However, there is currently no system for recording such conversions. The constraints presented by the present recording system make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to count the number and nature of any religious conversion that occurs during the term of a prisoner's sentence. The statistics do not distinguish those prisoners who may have changed their religion during custody.

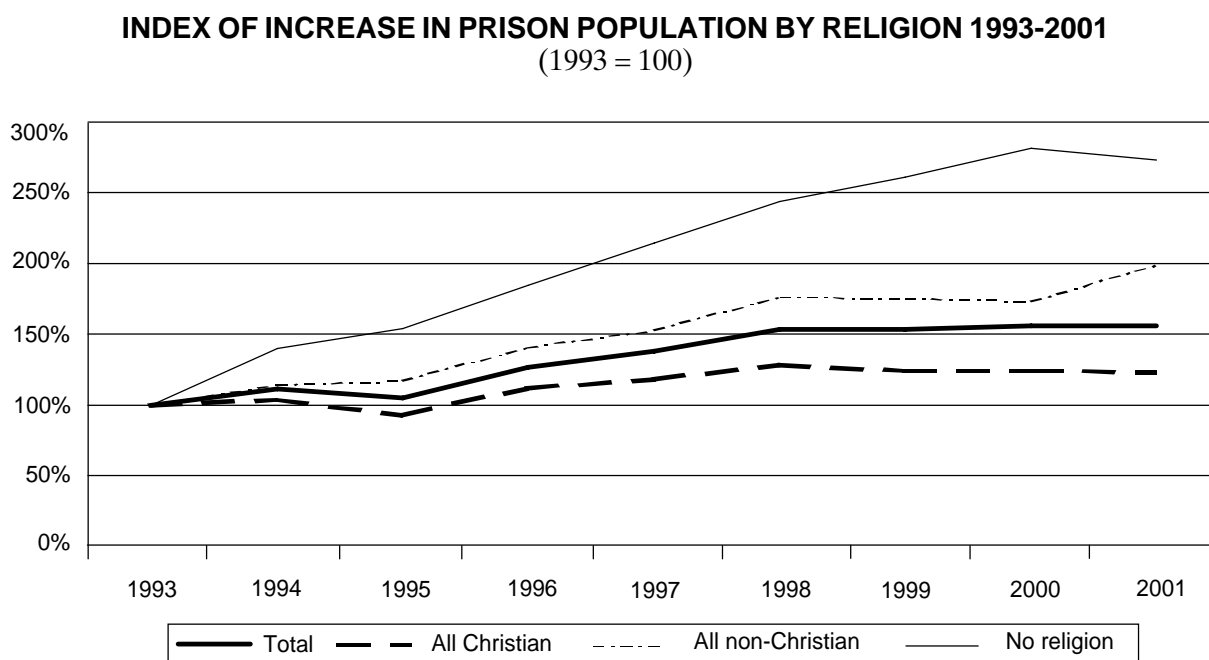
General Trends (Table 7.1)

7.3 The prison population increased by 56 per cent between 1993 and 2001. All religious groups recorded rises in the population in this period except for *Other non-Christian* and *Jewish*. The largest increase over this period was among the group with *No religion*, which grew by 173 per cent. The population of all *Christians* showed less than average growth, increasing by 23 per cent between 1993 and 2001. Within this group the number of *Roman Catholics* increased by 47 per cent, whilst the rate of growth among *Anglicans* was 14 per cent.

7.4 There were higher than average rates of growth among some other religions. The second highest rate of growth overall was among *Buddhists*, which increased by 154 per cent over 1993-2001. The number of *Muslims* increased by 132 per cent over the same period. *Hindus* and *Sikhs* increased by 66 per cent and 28 per cent respectively.

7.5 Figure 7.1 plots an index of population growth over time for the main religious groups in the prison population. For each year the percentage growth relative to the base years 1993 has been plotted.

Figure 7.1

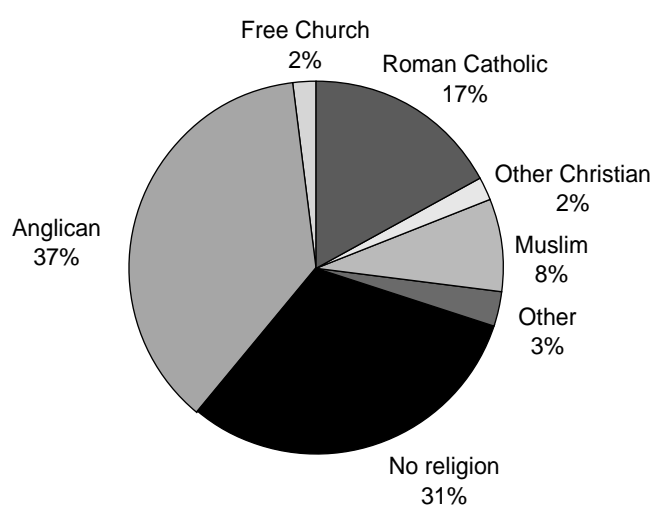


Religion in the Prison Population in 2001 (Table 7.2)

- 7.6 *Christians* form the largest single group, accounting for 58 per cent of all inmates in June 2001. Among *Christian* inmates, the largest group are *Anglican* who comprise 37 per cent of the total population. The second largest group are *Roman Catholics* who comprise around 17 per cent of the total. *Free Church* and *Other Christians* each accounted for two per cent of the population.
- 7.7 The largest group of prisoners from religions other than Christianity is *Muslims* who comprise eight per cent of the total population. Other religious groups, such as *Buddhists*, *Hindus*, *Jews* and *Sikhs*, each form less than one per cent of the population. Inmates with *No religion* form an important minority at around 31 per cent of the total population. Less than one per cent of these were *Agnostics* and *Atheists*. The remainder had no stated religious affiliation.

Figure 7.2

PRISON POPULATION BY RELIGION, JUNE 2001



Religion and ethnicity (Table 7.3)

- 7.8 In 2001, the majority (86 per cent) of *Christian* inmates were white. Christianity was the most common religion among both white prisoners (63 per cent) and black prisoners (52 per cent). South Asians, on the other hand, were almost exclusively *Muslim* (72 per cent), *Sikh* (15 per cent) or *Hindu* (7 per cent).
- 7.9 The ethnic composition of *Muslim* prisoners was more diverse than for other religions; 33 per cent were black prisoners, 28 per cent were South Asian, 12 per cent were white and 26 per cent were Chinese and Other. Of the inmates with *No religion* 85 per cent were White, and 12 per cent were black. Chinese and other accounted for two per cent of this group.

Religion, gender and age (Tables 7.4 and 7.5)

- 7.10 There were some differences in the religious profile of the male and female populations. Female prisoners were more likely to have a religious affiliation than their male counterparts. In 2001, only 26 per cent of women were of *No religion*, compared to 32 per cent of males. 70 per cent of females were *Christians* compared to 58 per cent of males. In contrast, eight per cent of the male population were *Muslims* compared with three per cent of the female population.
- 7.11 The percentage of prisoners with *No religion* declined with age for both males and females. 59 per cent of 15-17 year old males were of *No religion* compared with 16 per cent of male prisoners aged 60 years and over. The proportion of *Anglican* male prisoners increased with age from 22 per cent among 15-17 year olds to 52 per cent among prisoners aged 60 years and over.

Figure 7.3

MALE PRISON POPULATION BY RELIGION, JUNE 2001

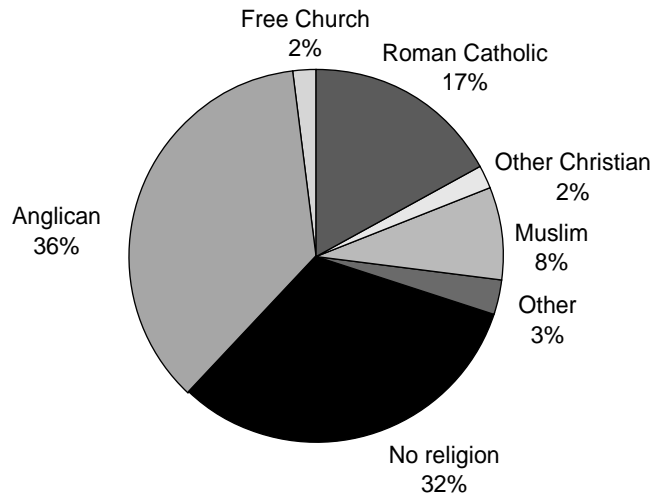
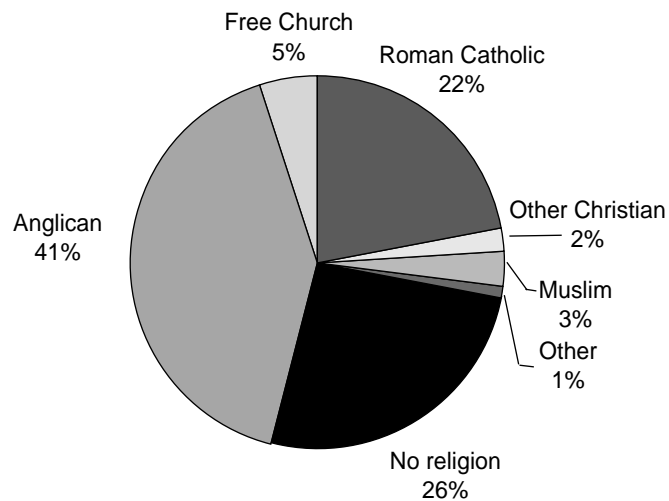


Figure 7.4

FEMALE PRISON POPULATION BY RELIGION, JUNE 2001



Custody Type (Table 7.6)

7.12 There was variation by custody type across religions. Amongst males, *Anglicans* accounted for 38 per cent of sentenced prisoners, 32 per cent of untried and convicted unsentenced prisoners and 10 per cent of non criminal prisoners. Female *Anglicans* accounted for 42 per cent of sentenced prisoners, 39 per cent of untried, 43 per cent of convicted unsentenced prisoners and 38 per cent of non criminal prisoners.

7.13 Amongst males, only 14 per cent of non criminal prisoners had no declared religion, compared to 31 per cent of sentenced prisoners and 57 per cent of fine defaulters. For females, the figures were 23 per cent, 24 per cent and 33 per cent.

7.14 Amongst males, non-criminal prisoners (mainly immigration offences, but also include offences such as contempt of court) accounted for 19 per cent of *Hindus*, 13 per cent of *Other Christians*, 12 per cent of *Sikhs* and seven per cent of *Muslims* in prison.

Sentence length (Table 7.7)

7.15 Among males, *Hindus* were most likely to be serving sentences of less than 12 months (25 per cent) followed by those with *No religion* (21 per cent) and *Sikhs* (15 per cent). *Buddhists* were least likely to be serving sentences of less than 12 months (three per cent) and most likely to be serving 4 years or more, including life (85 per cent). This compares with 49 per cent of *Anglicans*, 43 per cent of *Hindus* and 38 per cent of those with *No religion*.

Table 7.1 Population in prison by Religion⁽¹⁾England and Wales 30 June
Males and females

Number of persons

	1993 March	1994 March	1995 March	1996 March	1997 March	1998 March	1999 March	2000 March	2001 March	2001 June
Total	42,048	46,624	44,253	53,509	57,970	64,456	64,212	65,463	65,394	66,403
All Christian	31,375	32,516	29,027	35,187	37,129	40,609	39,103	38,944	38,686	38,755
Anglican	21,612	22,349	20,868	23,856	25,223	27,299	25,725	25,567	24,720	24,599
Free Church	1,049	1,178	1,119	1,291	1,119	1,337	1,158	1,132	1,200	1,193
Roman Catholic	7,766	8,457	6,540	9,457	10,238	11,172	11,386	11,327	11,435	11,505
Other Christian	948	532	500	583	549	801	833	919	1,332	1,457
Buddhist	177	168	182	230	226	324	306	285	449	486
Hindu	161	157	162	201	198	304	243	246	267	293
Jewish	209	198	178	203	288	214	192	160	166	159
Muslim	2,106	2,513	2,745	3,327	3,681	4,188	4,314	4,298	4,882	5,046
Sikh	323	363	353	381	394	491	447	394	414	431
Other non-Christian	142	147	57	119	79	95	92	89	112	134
Non-recognised	140	157	129	144	135	159	144	152	185	181
No religion	7,415	10,405	11,420	13,717	15,840	18,072	19,371	20,888	20,221	20,907
Not recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	11	12

⁽¹⁾ Figures for 1993-1998 were recorded by the Annual Census of Religion in Prisons carried out by the Chaplaincy of HM Prison Service. Figures for 1999 onwards are recorded by the Prison Service on the Local Inmate Data Base (LIDS).

Table 7.2 Population in prison by religion

England and Wales

	Mar-01	Numbers Jun-01	Sep-01	Mar-01	Percentages Jun-01	Sep-01
All Inmates	65,394	66,403	67,465	100.0	100.0	100.0
Anglican	24,720	24,599	24,862	37.8	37.0	36.9
<i>of whom</i>						
<i>Anglican</i>	35	37	41	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Church in Wales</i>	139	164	146	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Church of England</i>	24,535	24,383	24,664	37.5	36.7	36.6
<i>Church of Ireland</i>	9	14	9	—	—	—
<i>Episcopalian</i>	2	2	2	—	—	—
Roman Catholic	11,435	11,505	11,779	17.5	17.3	17.5
Free Church	1,200	1,193	1,248	1.8	1.8	1.8
<i>of whom</i>						
<i>Baptist</i>	177	179	193	0.3	0.3	0.3
<i>Celestial Church of God</i>	22	24	23	—	—	—
<i>Church of Scotland</i>	328	328	325	0.5	0.5	0.5
<i>Congregational</i>	5	4	9	—	—	—
<i>Methodist</i>	306	295	290	0.5	0.4	0.4
<i>Non Conformist</i>	56	56	80	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Pentecostal</i>	197	200	218	0.3	0.3	0.3
<i>Presbyterian</i>	30	31	30	—	—	—
<i>Quaker</i>	35	31	32	0.1	—	—
<i>Salvation Army</i>	34	35	37	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>United Reformed Church</i>	7	9	9	—	—	—
<i>Welsh Independent</i>	3	1	3	—	—	—
Buddhist	449	486	546	0.7	0.7	0.8
Hindu	267	293	295	0.4	0.4	0.4
Jewish	166	159	167	0.3	0.2	0.2
Muslim	4,882	5,046	4,933	7.5	7.6	7.3
Sikh	414	431	433	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other	1,444	1,591	1,665	2.2	2.4	2.5
<i>of whom</i>						
<i>Protestant</i>	214	212	209	0.3	0.3	0.3
<i>Mormon Church of JC</i>	120	122	125	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Jehovah's Witness</i>	117	138	141	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Greek/Russian Orthodox</i>	133	117	120	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Seven Day Adventist</i>	101	119	120	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Ethiopian Orthodox</i>	14	14	14	—	—	—
<i>Spiritualist</i>	25	29	26	—	—	—
<i>Christadelphian</i>	14	11	10	—	—	—
<i>Christian Scientist</i>	73	68	64	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Other Christian religion</i>	536	646	727	0.8	1.0	1.1
<i>Calvinist</i>	2	3	3	—	—	—
<i>Evangelist</i>	5	5	3	—	—	—
<i>Coptic</i>	4	3	3	—	—	—
<i>Pagan</i>	69	75	70	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Druid</i>	3	4	3	—	—	—
<i>Other non-Christian religion</i>	11	23	21	—	—	—
<i>Ba Hai</i>	1	1	1	—	—	—
<i>CN</i>	1	1	1	—	—	—
<i>Taoist</i>	1	1	1	—	—	—
<i>Parsi</i>	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Jain</i>	1	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Zoroastrian</i>	—	—	1	—	—	—
Non-recognised	185	181	196	0.3	0.3	0.3
<i>of whom</i>						
<i>Rastafarian</i>	179	180	191	0.3	0.3	0.3
<i>Nation of Islam</i>	5	1	5	—	—	—
<i>Scientology</i>	1	—	—	—	—	—
No religion	20,221	20,907	21,329	30.9	31.5	31.6
<i>of whom</i>						
<i>No religion</i>	20,033	20,695	21,145	30.6	31.2	31.3
<i>Agnostic</i>	65	69	65	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Atheist</i>	123	143	119	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not recorded	11	12	11	—	—	—

Table 7.3 Population in prison by ethnic group and religion

England and Wales 30 June 2001
Males and females

Religion	Number of persons										Ethnic Group					Per cent				
	Total					Un-recorded					Total					Un-recorded				
	Total	White	Black	South Asian	Chinese & Other	Total	White	Black	South Asian	Chinese & Other	Total	White	Black	South Asian	Chinese & Other	Total	White	Black	South Asian	Chinese & Other
All Inmates	66,403	52,303	9,223	1,993	2,835	49	79	14	3	4	100	79	14	3	4	100	100	100	100	100
All Christian	38,755	33,212	4,750	69	694	30	86	12	-	2	100	86	12	-	2	58	63	52	3	24
Anglican	24,599	21,702	2,645	35	199	19	88	11	-	1	100	88	11	-	1	37	41	29	2	7
Roman Catholic	11,505	10,075	1,020	23	377	10	88	9	-	3	100	88	9	-	3	17	19	11	1	13
Free Church	1,193	799	381	3	10	-	67	32	-	1	100	67	32	-	1	2	2	4	-	-
Other Christian	1,457	636	704	8	108	1	44	48	1	7	100	44	48	1	7	2	1	8	-	4
Buddhist	486	368	34	2	82	-	76	7	-	17	100	76	7	-	17	1	1	-	-	3
Hindu	293	8	17	137	130	1	3	6	47	44	100	3	6	47	44	-	-	-	7	5
Jewish	159	138	13	-	8	-	87	8	-	5	100	87	8	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim	5,046	605	1,676	1,428	1,334	3	12	33	28	26	100	12	33	28	26	8	1	18	72	47
Sikh	431	6	7	299	118	1	1	2	69	27	100	1	2	69	27	1	-	-	15	4
Other	134	110	17	1	6	-	82	13	1	4	100	82	13	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Non-recognised	181	7	172	1	1	-	4	95	1	1	100	4	95	1	1	-	-	2	-	-
No religion	20,907	17,841	2,536	57	459	14	85	12	-	2	100	85	12	-	2	31	34	27	3	16
Not recorded	12	8	2	-	2	-	66	17	-	17	100	66	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	-

Table 7.4 Population in prison by religion, gender and ethnicity

England and Wales 30 June 2001

	Total	White	Asian Bangladeshi	Asian Indian	Asian Pakistani	Asian Other	Black African	Black Caribbean	Black Other	Chinese	Other	Un- recorded
All Male Inmates	62,690	49,575	201	644	1,111	1,131	1,415	4,878	2,141	117	1,430	46
Inmates with declared religion	42,723	32,470	193	618	1,093	1,018	1,208	3,528	1,342	64	1,159	32
<i>of whom</i>												
<i>Anglican</i>	23,056	20,441	5	24	6	46	372	1,448	566	11	120	17
<i>Roman Catholic</i>	10,705	9,460	1	15	7	37	189	480	225	7	275	9
<i>Free Church</i>	1,025	765	–	2	–	2	43	178	32	–	4	–
<i>Other Christian</i>	1,368	603	–	5	3	15	182	419	54	10	77	1
<i>Buddhist</i>	472	359	–	2	–	25	7	17	10	33	19	–
<i>Hindu</i>	284	8	1	130	5	107	4	4	7	–	17	1
<i>Jewish</i>	152	133	–	–	–	1	1	8	4	–	6	–
<i>Muslim</i>	4,937	583	179	169	1,058	674	392	844	408	1	627	3
<i>Sikh</i>	424	6	7	270	15	106	1	1	5	–	12	1
<i>Other</i>	127	106	–	1	–	4	3	7	4	2	–	–
<i>Non-recognised</i>	174	7	–	–	–	–	15	123	28	–	1	–
No religion	19,957	17,099	8	26	18	113	207	1,349	800	53	269	14
Blank	10	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–
All Female Inmates	3,713	2,728	5	16	16	24	84	463	241	6	127	3
Inmates with declared religion	2,760	1,984	5	13	14	21	76	356	175	2	110	3
<i>of whom</i>												
<i>Anglican</i>	1,544	1,261	–	–	–	2	36	150	73	–	20	2
<i>Roman Catholic</i>	800	616	–	–	–	5	16	57	52	–	53	1
<i>Free Church</i>	168	34	1	–	–	–	11	95	23	–	4	–
<i>Other Christian</i>	89	32	–	–	–	–	7	37	7	–	6	–
<i>Buddhist</i>	14	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–
<i>Hindu</i>	9	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	2	–	3	–
<i>Jewish</i>	7	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
<i>Muslim</i>	109	23	4	4	14	11	7	13	13	–	21	–
<i>Sikh</i>	7	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Other</i>	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–
<i>Non-recognised</i>	7	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–
No religion	951	742	–	3	2	3	8	107	65	4	17	–
Blank	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 7.5 Population in prison by age, religion and sex

England and Wales, June 2001

	Total	15-17 years	18-20 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 and over
All Male Inmates	62,690	2,367	7,586	11,295	12,306	17,655	7,125	3,043	1,313
Inmates with declared religion	42,723	959	3,840	6,860	8,378	13,332	5,742	2,506	1,107
<i>of whom</i>									
<i>Anglican</i>	23,056	512	1,982	3,632	4,510	7,168	3,065	1,509	678
<i>Roman Catholic</i>	10,705	283	1,165	1,773	2,056	3,335	1,367	522	205
<i>Free Church</i>	1,025	9	38	59	116	325	237	145	97
<i>Other Christian</i>	1,368	16	59	219	276	466	224	79	30
<i>Buddhist</i>	472	1	1	39	90	194	93	40	14
<i>Hindu</i>	284	4	19	44	72	80	40	20	6
<i>Jewish</i>	152	1	4	5	13	42	40	38	11
<i>Muslim</i>	4,937	119	521	982	1,087	1,487	564	119	57
<i>Sikh</i>	424	14	36	73	99	120	58	20	5
<i>Other</i>	127	–	5	12	34	45	21	8	3
<i>Non-recognised</i>	174	–	10	23	27	71	34	7	2
No religion	19,957	1,408	3,746	4,435	3,928	4,321	1,383	534	204
Not recorded	10	–	–	–	1	3	1	3	2
All Female Inmates	3,713	87	398	668	766	1,147	482	142	23
Inmates with declared religion	2,760	42	254	438	550	917	410	129	21
<i>of whom</i>									
<i>Anglican</i>	1,544	27	156	244	325	498	215	69	10
<i>Roman Catholic</i>	800	10	70	136	158	275	109	36	6
<i>Free Church</i>	168	2	7	19	28	64	39	7	3
<i>Other Christian</i>	89	1	6	16	16	33	13	5	–
<i>Buddhist</i>	14	–	–	2	1	5	4	2	–
<i>Hindu</i>	9	–	2	2	2	2	1	–	–
<i>Jewish</i>	7	–	–	1	1	4	–	1	–
<i>Muslim</i>	109	3	12	17	15	29	25	9	–
<i>Sikh</i>	7	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	2
<i>Other</i>	7	–	1	–	3	2	1	–	–
<i>Non-recognised</i>	7	–	–	1	1	3	2	–	–
No religion	951	44	144	230	216	230	72	13	2
Not recorded	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–

Table 7.6 Prison population by custody type, religion and sex

England and Wales, 30 June 2001

	Total	Untried	Convicted Unsentenced	Sentenced	In default of payment of a fine	Non- criminal
Males						
All Inmates	62,690	6,351	3,937	51,272	41	1,089
Inmates with declared religion	42,723	4,121	2,311	35,340	18	933
<i>of whom</i>						
<i>Anglican</i>	23,056	2,015	1,247	19,669	12	112
<i>Roman Catholic</i>	10,705	1,062	593	8,913	4	132
<i>Free Church</i>	1,025	93	52	856	–	24
<i>Other Christian</i>	1,368	178	65	942	–	182
<i>Buddhist</i>	472	15	6	439	–	12
<i>Hindu</i>	284	22	17	190	–	55
<i>Jewish</i>	152	17	8	126	–	1
<i>Muslim</i>	4,937	647	288	3,645	1	357
<i>Sikh</i>	424	43	23	309	–	49
<i>Other</i>	127	11	2	109	–	4
<i>Non-recognised</i>	174	18	9	143	–	4
No religion	19,957	2,229	1,626	15,924	23	154
Not recorded	10	1	–	8	–	1
Females						
All Inmates	3,713	450	323	2,897	2	41
Inmates with declared religion	2,760	318	220	2,189	1	32
<i>of whom</i>						
<i>Anglican</i>	1,544	176	139	1,212	1	15
<i>Roman Catholic</i>	800	91	61	646	–	3
<i>Free Church</i>	168	21	7	131	–	8
<i>Other Christian</i>	89	6	5	77	–	1
<i>Buddhist</i>	14	1	2	10	–	1
<i>Hindu</i>	9	2	–	7	–	–
<i>Jewish</i>	7	–	1	6	–	–
<i>Muslim</i>	109	18	5	84	–	3
<i>Sikh</i>	7	–	–	7	–	–
<i>Other</i>	7	1	1	5	–	–
<i>Non-recognised</i>	7	2	–	5	–	–
No religion	951	132	102	707	1	9
Not recorded	2	–	1	1	–	–

Table 7.7 Population in prison under sentence by sentence length, religion and sex

England and Wales, 30 June 2001

	Total	Less than 3 mths	3 mths to less than 6 mths	6 mths to less than 12 mths	12 mths	Over 12 mths to less than 18 mths	18 mths to less than 3 yrs	3 to less than 4 yrs	4 yrs	Over 4 years to less than 5 yrs	5 to less than 10 yrs	10 yrs to less than Life	Life
All Male Inmates	51,313	2,263	3,710	2,001	1,701	3,446	10,221	3,563	3,244	4,917	9,163	2,436	4,648
Inmates with declared religion	35,424	1,414	2,149	1,146	1,010	2,127	6,748	2,463	2,260	3,558	7,007	2,021	3,520
<i>of whom</i>													
<i>Anglican</i>	19,698	805	1,291	672	600	1,288	3,935	1,446	1,265	1,954	3,634	912	1,895
<i>Roman Catholic</i>	8,925	360	532	327	242	538	1,767	650	550	873	1,749	541	796
<i>Free Church</i>	859	22	33	16	16	30	127	29	56	89	229	47	165
<i>Other Christian</i>	955	27	43	16	20	52	155	56	62	102	265	57	102
<i>Buddhist</i>	441	5	4	4	2	5	33	12	18	39	136	56	126
<i>Hindu</i>	194	14	27	7	9	14	32	6	10	18	31	9	16
<i>Jewish</i>	127	4	3	2	–	–	20	7	7	16	29	15	25
<i>Muslim</i>	3,664	158	186	85	93	178	592	222	260	406	829	350	305
<i>Sikh</i>	309	9	24	13	16	16	52	23	14	30	42	21	49
<i>Other</i>	110	5	3	1	4	5	16	5	3	6	23	4	35
<i>Non-recognised</i>	143	3	3	4	7	1	19	9	15	24	41	10	7
No religion	15,883	849	1,561	855	691	1,319	3,472	1,100	983	1,359	2,156	415	1,123
Not recorded	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	5
All Female Inmates	2,899	195	250	155	136	215	625	153	178	288	452	90	162
Inmates with declared religion	2,193	134	162	108	102	158	463	113	144	221	375	75	137
<i>of whom</i>													
<i>Anglican</i>	1,215	84	104	62	62	98	278	62	85	124	151	33	73
<i>Roman Catholic</i>	647	43	45	34	28	45	140	36	29	61	120	19	46
<i>Free Church</i>	132	2	4	6	3	6	10	6	15	20	50	6	4
<i>Other Christian</i>	77	1	3	1	–	4	15	6	6	10	22	5	4
<i>Buddhist</i>	10	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	–	1	–	2
<i>Hindu</i>	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–
<i>Jewish</i>	6	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–
<i>Muslim</i>	83	2	6	1	5	5	18	1	5	3	21	10	6
<i>Sikh</i>	7	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	2
<i>Other</i>	5	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
<i>Non-recognised</i>	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	1	–
No religion	705	60	88	47	34	57	162	40	34	67	77	15	25
Blank	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

CHAPTER 8

OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENTS

Key points

Offences

- There were 108,400 proven offences against prison discipline in 2001, 3,100 more than in 2000. The rate of adjudications remained constant between 2000 and 2001 at 163 per 100 population.
- The rate of offending was highest in young offender institutions and in female establishments. The most common offences were disobeying lawful orders, threatening or abusive words or behaviour, and drugs offences.
- There were 6,800 proven assaults in 2001, an increase of 450 compared with 2000, while offences of fighting increased from 9,600 to 10,100. These increases were in line with the increase in the prison population in 2001 so the overall rate of violent offending remained the same, at 25 offences per 100 population.
- Unauthorised transactions declined, e.g. drug use and possession fell to 14,300 offences (from 15,800 in 2000), while disobedience/disrespect increased.
- Black male prisoners committed around 30 per cent more proven offences per 100 population than white males. This is a fall compared with 2000 when the adjudication rate for black males was 40 per cent higher than for white males. Among females, white prisoners had 48 per cent more proven offences per 100 population than black females. South Asian and Chinese/other male prisoners had relatively low adjudication rates.

Punishments

- The award of additional days was the most common punishment, followed by forfeiture of privileges and stoppage/reduction of earnings. The use of additional days as a punishment fell in 2001 compared with 2000, partly because this punishment ceased from April 2001 for juveniles on Detention and Training Orders. This was accompanied by an increase in the use of forfeiture of privileges.
- Patterns of punishment varied between different establishment types. The type of offence committed also affected the punishment given.
- On average, male prisoners received a higher number of punishments per offence than female prisoners (1.7 and 1.4 punishments per offence, respectively).

The disciplinary system

- 8.1** The adjudication process exists to allow prison governors to deal with breaches of prison discipline, as set out in the Prison Rules 1999, implemented on 1 April 1999, and Young Offender Institution Rules 2000, implemented on 1 April 2001. Governors may also refer possible criminal offences to the police.
- 8.2** The tables in this chapter count only proven offences. They exclude not proven, dismissed, quashed, pending and other not completed charges (17,300 in total) and cases referred for prosecution.

Offences (Tables 8.1, 8.2, 8.5 and 8.6)

- 8.3** There were 163 proven offences against prison discipline for every 100 prisoners in 2001, the same rate as 2000. This represents a total of 108,400 offences up 3,100 on 2000. The rate of offending in female establishments fell slightly in 2001 compared with 2000 (from 232 per 100 population to 225) while the rate of offending in male establishments was reasonably constant between 2000 and 2001. Historically, the offending rate has tended to be lower in adult male prisons and higher in young offender institutions and female establishments. This pattern continued in 2001. Offending rates are generally lowest in open prisons.
- 8.4** The overall offence rate has been fairly constant over the last three years at a level which is nearly 30 per cent lower than during the peak in 1993 and 1994. Disobedience/disrespect was down by 36 per cent compared with the levels in 1993 and 1994. Unauthorised transactions/possession was down by 39 per cent from the 1996 level that followed the introduction of Mandatory Drug Testing (MDT) in late 1995, allowing the detection of many offences that would previously have gone unpunished.
- 8.5** There were 6,800 proven assaults in 2001, an increase of 450 compared with 2000, while offences of fighting increased from 9,600 to 10,100. These increases were in line with the increase in the prison population in 2001 so the overall rate of violent offending remained the same, at 25 offences per 100 population. The overall rate of violent offences has remained fairly constant over the last ten years although in male young offender institutions the rate increased from 94 per 100 population in 2000 to 107 in 2001 while in female young offender institutions the rate increased from 70 to 79. These are the highest rates recorded in young offender institutions over the last ten years.

Figure 8.1

OFFENCES PUNISHED PER 100 AVERAGE POPULATION BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1991-2001

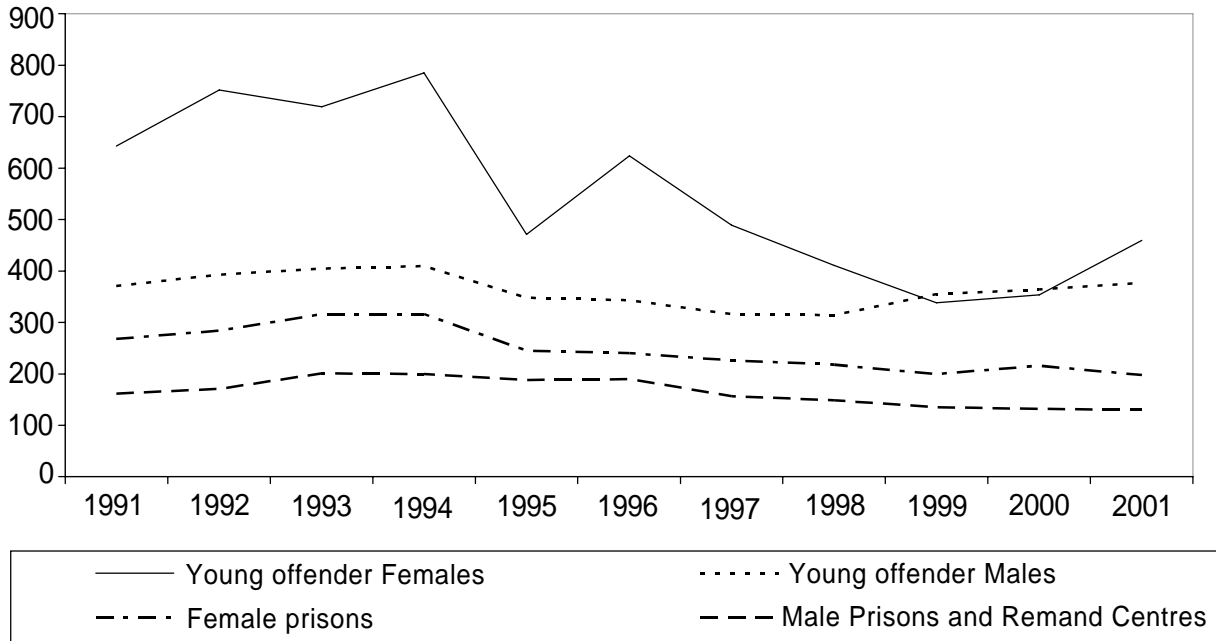
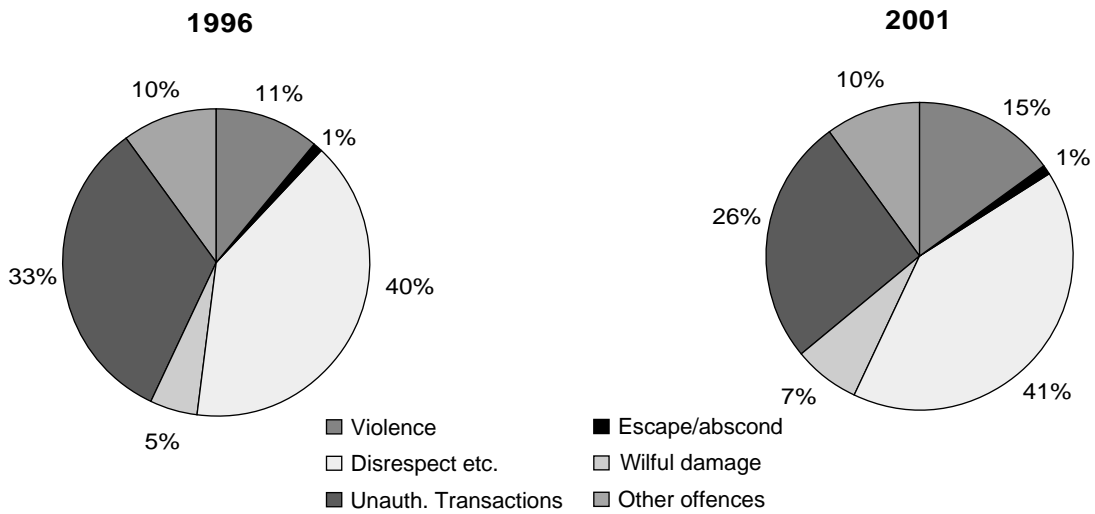


Figure 8.2

TYPES OF OFFENCES COMMITTED IN 1996 AND 2001



- 8.6** The types of offence committed varied greatly between types of establishment. Violence and wilful damage were most common in remand centres, closed young offender institutions and juvenile young offender institutions. Disobedience and disrespect were low in open prisons, moderate in male local and closed training prisons and high elsewhere. 'Other' offences, many of which are associated with freedom of movement, were most common in open establishments. The most common offences overall were disobeying lawful orders, threatening or abusive words or behaviour and unauthorised drug use.
- 8.7** Black male prisoners had a proven adjudication rate nearly 30 per cent higher than white male prisoners. The difference was particularly marked for violent offences, with 74 per cent more proven offences per 100 population for black prisoners, whereas black males had fewer adjudications for wilful damage and escape. The difference in rates between black and white males has narrowed since 2000 when the proven adjudication rate for black male prisoners was 40 per cent higher than for white males. South Asian, Chinese and other ethnic origin male prisoners had fewer adjudications than either group, especially for disobedience/disrespect. Chinese and other ethnic origin male prisoners had a higher adjudication rate for violent offences than white male prisoners.
- 8.8** Among females, white prisoners had 48 per cent more proven offences per 100 population than black females. The female South Asian and Chinese and other ethnic origin population is so small that adjudication rates are unstable and any differences are not significant.

Punishments (Tables 8.4, 8.5 and 8.6)

- 8.9** Additional days was the punishment most often awarded with 90 such punishments per 100 population. However, the use of additional days fell by 9 per cent from 2000. This was partly because, from 1 April 2001, additional days were no longer available as a punishment for juveniles on Detention and Training Orders. The fall in the use of additional days was accompanied by an increase in forfeiture of privileges from 72 per 100 population in 2000 to 80 in 2001. Stoppage of earnings remained relatively constant at 69 per 100 population, while all other punishments were in far less frequent use. In 2001 it is estimated that additional days increased the average prison population by about 950. This is approximately 100 fewer than in 2000.
- 8.10** The type of punishment awarded varied by establishment and according to the offence. Forfeiture of privileges was common in young offender institutions and remand centres. Open prisons rarely used forfeiture of privileges or cellular confinement. Escapes and drug-related offences were particularly likely to result in a punishment of added days.
- 8.11** On average, male prisoners received a higher number of punishments per offence than female prisoners (1.7 and 1.4 punishments per offence, respectively). For both male and females, black prisoners received a slightly higher number of punishments per offence than white prisoners.

Note

- 8.12** The adjudication statistics refer to incidents rather than individuals so that a relatively small number of individuals with repeat disciplinary offences can account for a large number of offences in particular establishments or, for example, by particular groups (ethnic or otherwise) of prisoners. An analysis of the discipline and population data for 1996 showed that a higher proportion of black males than white males had at least one disciplinary offence to their name and that the difference was confined to British citizens. (In fact, black foreign nationals had lower offending rates than white foreign nationals). The difference was not explained by differences in age or criminal offence, both of which are connected with behaviour in custody.
- 8.13** The calculation of the population effect of additional days includes allowances for prospective and suspended punishments (prospective additional days are given to remand prisoners and are activated if they are given a custodial sentence), and for the remission of punishments.

Table 8.1 Offences⁽¹⁾ punished per 100 population: by sex and type of prison

England and Wales

Males and females

Number of offences punished per 100 population

Type of establishment	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^(e)	2001
All establishments	191	200	226	225	207	209	177	171	161	163	163
Males											
All establishments	188	196	222	220	204	206	174	168	158	159	160
Prison and remand centres	162	171	201	200	188	190	157	149	135	132	130
Remand centres	385	321	370	359	312	277	264	290	267	268	243
Local prisons	133	142	186	194	184	195	151	145	131	132	135
Open prisons	83	116	140	119	90	93	96	84	86	79	77
Closed training prisons	172	183	195	191	189	189	153	139	120	116	118
Young offender institutions	371	393	405	410	348	339	316	314	355	364	377
Open young offender institutions	383	407	396	414	383	403	318	326	345	271	303
Closed young offender institutions ⁽²⁾	353	387	388	375	308	310	281	277	324	296	280
Juvenile young offender institutions	689	550	566	579	484	422	426	423	445	541	553
Short sentence young offender institutions	236	303	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Females											
All establishments	291	311	340	343	262	268	244	233	213	232	225
Prisons and remand centres	268	284	316	316	245	240	226	218	200	216	198
Remand centres	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Local prisons	286	317	383	368	299	288	277	245	224	237	217
Open prisons	196	218	159	211	128	122	128	158	146	138	145
Closed training prisons	295	278	307	307	225	236	213	213	193	216	195
Young offender institutions	643	752	719	785	471	624	489	411	338	354	459
Open young offender institutions	419	396	431	642	275	316	271	279	318	392	321
Closed young offender institutions	741	891	831	832	518	695	533	419	341	351	468

⁽¹⁾ Including attempts.⁽²⁾ Includes Wetherby short sentence young offender institution (until 1992).

Table 8.2 Offences punished per 100 population: by sex, type of prison and offence⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 2001

Males and females

Number of offences punished per 100 population

Type of establishment	All offences	Violence	Escapes or absconds	Disobedience or disrespect	Wilful damage	Unauthorised transactions ⁽²⁾	Other offences
All establishments	163	25	1	67	11	42	17
Males							
All establishments	160	25	1	65	11	42	15
Prisons and remand centres	130	14	1	54	7	42	13
Remand centres	243	63	1	100	25	33	21
Local prisons	135	16	2	54	8	43	11
Open prisons	77	1	1	9	–	39	27
Closed training prisons	118	7	–	54	4	41	12
Young offender institutions	377	107	2	148	44	45	33
Open young offender institutions	303	23	5	88	8	84	95
Closed young offender institutions	280	59	2	131	21	42	25
Juvenile young offender institutions	553	200	1	184	87	44	38
Females							
All establishments	225	32	2	95	13	42	41
Prisons and remand centres	198	27	2	81	11	42	36
Local prisons	217	35	2	97	17	40	27
Open prisons	145	5	3	17	1	39	79
Closed training prisons	195	25	1	83	8	45	33
Young offender institutions	459	79	1	215	37	40	86
Open young offender institutions	321	17	4	25	–	58	217
Closed young offender institutions	468	83	1	228	40	39	77

⁽¹⁾ Including attempts.⁽²⁾ Includes possession and/or unauthorised use of controlled drugs.

Table 8.3 Offences punished per 100 population for all establishments: by type of offence⁽¹⁾England and Wales
Males and females

Number of offences punished per 100 population

Type of establishment and offence type	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2001
All establishments	191	200	226	225	207	209	177	171	161	163	163
Violence	22	23	26	26	24	23	23	23	24	25	25
Escapes or absconds	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Disobedience or disrespect	96	97	105	105	96	83	68	68	62	65	67
Wilful damage	10	10	12	12	10	11	9	10	10	11	11
Unauthorised transactions/possessions	25	27	36	40	48	69	59	53	48	46	42
Other offences	34	39	44	39	26	21	16	15	16	16	17
Male prisons and remand centres	162	171	201	200	188	190	157	149	135	132	130
Violence	17	18	21	20	18	16	16	16	15	15	14
Escapes or absconds	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Disobedience or disrespect	82	82	93	94	88	75	58	57	50	51	54
Wilful damage	8	8	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	7	7
Unauthorised transactions/possessions	22	24	33	37	46	70	59	54	47	45	42
Other offences	30	36	41	36	25	19	14	12	13	15	12
Male young offender establishments	371	393	405	410	348	343	316	314	355	364	377
Violence	55	62	71	73	68	75	78	78	90	94	107
Escapes or absconds	13	10	10	7	4	4	3	2	2	2	2
Disobedience or disrespect	181	197	190	190	154	136	127	134	152	154	148
Wilful damage	22	23	23	29	25	25	23	25	30	36	44
Unauthorised transactions/possessions	47	48	59	64	67	75	62	53	53	47	45
Other offences	53	53	53	46	31	29	23	23	29	32	33
Female prisons and remand centres	268	284	316	316	245	240	226	218	200	216	198
Violence	30	32	39	40	35	30	26	23	24	28	27
Escapes or absconds	10	12	5	10	5	5	5	5	3	2	2
Disobedience or disrespect	126	120	135	133	115	104	101	94	75	86	81
Wilful damage	12	17	21	14	11	12	8	8	7	9	11
Unauthorised transactions/possessions	28	33	41	37	39	46	43	44	49	52	42
Other offences	63	70	75	82	39	42	43	44	42	39	36
Female young offender establishments	643	752	719	785	471	624	489	411	338	354	459
Violence	47	78	54	59	65	73	45	47	53	70	79
Escapes or absconds	13	18	1	16	7	11	5	4	3	1	1
Disobedience or disrespect	360	387	363	333	227	297	240	208	161	157	215
Wilful damage	13	26	25	18	14	21	14	11	13	17	37
Unauthorised transactions/possessions	37	36	23	35	41	48	55	46	41	47	40
Other offences	172	208	245	324	118	173	129	94	67	62	86

⁽¹⁾ Including attempts.

Table 8.4 Punishments per 100 population: by sex, type of prison and type of punishment

England and Wales 2001

Males and females

Type of establishment	Number of punishments per 100 population									
	All punish-ments	Cellular confine-ment ⁽¹⁾	Removal from activities	Forfeiture of privileges	Stoppage or reduction of earnings	Caution	Removal from wing or living unit	Extra work	Exclusion from associated work	Additional days
All establishments	276	20	1	80	69	9	4	1	3	90
Males										
All establishments	273	20	1	79	68	9	4	1	3	89
Prisons and remand centres	208	21	–	48	45	8	–	–	3	83
Remand centres	460	36	–	149	114	11	3	1	2	144
Local prisons	208	21	–	53	37	8	–	–	3	86
Open prisons	92	1	–	6	27	8	–	–	–	51
Closed training prisons	190	21	–	37	47	6	–	–	3	77
Young offender institutions	747	18	5	302	233	20	32	6	2	129
Open young offender institutions	408	3	–	11	70	23	4	61	–	236
Closed young offender institutions	588	29	3	192	161	14	10	–	2	177
Juvenile young offender institutions	1,065	2	8	530	377	32	74	9	1	34 ⁽²⁾
Females										
All establishments	325	21	–	88	86	14	2	1	2	112
All Prisons	284	19	–	69	72	12	–	–	1	110
Local prisons	357	24	–	112	97	11	–	–	2	110
Open prisons	154	1	–	7	24	11	–	–	–	111
Closed training prisons	253	20	–	47	62	14	–	–	1	109
Young offender institutions	682	33	4	252	210	25	19	4	7	128
Open young offender institutions	338	–	8	4	21	17	–	–	–	288
Closed young offender institutions	704	35	4	269	222	26	20	5	7	118

⁽¹⁾ Includes confinement to room.⁽²⁾ From April 2001 additional days was no longer available as a punishment for juveniles on a DTO.

Table 8.5 Offences punished and punishments given in prison

England and Wales 2001

Males and females

Prison Rule 51 or YOI Rule 50 Offence ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Paragraph	Type of punishment ⁽³⁾								Average number of punishments per offence
	Confinement to cell or room	Forfeiture of privileges	Stoppage or reduction of earnings	Caution	Other ⁽⁴⁾	Additional days	All punishments ⁽⁵⁾	All offences ⁽⁵⁾	
All offences	13,466	52,754	45,579	6,233	5,221	59,690	182,943	108,367	1.7
Violence	2,452	11,993	7,798	597	1,344	9,308	33,492	16,905	2.0
1 Assault	1,538	4,405	2,747	138	703	4,336	13,867	6,783	2.0
<i>on staff</i>	825	1,760	1,057	48	286	1,970	5,946	2,901	2.0
<i>on an inmate</i>	566	2,302	1,512	77	375	1,889	6,721	3,242	2.1
<i>on any other person</i>	147	343	178	13	42	477	1,200	640	1.9
2 Detains any person	12	25	17	2	7	24	87	37	2.4
4 Fights with any person	902	7,563	5,034	457	634	4,948	19,538	10,085	1.9
Escape/abscond	31	88	45	4	15	588	771	634	1.2
7 Escapes from prison or legal custody	23	66	39	4	15	551	698	591	1.2
25 Attempted escape	8	22	6	–	–	37	73	43	1.7
Disobedience/disrespect	6,930	22,274	18,807	3,225	2,176	21,441	74,853	44,444	1.7
19 Is disrespectful	66	298	267	41	31	241	944	573	1.6
20 Threats/abusive words or behaviour	2,481	9,073	6,887	689	952	7,514	27,596	15,199	1.8
21 Fails/refuses to work	108	1,017	1,388	194	77	933	3,717	2,282	1.6
22 Disobeys any lawful order	3,905	9,641	8,018	1,772	958	10,725	35,019	21,429	1.6
<i>refusal to provide drug test sample</i>	28	150	116	5	9	449	757	532	1.4
<i>falsifying a drug test sample</i>	1	1	5	–	–	20	27	23	1.2
<i>any other lawful disorder</i>	3,876	9,490	7,897	1,767	949	10,256	34,235	20,864	1.6
23 Disobeys any rule or regulation	370	2,245	2,247	529	158	2,028	7,577	4,961	1.5
Wilful damage	977	4,700	5,026	280	709	2,625	14,317	7,553	1.9
16 Sets fire to prison or property	92	409	288	18	56	363	1,226	632	1.9
17 Destroys/damages prison or property	885	4,291	4,738	262	653	2,226	13,091	6,921	1.9
Unauthorised transactions	2,039	9,060	9,038	1,170	462	20,321	42,090	27,807	1.5
Drugs offences:	1,091	3,704	3,025	80	151	12,845	20,896	14,260	1.5
9 <i>unauthorised use of a controlled drug</i>	720	2,588	2,420	65	107	10,028	15,928	11,160	1.4
9 <i>possession of a controlled drug</i>	113	656	341	8	25	1,668	2,811	1,837	1.5
9 <i>sells/delivers drugs to any person</i>	2	10	12	1	–	32	57	37	1.5
24 <i>receives drugs during a visit</i>	256	450	252	6	19	1,117	2,100	1,226	1.7
12 Has in his possession:	884	5,093	5,711	1,013	298	7,110	20,109	12,803	1.6
(a) <i>an unauthorised article</i>	841	4,856	5,429	957	291	6,756	19,130	12,162	1.6
(b) <i>greater quantity than authorised</i>	43	237	282	56	7	354	979	641	1.5
13 Sells/delivers unauthorised article	27	88	99	19	3	142	378	233	1.6
14 Sells/delivers articles allowed only for own use	22	151	172	57	7	149	558	408	1.4
11 Knowingly consumes alcohol	15	24	31	1	3	75	149	103	1.4
Other offences	1,037	4,639	4,865	957	515	5,407	17,420	11,024	1.6
3 Denies access to any part of the prison to an officer	113	177	126	8	39	242	705	352	2.0
5 Endangers the health or personal safety of others	349	1,573	1,349	133	171	1,446	5,021	2,748	1.8
6 Intentionally obstructs an officer in executing his duty	122	461	364	51	43	427	1,468	814	1.8
8 Fails to comply with any temporary release condition	38	172	361	189	25	802	1,587	1,256	1.3
15 Takes any article belonging to another person or to a prison	68	438	468	69	39	373	1,455	903	1.6
18 Absent from where required to be or present at unauthorised place	347	1,818	2,197	507	198	2,117	7,184	4,951	1.5

⁽¹⁾ Includes offences committed at one establishment and punished at another.⁽²⁾ Includes attempting, inciting and assisting under Rule 51(25) and 50(25), except for attempted escapes, which are shown separately.⁽³⁾ Including suspended and prospective punishments.⁽⁴⁾ Includes exclusion from associated work (prisons and remand centres only), and removal from activities, removal from wing or living area, and extra work or fatigues (all young offender institutions only).⁽⁵⁾ The number of offences punished and punishments given are not equal because in many cases two or more punishments are given for a single offence.⁽⁶⁾ Offence introduced with Prison Rules 1999 (implemented on 1 April 1999).

Table 8.6 Offences and punishments per 100 population⁽¹⁾ by ethnicity and offence

England and Wales 2001
Males

Number of punishments per 100 population

Offence ⁽²⁾ Ethnicity	Type of punishment ⁽³⁾								All punish- ments ⁽⁴⁾	All offences ⁽⁴⁾	Average number of punish- ments per offence
	Confine- ment to room	Removal from activities	Forfeiture of privileges	Stoppage or reduction of earnings	Caution	Removal from wing	Work: extra or excluded from	Add- itional days			
Male establishments											
Total⁽⁵⁾											
All offences	20	1	79	68	9	4	3	89	272	159	1.7
Violence	4	–	18	12	1	1	–	13	50	25	2.0
Escapes or absconds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1.2
Disobedience or disrespect	11	–	33	28	5	1	2	32	111	65	1.7
Wilful damage	1	–	7	8	–	1	–	4	22	11	1.9
Unauthorised transactions	3	–	14	14	2	–	1	31	64	42	1.5
Other offences	2	–	7	7	1	–	–	8	25	15	1.6
White											
All offences	19	1	76	66	9	4	3	88	265	156	1.7
Violence	3	–	17	11	1	1	–	12	45	23	2.0
Escapes or absconds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1.2
Disobedience or disrespect	10	–	32	27	5	1	2	32	109	64	1.7
Wilful damage	1	–	8	8	–	1	–	4	23	12	1.9
Unauthorised transactions	3	–	13	13	2	–	–	31	63	42	1.5
Other offences	1	–	6	7	1	–	–	7	24	15	1.6
Black											
All offences	28	1	108	88	12	4	5	106	352	201	1.8
Violence	7	–	27	18	1	2	1	23	79	40	2.0
Escapes or absconds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.2
Disobedience or disrespect	14	–	46	37	6	1	3	40	146	84	1.7
Wilful damage	2	–	6	6	–	–	–	4	19	10	1.8
Unauthorised transactions	4	–	19	18	2	–	1	31	76	47	1.6
Other offences	2	–	9	9	2	–	1	9	32	19	1.7
South Asian											
All offences	14	–	59	49	8	2	2	66	201	118	1.7
Violence	3	–	16	10	1	1	–	12	43	21	2.1
Escapes or absconds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1.3
Disobedience or disrespect	6	–	21	17	4	–	1	21	69	42	1.7
Wilful damage	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	2	9	5	1.8
Unauthorised transactions	4	–	14	13	2	–	–	25	59	36	1.6
Other offences	1	–	5	6	2	–	–	6	19	13	1.5
Chinese & other⁽⁶⁾											
All offences	19	–	65	50	9	3	5	66	216	126	1.7
Violence	5	–	19	11	1	1	1	15	53	27	2.0
Escapes or absconds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.1
Disobedience or disrespect	9	–	26	19	4	1	2	22	84	49	1.7
Wilful damage	1	–	5	5	1	–	–	3	16	9	1.9
Unauthorised transactions	3	–	9	9	1	–	1	20	44	29	1.5
Other offences	1	–	5	5	1	–	–	6	19	12	1.5

⁽¹⁾ Based on population of 30 June 2001.

⁽²⁾ Includes offences committed at one establishment and punished at another.

⁽³⁾ Includes suspended and prospective punishments.

⁽⁴⁾ The number of offences punished and punishments given do not agree because in many cases two or more punishments are given for a single offence.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes a small number of cases with no ethnic classification recorded.

⁽⁶⁾ Includes Other Asian.

Table 8.6 Offences and punishments per 100 population⁽¹⁾ by ethnicity and offence

England and Wales 2001
Females

Number of punishments per 100 population

Offence ⁽²⁾ Ethnicity	Type of punishment ⁽³⁾							Add- itional days	All punish- ments ⁽⁴⁾	All offences ⁽⁴⁾	Average number of punish- ments per offence
	Confine- ment to room	Removal from activities	Forfeiture of privileges	Stoppage or reduction of earnings	Caution	Removal from wing	Work: extra or excluded from				
Female establishments											
Total⁽⁵⁾	21	–	89	87	14	2	2	113	328	227	1.4
Violence	6	–	15	10	1	1	1	23	56	32	1.7
Escapes or absconds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1.0
Disobedience or disrespect	9	–	43	42	6	1	1	35	137	96	1.4
Wilful damage	2	–	6	8	–	–	–	4	21	14	1.6
Unauthorised transactions	1	–	12	12	2	–	–	30	57	42	1.4
Other offences	3	–	13	15	4	–	–	19	54	41	1.3
White											
All offences	20	1	96	96	15	3	2	123	357	250	1.4
Violence	5	–	16	10	1	1	1	23	57	33	1.7
Escapes or absconds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1.0
Disobedience or disrespect	9	–	46	46	7	1	1	37	147	105	1.4
Wilful damage	3	–	6	9	1	–	–	4	23	15	1.6
Unauthorised transactions	1	–	14	14	3	–	–	37	68	50	1.4
Other offences	3	–	15	17	4	–	–	20	59	45	1.3
Black											
All offences	23	–	72	64	10	–	2	87	260	169	1.5
Violence	7	–	13	11	1	–	1	24	57	32	1.8
Escapes or absconds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1.0
Disobedience or disrespect	10	–	38	30	5	–	1	32	116	74	1.6
Wilful damage	2	–	5	6	–	–	–	4	17	10	1.8
Unauthorised transactions	1	–	8	7	2	–	–	10	27	19	1.4
Other offences	2	–	9	10	3	–	–	17	41	33	1.3
South Asian											
All offences	8	–	33	16	5	–	–	52	115	85	1.4
Violence	5	–	11	–	–	–	–	8	25	19	1.3
Escapes or absconds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
Disobedience or disrespect	3	–	8	11	3	–	–	19	44	33	1.3
Wilful damage	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	1.0
Unauthorised transactions	–	–	8	3	3	–	–	11	25	16	1.5
Other offences	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	14	19	14	1.4
Chinese & other⁽⁶⁾											
All offences	23	–	60	62	5	–	1	69	220	147	1.5
Violence	6	–	9	8	–	–	1	14	38	21	1.8
Escapes or absconds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1.0
Disobedience or disrespect	11	–	28	29	2	–	1	20	91	59	1.5
Wilful damage	4	–	3	7	–	–	–	4	18	13	1.4
Unauthorised transactions	–	–	7	7	2	–	–	14	30	23	1.3
Other offences	3	–	13	11	1	–	–	15	42	29	1.5

⁽¹⁾ Based on population of 30 June 2001.

⁽²⁾ Includes offences committed at one establishment and punished at another.

⁽³⁾ Includes suspended and prospective punishments.

⁽⁴⁾ The number of offences punished and punishments given do not agree because in many cases two or more punishments are given for a single offence.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes a small number of cases with no ethnic classification recorded.

⁽⁶⁾ Includes other Asian.

CHAPTER 9

RECONVICTIONS OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED FROM PRISON IN 1998

Key points

- Reconviction rates are just one indicator of the effectiveness of prison. Others, identified in a National Statistics review carried out in 2001 include the effect of incapacitating offenders, the deterrent value of prison, and the extent to which public confidence is maintained. Available research evidence on these measures will be contained in a separate publication. Some of the recommendations of the 2001 review have been implemented in this chapter.
- The proportion of prisoners reconvicted within two years of discharge is strongly associated with a number of factors — the number and rate of previous convictions, age at sentence, type of offence for which imprisoned, and sex of offender.
- 59 per cent of all prisoners discharged in 1998 were reconvicted for a standard list offence within two years of their discharge. The rates for the main groups were:-
 - 55 per cent for adult males
 - 74 per cent for young male offenders
 - 52 per cent for females.
- Between 1987 and 1990 the reconviction rate within two years of discharge decreased from 57 to 52 per cent and remained around this level until rising to 56 per cent in 1994, and rising again during 1995 to 58 per cent, and has since, stayed between 57 to 59 per cent.
- Reconviction rates for females rose by 6 percentage points between 1993 and 1994 (from 40 per cent to 46 per cent), and have risen by a further 6 percentage points — to 52 per cent — between 1994 and 1998.
- After allowing for changes in offender characteristics and the expanded coverage of standard list offences held on the Offenders Index, the overall reconviction rate for discharged prisoners rose by around two percentage points between 1993 and 1998.
- Among prisoners discharged in 1998 who were reconvicted within two years, on first reconviction 35 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment, 27 per cent were fined, 13 per cent given probation, five per cent community service and five per cent a combination order.
- 49 per cent of young male offenders discharged from prison in 1998 received a new custodial sentence within two years, compared with 35 per cent for adult males, and 29 per cent for adult females. These rates generally increased between 1992 and 1997, reflecting changes in sentencing practice. Reconviction rates in 1998 showed a decrease of 2 per cent for young males and an increase of two per cent for both adult males and females on the 1997 figures. This is attributable to the courts using different penalties on these groups.
- Reconviction rates varied with the type of original offence; from a two year rate for those discharged in 1998 of 75 per cent for burglary and 74 per cent for theft and handling to 37 per cent for fraud and forgery and 18 per cent for sexual offences.
- For most categories of offence for which the prisoner was originally convicted, a theft and handling offence was the most common at first reconviction. However, for those originally convicted of a drugs offence a first reconviction for a further drugs offence was more common.
- Reconviction and recommittal to custody rates varied by number of previous convictions. Only 19 per cent of prisoners with no previous convictions were reconvicted within two years. Seven per cent of those with no previous convictions were recommitted to custody.

Introduction

- 9.1** Traditionally, reconviction rates have been used in isolation from other information as a measure of monitoring the effects of different sentences. It is recognised that information on convictions is only a proxy for measuring true offending patterns. Other methods are being developed for measuring the effectiveness of sentencing practice, including measurement of the impact of incapacitation. As part of a sentence, offenders often complete programmes to improve their literacy, and to change their offending behaviour to help them move away from a criminal lifestyle. Monitoring the effectiveness of these programmes, in conjunction with looking at measures of reoffending and reconviction all help to present a better picture of the effectiveness of sentences imposed by the courts.
- 9.2** A review was commissioned in January 2001 to examine all aspects of the statistics on the efficacy of sentencing. This report has recently been published, and can be found on the National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk. Amongst the recommendations are changes in the way that reconviction data is presented, many of which have been incorporated in this publication. The review recommends developing a new web-based publication monitoring the efficacy of sentencing. This publication will address the research evidence behind six aspects of sentencing efficacy, namely:
- Incapacitation; i.e. the avoidance of crimes which an individual would have committed during the period of a sentence in the absence of that sentence. This varies by the type of sentence and the nature of the offences that the offender has committed.
 - General deterrence; i.e. the effect the sentence has on the propensity of others to commit crimes.
 - Rehabilitation and specific deterrence; i.e. the effect the sentence has on the individuals propensity to commit crime at the end of the sentence, and more generally the effect the sentence has on the individuals ability to make a contribution to society and the economy after the sentence.
 - Punishment; i.e. the role of the sentence in the exercise of public morality and just retribution for the crime committed.
 - Public confidence; i.e. the effect of the sentence on the public's perception of the effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System and of the risk/fear of experiencing crime.
 - Reparation; i.e. the extent to which the offender makes appropriate and acceptable reparation to the victim and the community.
- 9.3** The text and tables in this chapter mainly cover two-year reconviction rates for offenders, excluding fine defaulters and non-criminal prisoners, discharged in 1998 from custodial sentences and also for earlier years back to 1987. Provisional figures are also included for 1999, based on a sample of prisoners discharged in the first quarter of that year.
- 9.4** Reconviction rates are limited to reconvictions for "standard list" offences. Further details and a description of the sampling methods are given in the section on reconviction data in the notes at the end of this publication.
- 9.5** It is important to recognise that an offender's propensity to re-offend is affected by many factors other than the experience of custody, such as age and previous criminal history. The results of a comprehensive study of the factors affecting reconviction rates has been published in "*Explaining reconviction rates: a critical analysis*" Home Office Research Study 136. A number of social factors also have an effect on reconviction rates; a description of the effect of some of these is given in Home Office Research Study 192. Care must also be used when interpreting the basic reconviction rates, as they only give a limited picture of the pattern of convictions. The reconviction rate does not indicate the number or seriousness of the offences concerned, and does not include any reoffending that is undetected or does not result in conviction for a "standard list" offence.

Changes in reconviction rates since 1987

- 9.6** Changes in reconviction rates over time should be viewed with caution because they may be due to many factors other than the effect of the custodial sentence. The characteristics of the prisoners discharged change over time. In particular, an analysis reported in Prison Statistics, England and

Wales, 1993 (Cm. 2893) attributed much of the fall in reconviction rates since 1987 to the decline between 1987 and 1990 in the proportion of those discharged from prison who were young offenders (see Table 9.1). The likelihood of reconviction for a particular ex-prisoner will also be affected by changes in the extent to which offending is detected, and results in a conviction.

- 9.7** A separate analysis has compared rates for different years by fitting a statistical model to the data, similar to that used in Home Office Research Study No. 136. This model made allowance for number of previous convictions, offence type, sex, age at sentence, age at first offence, numbers of previous imprisonments and the rate at which the offender had acquired convictions before entering prison. Results of fitting this model indicated that between 1989 and 1993 the two year reconviction rates for those discharged from prison had hardly changed once one had made adjustment for changes in the characteristics of prisoners discharged. More recent results indicate that between 1994 and 1998, 3.2 percentage points of the 5.3 percentage point increase in the raw reconviction rate is accounted for by changes in the coverage of standard list offences and offender characteristics. Table A shows the year-on-year impact of these changes. After allowing for these changes in offender characteristics, the two year reconviction rate has increased by around two percentage points over this time period.

Table A: Impact of changes in offender characteristics and coverage of standard list offences on two year reconviction rates

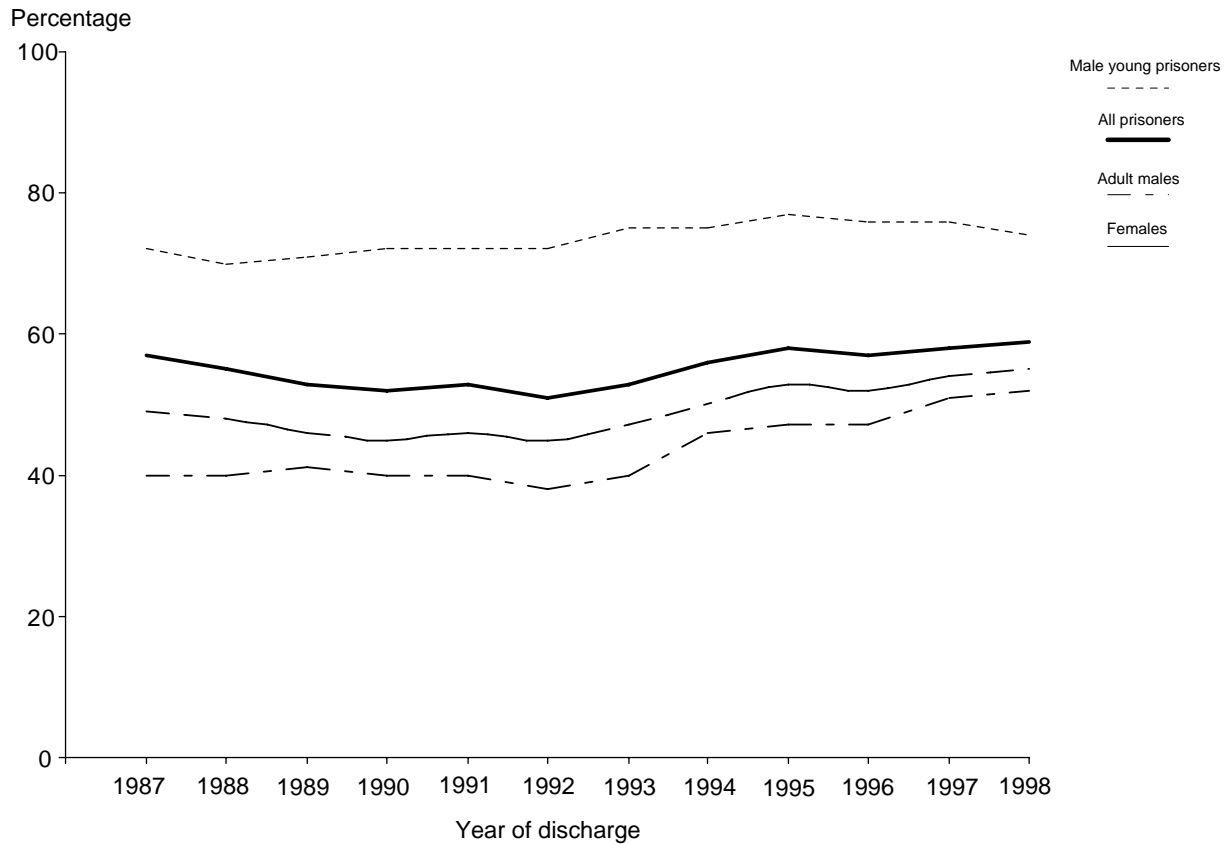
	All discharged prisoners	
	Raw two-year reconviction rate	Impact on reconviction rates since 1993 of changes in offender characteristics and the expanded coverage of standard list offences
1993	53.4%	
1994	56.0%	1.4%
1995	57.8%	2.7%
1996	57.0%	3.0%
1997	58.2%	3.5%
1998	58.7%	3.2%

Reconviction rates by year of discharge and sex (Table 9.1)

- 9.8** The rate of reconviction within a two year period for all offenders discharged from custody in 1998 was 58.7 per cent. This represents an increase of half a percentage point over the previous year (when 58.2 per cent were reconvicted). However, several offences were added to the “standard list” on 1 July 1995 and 1 January 1996. About one percentage point of the increase in the rate between 1993 and 1994 can be accounted for by widening in the range of offences. The effect of this change in offence coverage was more pronounced in 1996 and 1997 with 1.9per cent and 2.5per cent respectively of the rate being accounted for by the widening of the standard list. However in 1998 this fell to 1.5per cent, due mainly to declining percentages of discharged prisoners being reconvicted for summary motoring offences.
- 9.9** For males the two year reconviction rate was 59 per cent for discharges in 1998 and for females 52 per cent; reconviction rates for females have increased by over one quarter (12 percentage points) since 1993. More than half of the increase in the reconviction rate for females, between 1993 and 1998, can be accounted for by changes in the characteristics of the females discharged. The higher reconviction rate for males relative to females was partly due to differences in age composition and the number of previous convictions (e.g. 19 per cent of females discharged in 1998 were young offenders as opposed to 22 per cent for males). For young male offenders the reconviction rate was 74 per cent in 1998 and for adult males 55 per cent. Comparable rates for females were lower (57 and 50 per cent respectively).

Figure 9.1

PRISONERS RECONVICTED WITHIN TWO YEARS

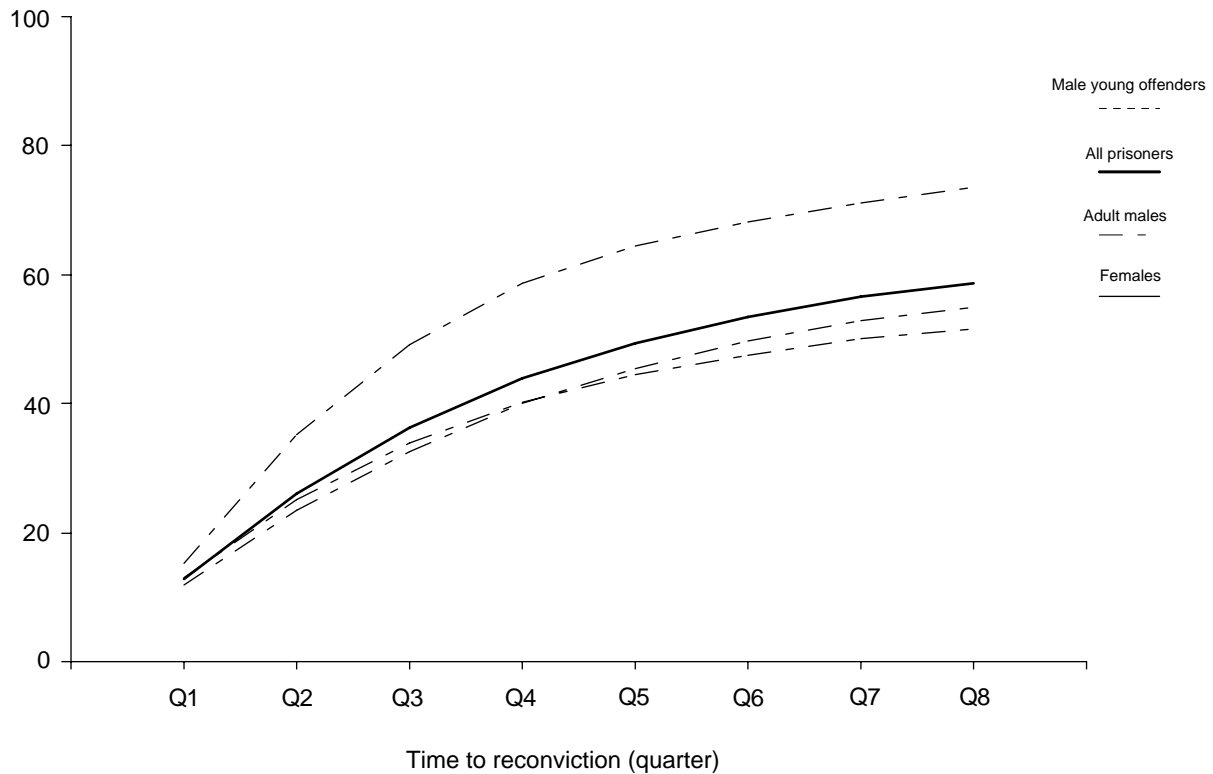


Reconviction rates by time since discharge (Table 9.2)

9.10 Among prisoners discharged in 1998 the proportion reconvicted after three months was 13 per cent, after one year 44 per cent and after two years 59 per cent. Information on a longer follow-up period is available for those discharged in 1987 and 1988. For those discharged in 1988, the proportion reconvicted after four years was 64 per cent. For those discharged in 1987 the proportions reconvicted after five and seven years were 70 and 73 per cent respectively. This rapid levelling-off in the proportion reconvicted as the follow-up period lengthened indicates that the longer these ex-prisoners remained without a reconviction the lower the likelihood became of a reconviction in each subsequent period.

Figure 9.2

PRISONERS RECONVICTED BY TIME TO RECONVICTION BASED ON 1998 DISCHARGES



Number of reconvictions (Table 9.2)

9.11 After two years 39 per cent of those discharged in 1998 had two or more reconvictions (only one reconviction per court appearance is counted in these calculations), 25 per cent had 3 or more and 16 per cent had 4 or more. After two years an average of 1.7 reconvictions were recorded per ex-prisoner in the 1998 discharge sample. The longer term follow-up reveals that although the proportion reconvicted did not increase to any great extent beyond the four year point, the number of convictions per ex-prisoner continued to rise.

Sentence length (Tables 9.3 and 9.4)

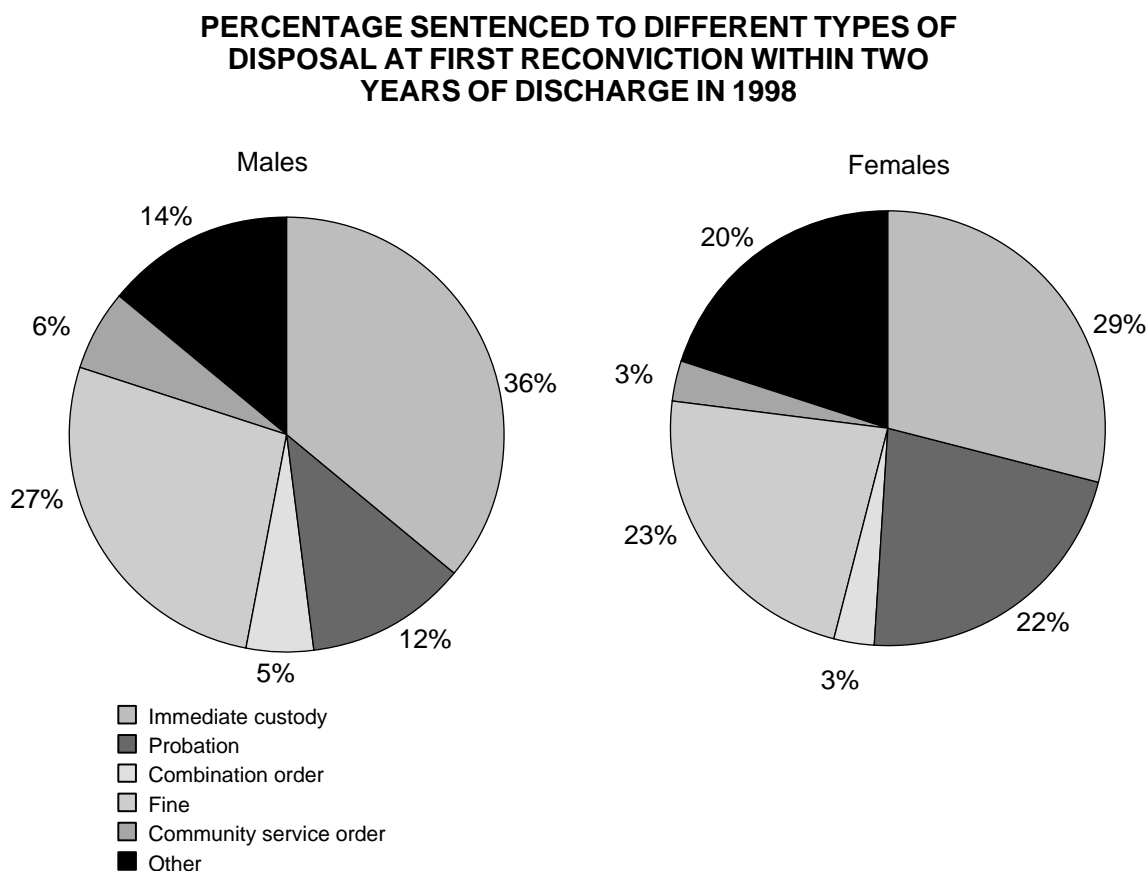
9.12 Reconviction rates were generally lower for offenders given longer sentences. In part this is known to reflect differences in the characteristics of prisoners (from information available on the Offenders Index). It is also likely to be affected by factors which influenced sentencing, but are not available from the Offenders Index, and by the greater proportion of the follow-up period that those with longer sentences spend on post-release supervision (as well as differences in the intensity of supervision). A similar pattern occurred for both sexes and for offenders in different age groups.

Sentence on first reconviction (Tables 9.3 and 9.4)

9.13 The patterns of sentencing on first reconviction for males and females differed. For example, of the males who were discharged in 1998 and reconvicted within two years, 36 per cent were sentenced to immediate custody on first reconviction and 23 per cent to the main community penalties (probation, community service and combination orders) as compared to 29 and 28 per cent respectively for females. There were also differences among males. Adult males were more likely to be sentenced to immediate custody on first reconviction than young male offenders (38 per cent and 29 per cent respectively). The proportion of adult males fined was higher at 28 per cent, compared to 25 per cent for young males.

9.14 As in previous years, the types of sentence given to adult males discharged in 1998 on a first reconviction were rather different to those for all adult male offenders sentenced for indictable offences around the same time. Immediate custody was used proportionately more often for reconvicted ex-prisoners; 38 per cent were sentenced to immediate custody compared with 30 per cent for adult males sentenced for indictable offences in 2000 (as shown in “Criminal Statistics England & Wales 2000” Table 7.10).

Figure 9.3



Reconviction rates and percentage recommitted to prison (Tables 9.5, 9.6 and 9.7)

9.15 Among adult male offenders discharged in 1998, 35 per cent were recommitted to custody within two years of discharge with over half of these receiving a custodial sentence on first reconviction (22 per cent). This represents a small increase on the 1997 figures of 33 and 20 per cent respectively and a substantial increase on the 1992 figures (19 and 10 per cent respectively). These changes reflect general increases in the extent of custodial sentencing.

9.16 Young male offenders were much more likely to be recommitted to prison within two years (49 per cent of those discharged from custody in 1998) and slightly more likely to be sentenced to custody on first reconviction (23 per cent of those discharged). These figures represent a substantial increase on figures recorded for 1992 when the rates were 38 and 18 per cent respectively. The recommitment to custody rate peaked in 1995-1997 at 51 per cent after rising steadily since 1990 (27 per cent were sentenced to custody on first reconviction), but fell to 49 per cent in 1998.

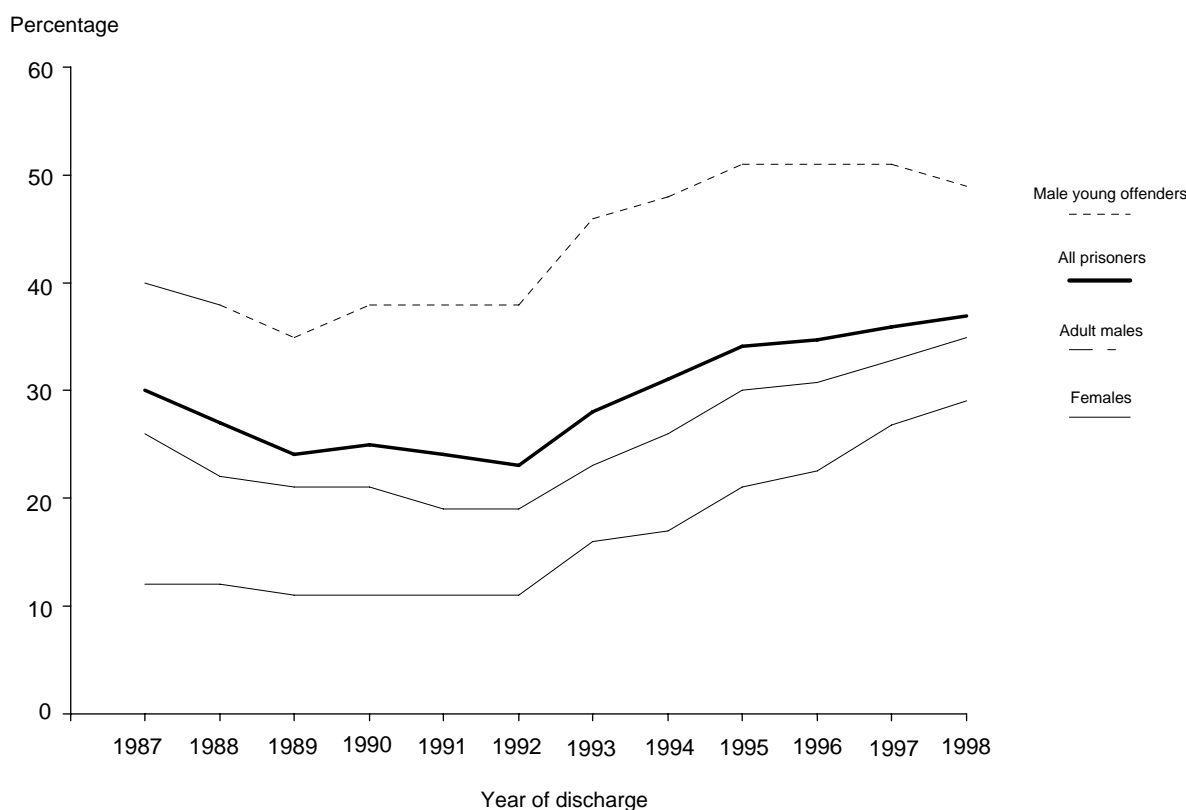
9.17 Reconviction rates fell as the age of the offender increased. For males, the rate of reconviction within two years has continually decreased from a high of 89 per cent in 1993 to 82 per cent for those aged 14-16. The rate has remained static for 18 to 20 year olds at between 71 per cent and 72 per cent from 1993 to 1998. Reconviction among males aged 21-24 dropped by 3 percentage points from 67 per cent to 64 per cent. However this trend did not continue amongst older males with those aged 25-34 registering a 4 percentage point increase from 55 per cent in 1997 to 59 per cent in 1998. Rates for persons recommitted to custody followed a similar pattern.

9.18 The recommittal rate for adult females discharged in 1998 was 29 per cent. This is the highest figure since 1987, with rates increasing annually for adult females since 1989.

9.19 The increases in the recommittal rate for adult males in 1998 discharges reflect a greater use of custodial sentencing generally in the period of follow-up. For all offenders sentenced for indictable offences in 2000, a quarter were sentenced to immediate custody (as shown in “Criminal Statistics England and Wales 2000” Table 7.13) compared to 15 per cent in 1993 and 17 per cent in 1994. The trend of increasing use of custody was further reflected in the rise in average prison population of sentenced prisoners from under 36,000 in 1994 to over 64,600 in 2000.

Figure 9.4

PRISONERS RECOMMITTED TO PRISON WITHIN TWO YEARS BY YEAR OF DISCHARGE



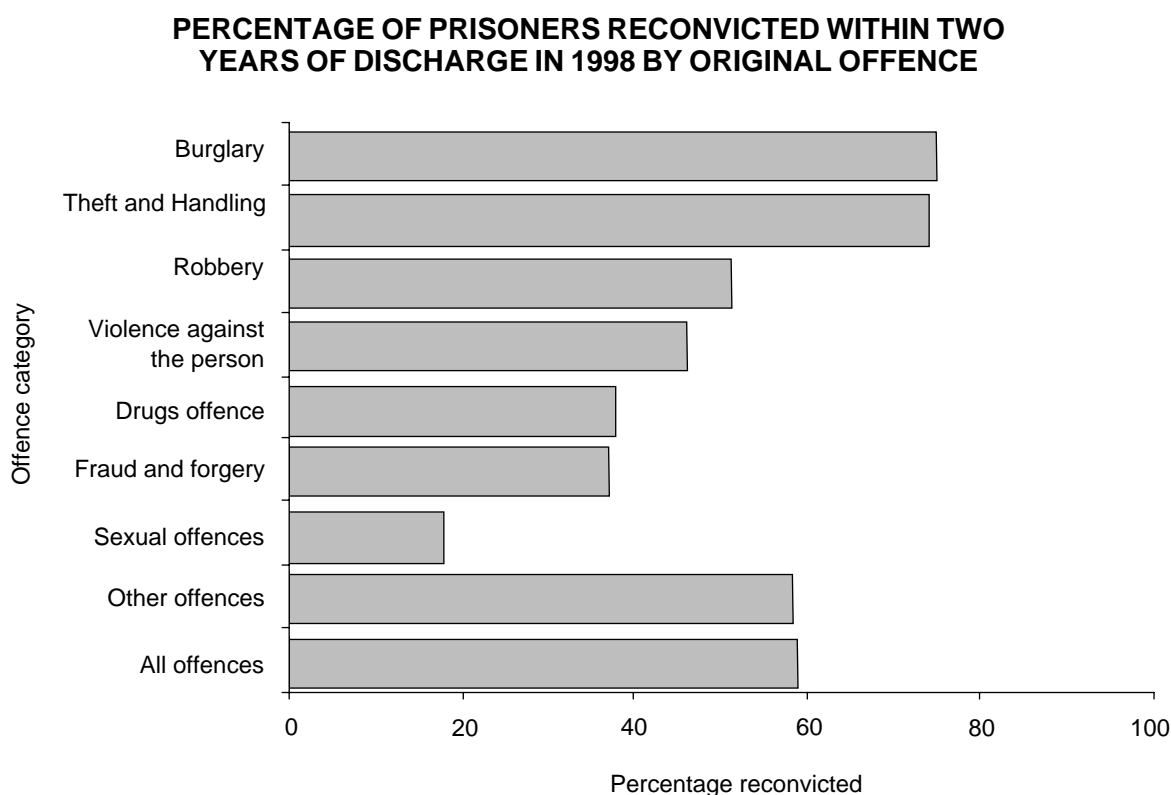
Types of offence

Offences for which originally convicted (Table 9.8)

9.20 Male prisoners discharged in 1998 from sentences for burglary or for theft and handling were the most likely to be reconvicted within two years (76 and 75 per cent respectively). Rates of reconviction within two years were generally lowest for those who had served sentences for sexual offences, fraud and forgery or drug offences (18, 38 and 40 per cent, respectively).

9.21 For all offence groups the reconviction rate for young male offenders was higher than for adult males. In particular, the rates for theft and handling were 85 per cent for young male offenders as compared to 71 per cent for adult males, while for offences of violence they were 58 and 43 per cent respectively. The higher overall reconviction rate for young male offenders (74 per cent) in comparison with adult males (55 per cent), was partly a reflection of these differences and partly due to the fact that a larger proportion of discharged young offenders were originally convicted for burglary (24 per cent of discharged young male offenders as opposed to 12 per cent of adult males), for which reconviction rates were high for both age groups (82 and 72 per cent respectively).

Figure 9.5



Offence on first reconviction (Table 9.8)

9.22 Most prisoners discharged in 1998 and reconvicted within two years were not reconvicted for the same offence. However, overall reconviction for shop theft, motoring and drugs offences showed 57, 38 and 31 per cent reconvicted respectively for the same offence at first reconviction. Comparable figures for all males discharged in 1998, were 56, 39 and 32 per cent for the same offences respectively. Percentages for adult males again were similar, though for young males they were lower with 43 per cent of shop thieves, and 25 per cent of each of burglars, drugs and motoring offenders being reconvicted for the same offence within two years. For all females, the figures were 65, 29 and 27 per cent for shop theft, motoring or drugs offences.

9.23 Of males discharged after custodial sentences for sexual offences 18 per cent were reconvicted within two years, which is the same as last year. However, among those who were reconvicted, 16 per cent were reconvicted for a sexual offence on first reconviction. This figure represents three per cent of all those sex offenders discharged from custody in 1998. Discharged prisoners not originally convicted of sexual offences were very unlikely to be reconvicted for a sexual offence.

Reconviction by ethnic group (Table 9.9)

9.24 Overall reconviction rates differed by ethnic group. The sample size permitted analysis of four broad ethnic group categories (white, black, south Asian and other). For those discharged from custody in 1998, the proportion of white prisoners reconvicted within two years of release was 60 per cent which is identical to 1997. For the black, south Asian and the other groups the proportions were 53, 43 and 43 per cent respectively. These differences are, in part, a result of foreign nationals leaving the country after release. Among offenders who were British nationals, the percentages were 61, 57, 46 and 51 respectively. It is, however, important to note that nationality is an imprecise surrogate measure for country of usual residence.

9.25 For British nationals discharged in 1998, those in the black group were less likely than those in the white group to be reconvicted following a custodial sentence for acquisitive crimes such as burglary, robbery, and theft and handling generally; however the black group reconviction rate was higher

than the white group for theft from a vehicle and sexual offences (although the sample size for these offences are particularly small). The numbers in the south Asian and other groups were relatively small and so must be interpreted with caution, but for all offence groups other than sexual offences, their reconviction rates were lower than for white prisoners.

9.26 An analysis was performed to examine the extent to which differences in reconviction rates between ethnic groups can be accounted for by differences in the offender characteristics of prisoners. The results indicated that, after making allowance for this, the rate for black prisoners was about 1 to 2 percentage points lower than predicted (irrespective of nationality) and for the South Asian group was 2 to 3 percentage points below the level expected (again irrespective of nationality). A similar pattern applies across individual age groups and sexes (although the number of females from ethnic minority groups was too small to draw firm conclusions). During recent years the rates for black prisoners have been slightly higher than predicted and the rates for south Asians slightly lower than predicted.

Reconviction and recommittal rates by number of previous convictions (Table 9.10)

9.27 Reconviction and recommittal rates for persons who are sentenced to prison on their first conviction, are much lower than those who had previous convictions. Reconviction rates for those with no previous convictions are less than half of those who had one or two previous convictions for all males, all females and all discharged prisoners. Reconviction rates for all prisoners with no previous convictions were four percentage points below the predicted rate, when taking into account the factors referred to in paragraph 9.7. There were similar results for prisoners with one to two and three to six previous convictions, where rates were three and four per cent less than predicted respectively. However this contrasts with the actual and predicted rates for discharged prisoners with seven to ten previous convictions which were similar. Recommittal rates follow a similar pattern for males, with the rate for those with no previous convictions being less than half of those with one or two previous convictions. However for females the difference was far greater, with those with one or two convictions five times more likely to be recommitted to custody than first time offenders.

Figure 9.6

ALL PRISONERS RECONVICTED AND THOSE RECOMMITTED TO CUSTODY WITHIN 2 YEARS OF RELEASE IN 1998, BY NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

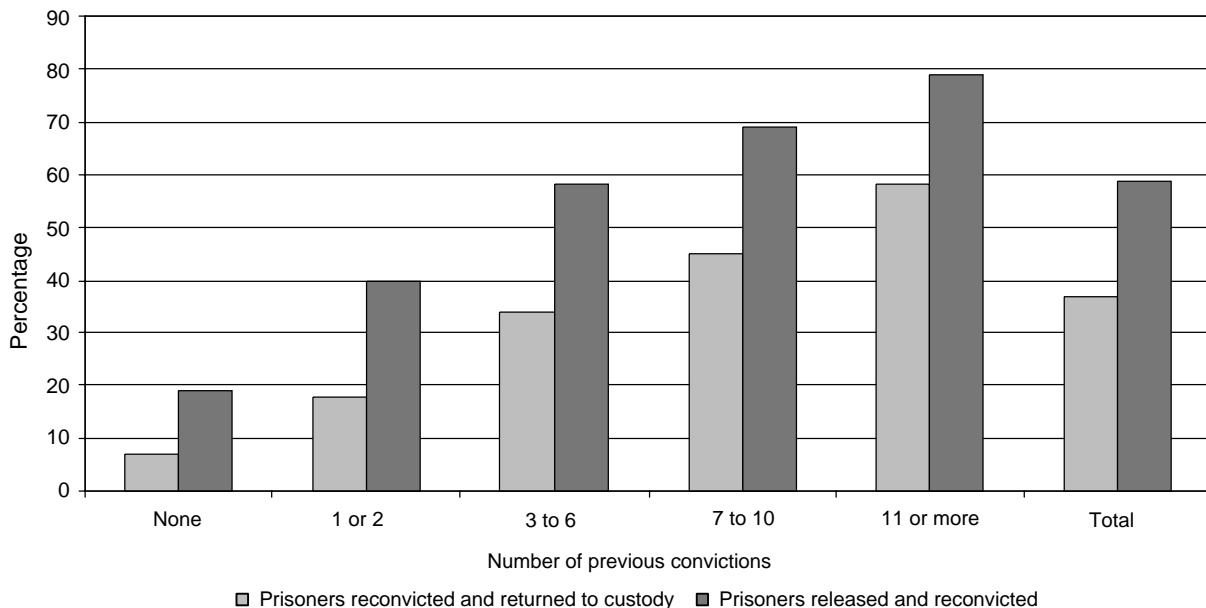


Table 9.1 Prisoners reconvicted⁽¹⁾ by year of discharge⁽²⁾ and sex, within two years of discharge from prison

England and Wales

All males and females

Number of persons/Percentage reconvicted

Sex Year of Discharge	Young offenders ⁽³⁾		Adults		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Males						
All discharges⁽⁴⁾ within 2 years						
1987	23,298	72	39,459	49	62,757	57
1988	20,750	70	37,973	48	58,723	56
1989	15,980	71	36,518	46	52,498	53
1990	12,389	72	33,208	45	45,597	53
1991	12,744	72	34,122	46	46,866	53
1992	10,554	72	33,151	45	43,705	52
1993	11,681	75	33,700	47	45,381	54
1994	12,635	75	40,296	50	52,931	56
1995	13,446	77	46,264	53	59,710	58
1996	13,894	76	47,671	52	61,565	58
1997	14,884	76	54,061	54	68,945	59
1998	16,168	74	56,685	55	72,853	59
1999 ⁽⁵⁾	3,664	73	12,518	54	16,182	58
Females						
All discharges⁽⁴⁾ within 2 years						
1987	692	52	2,175	36	2,867	40
1988	513	55	2,087	37	2,600	40
1989	431	57	1,858	37	2,289	41
1990	302	59	1,574	36	1,876	40
1991	321	52	1,673	38	1,994	40
1992	265	51	1,587	36	1,852	38
1993	334	51	1,737	38	2,071	40
1994	388	63	2,059	43	2,447	46
1995	486	55	2,482	45	2,968	47
1996	548	57	2,799	45	3,347	47
1997	663	58	3,348	50	4,011	51
1998	957	57	4,013	50	4,970	52
1999 ⁽⁵⁾	218	58	952	52	1,170	53
All prisoners						
All discharges⁽⁴⁾ within 2 years						
1987	23,900	71	41,634	49	65,624	57
1988	21,263	70	40,060	47	61,323	55
1989	16,411	71	38,376	45	54,787	53
1990	12,691	72	34,782	45	47,473	52
1991	13,065	72	35,795	45	48,860	53
1992	10,819	71	34,738	45	45,557	51
1993	12,015	74	35,437	46	47,452	53
1994	13,023	75	42,355	50	55,378	56
1995	13,932	76	48,747	52	62,878	58
1996	14,441	75	50,470	52	64,911	57
1997	15,547	75	57,409	54	72,956	58
1998	17,125	73	60,698	55	77,823	59
1999 ⁽⁵⁾	3,882	72	13,470	54	17,352	58

⁽¹⁾ Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences.⁽²⁾ Changes in the coverage of standard list offences in 1995 and at the start of 1996 increased the overall two year reconviction rate for custody by one percentage point for prisoners discharged in 1994 relative to what it would otherwise have been. The increases for discharges in subsequent years was 1.4, 1.9 and 2.5 and 1.5 respectively.⁽³⁾ Figures for young offenders are based on age at sentence.⁽⁴⁾ Numbers are based on scaling-up figures from the sample file. This involves some rounding.⁽⁵⁾ Figures for 1999 are based on a sample of discharges in the first quarter of the year. These will be updated with a full year sample when the data becomes available.

Table 9.2 Reconviction rates⁽¹⁾, by time between discharge from prison and first reconviction, number of reconvictions and type of offender within two years of discharge from prison during 1998, within three and four years for those discharged in 1988 and five, six and seven years for those discharged in 1987

England and Wales All males and females		Number of persons/Percentage reconvicted				
Year of discharge	Time since discharge	Male young offenders	Adult males	All males	All females	All prisoners
Number of reconvictions						
Result of follow up:						
Number discharged in 1998		16,168	56,685	72,853	4,970	77,823
3 months after discharge						
% with 1 or more		16	12	13	13	13
2 or more		2	2	2	3	2
3 or more		–	1	1	1	1
4 or more		–	–	–	–	–
Average number of reconvictions ⁽²⁾		0.18	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.16
6 months after discharge						
% with 1 or more		35	23	26	25	26
2 or more		10	7	8	8	8
3 or more		3	3	3	3	3
4 or more		1	1	1	1	1
Average number of reconvictions ⁽²⁾		0.49	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.38
9 months after discharge						
% with 1 or more		49	33	36	34	36
2 or more		20	13	14	15	14
3 or more		7	5	6	6	6
4 or more		3	3	3	2	3
Average number of reconvictions ⁽²⁾		0.80	0.57	0.62	0.63	0.62
1 year after discharge						
% with 1 or more		59	40	43	41	44
2 or more		30	18	21	21	21
3 or more		13	9	10	11	10
4 or more		7	4	5	5	5
Average number of reconvictions ⁽²⁾		1.12	0.78	0.88	0.87	0.86
2 years after discharge						
% with 1 or more		73	55	59	52	59
2 or more		53	35	39	35	39
3 or more		36	22	25	24	25
4 or more		23	14	16	16	16
Average number of reconvictions ⁽²⁾		2.18	1.56	1.70	1.65	1.69
Number discharged in 1988						
Number discharged in 1988		20,750	37,973	58,723	2,600	61,323
3 years after discharge						
% with 1 or more		77	55	63	46	62
2 or more		57	32	41	28	40
3 or more		39	19	26	17	25
4 or more		24	10	15	10	14
Average number of reconvictions ⁽²⁾		2.22	1.45	1.72	1.17	1.70
4 years after discharge						
% with 1 or more		79	58	65	47	64
2 or more		60	36	45	30	44
3 or more		44	21	30	19	29
4 or more		29	12	18	12	18
Average number of reconvictions ⁽²⁾		2.52	1.63	1.94	1.32	1.92
Number discharged in 1987						
Number discharged in 1987		23,298	39,459	62,757	2,867	65,624
5 years after discharge						
% with 1 or more		84	64	71	52	70
2 or more		69	44	53	34	53
3 or more		53	30	38	23	38
4 or more		41	20	28	16	27
Average number of reconvictions ⁽²⁾		3.29	2.11	2.54	1.59	2.50
6 years after discharge						
% with 1 or more		85	66	73	53	72
2 or more		71	48	56	36	55
3 or more		58	34	43	25	42
4 or more		46	24	32	18	32
Average number of reconvictions ⁽²⁾		3.80	2.44	2.93	1.82	2.89
7 years after discharge						
% with 1 or more		86	67	74	54	73
2 or more		73	50	58	38	57
3 or more		61	37	45	27	45
4 or more		50	27	36	20	35
Average number of reconvictions ⁽²⁾		4.27	2.73	3.29	2.05	3.24

⁽¹⁾ Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences.

⁽²⁾ The number of reconvictions (this includes fifth and subsequent reconvictions) divided by the numbers discharged. Only one reconviction per court appearance is counted.

Table 9.3 Prisoners reconvicted⁽¹⁾, by original length of sentence and sentence for the principal offence on first reconviction, within two years of discharge from prison during 1998

England and Wales All males and females		Number of persons/Percentage reconvicted					
		Original length of sentence					
Age at sentence		All discharges	Up to 12 months	Over 12 months and up to 4 years	Over 4 years and up to 10 years	Over 10 years not including life	Life
Sentence on first reconviction							
Males aged 21-24							
Result of follow up:							
Number discharged		14,490	9,373	4,504	531	33	16
<i>% reconvicted within 2 years of discharge</i>		<i>64</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>6</i>
Sentence on first reconviction:							
All sentences (=100%)		9,340	6,263	2,834	199	18	1
Discharge		9	9	8	9	6	-
Fine		27	26	28	31	30	-
Probation		11	12	11	9	18	-
Community service order		6	6	5	9	-	-
Combination order		5	6	3	4	-	-
Other community sentences		-	-	-	1	-	-
Immediate custody		39	38	40	36	46	100
Fully suspended sentence		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other		3	3	4	2	-	-
Males aged 25-34							
Result of follow up:							
Number discharged		27,060	18,345	7,438	1,097	93	24
<i>% reconvicted within 2 years of discharge</i>		<i>59</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>-</i>
Sentence on first reconviction:							
All sentences (=100%)		15,949	11,352	4,145	394	32	-
Discharge		10	11	9	9	-	-
Fine		28	28	29	30	41	-
Probation		12	12	10	12	14	-
Community service order		4	4	5	6	7	-
Combination order		5	5	4	4	3	-
Other community sentences		-	-	-	1	-	-
Immediate custody		38	37	40	35	31	-
Fully suspended sentence		-	-	-	1	-	-
Other		2	2	3	3	3	-
Males aged 35 and over							
Result of follow up:							
Number discharged		15,134	10,351	3,717	925	62	31
<i>% reconvicted within 2 years of discharge</i>		<i>39</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>3</i>
Sentence on first reconviction:							
All sentences (=100%)		5,867	4,605	1,103	133	6	1
Discharges		12	12	12	9	67	100
Fine		28	27	30	34	17	-
Probation		11	11	12	11	-	-
Community service order		5	5	6	4	-	-
Combination order		3	3	2	-	-	-
Other community sentences		-	-	-	1	-	-
Immediate custody		37	38	35	37	-	-
Fully suspended sentence		-	-	1	-	-	-
Other		3	3	2	4	17	-
All Adult Males							
Result of follow up:							
Number discharged		56,685	38,069	15,659	2,553	188	71
<i>% reconvicted within 2 years of discharge</i>		<i>55</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>3</i>
Sentence on first reconviction:							
All sentences (=100%)		31,188	22,240	8,085	737	57	2
Discharge		10	11	9	9	8	50
Fine		28	27	29	31	36	-
Probation		12	12	11	11	14	-
Community service order		5	5	5	6	4	-
Combination order		5	5	3	3	2	-
Other community sentences		-	-	-	1	-	-
Immediate custody		38	38	39	36	33	50
Fully suspended sentence		-	-	-	1	-	-
Other		3	2	3	3	4	-

⁽¹⁾ Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences.

Table 9.3 (continued) Prisoners reconvicted⁽¹⁾, by original length of sentence and sentence for the principal offence on first reconviction, within two years of discharge from prison during 1998

England and Wales
All males and females

Number of persons/Percentage reconvicted

Sex	Original length of sentence					
	All discharges	Up to 12 months	Over 12 months and up to 4 years	Over 4 years and up to 10 years	Over 10 years not including life	Life
All males						
Result of follow up:						
Number discharged	72,853	49,249	20,430	2,732	188	90
<i>% reconvicted within 2 years of discharge</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>4</i>
Sentence on first reconviction:						
All sentences (=100%)	43,114	30,697	11,445	815	57	3
Discharge	10	11	9	9	8	33
Fine	27	26	28	30	35	–
Probation	12	13	11	11	14	–
Community service order	6	5	6	7	4	–
Combination order	5	6	4	3	2	–
Other community sentences	–	–	–	1	–	–
Immediate custody	36	35	38	36	33	33
Fully suspended sentence	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	4	4	4	3	4	33
All females						
Result of follow up:						
Number discharged	4,970	3,902	937	114	1	5
<i>% reconvicted within 2 years of discharge</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>
Sentence on first reconviction:						
All sentences (=100%)	2,570	2,245	302	10	–	–
Discharge	16	16	13	13	–	–
Fine	23	22	31	63	–	–
Probation	22	22	18	25	–	–
Community service order	3	3	3	–	–	–
Combination order	3	3	3	–	–	–
Other community sentences	–	–	–	–	–	–
Immediate custody	29	29	27	–	–	–
Fully suspended sentence	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other	3	3	4	–	–	–
All prisoners						
Result of follow up:						
Number discharged	77,823	53,151	21,367	2,846	189	95
<i>% reconvicted within 2 years of discharge</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>3</i>
Sentence on first reconviction:						
All sentences (=100%)	45,690	32,943	11,752	828	58	3
Discharge	11	11	9	9	8	33
Fine	27	26	28	30	36	–
Probation	13	13	11	11	14	–
Community service order	5	5	5	7	4	–
Combination order	5	6	4	3	2	–
Other community sentences	–	–	–	1	–	–
Immediate custody	35	34	38	36	33	33
Fully suspended sentence	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	4	4	4	4	4	33

⁽¹⁾ Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences.

Table 9.4 Young males reconvicted⁽¹⁾, by original length of sentence and sentence for the principal offence on first reconviction, within two years of discharge from prison during 1998

England and Wales
Young male offenders

Number of persons/Percentage reconvicted

Age at sentence Sentence on first reconviction	Original length of sentence					
	All discharges	Up to 12 months	Over 12 months up to 4 years	Over 4 years up to 10 years	Over 10 years not including life	Life
Young male offenders						
Age 14–17						
Result of follow up:						
Number discharged	4,858	3,427	1,359	57	–	9
<i>% reconvicted within 2 years of discharge</i>	80	83	75	50	–	–
Sentence on first reconviction:						
All sentences (=100%)	3,910	2,854	1,022	29	–	–
Discharge	12	13	11	12	–	–
Fine	18	17	21	15	–	–
Probation	18	20	13	19	–	–
Community service order	8	9	6	8	–	–
Combination order	6	6	6	4	–	–
Other community sentences	1	1	–	–	–	–
Immediate custody	28	25	34	35	–	–
Fully suspended sentence	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	9	9	9	8	–	–
Age 18–20						
Result of follow up:						
Number discharged	11,310	7,753	3,412	122	–	10
<i>% reconvicted within 2 years of discharge</i>	71	72	68	49	–	10
Sentence on first reconviction:						
All sentences (=100%)	7,978	5,574	2,331	60	–	1
Discharge	10	10	10	6	–	–
Fine	28	28	27	30	–	–
Probation	11	12	10	4	–	–
Community service order	7	7	7	13	–	–
Combination order	7	8	5	4	–	–
Other community sentences	–	–	–	–	–	–
Immediate custody	30	28	35	43	–	–
Fully suspended sentence	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	7	8	6	2	–	100
All young male offenders						
Result of follow up:						
Number discharged	16,168	11,180	4,771	179	–	19
<i>% reconvicted within 2 years of discharge</i>	74	75	70	49	–	6
Sentence on first reconviction:						
All sentences (=100%)	11,892	8,432	3,354	88	–	1
Discharge	10	11	10	8	–	–
Fine	25	24	25	25	–	–
Probation	13	14	11	9	–	–
Community service order	7	7	7	11	–	–
Combination order	7	7	5	4	–	–
Other community sentences	–	1	–	–	–	–
Immediate custody	29	27	35	40	–	–
Fully suspended sentence	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	8	8	7	4	–	100

⁽¹⁾ Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences.

Table 9.5 Adult prisoners by type of custody, percentage reconvicted⁽¹⁾ and recommitted to prison within two years of discharge from prison

England and Wales
Adult males and females

Number of persons/percentage reconvicted

Type of custody Year of discharge	Reconvicted					
	Number discharged		All		Recommitted to prison under sentence during follow up period	
	Adult males	Adult females	Adult males Per cent	Adult females Per cent	Adult males Per cent	Adult females Per cent
All discharges						
1987	39,459	2,175	49	36	26	12
1988	37,973	2,087	48	37	22	12
1989	36,518	1,858	46	37	21	11
1990	33,208	1,574	45	36	21	11
1991	34,122	1,673	46	38	19	11
1992	33,151	1,587	45	36	19	11
1993	33,700	1,737	47	38	23	16
1994	40,296	2,059	50	43	26	17
1995	46,264	2,482	53	45	30	21
1996	47,671	2,799	52	45	31	23
1997	54,061	3,348	54	50	33	27
1998	56,685	4,013	55	50	35	29
1999 ⁽²⁾	13,209	850	55	45	33	26
Unsuspected imprisonment						
Up to 18 months						
1987	27,844	1,533	53	43	27	14
1988	26,163	1,463	52	43	23	14
1989	24,214	1,251	50	45	23	14
1990	21,608	1,086	50	43	23	15
1991	22,764	1,180	50	45	20	14
1992	22,524	1,135	49	44	20	13
1993	23,879	1,375	50	42	24	18
1994	29,950	1,740	53	45	28	17
1995	34,478	2,083	55	49	31	23
1996	36,281	2,408	55	48	32	25
1997	40,887	2,847	56	53	34	30
1998	42,901	3,421	58	55	37	32
1999 ⁽²⁾	9,171	813	57	56	36	31
Over 18 months up to 4 years						
1987	7,810	294	46	25	25	6
1988	8,429	329	43	23	21	6
1989	8,575	343	42	21	18	4
1990	8,344	293	42	24	20	6
1991	7,510	277	42	21	18	4
1992	7,444	254	42	22	18	8
1993	6,905	215	45	32	23	11
1994	7,505	240	46	31	25	17
1995	8,317	267	50	29	29	10
1996	8,656	299	48	29	29	11
1997	10,331	409	50	31	30	13
1998	10,827	478	52	29	32	14
1999 ⁽²⁾	2,607	103	50	27	31	13
Over 4 years						
1987	1,277	13	31	–	15	–
1988	1,414	34	28	16	14	3
1989	1,789	48	27	5	13	2
1990	2,054	59	28	12	11	–
1991	2,523	89	25	19	11	8
1992	1,297	107	26	6	11	2
1993	2,813	133	24	4	10	–
1994	2,318	53	31	11	15	3
1995	2,339	74	31	7	15	2
1996	2,619	89	30	8	15	1
1997	2,750	88	31	15	16	1
1998	2,812	106	28	7	14	1
1999 ⁽²⁾	716	36	23	7	12	4

⁽¹⁾ Estimates based on sample discharges. The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences.

⁽²⁾ Figures for 1999 are based on a sample of discharges in the first quarter of the year. These will be updated with a full year sample when the data becomes available.

Table 9.5 (continued) Adult prisoners by type of custody, percentage reconvicted⁽¹⁾ and recommitted to prison within two years of discharge from prison

England and Wales
Adult males and females

Number of persons/percentage reconvicted

Type of custody Year of discharge	Reconvicted					
	Number discharged		All		Recommitted to prison under sentence during follow up period	
	Adult males	Adult females	Adult males Per cent	Adult females Per cent	Adult males Per cent	Adult females Per cent
All unsuspended imprisonment						
1987	36,931	1,841	51	40	26	13
1988	36,006	1,827	49	39	22	13
1989	34,578	1,642	47	39	21	11
1990	32,006	1,438	46	38	21	12
1991	32,797	1,546	46	39	19	12
1992	31,266	1,496	46	38	19	11
1993	33,597	1,722	47	38	22	16
1994	39,772	2,033	50	43	26	17
1995	45,134	2,424	53	45	30	21
1996	47,556	2,796	52	45	31	22
1997	53,968	3,345	54	50	33	27
1998	56,540	4,005	55	50	35	29
1999 ⁽²⁾	12,494	952	54	52	34	28
Partly suspended sentences						
1987	2,528	334	29	17	13	6
1988	1,967	260	29	20	13	5
1989	1,934	215	26	19	11	4
1990	1,163	133	24	14	10	2
1991	858	104	24	13	8	1
1992	540	84	22	10	8	1
1993	24	3	52	–	43	–
1994	2	–	100	–	100	–
1995	–	–	–	–	–	–
1996	–	–	–	–	–	–
1997	–	–	–	–	–	–
1998	–	–	–	–	–	–
1999 ⁽²⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–

⁽¹⁾ Estimates based on sample discharges. The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences.

⁽²⁾ Figures for 1999 are based on a sample of discharges in the first quarter of the year. These will be updated with a full year sample when the data becomes available.

Table 9.6 Young males, percentage reconvicted⁽¹⁾ and recommitted to prison within two years of discharge from prison

England and Wales

Young male offenders

Number of persons/Percentage reconvicted/recommitted to prison

Year of discharge	Aged 14–16 ⁽²⁾	Aged 17 ⁽²⁾	Aged 18–20 ⁽²⁾	Aged 14–20 ⁽²⁾
Number discharged				
1987	3,660	4,230	15,054	22,943
1988	3,135	3,731	13,884	20,750
1989	2,014	2,897	11,068	15,980
1990	1,302	2,125	8,962	12,389
1991	1,339	1,896	9,509	12,744
1992	1,184	1,527	7,843	10,554
1993	1,333	1,864	8,485	11,681
1994	1,650	1,904	9,081	12,635
1995	1,831	1,906	9,710	13,446
1996	1,971	2,222	9,701	13,893
1997	2,128	2,482	10,274	14,884
1998	2,244	2,614	11,310	16,168
1999 ⁽³⁾	512	565	2,587	3,664
Per cent reconvicted				
1987	83	77	67	72
1988	83	78	65	70
1989	86	78	66	71
1990	89	80	68	72
1991	88	78	69	72
1992	89	77	68	72
1993	89	81	72	75
1994	88	86	71	75
1995	88	85	73	77
1996	85	83	72	76
1997	84	84	72	76
1998	82	79	71	74
1999 ⁽³⁾	80	79	69	73
Per cent recommitted to prison				
1987	54	47	35	40
1988	53	44	33	38
1989	54	42	29	35
1990	57	49	33	38
1991	62	44	33	38
1992	62	44	33	38
1993	65	56	41	46
1994	64	63	42	48
1995	64	62	46	51
1996	62	60	47	51
1997	60	60	47	51
1998	58	56	46	49
1999 ⁽³⁾	47	56	44	47

⁽¹⁾ Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences.

⁽²⁾ Figures are based on age at sentence.

⁽³⁾ Figures for 1999 are based on a sample of discharges in the first quarter of the year. These will be updated with a full year sample when the data becomes available.

Table 9.7 Prisoners reconvicted⁽¹⁾, by sentence for the principal offence on first reconviction, within two years of discharge from prison

England and Wales

All males and females

Number of persons/percentage reconvicted

Year of discharge	Sentence on first reconviction									
	Number reconvicted	Un-suspended imprisonment	Partly suspended sentence	Youth custody/detention centre/detention in a YOI	Fully suspended sentence	Fine	Probation	Community service order	Combination order ⁽²⁾	Other
Year of first reconviction										
Within 2 years of discharge										
Male young offenders										
1987	16,610	7	–	27	3	24	14	15	–	11
1988	14,541	7	–	24	3	24	17	13	–	13
1989	11,336	5	–	21	3	24	18	14	–	14
1990	8,951	6	–	21	3	23	19	14	–	15
1991	9,215	7	–	21	2	22	17	14	–	17
1992	7,558	7	–	17	–	25	15	12	3	21
1993	8,759	8	–	23	–	22	15	10	5	17
1994	9,530	8	–	26	–	21	13	9	6	16
1995	10,315	8	–	27	–	22	13	8	7	15
1996	10,527	9	–	30	–	23	12	7	7	13
1997	11,238	8	–	28	–	22	12	7	7	15
1998	11,892	8	–	22	–	25	13	7	7	19
1999 ⁽³⁾	2,658	8	–	15	–	27	14	6	5	26
Adult males										
1987	19,623	31	1	–	15	24	11	7	–	10
1988	18,113	29	1	–	15	27	12	6	–	10
1989	16,678	27	–	–	14	26	13	6	–	13
1990	15,105	27	1	–	12	25	13	7	–	15
1991	15,623	26	–	–	9	28	12	9	–	16
1992	15,034	21	–	1	3	31	13	8	2	20
1993	15,707	28	–	–	1	30	14	9	4	14
1994	20,297	31	–	–	1	28	14	8	4	13
1995	24,399	32	–	–	1	29	13	7	5	13
1996	24,877	35	–	–	1	27	13	6	5	13
1997	29,134	37	–	–	–	27	12	6	5	12
1998	31,187	38	–	–	–	28	12	5	5	13
1999 ⁽³⁾	6,726	39	–	–	–	25	12	4	4	14
All males										
1987	36,033	20	1	12	10	24	13	10	–	10
1988	32,683	19	–	11	10	26	14	9	–	11
1989	28,062	18	–	8	9	26	15	9	–	13
1990	24,113	19	–	8	9	24	15	9	–	15
1991	24,891	19	–	8	6	26	14	11	–	16
1992	22,635	17	–	6	2	29	14	9	3	21
1993	24,503	21	–	8	1	27	14	9	5	15
1994	29,880	24	–	9	–	26	14	8	5	14
1995	34,790	25	–	8	1	26	14	7	5	14
1996	35,414	27	–	9	1	26	13	6	5	13
1997	40,372	29	–	8	–	26	12	6	5	13
1998	43,113	30	–	6	–	27	12	6	5	15
1999	9,360	31	–	4	–	26	12	5	5	17

⁽¹⁾ Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences.

⁽²⁾ Combination orders first became available as a sentencing option from 1 October 1993. In consequence no prisoners discharged from prison before 1 October 1990 could have been sentenced to such an order within the two year follow-up period.

⁽³⁾ Figures for 1999 are based on a sample of discharges in the first quarter of the year. These will be updated when the data becomes available.

Table 9.7 (continued) Prisoners reconvicted⁽¹⁾, by sentence for the principal offence on first reconviction, within two years of discharge from prison

England and Wales

All males and females

Number of persons/percentage reconvicted

Year of discharge	Sentence on first reconviction									
	Number reconvicted	Un-suspended imprisonment	Partly suspended sentence	Youth custody/detention centre/detention in a YOI	Fully suspended sentence	Fine	Probation	Community service order	Combination order ⁽²⁾	Other
Year of first reconviction										
Within 2 years of discharge										
All females										
1987	1,136	15	1	3	12	14	29	7	–	19
1988	1,047	15	–	4	14	16	28	6	–	17
1989	932	12	–	4	11	18	28	6	–	20
1990	743	13	–	2	11	18	28	5	–	23
1991	806	15	–	3	7	24	24	4	–	22
1992	711	10	–	2	3	27	26	4	3	24
1993	837	15	–	3	1	25	29	4	4	19
1994	1,132	16	–	4	2	22	25	5	4	23
1995	1,390	20	–	3	1	24	24	3	3	22
1996	1,567	20	–	3	1	22	28	3	3	20
1997	2,036	25	–	4	1	22	23	4	4	18
1998	2,570	25	–	3	1	23	22	3	3	19
1999 ⁽³⁾	617	25	–	2	1	23	24	3	2	20
All prisoners										
1987	37,233	20	1	12	10	24	13	10	–	10
1988	33,739	19	–	10	10	25	14	9	–	12
1989	29,008	18	–	8	9	25	16	9	–	14
1990	24,864	19	–	8	9	24	15	9	–	15
1991	25,707	19	–	8	6	26	14	11	–	16
1992	23,358	16	–	6	2	29	14	9	3	21
1993	25,358	20	–	8	1	27	15	9	5	15
1994	31,027	23	–	8	1	26	14	8	5	14
1995	36,201	25	–	8	1	26	14	7	5	14
1996	36,999	27	–	9	1	26	13	6	5	13
1997	42,408	29	–	8	–	26	13	6	5	14
1998	45,691	29	–	6	–	27	13	5	5	15
1999 ⁽³⁾	9,979	30	–	4	–	26	13	5	4	18

⁽¹⁾ Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences.

⁽²⁾ Combination orders first became available as a sentencing option from 1 October 1993. In consequence no prisoners discharged from prison before 1 October 1990 could have been sentenced to such an order within the two year follow-up period.

⁽³⁾ Figures for 1999 are based on a sample of discharges in the first quarter of the year. These will be updated when the data becomes available.

Table 9.8 Prisoners reconvicted⁽¹⁾, by offence for which originally convicted and offence on first reconviction, within two years of discharge from prison during 1998

England and Wales

All males and females

Number of persons/percentage reconvicted

Offence on first reconviction	Offence for which originally convicted														
	All offences	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft of a vehicle	Theft from a vehicle	Theft from shops	Other theft	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damages	Drugs offences	Other indicatable offences	Other summary	Motoring offences
Male young offenders															
All discharges	16,168	2,815	120	3,832	1,257	1,565	175	808	1,436	195	525	690	1,017	150	1,582
% reconvicted within 2 years	74	58	45	82	58	85	87	91	80	59	72	57	69	83	80
All reconviction offences (=100%)	11,892	1,634	55	3,124	728	1,335	153	732	1,150	115	380	393	703	124	1,269
Violence against the person	11	21	7	8	14	9	7	4	10	10	13	7	12	6	10
Sexual offences	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	14	8	11	25	10	12	14	9	14	11	11	10	14	17	10
Robbery	2	2	2	2	10	1	4	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	1
Theft of a vehicle	7	6	4	7	5	15	6	3	6	16	3	3	6	8	9
Theft from a vehicle	2	1	-	2	1	3	6	2	3	1	3	2	2	5	2
Theft from shops	12	10	7	12	10	8	8	43	14	8	8	14	9	14	5
Other theft	10	8	7	11	9	10	5	11	14	9	14	9	7	10	9
Fraud and forgery	1	2	-	1	3	1	2	2	2	5	1	2	2	-	1
Criminal damage	7	9	14	7	7	6	17	3	5	-	15	6	9	11	3
Drugs offences	8	10	7	7	10	4	4	5	8	9	5	25	8	-	7
Other Indicable Offences	10	10	12	8	9	10	4	7	11	6	10	5	14	15	10
Other summary offences	5	5	7	4	7	6	6	5	5	7	6	5	7	5	6
Motoring offences	10	9	14	6	5	15	19	4	6	15	9	11	9	7	25
Adult males															
All discharges	56,685	9,402	1,851	7,012	1,466	1,627	448	5,149	5,767	2,614	1,403	5,473	3,799	435	10,239
% reconvicted within 2 years	55	43	16	72	46	76	75	85	58	36	57	38	49	76	56
All reconviction offences (=100%)	31,187	4,077	300	5,077	677	1,239	334	4,395	3,317	941	801	2,063	1,877	331	5,757
Violence against the person	10	21	14	7	13	5	7	5	9	10	18	9	15	15	9
Sexual offences	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Burglary	10	6	3	24	8	12	8	6	10	6	8	5	7	14	6
Robbery	1	2	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	4	1
Theft of a vehicle	2	1	-	2	2	13	2	1	4	2	4	1	1	4	2
Theft from a vehicle	1	-	-	1	1	2	13	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1
Theft from shops	19	13	9	18	16	9	10	58	17	15	21	14	16	13	8
Other theft	10	8	6	10	9	8	16	9	16	13	4	8	8	11	9
Fraud and forgery	3	2	3	3	2	2	-	2	4	15	2	2	5	4	2
Criminal damage	5	11	8	5	4	5	6	3	3	2	13	4	7	5	5
Drugs offences	10	10	5	8	11	5	5	5	8	9	6	33	8	9	8
Other Indicable Offences	8	9	7	7	12	9	12	6	10	8	5	7	12	7	7
Other summary offences	3	4	7	4	4	4	10	1	4	2	2	3	3	2	2
Motoring offences	17	13	18	10	11	23	11	4	13	17	14	13	16	9	41
All males															
All discharges	72,853	12,219	1,967	10,865	2,733	3,204	623	5,950	7,200	2,803	1,930	6,153	4,815	585	11,806
% reconvicted within 2 years	59	47	18	76	52	81	78	86	62	38	61	40	54	78	59
All reconviction offences (=100%)	43,113	5,716	354	8,220	1,412	2,585	487	5,121	4,468	1,055	1,182	2,454	2,582	455	7,022
Violence against the person	11	21	13	8	13	7	7	5	9	10	16	9	14	13	9
Sexual offences	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Burglary	11	6	4	24	9	12	10	6	11	7	9	6	8	15	6
Robbery	2	2	1	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1
Theft of a vehicle	4	3	1	4	4	14	3	1	4	3	4	1	3	5	3
Theft from a vehicle	1	1	-	1	1	3	11	-	2	-	2	-	1	2	1
Theft from shops	17	12	9	15	13	9	9	56	16	15	17	14	14	14	7
Other theft	10	8	6	10	9	9	13	9	16	12	7	8	7	11	9
Fraud and forgery	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	14	2	2	4	3	2
Criminal damage	6	10	9	5	5	6	9	3	4	1	13	4	7	7	5
Drugs offences	9	10	6	8	10	5	5	5	8	9	6	32	8	6	8
Other Indicable Offences	8	9	8	7	11	10	10	6	10	8	7	7	13	9	8
Other summary offences	4	4	7	4	5	5	8	2	4	3	3	3	4	3	3
Motoring offences	15	12	17	8	8	19	13	4	11	17	12	13	14	8	39

⁽¹⁾ Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes those reconvicted for standard list offences.

Table 9.8 (continued) Prisoners reconvicted⁽¹⁾, by offence for which originally convicted and offence on first reconviction, within two years of discharge from prison during 1998

England and Wales

All males and females

Number of persons/percentage reconvicted

Offence on first reconviction	Offence for which originally convicted														
	All offences	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft of a vehicle	Theft from a vehicle	Theft from shops	Other theft	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damages	Drugs offences	Other indicatable offences	Other summary	Motoring offences
All females															
All discharges	4,970	757	18	194	176	43	7	1,244	728	464	88	700	283	19	251
% reconvicted within 2 years	52	39	–	62	44	72	83	82	50	34	50	25	53	65	47
All reconviction offences (=100%)	2,570	292	–	120	77	31	6	1,022	365	156	44	178	149	12	117
Violence against the person	7	18	–	5	13	19	–	3	5	6	14	6	12	8	6
Sexual offences	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	2	2	–	16	3	–	40	2	2	2	2	1	2	–	2
Robbery	1	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	2	–	–
Theft of a vehicle	1	1	–	3	3	10	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	8	1
Theft from a vehicle	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Theft from shops	43	30	–	29	32	23	40	65	37	25	25	30	25	25	27
Other theft	12	10	–	13	14	3	–	9	21	19	7	8	7	8	7
Fraud and forgery	6	4	–	4	4	3	–	4	8	18	5	6	3	17	9
Criminal damage	3	5	–	2	1	3	–	1	2	2	23	3	5	–	3
Drugs offences	7	5	–	9	4	3	–	4	7	8	2	27	6	–	8
Other Indicatable Offences	11	16	–	11	16	19	–	8	10	13	11	9	24	25	7
Other summary offences	3	5	–	2	6	6	20	2	2	1	2	4	8	8	2
Motoring offences	4	3	–	4	–	6	–	1	4	3	5	5	4	–	29
All prisoners															
All discharges	77,823	12,978	1,988	11,073	2,909	3,251	630	7,174	7,922	3,260	2,019	6,846	5,099	604	12,070
% reconvicted within 2 years	59	46	18	75	51	81	78	85	61	37	61	38	54	77	59
All reconviction offences (=100%)	45,691	6,011	355	8,350	1,490	2,619	493	6,127	4,832	1,208	1,227	2,631	2,732	468	7,148
Violence against the person	10	21	13	8	13	7	7	5	9	9	16	9	14	13	9
Sexual offences	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Burglary	10	6	4	24	9	12	10	6	10	6	9	5	8	15	6
Robbery	2	2	1	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1
Theft of a vehicle	3	3	1	4	4	14	3	1	4	3	3	1	2	6	3
Theft from a vehicle	1	1	–	1	1	3	11	–	1	–	2	–	1	2	1
Theft from shops	19	13	9	16	14	9	10	57	18	16	17	15	14	14	8
Other theft	10	8	6	10	9	9	13	9	16	13	7	8	7	11	9
Fraud and forgery	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	4	14	2	2	4	3	2
Criminal damage	6	10	9	5	5	6	9	2	4	1	14	4	7	7	5
Drugs offences	9	9	6	8	10	5	5	5	8	9	6	31	8	6	8
Other Indicatable Offences	9	9	8	7	11	10	10	7	10	8	7	7	13	10	8
Other summary offences	4	4	7	4	5	5	8	2	4	2	3	3	4	3	3
Motoring offences	15	12	17	8	8	19	13	4	11	15	12	12	14	8	38

⁽¹⁾ Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes those reconvicted for standard list offences.

Table 9.9 Prisoners reconvicted⁽¹⁾, by ethnic group, nationality and offence, within two years of discharge from prison during 1998

England and Wales

All males and females

Number of persons/percentage reconvicted

Ethnic origin ⁽²⁾ and nationality	Offence for which originally convicted														
	All offences	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft of a vehicle	Theft from a vehicle	Theft from shops	Other theft	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damages	Drug offences	Other indicatable offences	Other summary offences	Motoring offences
England and Wales															
All ethnic groups															
Number discharged	77,823	12,978	1,988	11,073	2,909	3,251	630	7,174	7,922	3,260	2,019	6,846	5,099	604	12,070
% reconvicted															
British nationals	60	47	18	76	52	81	79	86	62	41	62	40	55	78	60
All nationalities	59	46	18	75	51	81	78	85	61	37	61	38	54	77	59
White															
Number discharged	67,212	11,232	1,759	10,097	2,008	3,029	546	6,353	6,924	2,392	1,845	5,528	4,377	547	10,577
% reconvicted															
British nationals	61	47	17	76	54	82	78	87	62	43	63	40	55	79	61
All nationalities	60	47	17	76	53	81	78	86	62	42	62	39	54	79	60
Black															
Number discharged	6,709	1,136	125	684	686	152	49	525	641	451	108	887	403	34	829
% reconvicted															
British nationals	57	47	34	73	48	78	87	83	66	43	60	39	60	61	59
All nationalities	53	45	32	72	48	77	84	82	62	29	57	35	53	61	54
South Asian															
Number discharged	1,963	291	52	146	120	37	19	92	167	206	29	212	188	12	394
% reconvicted															
British nationals	46	41	28	70	43	61	71	74	48	22	39	39	52	75	44
All nationalities	43	37	23	70	41	59	71	77	45	18	42	37	44	73	43
Other															
Number discharged	1,938	320	53	146	95	33	16	203	191	212	38	219	132	11	270
% reconvicted															
British nationals	51	42	25	68	48	48	75	81	55	25	62	31	44	63	62
All nationalities	43	37	16	65	44	50	71	72	48	16	44	28	36	67	51

⁽¹⁾ Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences. Although the sampling intensities are high for offenders in ethnic minority groups, the small numbers on which some reconviction rates are based, mean that the year on year chance variation in rates will be relatively high.

Table 9.10 Prisoners reconvicted⁽¹⁾ and those recommitted to custody within 2 years of release from prison in 1998 by age, gender and number of previous convictions

England and Wales All males and females		Percentage reconvicted				
	Number of previous convictions ⁽²⁾					Total
	None	1 or 2	3-6	7-10	11 or more	
Prisoners released and reconvicted						
Males aged under 17	47	76	90	96	97	80
Males aged 18-20	34	57	77	88	95	71
Males aged 21-24	23	42	61	77	89	64
Males aged 25-34	13	29	46	60	81	59
Males aged 35 and over	8	14	22	39	65	39
All males	20	40	58	68	79	59
All females	13	38	64	80	86	52
All prisoners	19	40	58	69	79	59
Reconvicted and returned to custody						
Males aged under 17	20	46	66	83	92	57
Males aged 18-20	12	25	50	69	80	46
Males aged 21-24	8	16	30	51	71	41
Males aged 25-34	6	12	23	34	57	37
Males aged 35 and over	3	5	10	19	44	23
All males	8	18	34	45	57	38
All females	3	15	33	46	62	29
All prisoners	7	18	34	45	58	37

⁽¹⁾ The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences.

⁽²⁾ Appearances at court that led to a conviction for standard list offences before discharge date, this would normally be the number of previous convictions prior to the sentencing date.

CHAPTER 10

PAROLE AND HOME DETENTION CURFEW

Key points

Parole

- 5,510 determinate sentence prisoners were considered for parole in 2001/02, one per cent less than in 2000/01.
- The vast majority, 99.5 per cent, of those considered were Discretionary Conditional Release prisoners (i.e. those subject to the Criminal Justice Act 1991) whilst the remaining 0.5 per cent were 'existing' prisoners (i.e. those not subject to the Act because they were sentenced before 1 October 1992, when the Act came into force).
- Of the 5,510 prisoners considered for parole, 2,790 were released (51 per cent). This compares to 46 per cent in 2000/01 and is the highest release rate since 1992.
- In 2001/02, 11 per cent of those on parole were recalled. Only three per cent were recalled for committing a further offence.
- The rate of release varied depending on the offence committed; sexual offenders were least likely to be granted parole and drugs offenders were most likely.
- The average time spent on licence for determinate sentence prisoners released on parole was 18 months.

Home Detention Curfew

- In the year to 31 December 2001, 54,100 prisoners were eligible to be considered for the scheme of which 13,700 were released onto HDC: a release rate of 25 per cent.
- 95 per cent of prisoners released onto Home Detention Curfew completed their curfew successfully, with only five per cent being recalled to prison.
- The most common reason for recall was failure to comply with the curfew conditions, accounting for 54 per cent of all recalls.
- Rates of release for different types of prisoner indicate that risk of reoffending is a key factor in the release decision.
- Rates of release for women onto HDC were higher than the rates of release for men.
- The rates of release for white and black prisoners were very similar; for South Asian prisoners, the release rates were much higher.

Parole

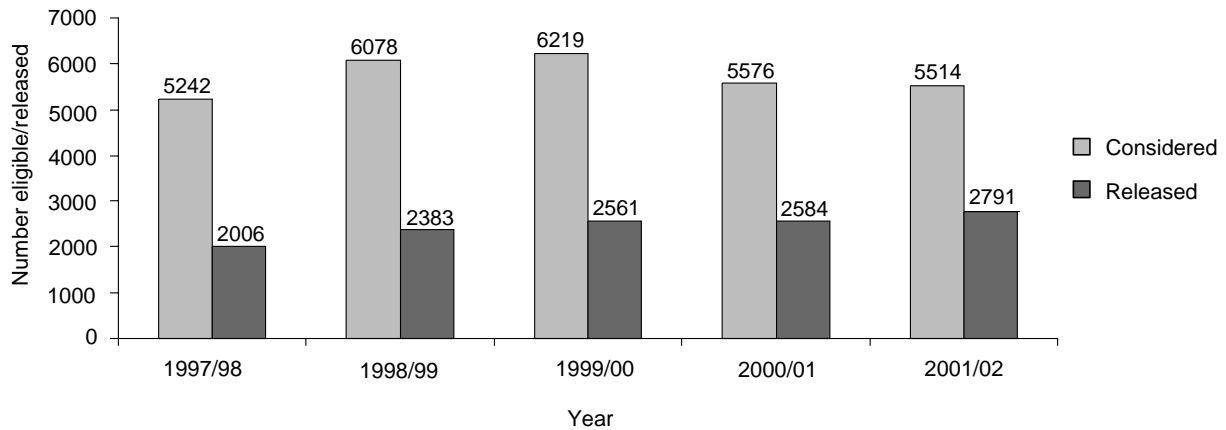
- 10.1** Parole was introduced by the Criminal Justice Act 1967 as part of a package of measures which had the common aim of “*keeping out of prisons those who need not be there*” (Roy Jenkins, Home Secretary during the passage of the 1967 Act). In the mid-1980’s the parole system was producing so ‘*many tensions, anomalies and procedural inadequacies*’ (Hood & Shute, 2000) that a review was necessary. The review, carried out under the chairmanship of Lord Carlisle, provided the basis for reforms, which were introduced by the Criminal Justice Act 1991. The Act, which came into force on 1 October 1992, introduced new arrangements so that only prisoners serving sentences of four years or more are eligible for parole. For the first time the Parole Board was given power to direct release of prisoners serving between four and less than seven years. This has been extended to less than 15 years. For prisoners serving 15 years or more the Board makes a recommendation to the Secretary of State.
- 10.2** The Criminal Justice Act 1991 also made a number of significant changes to the parole system in terms of eligibility and supervision of prisoners following their release. Firstly, prior to the Criminal Justice Act prisoners were eligible to be considered for parole after they had served a third of their sentence, they are now only eligible after they have served half of their sentence. Secondly, under the old system, prisoners not granted parole, but released after serving two-thirds of their sentence (on their Non-Parole Date – NPD), received no statutory supervision from the probation service. The 1991 Act ensures that whether released on parole or at NPD (which is still at the 2/3 point of the sentence) the prisoner is subject to supervision until the three-quarters point of his/her sentence has been reached. Thirdly, in order that the whole sentence should be significant, prisoners remain at risk of being required to serve the unexpired part of their sentence should they be convicted of a further imprisonable offence before the sentence expires.
- 10.3** The changes to the parole system introduced by the Criminal Justice Act 1991 only apply to those sentenced on or after 1 October 1992 (when the Act came into force). Prisoners who were sentenced before 1 October 1992 are still dealt with under the old system of parole i.e. they are eligible to be considered for parole a third of the way through their sentence, they do not receive supervision if they are released at NPD and they are not at risk of having the unexpired part of their sentence reintroduced. These prisoners are referred to as ‘existing’ prisoners, whilst prisoners who are subject to the Act are known as Discretionary Conditional Release (DCR) prisoners. The number of existing prisoners is decreasing year by year and eventually there will be none remaining. For example, in 2001/02, less than 30 of the 5,500 determinate sentence prisoners considered for parole were existing prisoners compared with 23 per cent in 1996/97 and 38 per cent in 1995/96. Therefore this chapter will focus mainly on the over 99 per cent of parole cases which are DCR prisoners.

Parole Release Rates (Tables 10.1 and 10.2)

- 10.4** In 2001/02, 5,510 determinate sentence prisoners were considered for parole (30 of whom were existing prisoners), one per cent less than in the previous year. Of the 5,510 prisoners considered for parole in 2001/02, 51 per cent (2,790) were released. This compares to 46 per cent in 2000/01 and under 40 per cent in 1998/99.

Figure 10.1

PRISONERS CONSIDERED AND RELEASED ON PAROLE, 1997/98-2001/02

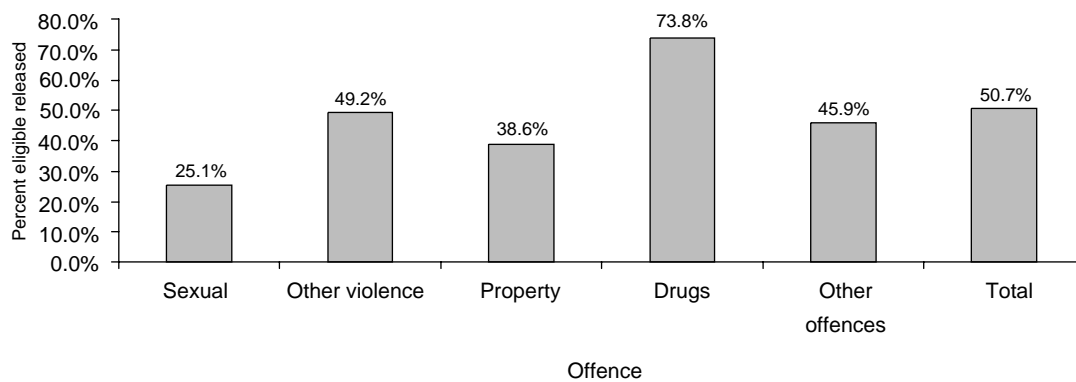


Offence Type and Parole (Table 10.2)

10.5 The rate of release onto parole for DCR cases varies depending on the offence committed by the prisoner. Sexual offenders were least likely to be paroled (25 per cent). The highest rate of release was seen among drug offenders, of whom 74 per cent were released on parole.

Figure 10.2

RATE OF RELEASE OF ELIGIBLE DCR PRISONERS ONTO PAROLE BY OFFENCE TYPE, 2001/02

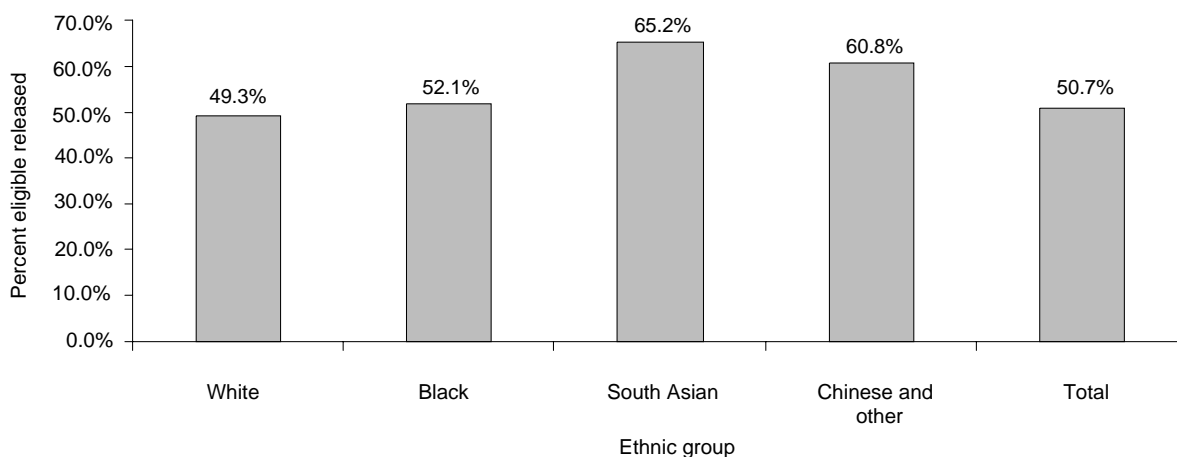


Time spent on Parole Licence (Tables 10.3 and 10.4)

10.6 The average time spent on licence was 18 months in 2001/02 for DCR prisoners who had been sentenced to less than 15 years and who were released on parole. The 21 DCR prisoners who were paroled from sentences of 15 years or more had an average period on licence of 35 months. The licence period for those released on parole has increased over the years for both DCR prisoners and for existing prisoners. In 1991, the average length of licence for existing prisoners released on parole was 6 months. This had increased to 29 months by 2000/01 and was 18 months for the 27 released in 2001/02. The equivalent figures for DCR prisoners were 12 months in 1993, rising steadily to 18 months in 2001/02. These trends partly reflect the increase in the average sentence length of those released on parole over the last decade, due mainly to the exclusion from the parole process of prisoners serving sentences of less than four years as a result of the implementation of the Criminal Justice Act in 1992.

Figure 10.3

RATE OF RELEASE OF ELIGIBLE DCR PRISONERS ONTO PAROLE BY ETHNIC GROUP 2001–02



Ethnicity and Parole (Table 10.5)

10.7 The parole rate varies somewhat between ethnic groups. South Asian prisoners are most likely to be paroled. Chinese and Other prisoners are also more successful than White or Black prisoners at achieving parole. It is likely that the differing nature of offence types within the different ethnic groups could explain some of these differences in release rates. For example, drug offences, which are associated with a high rate of release, are much more frequent among South Asian and Chinese & other prisoners than among White or Black prisoners.

Recall from Parole (Table 10.6)

10.8 330 (11 per cent) parolees were recalled in 2001/02. In 1991 recalls were 16 per cent as a proportion of the average number on parole during the year. By 1994 this had fallen to 11 per cent and has remained at about the same level ever since. Three per cent of prisoners were recalled for committing a further offence during 2001/02.

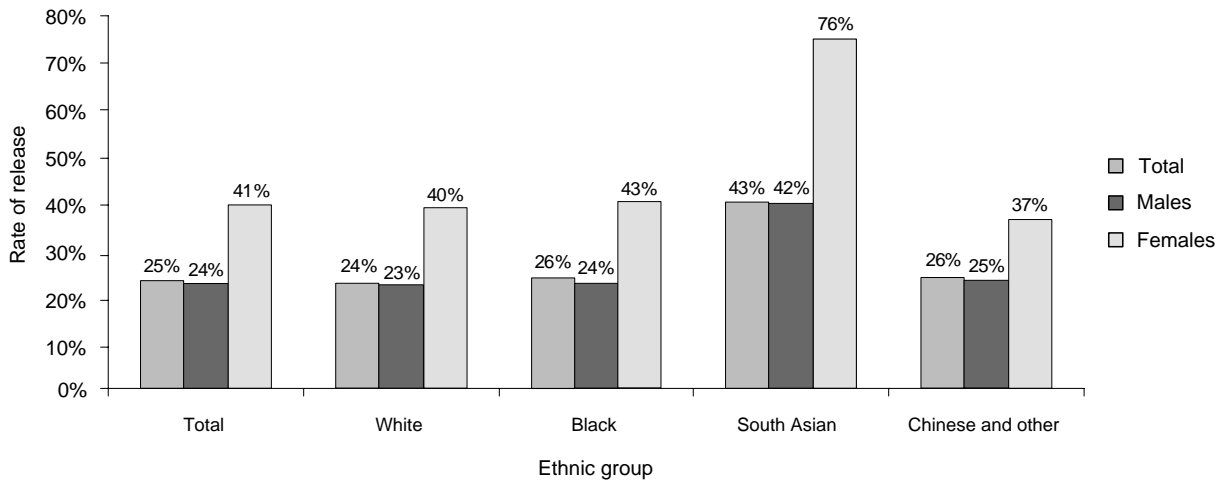
Home Detention Curfew (Table 10.7)

10.9 The Home Detention Curfew (HDC) scheme has allowed certain prisoners to be released up to 60 days early from prison providing that they agree to abide by an electronically monitored curfew. (From 16 December 2002 prisoners may be released up to 90 days early.) The aim of the scheme is to ease the transition of prisoners from custody into the community but it also plays an important role in managing the prison population by reducing overcrowding. Those eligible for HDC are prisoners aged 18 or over serving a sentence of three months but less than four years. Some categories of prisoners are not eligible for the scheme, such as those registered under the Sex Offenders Act 1997, those awaiting deportation, fine defaulters and those in breach of compliance with a curfew order (see Prison Service order 6700 for further details). Two changes to the HDC scheme were made in 2002, after the period the statistics in this volume refer to: the introduction of the Presumptive HDC scheme for prisoners serving between three months and under 12 months, and the increase in the maximum curfew period to 90 days referred to above. There were 54,100 prisoners eligible to be considered for Home Detention Curfew in the year 2001. To be released on HDC eligible prisoners must pass a risk assessment carried out by prison and probation staff, which investigates their suitability for the scheme. Of the 54,100 prisoners eligible for HDC, 13,700 passed the risk assessment and were released onto HDC, a release rate of 25 per cent in 2001.

10.10 Women constitute a higher proportion of the HDC eligible population (seven per cent) than they do the prison population (six per cent) and an even higher proportion of those discharged onto HDC (11 per cent). In 2001, of the 3,760 women eligible for HDC, 1,530 were released, a release rate of 41 per cent. In comparison, there were 50,300 men eligible for HDC of whom 12,140 were released, giving a release rate of 24 per cent. This is likely to be connected with the fact that women tend to have lower reconviction rates, which will be reflected in the HDC risk assessment. Within all recorded ethnic groups, females have a higher release rate than males. South Asian women have a particularly high release rate, as do South Asian men.

Figure 10.4

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS RELEASED ON HDC BY ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX, 2001

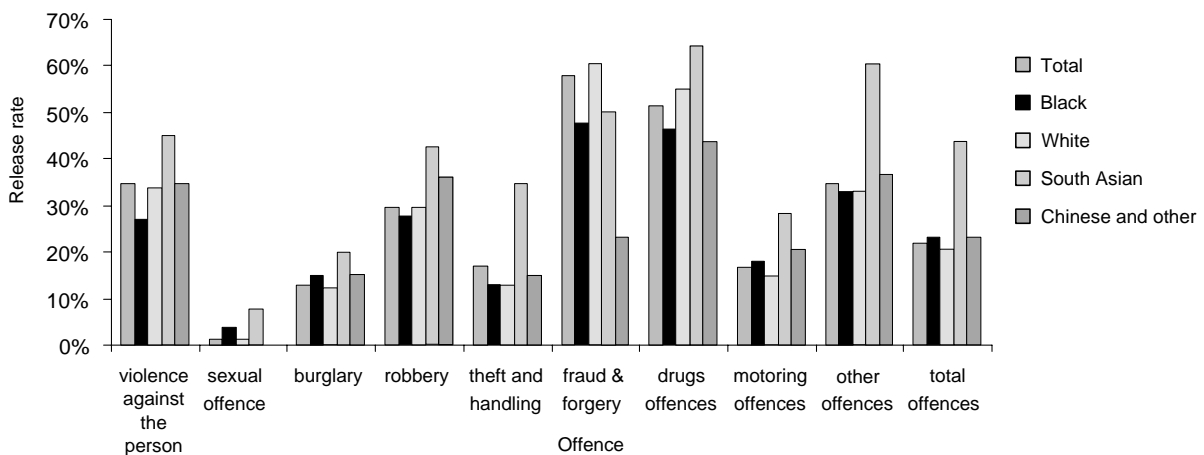


Ethnicity, Offence Type and Home Detention Curfew (Table 10.8)

10.11 There is little difference between the release rate on HDC for white (24 per cent) and black and Chinese and other (26 per cent) offenders. However, South Asian offenders have a much higher release rate of 43 per cent. Across all offences, South Asian prisoners have the highest release rates among all ethnic groups. The higher release rate for South Asians is likely to be related to their behaviour in prison and their overall lower reconviction rates. In addition, South Asians have a lower proportion of eligible prisoners belonging to the high-risk offence categories. Only 21 per cent of South Asians eligible for HDC were in prison for burglary or theft & handling as against 38 per cent of white prisoners, 30 per cent of black prisoners and 32 per cent of Chinese and other prisoners.

Figure 10.5

HDC RELEASE RATES FOR ETHNIC GROUPS BY OFFENCE TYPE, 2001

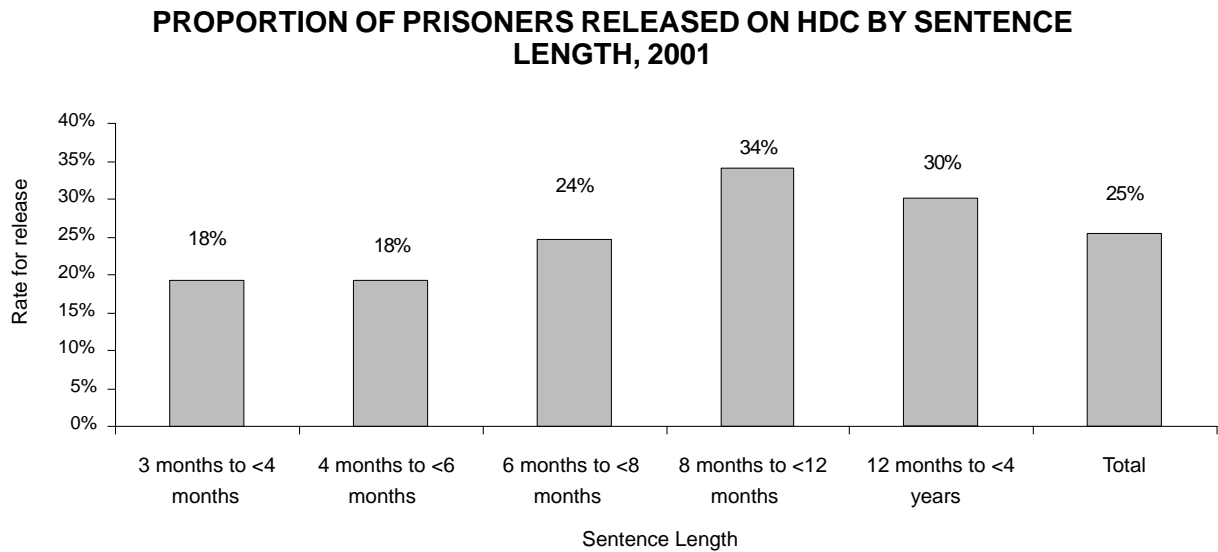


Home Detention Curfew Release Rates (Table 10.9)

10.12 Release rates vary depending on the length of sentence: in general, as the sentence length increases so does the release rate. For sentences of three to less than six months it was 18 per cent, for sentences of six months to less than eight months it was 24 per cent and for those sentenced to eight months and less than a year it was 34 per cent. However, the release rate for those sentenced to one to less than four years (automatic conditional release) was 30 per cent. As the length of sentence is likely to reflect the seriousness of the offence one would expect this pattern to go in the opposite direction

(i.e. the longer the sentence the lower the release rate). The lower release rate for shorter sentences can probably be explained by the tight timescales with which prisons and probation have to work when assessing a prisoner's suitability for HDC. The pressure is increased when account is taken of time spent on remand and of transfers between prisons during the sentence.

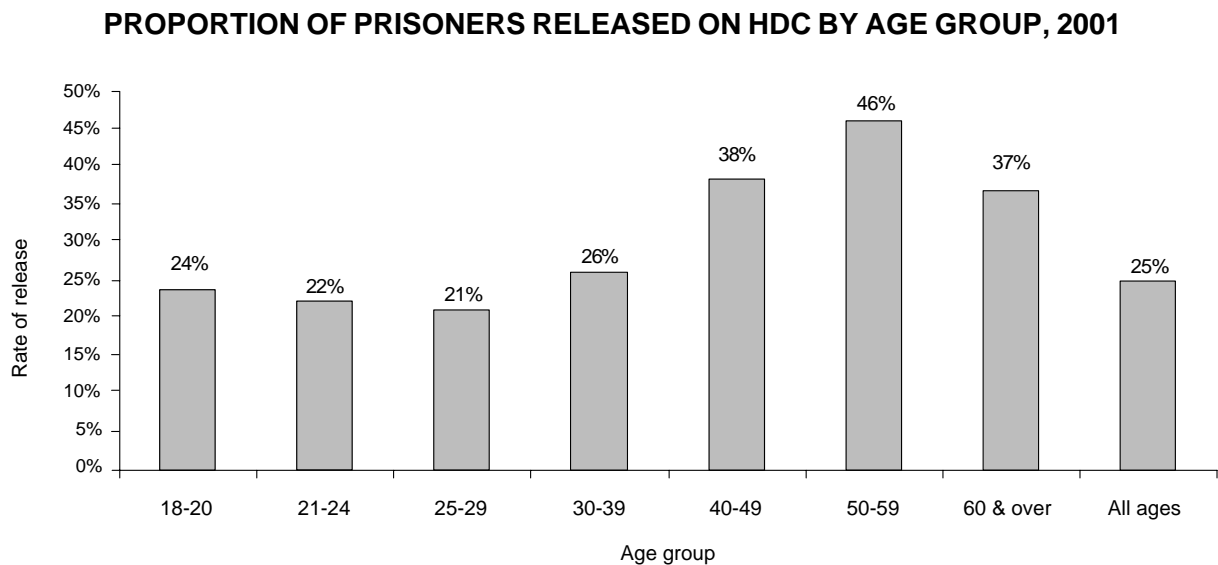
Figure 10.6



Age and Release on Home Detention Curfew (Table 10.10)

10.13 The release rate onto HDC tends to increase with the age of the prisoner. The release rate for those aged 18-29 is 22 per cent. It increases to 26 per cent for those aged 30-39, 38 per cent for those aged 40-49 and 46 per cent for those aged 50-59. However, those aged 60 and over are an exception — their release rate falls to 37 per cent (but numbers are low in this age group i.e. only 425 eligible prisoners). The increasing release rate with age is likely to be associated with the higher risk of reconviction for younger prisoners.

Figure 10.7

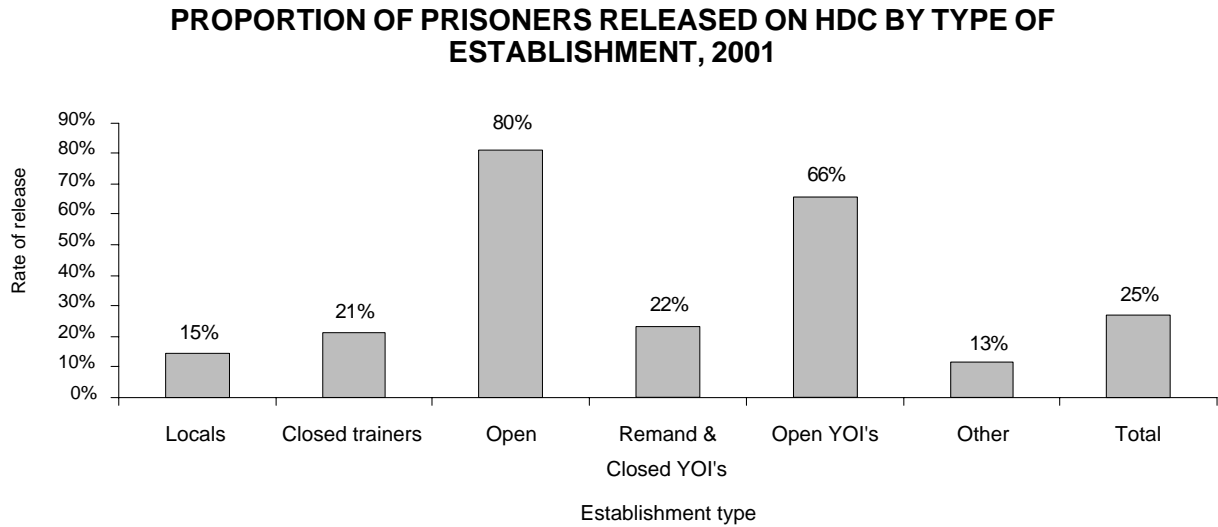


Establishment Type and Release on Home Detention Curfew (Table 10.11)

10.14 Open prisons and open young offender institutions contain low risk prisoners. Release rates from these establishments were correspondingly high in 2001 (80 per cent and 66 per cent, respectively). Remand centres and closed YOIs had a release rate of 22 per cent and closed training establishments

21 per cent. Local prisons had the lowest release rate (15 per cent). This is partly due to their holding prisoners serving very short sentences, where there may be insufficient time to complete a suitability assessment and where eligible prisoners are transferred to other establishments prior to release on HDC.

Figure 10.8



Type of Offence and Release on Home Detention Curfew (Table 10.12)

10.15 The release rate by type of offence varies markedly from the average rate of 25 per cent reflecting the varying risks of re-offending across offence types. Comparing the percentage of short-term prisoners discharged in 1998 who were reconvicted within two years with the HDC release rates in 2001 for those offences, the release rate declines as the reconviction rate rises for all offence types except for sexual offences. It should be noted that, since March 2001, offenders required to register under the Sex Offenders Act 1997 have not been eligible to be released under HDC.

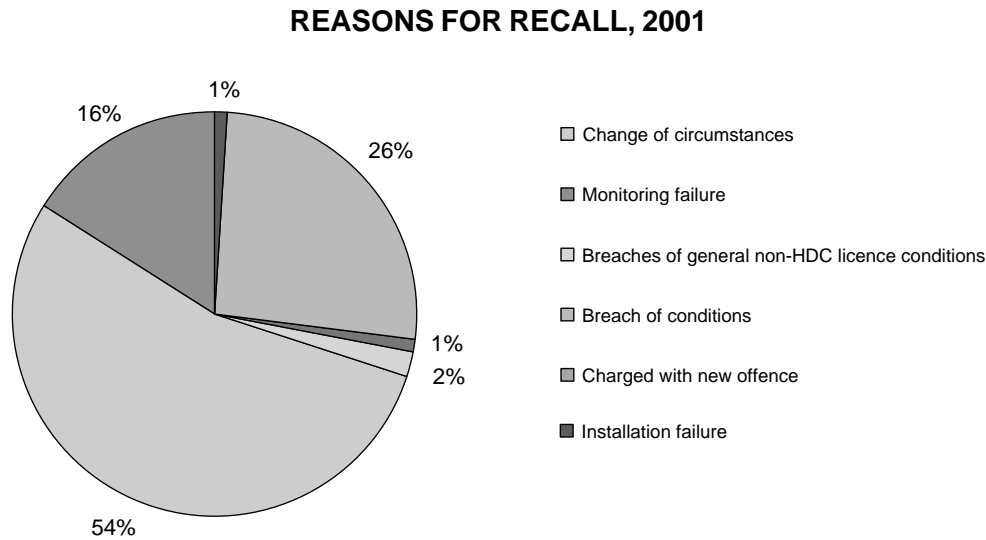
Figure 10.9



Recalls from Home Detention Curfew (Table 10.13)

10.16 Some 13,700 offenders were released on HDC in 2001, and a total of 674 (five per cent) were recalled to prison by the Prison Service on behalf of the Secretary of State. The most common reason for recall, which accounted for 54 per cent of all recalls, was failure to comply with the curfew conditions. This category includes being absent from the curfew address within the curfew hours, threatening monitoring staff, damaging the monitoring equipment or failing to be present for the installation of a new telephone line or equipment. Some prisoners are recalled on the grounds that it is not possible to monitor them. These fall into three categories: ‘change of circumstances’, ‘installation failure’ and ‘monitoring failure’. Subjects recalled on the basis of ‘change of circumstance’ (for example, where a subject has involuntarily lost their curfew address or has withdrawn consent to be monitored) account for 26 per cent of all recalls. ‘Monitoring failure’ (where it becomes impossible to continue monitoring, for technical or other reasons) and installation failure (where it is not possible to install the monitoring equipment or make the monitoring equipment fully operational) each accounted for one per cent of recalls. In 2001, there were no recalls on the grounds that the subject posed a risk of serious harm to the public. A further 16 per cent of recalls were on the grounds of being charged with a new offence. This can only be used on those on curfew whose original offences were committed on or after 1 January 1999.

Figure 10.10



10.17 Any person subject to HDC who is recalled may appeal against the decision. Such an appeal can have three outcomes (a) the decision to recall can be upheld (b) the decision to recall can be overturned (c) the reason for recall can be changed. Of the 674 persons subject to HDC who were recalled to prison, 78 appealed against the decision. Of these, 62 had the decision upheld, 6 had the decision to recall overturned, and in 10 cases the reason for recall was changed.

Table 10.1 Summary of determinate sentence cases considered by the Parole Board 1997/98–2001/02

England and Wales	Number of reviews/percentage				
	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00	2000–01	2001–02
Parole Board cases					
Cases considered	5,242	6,078	6,219	5,576	5,514
Existing prisoners	424	203	83	41	27
DCR prisoners	4,818	5,875	6,136	5,535	5,487
Recommended for parole	2,006	2,383	2,561	2,584	2,791
Existing prisoners	101	63	15	14	11
DCR prisoners	1,905	2,320	2,546	2,570	2,780
Percentage of cases considered recommended for parole	38.3%	39.2%	41.2%	46.3%	50.6%
Existing prisoners	23.8%	31.0%	18.1%	34.1%	40.7%
DCR prisoners	39.5%	39.5%	41.5%	46.4%	50.7%

Table 10.2 Summary of DCR cases considered and released, 2001/02

England and Wales	Case type/sentence length		
	Less than 15 years	15 years and over	Total
Sexual			
Considered	720	6	726
Released	181	1	182
<i>% recommended</i>	25.1%	16.7%	25.1%
Other violence			
Considered	2,066	46	2,111
Released	1,025	14	1,039
<i>% recommended</i>	49.6%	30.4%	49.2%
Property			
Considered	739	4	743
Released	287	–	287
<i>% recommended</i>	38.8%	0.0%	38.6%
Drugs			
Considered	1,414	7	1,421
Released	1,045	4	1,049
<i>% recommended</i>	73.9%	57.1%	73.8%
Other offences			
Considered	482	4	486
Released	221	2	223
<i>% recommended</i>	45.9%	50.0%	45.9%
Total			
Considered	5,421	67	5,487
Released	2,759	21	2,780
<i>% recommended</i>	50.9%	31.3%	50.7%

Table 10.3 DCR cases released on parole by length of licence, 2001/02⁽¹⁾

England and Wales, 2001/02

	Less than 15 years	15 years and over	Total DCR Number	<i>per cent</i>
Less than 1 month	4	–	4	0.1%
1 month but less than 3 months	3	–	3	0.1%
3 months but less than 6 months	11	2	13	0.5%
6 months but less than 9 months	38	2	40	1.4%
9 months but less than 12 months	375	–	375	13.5%
12 months but less than 15 months	785	–	785	28.2%
15 months but less than 18 months	599	1	600	21.6%
18 months but less than 24 months	480	1	481	17.3%
24 months but less than 36 months	339	2	341	12.3%
36 months or more	125	13	138	5.0%
All periods	2,759	21	2,780	100.0%
Average licence length in months	17.7	35.0	17.8	

⁽¹⁾ The licence runs from the parole date to the licence expiry date and for Discretionary Conditional Release cases includes the non-discretionary period after the non-parole release date (between the two-thirds and the three-quarters points of the sentence, or for some sex offenders, to the end of the sentence).

Table 10.4 Average lengths of licence⁽¹⁾ by sentence length, 1990–2000/01

England and Wales

months

Year	Sentence length				
	Under 4 years	4 years under 7 years	7 years or more	All determinate sentences	
Existing Prisoners					
1991	6.1	7.9	6.5	6.4	
1992	6.3	9.3	11.1	7.1	
1993	7.3	10.6	13.9	9.5	
1994	5.4	8.6	15.9	10.9	
1995/96	4.5	6.6	14.7	13.2	
1996/97	–	5.0	16.2	15.9	
1997/98	–	15.2	17.0	17.0	
1998/99	–	5.2	14.5	14.3	
	Under 4 years	4 years to less than 7 years	7 years to less than 15 years	15 years or more	All determinate sentences
1999/00	–	–	–	13.9	13.9
2000/01	–	–	–	28.7	28.7
2001/02	–	–	–	17.8	17.8
Discretionary Conditional Release⁽¹⁾					
1993	*	12.0	–	12.0	
1994	*	12.6	12.6	12.6	
1995/96	*	13.0	13.2	13.2	
1996/97	*	13.9	14.9	14.9	
1997/98	*	14.3	15.5	15.5	
1998/99	*	14.2	15.4	15.4	
	Under 4 years	4 years to less than 7 years	7 years to less than 15 years	15 years or more	All determinate sentences
1999/00	*	14.6	22.7	44.5	16.8
2000/01	*	14.8	23.0	34.7	17.2
2001/02	*	15.1	24.3	35.0	17.8

⁽¹⁾ For Discretionary Conditional Release cases, the licence period includes the non-discretionary period after the non-parole release date (between the two-thirds and three-quarters points of the sentence).

Table 10.5 DCR cases considered and released on parole by ethnic group, 2001/02

England and Wales, 2001/02

	Case type/sentence length			
	4 years under 7 years	7 years under 15 years	15 years and over	Total
Total				
Opt out	605	491	23	1,119
Considered	3,627	1,794	66	5,487
Released	1,968	791	21	2,780
<i>Percentage released</i>	<i>54.3%</i>	<i>44.1%</i>	<i>31.8%</i>	<i>50.7%</i>
White				
Opt out	530	435	19	984
Considered	2,865	1,376	44	4,285
Released	1,517	581	15	2,113
<i>Percentage released</i>	<i>52.9%</i>	<i>42.2%</i>	<i>34.1%</i>	<i>49.3%</i>
Black				
Opt out	54	41	4	99
Considered	519	294	20	833
Released	289	141	4	434
<i>Percentage released</i>	<i>55.7%</i>	<i>48.0%</i>	<i>20.0%</i>	<i>52.1%</i>
South Asian				
Opt out	8	9	–	17
Considered	128	69	1	198
Released	91	37	1	129
<i>Percentage released</i>	<i>71.1%</i>	<i>53.6%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>65.2%</i>
Chinese and other				
Opt out	13	6	–	19
Considered	115	55	1	171
Released	71	32	1	104
<i>Percentage released</i>	<i>61.7%</i>	<i>58.2%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>60.8%</i>

Table 10.6 Prisoners on parole from determinate sentences recalled, 1991–2001/02

England and Wales

Year	Number/per cent	
	recalled	as % of number on parole
1991	964	15.8
1992	983	13.3
1993	773	12.9
1994	300	10.7
1995/96	205	11.2
1996/97	233	11.7
1997/98	190	8.2
1998/99	233	11.1
1999/00	250	10.1
2000/01	267	9.6
2001/02	329	10.9

Table 10.7 Home Detention Curfew eligibility and release figures by sex and ethnic group

England and Wales, 2001

	Eligible	Released	Release rate
Males and females	54,064	13,677	25.3%
White	46,643	11,389	24.4%
Black	4,378	1,139	26.0%
South Asian	2,161	926	42.9%
Chinese and other	843	217	25.7%
Not recorded	39	6	15.4%
Males	50,303	12,144	24.1%
White	43,388	10,089	23.3%
Black	4,011	980	24.4%
South Asian	2,106	884	42.0%
Chinese and other	759	186	24.5%
Not recorded	39	5	12.8%
Females	3,761	1,532	40.7%
White	3,255	1,300	39.9%
Black	367	159	43.3%
South Asian	55	42	76.4%
Chinese and other	84	31	36.9%
Not recorded	–	–	–

Table 10.8 Home Detention Curfew eligibility and release figures by offence and ethnic group

England and Wales 2001

	Eligible	Released	Release rate
Violence against the person			
Total	8,121	2,854	35.1%
White	7,128	2,523	35.4%
Black	597	164	27.5%
South Asian	288	130	45.1%
Chinese and other	102	36	35.3%
Not recorded	6	1	16.7%
Sexual offences			
Total	1,197	17	1.4%
White	1,072	11	1.0%
Black	52	1	1.9%
South Asian	54	5	9.3%
Chinese and other	17	–	0.0%
Not recorded	2	–	0.0%
Burglary			
Total	8,415	1,072	12.7%
White	7,617	944	12.4%
Black	557	85	15.3%
South Asian	150	30	20.0%
Chinese and other	79	12	15.2%
Not recorded	12	1	8.3%
Robbery			
Total	2,146	631	29.4%
White	1,555	454	29.2%
Black	430	112	26.0%
South Asian	123	52	42.3%
Chinese and other	35	13	37.1%
Not recorded	3	–	0.0%
Theft and handling			
Total	11,293	1,771	15.7%
White	10,019	1,520	15.2%
Black	778	119	15.3%
South Asian	296	99	33.4%
Chinese and other	191	32	16.8%
Not recorded	9	1	11.1%
Fraud and forgery			
Total	2,136	1,149	53.8%
White	1,404	830	59.1%
Black	314	141	44.9%
South Asian	287	146	50.9%
Chinese and other	130	32	24.6%
Not recorded	1	–	0.0%
Drugs offences			
Total	4,249	2,219	52.2%
White	3,296	1,772	53.8%
Black	652	272	41.7%
South Asian	225	145	64.4%
Chinese and other	75	30	40.0%
Not recorded	1	–	0.0%
Motoring offences			
Total	9,512	1,500	15.8%
White	8,497	1,289	15.2%
Black	546	93	17.0%
South Asian	374	99	26.5%
Chinese and other	93	17	18.3%
Not recorded	2	2	100.0%
Other offences			
Total	6,995	2,464	35.2%
White	6,055	2,046	33.8%
Black	452	152	33.6%
South Asian	364	220	60.4%
Chinese and other	121	45	37.2%
Not recorded	3	1	33.3%
All offences			
Total	54,064	13,677	25.3%
White	46,643	11,389	24.4%
Black	4,378	1,139	26.0%
South Asian	2,161	926	42.9%
Chinese and other	843	217	25.7%
Not recorded	39	6	15.4%

Table 10.9 Home Detention Curfew eligibility and release figures by sentence length

England and Wales, 2001

	Eligible	Released	Release rate
Total	54,064	13,664	25.3%
All ACR cases (3 months to less than 12 months)	30,646	6,747	22.0%
3 months or over to less than 4 months	6,791	1,205	17.7%
4 months or over to less than 6 months	11,239	2,067	18.4%
6 months or over to less than 8 months	8,110	1,952	24.1%
8 months or over to less than 12 months	4,506	1,523	33.8%
ACR cases (12 months to less than 4 years)	23,418	6,917	29.5%

Table 10.10 Home Detention Curfew eligibility and release figures by age group

England and Wales, 2001

	Eligible	Released	Release rate
All ages	54,064	13,668	25.3%
18–20	9,658	2,279	23.6%
21–24	12,307	2,734	22.2%
25–29	11,627	2,461	21.2%
30–39	14,002	3,658	26.1%
40–49	4,598	1,723	37.5%
50–59	1,447	658	45.5%
60 and over	425	155	36.5%

Table 10.11 Home Detention Curfew eligibility and release figures by establishment type

England and Wales, 2001

	Eligible	Released	Release rate
Total	54,064	13,667	25.3%
Locals	26,228	3,985	15.2%
Closed Trainers	11,904	2,547	21.4%
Open	5,648	4,541	80.4%
Remand & Closed YOI's	8,925	1,998	22.4%
Open YOI's	802	525	65.5%
Other	557	71	12.7%

Table 10.12 Home Detention Curfew eligibility and release figures by offence type

England and Wales, 2001

	Eligible	Released	Release rate
Total	54,064	13,677	25.3%
Violence	8,121	2,854	35.1%
Sexual offences	1,197	17	1.4%
Burglary	8,415	1,072	12.7%
Robbery	2,146	631	29.4%
Theft and handling	11,293	1,771	15.7%
Fraud and forgery	2,136	1,149	53.8%
Drugs offences	4,249	2,219	52.2%
Motoring offences	9,512	1,500	15.8%
Other	6,995	2,464	35.2%

Table 10.13 HDC reasons for recall to prison, 2001

England and Wales, 2001

	Numbers	Per cent
Total	674	100.0%
Cases not involving new charges		
Breach of HDC conditions	564	83.7%
Installation failure	366	54.3%
Monitoring failure	7	1.0%
Change of circumstances	7	1.0%
Risk of serious harm	173	25.7%
Breach of non-HDC licence conditions	-	0.0%
	11	1.6%
Cases involving new charges	110	16.3%
Breach of HDC conditions	-	0.0%
Inability to monitor	3	0.4%
Risk of serious harm	-	0.0%
Charge with new offence	107	15.9%

CHAPTER 11

PRISON REGIMES, CONDITIONS AND COSTS

Key points

Regimes

- Time unlocked rose while time spent on purposeful activities remained static compared with last year.
- Average time spent on purposeful activity per prisoner was 23.7 hours per week in 2001, unchanged from 2000. In open prisons it was much higher: 38.7 hours for adult males, down from 42.4 in 2000, and 40.7 hours for young offenders.
- Time spent unlocked averaged 9.9 hours on weekdays and 8.6 hours per day on weekends in 2001, compared with 9.5 hours and 8.3 hours respectively in 2000.
- 6,405 completions of accredited offending behaviour programmes, met the KPI target of 6,100 for 2001/02.
- Total hours of education study increased by 1.2 per cent between 2000 and 2001, from 9.7 million hours to 9.8 million hours.
- In 2001/02, numbers of prisoners employed in prison workshops averaged 10,887. Those employed in agriculture and horticulture averaged 1,744 (See paragraph 11.18).
- Releases on temporary licence rose between 2000 and 2001 — up 13,285 to 270,122. There were increases in the number of facility temporary releases and local visits while the number of resettlement releases and compassionate temporary releases fell.

Conditions

- 11,204 prisoners were held two to a cell designed for one in 2001, a 2.4 per cent decrease on the previous year.
- In 2001/02, 11.5 per cent of samples tested positive under Random Mandatory Drugs Testing, compared with 12.4 per cent in 2000/01 and 14.2 per cent in 1999/00. Most positive tests were for cannabis.
- There were 13 escapes from establishments in 2001 (down from 16 in 2000) and 82 escapes from escorts (up from 66 in 2000), representing an overall increase of 16 per cent on the preceding year.
- Absconds decreased by 21 per cent between 1995 and 2001, from 975 to 768.
- Restraints were used on 1,839 male prisoners and 131 female prisoners in 2001. The most common form of restraint was confinement to a special cell. Body restraints were relatively rarely used — 70 times in 2001.
- There were 72 self-inflicted deaths in prisons in 2001, compared with 81 in 2000. The rate per 1,000 prisoners decreased to 1.09 per 1,000 prisoners in custody in 2001, compared to 1.25 per 1,000 in 2000 and 1.40 per 1,000 in 1999.

Costs

- The cost per uncrowded place for 2001/02 was £36,535.
- The cost per prisoner for 2001/02 was £35,939.

11.1 This chapter presents statistics on prison regimes, conditions and costs. It draws on readily available statistics, especially those compiled for the Prison Service Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). Wherever possible trends over time are presented and comparisons between different types of prisons shown. In line with the preferences of a survey of users in 1997, calendar year statistics are presented if possible, but many KPI statistics are only available for financial years and therefore have been shown on that basis. The KPIs are published in the Prison Service Annual Report and Accounts (latest year April 2001 – March 2002, available from the Stationery Office, price £22) and performance targets in the Prison Service Business Plan (latest edition 2001-02, available from Planning Group, Prison Service HQ, Cleland House, Page Street, London SW1P 4LN). In line with the preferences of users as revealed in our survey, most statistics are for calendar years. Where this has not been possible, the relevant period, e.g. financial year, is indicated. In many tables establishments have been grouped by type using the Prison Service convention of putting establishments with more than one role into the category which represents the primary function of the prison. This differs from tables elsewhere in this publication where prisoners are grouped by the part of the establishment in which they reside. The latter groupings do however apply to a few tables in this chapter and where this is the case it has been indicated in the footnotes. These statistics may not be directly comparable to other published statistics due to different time periods and definitions.

Regimes

11.2 In 2001/02 the Prison Service had three key performance indicators (KPIs) relating to regimes: hours spent on purposeful activity, number of prisoners completing accredited offending behaviour programmes and number of prisoners completing accredited sex offender treatment programmes. Statistics for these and other regimes measures such as education, work and temporary releases on licence are shown in Table 11(a) and 11.1 to 11.9.

Hours spent on purposeful activity (Tables 11(a) and 11.1)

11.3 Purposeful activity covers education and training courses, employment in workshops, farms, kitchens, gardens and laundries, induction, resettlement and rehabilitation activities, sports and P.E, religious activities and visits. Table 11.1 shows the average time spent on purposeful activities in 2001 was 23.7 hours per week per prisoner, the same as in the previous year. The hours spent on purposeful activities in female establishments were on average seven per cent higher than in adult male establishments (25.1 hours compared to 23.5 hours). Young offender establishments provided slightly less than female establishments at an average of 24.2 hours a week for purposeful activities.

11.4 Open establishments, in keeping with their relatively low security and role in preparing prisoners for outside life, provided the most hours of purposeful activity: 38.7 hours on average in adult male open establishments and 40.7 hours in young offender open establishments.

11.5 The KPI target for 2001/02 was for prisoners across the estate to spend on average at least 24 hours a week in purposeful activity. This was not met as the average was 23.4 hours. This was less than in 2000/01 but higher than in 1997/98 to 1999/00. The reduction in hours since 1995/96 reflects, in part, population pressures facing the service and, in part, changes to data collection arrangements to improve the accuracy of the KPI.

Weekly Average Hours spent on Purposeful Activities

1992/93	23.7
1993/94	24.7
1994/95	26.2
1995/96	25.2
1996/97	23.8
1997/98	23.3
1998/99	22.8
1999/00	23.2
2000/01	23.7
2001/02	23.4

Time unlocked (Table 11.1)

11.6 In 2001, an average of 9.9 hours on weekdays and 8.6 hours per day on weekends were spent unlocked. Female establishments provided 10.3 hours unlocked on weekdays and 9.5 hours on weekends slightly more than adult male establishments, which recorded 10.1 hours and 8.8 hours

respectively. Prisoners in young offender establishments were unlocked slightly less than the average, at 8.7 hours on weekdays and 6.9 hours on weekends. Open adult male establishments, which have the lowest security requirements, had the longest average times unlocked, 17.1 hours on weekdays and 16.9 hours on weekends. Overall, time unlocked rose slightly compared with 2000.

Accredited offending behaviour courses (Tables 11(a), 11.2 and 11.3)

11.7 Accredited Offending Behaviour Programmes are evidence-based practice: they are those programmes which have been accredited by a panel of experts established for the purpose as conforming to principles established by reference to the existing academic literature on what works in reducing re-offending. There are 10 accredited offending behaviour programmes:

The Sex Offender Treatment Programme family – consisting of:

- (a) *The Core Programme (revised and re-accredited in March 2000)*
- (b) *The Booster Programme*
- (c) *The Adapted Programme (accredited March 1998)*
- (d) *The Extended Programme (accredited March 1998)*
- (e) *The Rolling Programme (provisionally accredited September 2000)*

The Reasoning and Rehabilitation Programme

The Problem Solving Programme (accredited December 1997)

The Enhanced Thinking Skills Programme

Cognitive Self-Change Programme (accredited September 2000)

Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage It (accredited September 2000)

11.8 Table 11.2 shows the number of completions back to 1994/95 or the year a programme started. Completions have risen from 839 in 1994/95 to 6,405 in 2001/02, although this still only covers a minority of prisoners.

11.9 In 1996/97 a KPI target for Accredited Offending Behaviour Programmes was introduced. This includes the use of an Implementation Quality Rating (IQR) which determines the proportion of completions that an establishment can count towards the KPI target. For example, an establishment that put 200 prisoners through an accredited programme but had an IQR of 80 per cent would only be able to count 160 accredited completions against the KPI. The KPI target for 2001/02 was to ensure that at least 6,100 prisoners completed programmes accredited as being effective in reducing offending, of which 1,160 should be completions of programmes within the Sex Offender Treatment Programme family (both figures after IQR adjustment). The overall target was met in 2001/02 with 6,405 IQR adjusted completions, but the Sex Offender Treatment target was not met with 839 IQR completions achieved.

11.10 Table 11.3 shows the majority of the accredited programmes in 2001/02 took place in male adult establishments, where the majority of prisoners and, in particular, the majority of sex offenders are held. Twelve per cent of all Accredited Offending Behaviour Programmes that counted towards the 2001/02 KPI took place in young offender establishments and five per cent in female establishments.

Education provision (Tables 11.4, 11.5 and 11.6)

11.11 The Prison Service has a National Core Curriculum that concentrates on four main elements: basic skills, information technology, social and life skills and English for speakers of other languages (ESOL). It was developed after consultation with education contractors who provide education in prisons and young offender institutions.

11.12 The core curriculum, with its emphasis on basic and key skills, is targeted at the less able student. All establishments deliver it and accreditation is standardised across the prison estate so that an inmate moving between prisons should be able to continue his education in his new location.

- 11.13** The wider curriculum is determined locally by the Governor to meet the needs of that particular population and ranges from GCSEs for the academic student to practical courses for those students wishing to gain vocational qualifications. In addition, the more able students can study for a degree through the Open University. Certificates are awarded to inmates whenever a unit of a particular exam is passed. In 2001/02, a total of 72,453 such certificates, covering all levels, were awarded to prisoners.
- 11.14** Prisoners are screened for basic skills near the beginning of their sentence using tests developed for the Prison Service by the Basic Skills Agency. These measure reading, writing and numeracy skills at three levels. The levels have been mapped to GNVQ (General National Vocational Qualification) levels and National Curriculum levels in English and mathematics, as follows:

Basic Skills Standard in reading, writing and numeracy*	GNVQ	National Curriculum in English and Mathematics
Entry level	—	Level 2/3 (7 or 8 year old)
Level 1	Level 1	Level 4/5 (11 year old)
Level 2	Level 2	Level 6

*Basic Skills Agency research indicates that people with entry level communication skills (reading and writing) have access to only one in 50 intermediate and lower level jobs and even with level 1 standard access would be limited to one in 25 jobs.

- 11.15** Table 11.4 gives results for around 94,000 prisoners tested for at least one basic skill in 2001/02. Overall the proportion of prisoners whose results were at level one and below in reading was 49.4 per cent, in spelling was 78.3 per cent, in punctuation was 84.8 per cent and in numeracy was 64.4 per cent. The lowest levels and thus greatest educational needs were in the young offender establishments, where 59.5 per cent tested at level 1 or below in reading, 86.2 per cent tested at level 1 or below in spelling, 88.7 per cent tested at level 1 or below in punctuation, and 72.9 per cent at level 1 or below in numeracy.
- 11.16** Average hours of education and vocational skills training per prisoner per week over the whole estate fell slightly to 6.59 hours in 2001 (see Table 11.5) — down from 6.62 hours in 2000. Reflecting greater needs, average hours are highest in young offender establishments (an average of 10.5 hours per prisoner per week in 2001).
- 11.17** Table 11.6 shows total hours of student study and teaching hours bought (excluding vocational skills training) increased slightly in 2001/02 when compared to 2000/01. Class sizes remained unchanged from the previous year at 7.3.

Work

- 11.18** A range of work is provided in prisons to keep prisoners occupied and provide skills and experience that may be useful in gaining employment on release. Areas of work include industrial workshops, farms, catering, cleaning, domestic duties and building maintenance.

Prisoners employed in:	2000/01	2001/02	% change
Industrial workshops	10,429	10,887	4.4%
Agriculture and Horticulture	1,988	1,744	-12.3%

Temporary release (Tables 11.7, 11.8 and 11.9)

- 11.19** There were 270,122 releases on temporary licence in 2001, up from 256,837 in 2000. Compared with 2000, releases on temporary licence have increased in adult male, young offender establishments and female establishments (up 2.3 per cent, 29 per cent and 32 per cent respectively).
- 11.20** Release on temporary licence can be granted for a number of reasons, e.g. for working outside, as preparation for release, for making reparations and for compassionate reasons such as the death of a close relative. Table 11.8 illustrates that facility licences (mainly work, reparations, education and training) are the most commonly given licences and have increased substantially in recent years largely due to the introduction of reparation licences and the working out scheme. Licences for resettlement are the next most commonly given licence, followed by local visits. Resettlement and compassionate licences decreased compared to 2000 whereas facility licences and those issued for local visits increased.

11.21 The number of temporary release failures decreased by 12.6 per cent in 2001 (see Table 11.9) and remained at a very low rate when compared to the number of licences issued — the 278 failures in 2001 representing a failure rate of 0.1 per cent.

Conditions

11.22 Six aspects of prison conditions are covered: overcrowding, mandatory drug testing, escapes, absconds, the use of restraints and suicides.

Overcrowding (Tables 11 and 11.10)

11.23 This is measured by the Prison Service in two ways: as the number of prisoners held two or three to a cell designed for one and as the proportion of the population above the uncrowded capacity (the former is the KPI measure, expressed as percentage of the average population). Since 1994/95 no prisoners have been held three to a cell designed for one, but the numbers held two to a cell designed for one have risen steadily in recent years as the prison population has increased. However in 2001 the number fell with an average 11,204 prisoners held two to a cell designed for one. This was a 2.4 per cent decrease on the 11,478 held two to a cell on average in 2000. The KPI target for 2001/02 was to ensure that across the estate, on average, no more than 18 per cent of the prison population were held two to a cell. This was achieved, with an average of 16.9 per cent.

11.24 Table 11.10, shows that 90 per cent of the prisoners held two to a cell in 2001 were in adult male establishments, seven per cent were in young offender establishments and three per cent in female establishments. Local prisons and remand centres have the greatest degree of overcrowding (proportion of population above uncrowded capacity).

Mandatory Drug Testing (Tables 11.11, 11.12 and 11.13)

11.25 Mandatory Drug Testing (MDT) has been operating in all establishments since the beginning of April 1996. Under the random element of the scheme, every establishment is required to test a proportion (five or 10 per cent) of their prison population for a range of drugs every month. During 1996/97, 24.4 per cent of those selected for random testing proved positive for at least one drug. This dropped to 20.8 per cent for 1997/98, reduced again to 18.3 per cent for 1998/99, to 14.2 in 1999/00, to 12.4 in 2000/01 and dropped again to 11.5 per cent in 2001/02. The KPI for 2001/02 was to ensure that the rate of positive tests was no more than 12 per cent and this has therefore been met.

11.26 Tables 11.11 and 11.12 show the rate of positive tests for each drug tested by month since April 2000. The highest proportion of positive tests were for cannabis followed by opiates and then benzodiazepines (rates of positive tests for the financial year 2001/02 were 6.8 per cent, 4.6 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively).

11.27 In response to intelligence indicating a developing problem, the Prison Service has since September 1999, been screening all samples received from the Yorkshire and North East Areas (including relevant high security prisons) for buprenorphine. At present, testing is limited to these areas as buprenorphine (commonly known as temgesic) is known to be prevalent in this region. Between 1 April 2001 and 31 March 2002, 1.2 per cent of all random samples collected tested positive for buprenorphine in Yorkshire and the North East area. Table 11.13 shows random MDT results by type of establishment for 2001/02. The highest rates of positive tests were for adult male local and remand centres and adult male open establishments. The lowest rates were in the high security dispersal establishments and young offender closed establishments.

11.28 MDT is only one element of the wider Prison Service drug strategy, which is designed to produce a more integrated and balanced approach to tackling drug misuse. The Prison Service has implemented a number of measures to reduce the level of drug misuse in prisons. These include a range of measures to improve perimeter security and security of visits, increased use of active and passive dogs to deter and discover drug smugglers and, from 1 April 1999, the banning of visitors caught smuggling for a minimum of three months, with a further three months of visits in closed conditions. The Prison Service has also developed a major new drug treatment and support framework which includes; the launch of CARATs, an integrated, counselling, assessment, referral, advice and through-care service available in all establishments since October 1999, the establishment of detoxification programmes in all local prisons and remand centres and, by the end of December 2001, 60 intensive treatment programmes were in place. Access to voluntary testing for all prisoners ready to prove that they are drug free is an integral feature of the Prison Service drug strategy.

Escapes (Tables 11.14 and 11.15)

11.29 Escapes which have a minimum duration of 15 minutes or lead to further charges are measured as a Key Performance Indicator (from 2000/01, the number of escapes from contracted-out escorts counted as a separate indicator). In 2001 there were 13 KPI escapes from establishments compared with 16 in 2000. The number of escapes from establishments has reduced by 79 per cent between 1995 and 2001 – in comparison to an increase in the average population of 30 per cent over that period. In 2001, adult male (category C) establishments – which hold relatively less serious offenders and young offender establishments were the main location for escapes.

11.30 There were 82 KPI escapes from escorts in 2001, 16 more than in 2000.

Absconds Escapes (Tables 11.16)

11.31 Inmates “abscond” when they unlawfully gain their liberty by an abuse of trust, without having to overcome any physical security restraint and at a time when they were not in the presence of an officer specifically assigned to guard them. In 2001 there were 768 absconds, of which 534 (70 per cent) were from adult male establishments, 62 (eight per cent) were from female establishments and 172 (22 per cent) were from young offender establishments.

11.32 Compared to 1995, the number of absconds in 2001 represents a fall of 21 per cent while, over the same time period, the average prison population has increased by 30 per cent. Open establishments had the highest numbers of absconds as would be expected. All types of young offender establishments have experienced declines in absconds from the levels of the mid-1990s.

Use of restraints (Tables 11.17 and 11.18)

11.33 It is sometimes necessary to restrain a violent or difficult prisoner. Forms of restraint were used on 1,839 male prisoners and 131 female prisoners in 2001. Five per cent of females were restrained on medical grounds compared with 0.2 per cent of males. The greatest use of restraints was made in local prisons, followed by closed training prisons. Numbers of prisoners restrained rose by 17 per cent compared to 2000.

11.34 In 2001, special and unfurnished cells were the most frequently used form of restraint (used 2,567 times for male prisoners and 211 times for female prisoners). Body restraints were used relatively few times and their use has declined sharply since 1996: 57 applications were made to use body belts and no applications were made to use handcuffs in 2001.

Self-inflicted deaths in custody (Tables 11.19 and 11.20)

11.35 The Prison Service classifies prisoners deaths as self-inflicted for all coroners verdicts of suicide, death by misadventure, open verdicts and accidental deaths. This broad definition gives the benefit of doubt where it is not clear whether or not the inmate intended to take his or her own life and ensures that the Service can learn lessons from all such tragedies. In 2001 there were 72 self-inflicted deaths of inmates (66 males, five females and one under escort) compared with 81 in 2000. The rate of self inflicted deaths per 1,000 prisoners decreased from 1.25 in 2000 to 1.09 in 2001, the lowest level for several years.

11.36 Of the self-inflicted deaths in 2001, 41 (57 per cent) were in adult male establishments, 5 (7 per cent) were in female establishments, and 25 (35 per cent) were in young offender establishments. In 1995, there were four self-inflicted deaths in young offender establishments, seven per cent of the total.

Costs

11.37 The KPI target for the cost per uncrowded place (£, cash terms) in 2001/02 was £36,323. The KPI achievement for 2001/02 is £36,535. In 2001/02 the Prison Service moved to a different method of accounting (Resource Accounting).

11.38 For 2001/02, the KPI target for average cost per prisoner was set at £37,509 per prisoner and was met with an average of £35,939 per prisoner.

Table 11(a) Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), financial year 2001/02

Key Performance Indicator		Target	Actual	Result
KPI	To ensure that no Category A prisoners escape from prisons	0	0	Met
KPI	The number of escapes from prisons and prison service escorts expressed as a proportion of the prison population	0.05%	0.04%	Met
KPI	The number of escapes from contracted out escorts expressed as a ratio per 20,000 prisoners handled	<1:20,000	1:30,899	Met
KPI	The number of positive adjudications of assault on prisoners, staff and others expressed as a proportion of the average prison population	9.0%	9.9%	Not Met
KPI	The rate of positive random drug testing	12%	11.5%	Met
KPI	The number of prisoners held two to a cell designed for one expressed as a proportion of the average prison population	18.0%	16.9%	Met
KPI	The average number of hours per week which prisoners spend in purposeful activity	24.0	23.4	Not Met
KPI	The number of key skills awards achieved by prisoners	5,400	56,320	Met
KPI	The number of awards at basic skills level two achieved by prisoners	18,000	16,133	Not Met
KPI	The number of prisoners completing programmes accredited as effective in reducing reoffending	6,100	6,405	Met
KPI	The number of prisoners completing accredited Sex Offender Treatment Programmes	1,160	839	Not Met
KPI	The average cost per uncrowded prison place	£36,323	£36,535	Not Met
KPI	The average cost per prisoner	£37,509	£35,939	Met
KPI	The average number of working days per staff member lost to staff sickness	10 days	13.9 days	Not Met
KPI	The number of minority ethnic staff in the Prison Service, expressed as a proportion of the total workforce	4.1%	4.9%	Met

Table 11.1 Purposeful activity and time out of cell, by type of establishment⁽¹⁾

England and Wales Males and females		Number of hours					
Establishment type	Purposeful activity (average hours per week)		Hours out of cell (average weekday hours)				
			(average weekday hours)		(average daily weekend hours)		
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	
All establishments:	23.7	23.7	9.5	9.9	8.3	8.6	
Adult male establishments:	23.7	23.5	9.6	10.1	8.5	8.8	
Local Prisons	20.0	19.7	8.4	8.7	7.3	7.3	
Open Training (Cat D)	42.4	38.7	16.2	17.1	16.5	16.9	
Closed Training (Cat C)	26.8	25.8	10.6	10.5	9.8	9.5	
Closed Training (Cat B)	24.2	26.1	10.2	10.6	8.4	8.8	
Closed Training (Dispersal)	19.3	19.2	6.5	9.2	4.8	7.5	
Young offender establishments⁽²⁾:	23.1	24.2	8.3	8.7	6.2	6.9	
Open YOI	40.8	40.7	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.4	
Closed YOI	22.2	23.4	8.9	8.5	6.7	6.7	
Remand Centre	24.2	21.4	5.1	7.3	3.0	4.8	
Female establishments:	26.3	25.1	11.1	10.3	10.8	9.5	

⁽¹⁾ Establishments have been categorised according to their main role only. Establishments that have more than one role have been placed in the category that represents the primary function of the prison. For example, the female wing at Winchester has been included as part of the male 'Local' estate.

⁽²⁾ Male young offenders only. Female young offenders have been included in the 'Female establishments' category.

Table 11.2 Offending Behaviour Programme completions, by type of programme

England and Wales Males and females		Number of completed programmes					
Financial years	Sex Offender Treatment Programme (All types)		All Other Programmes ⁽²⁾		All accredited programmes		
	Completed	KPI ⁽¹⁾	Completed	KPI ⁽¹⁾	Completed	KPI ⁽¹⁾	
1994–95	554	–	285	–	839	–	
1995–96	439	–	746	–	1,185	–	
1996–97	680	680	770	699	1,450	1,379	
1997–98	736	671	1,918	1,569	2,654	2,240	
1998–99	664	589	2,837	2,540	3,501	3,129	
1999–00	669	585	4,355	4,079	5,024	4,664	
2000–01	851	786	5,665	5,200	6,516	5,986	
2001–02	867	839	5,842	5,566	6,709	6,405	

⁽¹⁾ KPI completions — these are the actual completions that have been adjusted by the Implementation Quality Rating to give the figure which can be counted against the KPI (see earlier text for fuller explanation).

⁽²⁾ Other programmes comprise Thinking Skills/Enhanced Thinking Skills, Reasoning and Rehabilitation, Think First Inside (formerly known as Problem Solving), CALM (Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage it) and CSCP (Cognitive Self Change Programme). CALM and CSCP were introduced in 2000–01.

Table 11.3 Offending behaviour programme completions, by type of establishment⁽¹⁾, financial year 2001–02

England and Wales Males and females		Number of completed programmes					
Establishment type	Sex Offender Treatment		Other Accredited Programmes ⁽⁵⁾		All Accredited Programmes		
	Completed	KPI ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Completed	KPI ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Completed	KPI ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	
All establishments:	867	839	5,842	5,566	6,709	6,405	
Adult male establishments:	832	805	4,691	4,512	5,523	5,317	
Local Prisons	176	170	1,957	1,889	2,133	2,059	
Open Training (Cat D)	43	43	173	171	216	214	
Closed Training (Cat C)	334	324	1,615	1,573	1,949	1,897	
Closed Training (Cat B)	129	123	651	591	780	714	
Closed Training (Dispersal)	150	145	295	288	445	433	
Young offender establishments⁽⁴⁾:	35	34	810	715	845	749	
Open YOI	–	–	183	179	183	179	
Closed YOI	35	34	627	536	662	570	
Remand Centre	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Female establishments:	–	–	341	339	341	339	

⁽¹⁾ Establishments have been categorised according to their main role only. Establishments that have more than one role have been placed in the category that represents the primary function of the prison, except where sites are audited separately for IQR purposes, eg the female wing at Winchester delivering ETS has been included as part of the female estate.

⁽²⁾ KPI completions – these are the actual completions that have been adjusted by the Implementation Quality Ratio to give the figure which can be counted against the KPI (see earlier text for fuller explanation).

⁽³⁾ As the KPI figures have been individually rounded, the sum of the components may not equal the totals/sub-totals shown.

⁽⁴⁾ Male young offenders only. Female young offenders have been included in the ‘Female establishments’ category.

⁽⁵⁾ Other programmes comprise Thinking Skills/Enhanced Thinking Skills, Reasoning and Rehabilitation, Think First Inside (formerly known as Problem Solving), CALM (Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage it) and CSCP (Cognitive Self Change Programme). CALM and CSCP were introduced in 2000-01.

Table 11.4 Results of the basic skills assessment screening tests, financial year 2001-02

England and Wales Males and females		Number tested/results			
Establishment type ⁽²⁾	Test	Number tested	Standard (%) ⁽¹⁾		
			Below level 1	At level 1	Above level 1
All establishments:	Spelling	94,273	47.1%	31.2%	21.7%
	Punctuation	92,026	60.3%	24.5%	15.2%
	Reading	94,248	34.1%	15.3%	50.6%
	Numeracy	93,137	39.8%	24.6%	35.6%
Adult male establishments:	Spelling	68,778	47.7%	29.4%	22.9%
	Punctuation	67,023	61.3%	23.1%	15.6%
	Reading	68,911	34.5%	12.7%	52.8%
	Numeracy	67,766	38.0%	23.4%	38.6%
Young offender establishments⁽³⁾:	Spelling	17,862	50.2%	36.0%	13.8%
	Punctuation	17,660	61.7%	27.0%	11.3%
	Reading	17,647	35.0%	24.5%	40.5%
	Numeracy	17,517	45.1%	27.8%	27.1%
Female establishments:	Spelling	7,633	34.0%	35.6%	30.4%
	Punctuation	7,343	47.6%	31.3%	21.1%
	Reading	7,690	29.2%	17.9%	52.9%
	Numeracy	7,854	43.4%	27.2%	29.4%

⁽¹⁾ Standard: Level 1 is about GCSE standard, above level 1 is higher while below level 1 indicates the need for remedial work.

⁽²⁾ Establishments have been categorised according to their main role only. Establishments that have more than one role have been placed in the category that represents the primary function of the prison. For example, the female wing at Winchester has been included as part of the ‘Adult male establishments’ category.

⁽³⁾ Male young offenders only. Female young offenders have been included in the ‘Female establishments’ category.

Table 11.5 Average hours of education in prison establishments, by type of establishment⁽¹⁾

England and Wales Males and females		Number of hours		
Establishment type	Average hours of education and skills training per prisoner per week			
	1999	2000 ⁽³⁾	2001	
All establishments:	5.74	6.62	6.59	
Adult male establishments:	5.33	6.13	6.03	
Local Prisons	4.09	4.86	4.70	
Open Training (Cat D)	7.64	8.23	8.23	
Closed Training (Cat C)	7.04	7.94	7.73	
Closed Training (Cat B)	5.18	5.83	6.21	
Closed Training (Dispersal)	5.58	6.22	5.52	
Young offender establishments⁽²⁾:	8.08	9.43	10.50	
Open YOI	18.80	17.82	16.15	
Closed YOI	8.31	8.72	10.19	
Remand Centre	6.26	11.17	10.69	
Female establishments:	6.47	7.44	6.82	

⁽¹⁾ Establishments have been categorised according to their main role only. Establishments that have more than one role have been placed in the category that represents the primary function of the prison. For example, the female wing at Winchester has been included as part of the male 'Local' estate.

⁽²⁾ Male young offenders only. Female young offenders have been included in the 'Female establishments' category.

⁽³⁾ From April 2000, includes any work activities containing an educational element.

Table 11.6 Number of education hours⁽¹⁾ delivered in prison establishments

England and Wales Males and females		Number of hours/class size			
Year	Total hours of student study	% variance on previous year	Total teaching hours bought	% variance on previous year	Average class size
1997	8,879,747	-0.76	1,117,214	-4.49	8.00
1998	9,483,889	+6.80	1,213,562	+8.62	7.90
1999	9,668,535	+1.95	1,354,165	+11.59	7.40
2000-01 ⁽²⁾	9,698,170	+0.31	1,339,177	-1.11	7.30
2001-02	9,786,427	+1.22	1,362,393	+0.61	7.30

⁽¹⁾ Excludes vocational training.

⁽²⁾ From 2000, data only available on a financial year basis.

Table 11.7 Number of releases on temporary licence, by type of establishment⁽¹⁾

England and Wales Males and females		Number of licences					
Establishment type	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All establishments:	164,521	181,660	227,078	255,886	256,179	256,837	270,122
Adult male establishments:	148,162	167,785	210,183	232,865	230,341	231,130	236,463
Local Prisons	24,771	14,575	8,876	9,833	8,535	8,800	5,996
Open Training	34,664	55,466	73,725	87,876	88,586	99,727	114,069
Closed Training	88,727	97,744	127,582	135,156	133,220	122,603	116,398
Adult female establishments	9,204	8,436	10,540	14,445	16,836	15,612	20,594
Young offender establishments:	7,155	5,439	6,355	8,576	9,002	10,095	13,065
Open YOI	1,974	1,773	2,804	2,829	3,720	6,479	8,565
Closed YOI	3,939	2,681	2,404	4,109	4,096	2,227	2,935
Juvenile YOI	512	241	426	661	972	1,328	1,491
Remand Centres	730	744	721	977	214	61	74

⁽¹⁾ Prisoners have been categorised according to the part of the establishment in which they reside. Inmates at Bullingdon, for example, will have been included in either of the 'Local' or 'Closed Training' categories, as appropriate.

Table 11.8 Number⁽¹⁾ of releases on temporary licence, by type of licence

England and Wales Males and females		Number of licences					
Establishment type	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All licences:	164,521	181,660	227,078	255,886	256,179	256,837	270,122
Local visit	32,812	36,095	44,984	49,116	45,543	46,406	49,627
Resettlement:	74,544	63,821	74,879	79,748	70,726	66,520	62,514
accommodation	310	298	260	246	142	160	113
community service	33,149	31,193	38,376	42,580	37,094	32,158	25,847
employment	10,153	12,493	18,270	20,569	20,426	21,528	24,034
family ties	17,209	14,009	15,186	14,412	11,411	11,052	10,509
pre-parole release	12,687	4,919	1,995	961	543	535	525
probation service	622	377	365	414	536	595	942
in hostel etc.	414	532	427	566	574	492	544
Facility:	49,098	74,585	99,597	119,875	130,894	135,501	149,774
reparation	9,948	19,906	31,478	34,598	31,455	26,083	24,659
training and education	13,033	11,320	12,261	12,415	13,055	14,043	16,624
working out	22,040	41,310	54,164	71,667	85,134	94,019	107,120
other	4,077	2,049	1,694	1,195	1,250	1,356	1,371
Compassionate:	8,067	7,159	7,618	7,147	9,016	8,411	8,207
carer	85	177	229	167	798	664	515
deaths	467	418	389	404	533	408	401
family needs	1,655	927	649	775	981	551	421
family occasions	105	133	188	112	49	34	23
medical	5,755	5,504	6,163	5,670	5,963	5,816	5,773
religious service ⁽²⁾	–	–	–	19	692	938	1,074

⁽¹⁾ In November 1994, the issue of temporary licences was subject to a review of risk assessment and, in May 1995, the classification categories of temporary licences were revised. As a result of these changes, pre-1995 data may not be directly comparable with that for later years.

⁽²⁾ Licence category introduced in September 1998.

Table 11.9 Number of temporary release failures

England and Wales		Number of reported failures							
Males and females		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All establishments:		2,182	637	448	564	484	517	318	278

Table 11.10 Overcrowding in prisons, by type of establishment⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 2001		Average number and percentage	
Males and females		Average number of prisoners held two to a cell designed for one	% of population above uncrowded capacity ⁽²⁾
Establishment type			
All establishments:		11,204	1.4%
Adult male establishments:		10,088	1.5%
Local Prisons		9,220	2.8%
Open Training (Cat D)		–	0.0%
Closed Training (Cat C)		860	0.4%
Closed Training (Cat B)		8	0.0%
Closed Training (Dispersal)		–	0.0%
Young offender establishments⁽³⁾:		816	0.9%
Open YOI		–	0.0%
Closed YOI		690	1.0%
Remand Centre		126	5.0%
Female establishments:		300	1.7%

⁽¹⁾ Establishments have been categorised according to their main role only. Establishments that have more than one role have been placed in the category that represents the primary function of the prison. For example, the female wing at Winchester has been included as part of the male 'Local' estate.

⁽²⁾ Population surplus to planning in use certified normal accommodation as a percentage of population (calculated on annual averages).

⁽³⁾ Male young offenders only. Female young offenders have been included in the 'Female establishments' category.

**Table 11.11 Mandatory Drug Testing⁽¹⁾: percentage testing positive by drug group
April 2000–March 2001, all establishments**

England and Wales													Overall
Males and females													
Drug group	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	
Cannabis	9.2	8.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	6.0	6.8	6.9	8.2	7.8	7.1	6.9	7.5
Opiates	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.2	5.4	4.7
Cocaine	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Benzodiazepines	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.3
Methadone	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amphetamines	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Barbiturates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buprenorphine ⁽²⁾	0.1	0.3	2.2	1.9	2.5	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.5

⁽¹⁾ Data refers to results of random testing only.

⁽²⁾ Buprenorphine only tested for in certain establishments. The percentages quoted represent the number of positive tests as a proportion of those MDT samples that were tested for this particular drug – see earlier text for fuller explanation.

**Table 11.12 Mandatory Drug Testing⁽¹⁾: percentage testing positive by drug group
April 2001–March 2002, all establishments**

England and Wales													Overall
Males and females													
Drug group	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	
Cannabis	7.4	7.9	6.9	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.3	5.9	6.8	7.0	8.2	8.1	6.8
Opiates	4.6	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.0	3.3	4.6
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Benzodiazepines	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.2
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Amphetamines	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Barbiturates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buprenorphine ⁽²⁾	2.0	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.2

⁽¹⁾ Data refers to results of random testing only.

⁽²⁾ Buprenorphine only tested for in certain establishments. The percentages quoted represent the number of positive tests as a proportion of those MDT samples that were tested for this particular drug – see earlier text for fuller explanation.

Table 11.13 Mandatory Drug Testing, by type of establishment⁽¹⁾, financial year 2001–02

England and Wales Males and females		Number of tests/percentage tested positive		
Establishment type	Number sampled	Number tested	Number tested positive	Percentage tested positive
All establishments:	53,084	52,511	6,060	11.5%
Adult male establishments:	42,149	41,702	4,926	11.8%
Local Prisons	21,018	20,796	2,971	14.3%
Open Training (Cat D)	2,675	2,641	287	10.9%
Closed Training (Cat C)	14,523	14,365	1,393	9.7%
Closed Training (Cat B)	1,333	1,325	109	8.2%
Closed Training (Dispersal)	2,600	2,575	166	6.4%
Young offender establishments⁽²⁾:	6,927	6,869	658	9.6%
Open YOI	643	638	46	7.2%
Closed YOI	2,908	2,889	194	6.7%
Remand Centre	3,376	3,342	418	12.5%
Female establishments:	4,008	3,940	476	12.1%

⁽¹⁾ Establishments have been categorised according to their main role only. Establishments that have more than one role have been placed in the category that represents the primary function of the prison. For example, the female wing at Winchester has been included as part of the male 'Local' estate.

⁽²⁾ Male young offenders only. Female young offenders have been included in the 'Female establishments' category.

Table 11.14 Number of escapes from prison establishments, by type of establishment⁽¹⁾

England and Wales Males and females		Number of escapes					
Establishment type	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All establishments:	62	42	23	24	32	16	13
Male establishments:	47	35	18	10	24	10	9
Local Prisons	6	2	1	2	7	1	1
Open Training (Cat D)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closed Training (Cat C)	36	33	16	8	17	9	5
Closed Training (Cat B)	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Closed Training (Dispersal)	3	–	1	–	–	–	2
Young Offender Institutions⁽²⁾	11	5	4	13	3	5	4
Remand Centres	3	2	–	–	1	1	–
Female establishments	1	–	1	1	4	–	–

⁽¹⁾ Establishments have been categorised according to their main role only. Establishments that have more than one role have been placed in the category that represents the primary function of the prison. For example, the female wing at Winchester has been included as part of the male 'Local' estate.

⁽²⁾ Male young offenders only. Female young offenders have been included in the 'Female establishments' category.

Table 11.15 Number of escapes from escort

England and Wales Males and females		Number of escapes					
Type	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All types:	60	94	81	62	64	66	82
Magistrate Court	26	55	57	59	44	43	65
Other	34	39	24	3	20	23	17

Table 11.16 Number of absconds from prison establishments, by type of establishment⁽¹⁾

England and Wales		Number of absconds					
Males and females							
Establishment type	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All establishments:	975	1,134	1,100	942	880	812	768
Male establishments:	558	684	667	572	555	594	534
Local Prisons	14	8	3	8	–	7	9
Open Training (Cat D)	419	572	564	444	444	431	404
Closed Training (Cat C)	84	81	78	108	97	143	103
Closed Training (Cat B)	41	23	22	12	14	13	3
Closed Training (Dispersal)	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Young offender establishments⁽²⁾:	309	329	282	205	198	155	172
Open YOI	293	315	270	199	187	151	170
Closed YOI	14	8	9	6	11	4	2
Remand Centre	2	6	3	–	–	–	–
Female establishments:	108	121	151	165	127	63	62

⁽¹⁾ Establishments have been categorised according to their main role only. Establishments that have more than one role have been placed in the category that represents the primary function of the prison. For example, the female wing at Winchester has been included as part of the male 'Local' estate.

⁽²⁾ Male young offenders only. Female young offenders have been included in the 'Female establishments' category.

Table 11.17 Persons restrained and means of restraint applied to violent or refractory prison inmates, by sex and type of establishment

England and Wales 2001

Males and females

Number of persons/applications

Grounds for restraint and means of restraint used	All types of establishment	Type of establishment						
		Remand centres	Local prisons	Training prisons		Young offender		Juvenile Young offender
				Open	Closed	Open	Closed	
Males								
All males restrained:	1,839	201	710	–	452	–	260	216
On medical grounds by direction of the medical officer ⁽¹⁾	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
On non-medical grounds	1,836	200	708	–	452	–	260	216
Means of restraint:								
On medical grounds								
Loose canvas jacket ⁽²⁾	13	–	13	–	–	–	–	–
Protective rooms for temporary confinement ⁽³⁾	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
On non-medical grounds								
Body belt ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	57	2	30	–	22	–	3	–
Handcuffs ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ankle straps ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special cells	1,917	202	724	–	584	–	262	145
Unfurnished cells	650	52	240	–	91	–	110	157
<i>Special & unfurnished cells</i>	<i>2,567</i>	<i>254</i>	<i>964</i>	–	<i>675</i>	–	<i>372</i>	<i>302</i>
Females								
All females restrained:	131	–	63	–	43	–	25	–
On medical grounds by direction of the medical officer ⁽¹⁾	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
On non-medical grounds	125	–	63	–	37	–	25	–
Means of restraint:								
On medical grounds								
Loose canvas jacket ⁽²⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Protective rooms for temporary confinement ⁽³⁾	17	–	–	–	17	–	–	–
On non-medical grounds								
Body belt ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Handcuffs ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ankle straps ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special cells	132	–	89	–	14	–	29	–
Unfurnished cells	79	–	23	–	42	–	14	–
<i>Special & unfurnished cells</i>	<i>211</i>	–	<i>112</i>	–	<i>56</i>	–	<i>43</i>	–

⁽¹⁾ Under Rule 46(6), Prison Rules 1964, Rule 49(6) Young Offender Institution Rules, 1988. Period of confinement exceeded 24 hours.

⁽²⁾ Number of applications.

⁽³⁾ Number of times used where the period of confinement exceeded 24 hours.

⁽⁴⁾ Under Rule 46(1), Prison Rules 1964; Rule 49(1), Young Offender Institution Rules, 1988.

⁽⁵⁾ Under Rule 45, Prison Rules 1964; Rule 48, Young Offender Institution Rules, 1988. Number of times used.

⁽⁶⁾ Includes juvenile institutions.

Table 11.18 Persons restrained and means of restraint applied to violent or refractory prison inmates

England and Wales

Males and females

Number of persons/applications

Grounds for restraints and means of restraints used	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Males											
All males restrained:	1,865	1,990	2,408	3,125	2,848	2,846	2,606	2,242	1,865	1,632	1,839
On medical grounds ⁽¹⁾	252	262	190	249	220	308	472	287	206	38	3
On non-medical grounds	1,613	1,728	2,218	2,876	2,628	2,538	2,134	1,955	1,659	1,594	1,836
Males											
Means of restraint:	2,424	2,640	3,141	4,058	3,670	3,593	3,340	2,881	2,447	2,225	2,640
On medical grounds											
Loose canvas jacket ⁽²⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Protective rooms for temporary confinement ⁽¹⁾	326	319	227	290	258	375	565	337	234	44	3
On non-medical grounds											
Body belt ⁽²⁾	86	57	90	91	96	87	53	45	54	47	57
Handcuffs ⁽²⁾	76	123	99	32	35	88	4	13	23	2	–
Ankle straps ⁽²⁾	10	1	7	7	7	3	3	1	–	–	–
Special cells/unfurnished cells (other than protective rooms) for temporary confinement ⁽³⁾	1,926	2,140	2,718	3,638	3,274	3,040	2,715	2,485	2,136	2,132	2,567
Females											
All females restrained:	85	68	96	82	104	81	90	73	91	56	131
On medical grounds ⁽¹⁾	43	20	35	24	49	28	25	25	30	2	6
On non-medical grounds	42	48	61	58	55	53	65	48	61	54	125

⁽¹⁾ Under Rule 46(6), Prison Rules 1964, Rule 49(6) Young Offender Institution Rules, 1988. Period of confinement exceeded 24 hours.

⁽²⁾ Number of applications.

⁽³⁾ Number of times used where the period of confinement exceeded 24 hours.

Table 11.19 Number of self-inflicted deaths in prisons, by type of establishment⁽¹⁾

England and Wales		Number of self-inflicted deaths							
Males and females									
Establishment type	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
All establishments:	62	59	64	70	83	91	81	72	
Male establishments:	57	53	55	56	72	71	64	41	
Local Prisons	40	35	41	40	62	60	53	32	
Open Training (Cat D)	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Closed Training (Cat C)	6	8	5	5	3	8	5	5	
Closed Training (Cat B)	9	5	5	10	5	1	6	3	
Closed Training (Dispersal)	2	5	3	1	2	2	–	1	
Young offender establishments⁽²⁾:	4	4	7	11	8	11	9	25	
Open YOI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Closed YOI	1	2	5	5	2	8	6	19	
Remand Centre	3	2	2	6	6	3	3	6	
Female establishments	1	2	1	1	3	4	8	5	
Prisoners under escort	–	–	1	2	–	5	–	1	

⁽¹⁾ Establishments have been categorised according to their main role only. Establishments that have more than one role have been placed in the category that represents the primary function of the prison. For example, the female wing at Winchester has been included as part of the male 'Local' estate.

⁽²⁾ Male young offenders only. Female young offenders have been included in the 'Female establishments' category.

Table 11.20 Number of self-inflicted deaths in prisons, by gender

England and Wales		Number of self-inflicted deaths							
Males and females									
Gender	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Males and females	62	59	64	70	83	91	81	72	
Males	61	57	62	67	80	86	73	66	
Females	1	2	2	3	3	5	8	6	
Rate per 1,000 prisoners in custody	1.27	1.16	1.16	1.15	1.27	1.40	1.25	1.09	

CHAPTER 12

PRISON-RELATED HOME OFFICE RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

This chapter contains brief summaries of Home Office research and statistical publications on prison-related topics that have been issued since 2000. The chapter is structured around ten broad themes:

- Prison statistics and population projections
- Reconviction studies
- Lifer panels and Parole
- Women and young people in custody
- Electronic monitoring
- Miscellaneous reports
- Finance
- The Crime Reduction Programme
- Section 95
- Criminal justice systems

Each section is in chronological order, starting with the most recent publication.

Prison statistics and population projections

Projections of long term trends in the prison population to 2009. Rachel Councill and John Simes. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 14/02. 2002.

This bulletin outlines the latest projections of the prison population under four different scenarios: first, on the basis of increasing custody rates and sentence lengths; second and third, assuming custody rates and sentence lengths rise at half the rate seen in the first scenario; and fourth, on the basis of custody rates and sentence lengths remaining at 2002 levels. All scenarios include the same estimates for policy initiatives except for narrowing the justice gap where two options are used.

World Prison Population List (third edition). Roy Walmsley. Research Findings 166. 2002.

The World Prison Population List gives details of the number of prisoners held in some 200 independent countries and dependent territories. It shows the differences in the level of imprisonment across the world and makes possible an estimate of the world prison population total. It updates Research Findings 116 (see below).

Projections of long term trends in the prison population to 2008. Carly Gray and Mike Elkins. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 8/01. 2001.

The bulletin outlines the projections of the prison population under three different scenarios: first, on the basis of increasing custody rates; second, assuming custody rates rise at half the rate seen in the first scenario; and third, on the basis of custody rates and sentence lengths remaining at 2000 levels.

Prison statistics England and Wales, 2000. Home Office. 2001.

This volume provides a detailed statistical breakdown of the prison population in England and Wales in 2000.

The prison population in 2000: a statistical review. Mike Elkins and Jide Olagundoye. Research Findings 154. 2001.

This Findings paper summarises the volume 'Prison statistics England and Wales, 2000'.

Prison statistics England and Wales, 1999. Home Office. 2000.

This volume provides a detailed statistical breakdown of the prison population in England and Wales in 1999.

The prison population in 1999: a statistical review. Chris Cullen and Martin Minchin. Research Findings 118. 2000.

This Findings paper summarises the volume 'Prison statistics England and Wales, 1999'.

Projections of long term trends in the prison population to 2007. Philip White and Christopher Cullen. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 2/00. 2000.

The bulletin outlines the projections of the prison population under three different scenarios: first, on the basis of increasing custody rates and sentence lengths; second, assuming rising custody rates but sentence lengths remaining at 1999 levels; and third, on the basis of custody rates and sentence lengths remaining at 1999 levels.

World Prison Population List (second edition). Roy Walmsley. Research Findings 116. 2000.

The World Prison Population List gives details of the number of prisoners held in some 200 independent countries and dependent territories. It shows the differences in the levels of imprisonment across the world and makes possible an estimate of the world prison population total.

Reconviction studies

Sexual offenders — measuring reconviction, reoffending and recidivism. Louise Falshaw, Caroline Friendship and Andrew Bates. Research Findings 183. 2002.

The relationship between sexual reconviction and the actual level of offence-related sexual behaviour was assessed using a sample of sexual offenders in England and Wales. The findings suggest ways in which future evaluations of offender behaviour programmes might be conducted.

Reconviction rates of serious sexual offenders and assessments of their risk. Roger Hood, Stephen Shute, Martina Feilzer and Aidan Wilcox. Research Findings 164. 2002.

The study examined reconviction rates for serious sexual offenders four and six years after they were released from long determinate prison sentences. 'Clinical' predictions of reoffending and an 'actuarial' risk prediction instrument for sex offenders were compared. The findings challenge some preconceptions about the risks posed by sex offenders and have implications for sentencing and parole policies.

Two intensive regimes for young offenders: a follow-up evaluation. David P. Farrington, John Ditchfield, Gareth Hancock, Philip Howard, Darrick Jolliffe, Mark S. Livingston and Kate A. Painter. Home Office Research Study 239. 2002.

The aim of the study was to test the impact of the demanding, highly structured regimes, at Thorn Cross Young Offender Institute and Colchester Corrective Military Training Centre, on attitudes, behaviour and recidivism. The report updates Findings 121, see below, and describes reconviction rates two years after release.

Two intensive regimes for young offenders: a follow-up evaluation. David P. Farrington, John Ditchfield, Philip Howard and Darrick Jolliffe. Research Findings 163. 2002.

This Findings summarises Home Office Research Study 239.

An evaluation of cognitive behavioural treatment for prisoners. Caroline Friendship, Linda Blud, Matthew Erikson and Rosie Travers. Research Findings 161. 2002.

The effectiveness of a prison-based cognitive behavioural treatment programme in England and Wales was measured in relation to reconviction rates. The study compared reconviction rates for those who were on the treatment programme with a matching group of offenders who were not on the programme. The evaluation also examined the respective influence of treatment with other relevant variables, such as sentence length and risk of offending score.

Evaluation of Intensive Regimes for Young Offenders. David Farrington, Gareth Hancock, Mark Livingston, Kate Painter and Graham Towl. Research Findings 121. 2000.

An evaluation of the intensive and highly structured regimes at Thorn Cross and Colchester. The results of the evaluation demonstrate a reduction in reconviction rates compared with the control group at Thorn Cross, but not at Colchester.

A seven-year reconviction study of HMP Grendon therapeutic community. Ricky Taylor. Research Findings 115. 2000.

This study examined the reconviction rates (within seven years) of a number of prisoners who went to HMP Grendon for therapy in the years 1984 to 1989. The findings show that prisoners treated there have lower reconviction rates than might be expected had they not gone to Grendon. Findings are similar to those of an earlier four-year follow-up study.

Lifer panels and Parole

The parole system at work: a study of risk based decision-making. Roger Hood and Stephen Shute with the assistance of Aidan Wilcox. Home Office Research Study 202. 2000.

The research included a detailed examination of how Parole Board decisions are taken. The report also examines whether the current balance between public protection and reintegrating prisoners back into the community under supervision is correct.

Parole decision-making: weighing the risk to the public. Roger Hood and Stephen Shute. Research Findings 114. 2000.

This Findings summarises Home Office Research Study 202.

An Exploration of Decision-Making at Discretionary Lifer Panels. Nicola Padfield and Alison Liebling with Helen Arnold. Home Office Research Study 213. 2000.

An in-depth examination of the work of the panels that decide whether a discretionary life sentence prisoner should continue to be detained after serving their 'tariff'. Looks at the style and actions of the panels, the views of the participants and the extent to which quality and effectiveness are evident in the decision-making

Discretionary Lifer Panels — An Exploration of Decision-Making. Nicola Padfield and Alison Liebling with Helen Arnold. Research Findings 132 2000.

This Findings summarises Home Office Research Study 213.

Women and young people in custody

Women Prisoners: A Survey of their Work and Training Experiences in Custody and on Release. Becky Hamlyn and Darren Lewis. Home Office Research Study 208. 2000.

Pre and post-release surveys of the work and training needs and experiences of women prisoners. The results point to considerable scope for further help to develop their skills and potential.

Women Prisoners: A Survey of their Work and Training Experiences in Custody and on Release. Becky Hamlyn. Research Findings 122. 2000.

This Findings summarises Home Office Research Study 208.

'Tell them so they listen': messages from young people in custody. Juliet Lyon, Catherine Dennison and Anita Wilson. Home Office Research Study 201. 2000.

This report summarises the findings from a series of focus groups with young people in custody. It discusses their views on how they feel the criminal justice system has treated them, their opinions of current initiatives, and their hopes and aspirations for the future.

Messages from Young People in Custody — Focus Group Research. Juliet Lyon, Catherine Dennison and Anita Wilson. Research Findings 127. 2000.

This Findings summarises Home Office Research Study 201.

Electronic monitoring

Electronic monitoring of released prisoners: an evaluation of the Home Detention Curfew scheme. Kath Dodgson, Philippa Goodwin, Philip Howard, Sian Llewellyn-Thomas, Ed Mortimer, Neil Russell and Mark Weiner. Home Office Research Study 222. 2001.

This report draws together the main strands of an evaluation of the Home Detention Curfew scheme covering the first 16 months of the scheme. It includes: an analysis of release rates and recalls to prison; a survey of curfewees, family members and probation supervisors; a cost-benefit study of HDC; and an analysis of short-term reoffending by offenders released early onto the scheme compared to a control group.

Electronic monitoring of released prisoners: an evaluation of the Home Detention Curfew scheme. Ed Mortimer. Research Findings 139. 2001.

This Findings summarises Home Office Research Study 222.

Home Detention Curfew – the first year of operation. Kath Dodgson and Ed Mortimer. Research Findings 110. 2000.

Following successful trials of electronic monitoring as a community sentence, the Home Detention Curfew scheme was introduced in England and Wales from January 1999. Eligible prisoners can be released up to 60 days before the end of the custodial part of their sentences. Over 16,000 offenders have been released onto Home Detention Curfew in the first year of operation, and it is now one of the biggest electronic monitoring programmes in the world. The report includes analysis of release rates, recall figures and a summary of the findings of a process evaluation.

Assessing prisoners for Home Detention Curfew: a guide for practitioners. Kath Dodgson, Ed Mortimer and Darren Sugg. RDS Practitioners Guide. 2000.

A guide to good practice covering assessment of suitability for Home Detention Curfew, post-release processes and the roles of the respective agencies involved.

Miscellaneous research

Measuring the quality of prison life. Alison Lieblich and Helen Arnold. Research Findings 174. 2002.

The research explored the possibility of using survey methods to measure the quality of prison life. The results indicate that it is possible to measure complex aspects of prison quality, such as relationships, respect, safety and trust and to compare performance between prison and over time in this way.

Jobs and homes – a survey of prisoners nearing release. Stephen Niven and Jide Olagundoye. Research Findings 173. 2002.

The main aim of the study was to identify the proportion of prisoners expecting to take up employment or training soon after release. It also examined related factors, such as previous employment, qualifications, housing plans and activities in prison.

A Feasibility Study into Using a Randomised Controlled Trial to Evaluate Treatment Pilots at HMP Whitemoor. David P. Farrington and Darrick Jolliffe. Home Office Online Report 14/02. 2002.

The aim of the report was to assess the feasibility of evaluating the HMP Whitemoor intervention pilot for individuals assessed as DSPD (Dangerous and Severe Personality Disorder) using a randomised controlled trial (RCT).

Religion in Prisons 1999 and 2000. Farid Guessous, Nick Hooper and Uma Moorthy. Statistical Bulletin 15/01. 2001.

The bulletin examines patterns and trends in the faiths followed by prisoners between 1993 and 2000.

Rates and causes of death among prisoners and offenders under community supervision. Ghazala Sattar. Home Office Research Study 231. 2001.

The study compared the nature and extent of deaths among offenders in prison and those under community supervision in England and Wales in 1996 and 1997.

Deaths of offenders in prison and under community supervision. Ghazala Sattar. Research Findings 153. 2001.

This Findings summarises Home Office Research Study 231.

Building bridges to employment for prisoners. Russell Webster, Carol Hedderman, Paul J. Turnbull and Tiggey May. Home Office Research Study 226. 2001.

The results of postal survey of prisons and Young Offender Institutions (YOIs) on their work relating to education, employment and training are reported here. In addition, the research literature on prison-based employment schemes was examined and case studies were conducted in eight establishments.

Prison-based employment schemes. Russell Webster, Carol Hedderman, Paul J. Turnbull and Tiggey May. Research Findings 151. 2001.

This Findings summarises Home Office Research Study 226.

Evaluation of close supervision centres. Emma Clare and Keith Bottomley. Home Office Research Study 219. 2001.

An independent two-year assessment of the new close supervision centres system for managing disruptive prisoners. The report recommends revised principles and processes, including, a comprehensive assessment process, differential regimes and the long-term containment of a small number of high-risk prisoners who cannot safely be returned to normal conditions.

Research into nature and effectiveness of drugs throughcare. John Burrows, Alan Clarke, Tonia Davidson, Roger Tarling and Sarah Webb. Occasional Paper 68. 2001.

A study examining the nature of drugs throughcare for severely drug dependent prisoners who were eligible for prison treatment. Drugs throughcare relates to the treatment and support offered to prisoners making the transition from prison to the community. The research gauges the impact of these interventions on offenders' drug-taking and offending behaviour, as well as what constitutes good practice in this area.

The nature and effectiveness of drugs throughcare for released prisoners. John Burrows, Alan Clarke, Tonia Davidson, Roger Tarling and Sarah Webb. Research Findings 109. 2000.

This Findings summarises Occasional Paper 68.

Prison Escort and Custody Services: Prisoners' Experiences. Bridget Williams Christopher Cuthbert and Ghazala Sattar. Research Findings 123. 2000.

A survey of prisoners' experience of prisoner escort and custody service contractors in England and Wales was conducted. In general, prisoners felt that the standards laid down in contracts were largely being met, but some areas were found to need improvement.

Sexual Victimization among 15-17 year olds in Prison. Barry McGurk, Robert Forde and Ann Barnes. Home Office Occasional Paper 65. 2000.

Results of a survey which shows that while bullying is widespread among this population the incidence of sexual victimisation is very low.

Finance

Review of comparative costs and performance of privately and publicly operated prisons 1998-99. Isabelle Park. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 6/00. 2000.

The report analyses the comparative costs of prisons in the public and private sectors. On average, privately operated prisons offered a saving of 13 per cent in terms of cost per prisoner in 1998-99, but little or no saving when cost per baseline and in-use places are compared. The steady convergence between private and public sector costs, which had been seen since 1994-95, did not continue into 1998-99.

Crime Reduction Programme

Measuring Inputs — Guidance for Evaluators. David Legg and James Powell. Crime Reduction Programme — guidance note 3. 2000.

This document examines a number of the key issues that have arisen concerning the measurement of inputs in the cost-effectiveness evaluation of the Crime Reduction Programme (CRP). A unique feature of the programme is that it aims to compare directly the costs and benefits of a wide range of approaches to reducing crime — from early interventions with children to new policing tactics and better sentencing procedures. (The third in a series of three guidance notes.)

Section 95

Statistics on Women and the Criminal Justice System. Home Office. 2002.

Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System. Home Office. 2002.

Statistics on Women and the Criminal Justice System. Home Office. 2001.

Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System 2000. Home Office. 2001.

Statistics on Women and the Criminal Justice System. Home Office. 2000.

Criminal justice systems

Criminal Statistics England and Wales 2001. Home Office. 2002.

International comparisons of criminal justice statistics 2000. Gordon C. Barclay and Cynthia Tavares. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 05/02. 2002.

This bulletin updates and expands Home Office Statistical Bulletin 06/01 (see below) by examining statistics from 39 countries (including all European Union Member States).

Criminal Statistics England and Wales 2000. Home Office. 2001.

International comparisons of criminal justice statistics 1999. Gordon C. Barclay and Cynthia Tavares. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 06/01. 2001.

The bulletin updates and expands Home Office Statistical Bulletin 4/00 (see below) by examining statistics from 32 countries.

Criminal Statistics England and Wales 1999. Home Office. 2000.

International comparisons of criminal justice statistics 1998. Gordon C. Barclay and Cynthia Tavares. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 4/00. 2000.

The bulletin examines trends from 29 countries covering: recorded crime; homicide; violent crime; burglary; thefts of motor vehicles; drug trafficking offences. It also reports on the findings of a study covering custodial and other sentences in nine European countries, and on an analysis of the prison population rate in Western European countries.

The Criminal Justice System in England and Wales. Becca Chapman and Steve Niven. 2000.

This document provides a description of the structures and procedures of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) in England and Wales. It is intended as a resource for people from a variety of backgrounds and interests. It provides an overview of the whole system rather than a detailed and exhaustive examination of its constituent parts.

Home Office Research Studies, Research Findings, Crime Reduction Programme guidance notes, Section 95 publications, Statistical Bulletins, the Digest and Occasional Papers are all available from the Communication and Development Unit, Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Room 201, Home Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT. Telephone 020 7273 2084. Email requests to: publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

Most of these publications can also be found on the Home Office website, www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds, which also contains reports on other areas of Home Office responsibility.

CHAPTER 13

PRISON STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES DIRECTORY OF RELATED INTERNET SITES

This section gives a list of websites (both government and independent organisations' websites) that have information relating to prisons and prisoners. Sites in England and Wales are listed first, followed by the United States, and other international sites that may be of interest.

The list includes several general websites pertaining to wider criminal justice issues and ones that give information on specific issues such as female prisoners, prison population data and youth issues. This is to help users interpret the prison data in a broader sociological context.

ENGLAND AND WALES

● General Sites

> Government Sites

- ❖ **Crime Reduction**, www.crimereduction.gov.uk
Describes strategies for dealing with young and adult offenders effectively.
- ❖ **Prison Service**, www.hmprisonservice.gov.uk
Gives information about news releases, publications, news updates, and links to: UK government and parliamentary sites, international organisations and prison services around the world.
- ❖ **Research Development and Statistics Directorate**, www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm
Gives information about Digest 4, a statistical summary of the criminal justice system, history, a "What's New?" section, and allows a search according to different topics that the Home Office deals with.
- ❖ The Criminal Justice System, www.criminal-justice-system.gov.uk
Gives detailed information on all aspects of the CJS through news releases/updates, publications and projects they are working on. Also has a 'Link Library' with hyperlinks to many other listed agencies.

> Independent Organisations

- ❖ **Cambridge Institute of Criminology**, www.law.cam.ac.uk/crim/crimlink.htm#prisons
Provides links to government and non-government sites in Australia, North America and other international sites. Also lists many research and statistical publications on a variety of subjects.
- ❖ **Centre for Criminological Research, Oxford University**, www.crim.ox.ac.uk
Carries out empirical research into many issues. Lists current and previous research.
- ❖ **Howard League for Penal Reform**, web.ukonline.co.uk/howard.league
Organisation working for humane and rational reform of the penal system. Carries out research on Criminal Justice Policy, publishes many books and reports and runs various projects in schools and prisons. Provides information on many topical issues in prisons, i.e. Overcrowding/Females/Young Offenders.

● Specific Sites

> Prison Population Data

- ❖ **RDS**, www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs2/hosb1402.pdf
Projection of the long term trends in the Prison Population until 2009.
- ❖ **RDS**, www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/prison1.html
Monthly Prison Population Briefs going back to March 1999.
- ❖ **UK Prison Population Trends**, www.hmprisonservice.gov.uk/statistics/dynpage.asp?page=18
A weekly summary of the Prison Population produced by the Prison Service which looks at the population broken down into various sub-divides, i.e. gender, as well as looking at the weekly and yearly change of this population.

- Female Prisoners
 - ❖ **Prison Service**, www.hmprisonservice.gov.uk/corporate/dynpage.asp?Page=189
A document outlining the Governments strategy on female offenders which includes many statistics on females offending and re-offending. It also covers issues on the victims of such crimes as well as the needs of such offenders.
 - ❖ **Women in Prison**, www.womeninprison.org.uk
A support and campaigning group for female prisoners. Has information on current issues, the Holloway Remand Scheme and their Training and Education Programme.
- Ethnicity
 - ❖ **IQRA Trust's Prisoners Welfare Directorate**, <http://pwwdiqra.webstar.co.uk/index.html>
Promotes the understanding of the needs of Muslim inmates in British prisons. Provides statistics regarding ethnicity of prisoners.
- Details of Individual Establishments
 - ❖ **Prison Service**, www.hmprisonservice.gov.uk/prisons
Address, telephone number, description, operational capacity, certified normal accommodation, visiting hours, directions and other information.
- Youth Issues
 - ❖ **Youth Justice Board**, www.youth-justice-board.gov.uk
Press releases, contacts, background information, location of youth offending teams, latest legislation, letters, editorials, speeches and articles.
- Ex-offenders
 - ❖ **NACRO**, www.nacro.org
The National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders is an organisation working to prevent crime, and manages projects (the results of which are unavailable at this time).
 - ❖ **Unlock**, www.tphbook.dircon.co.uk/unlock.html
National Association for Ex-offenders. Aims to monitor pre-release courses and offending behaviour of ex-offenders. Gives data and information on discharges.
- Publications
 - ❖ **RDS**, www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pubsinto1.html
Gives a list of Home Office Statistical Bulletins, Statistical Findings, Research Studies, Occasional Papers and Research Findings, most of which can be viewed on-line.

UNITED STATES

● General Sites

- Government Sites
 - ❖ **Bureau of Justice Statistics**, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs
Key facts, statistics about criminal offenders, corrections and prisons.
 - ❖ **US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons**, www.bop.gov
Statistics on prison population sorted by thirteen different categories, historical documents, and a list of offences.
 - ❖ **National Institute of Justice**, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij
The NIJ carries out advanced scientific research and evaluation and is dedicated to researching crime control and justice issues. This website contains various reports, publications and programs with regards to this.

➤ Independent Organisations

- ❖ **Criminal Justice Institute**, www.cji-inc.com
Publishes the Criminal Justice Yearbook, which includes trends and statistics regarding adult corrections, probation, parole, jails and private prisons. Shows how you can order this, and describes some of the research studies undertaken, and lists relevant publications.
- ❖ **Justice Information Centre**, www.ncjrs.org
Provides links to CJS statistics, juvenile justice, drugs and crime, and links to research findings on many issues relating to crime and justice.
- ❖ **National Institute of Corrections, Prisons Division**, www.nicic.org/about/prisons/htm
Describes the activities of the prisons division, and lists services, publications (not available on-line), and has a database of over 1,500 items. Also has links to discussion groups, and related sites.

● **Specific Topics**

➤ Prison Population Data

- ❖ **Bureau of Justice Statistics**, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/prisons.htm
Summary of findings on the number of prisoners, recent trends, female prisoners, capacity, offence (up to 1999), and statistics from 1977 to 1996 on prisoner population (both male and female), prisoners in custody, sentenced prisoners, and population by offence and other variables. Also gives information on HIV, mental health and prior abuse of prisoners.
- ❖ **Federal Bureau of Prisons Quick Facts**, www.bop.gov/fact0598.html
Regularly updated information about US prison populations.
- ❖ **US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons**, www.bop.gov
Weekly prison population data.

➤ Ethnicity

- ❖ **Bureau of Justice Statistics**, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/aic.htm
American Indians and crime.

➤ Prison Details

- ❖ **Prison Law Links**, www.prisonwall.org/links.htm
Provides a list of correctional departments in 30 different states.

➤ Drugs

- ❖ **Bureau of Prisons**, www.bop.gov
In Public Information, gives information about drug treatment.

➤ Youth Issues

- ❖ **Juvenile Net**, www.juvenilenet.org/
News and links.

➤ Publications

- ❖ **American Corrections Association**, www.corrections.com/aca
Selected articles from Corrections Compendium and Corrections Today.
- ❖ **American Jail Association**, www.corrections.com/aja/
American Jails Magazine and Bulletin.

INTERNATIONAL SITES

- ❖ **Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners,** www.hri.ca/uninfo/treaties/35.shtml
United Nations Protocol.
- ❖ **Council of Europe,** www.coe.int
A report regarding prison overcrowding and prison population inflation can be found at www.coe.fr/cm/ta/rec/1999/99r22.htm.
- ❖ **Home Office,** www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/r88.pdf
Gives details of world prison populations.
- ❖ **Human Rights Watch,** www.hrw.org/hrw/advocacy/prisons/index.htm
Prison conditions and the treatment of prisoners from national and international perspectives.
- ❖ **International Centre for Prison Studies, London,** www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/rel/icps/home.html
What's new? section, and information on research projects. Has links to dozens of penal organisations, prison resources and other criminal justice organisations.
- ❖ **International Corrections and Prisons Association,** www.icpa.ca/home.html
A forum for CJS professionals to share ideas and engage in dialogue. Researches various prison-related topics, for example, offender re-integration. Also includes legislation and UN guidelines and rules regarding prisons.
- ❖ **Office of International Criminal Justice,** www.acsp.uic.edu
Criminal justice throughout the world.
- ❖ **United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network,** www.uncjin.org
Description of Centre for International Crime Prevention, including global programmes and research. Lists institutes concerned with crime. UN rules and publications list. Gives statistics.
- ❖ **World Criminal Justice Library Network,** www.andromeda.rutgers.edu/%7Ewcjlen/wcj
Statistical and Research Publications from around the world.

APPENDIX 1

LEGISLATION AND POLICY INITIATIVES AFFECTING THE STATISTICS

Imprisonment – adults

1. Imprisonment is the most severe penalty ordinarily available to the courts. The courts have the power to impose a sentence up to a maximum term given by the Act of Parliament which created the particular offence. Where an offender is sentenced to imprisonment for more than one offence, the sentences may be ordered by the court to run either consecutively or concurrently. There are a number of factors which a court will take into account when deciding whether sentences should be consecutive or concurrent. Consecutive sentences will generally be appropriate, for example, where different types of offending behaviour are involved. The maximum penalty reflects the gravity of the worst possible case and is thus high for the most serious offences, for example life imprisonment for rape, robbery or manslaughter; 14 years for burglary in a dwelling. A magistrates' court may not sentence to longer than six months or less than five days for any one offence nor to longer than 12 months in total, where sentences are being imposed for two or more triable either way offences and are to run consecutively.

Custodial penalties for young offenders

2. The Criminal Justice Act 1991 made a number of changes in the custodial sentencing arrangements for young offenders. It set a common minimum age of 15 for both boys and girls for the imposition of a sentence of detention in a young offender institution (previously the minimum age was 14 for boys and 15 for girls). The Act also set two months as a minimum period for which young offenders of either sex aged 15 to 17, may be sentenced to detention in a young offender institution (the previous minima for those under 17 were 21 days for males and 4 months for females). The maximum determinate sentence for 15 to 17 year olds was set at 12 months, but this was increased to 2 years with effect from 3 February 1995 under the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994. For young offenders aged 18-20, the minimum is 21 days and the maximum is the same as the adult maximum for the offence.

3. An important part of the activities of a Young Offender Institution is to prepare the offender for return to the outside community. A flexible but coherent programme of activities is provided, aimed at assisting the offender to develop personal responsibility, self-discipline, physical fitness and to obtain suitable employment after release. Youths of compulsory school age must receive a minimum of 15 hours education a week. Vocational training and work form an important part of the regime for older inmates. Links with families and the community are maintained as far as possible.

4. Under section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 (which was repealed on 25 August 2000 and its provisions transferred to sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000), youths aged 14-17 convicted at the Crown Court may be sentenced to be detained for up to the adult maximum, including life, for offences carrying maximum sentences of 14 years or more imprisonment in the case of an adult or for the offences of causing death by dangerous driving, causing death by careless driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs and, for those aged 16 and 17, indecent assault on a woman. This also applies to offenders aged 10-13 convicted of murder or manslaughter. The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 extended these provisions for 10-13 year olds. As of January 1995 10-13 year olds convicted at the Crown Court of offences carrying maximum sentences of 14 years or more imprisonment in the case of an adult etc. may also be detained for up to the adult maximum. Detainees may be held either in Prison Service establishments, local authority secure or open community homes, or Department of Health Youth Treatment Centres. The youngest detainees are held outside Prison Service establishments. The statistics in this publication relate only to those held in Prison Service establishments.

5. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 set up the Youth Justice Board from September 1998. The Board works with Youth Offending Teams which are new multi-agency bodies established by local authorities with social services and education responsibilities, the police, probation and health services. The aim of the Youth Offending Teams is to promote a holistic view of young people at risk of offending and ensure action is taken to guide young people to more positive activities and attitudes. From April 2000 the Board has the responsibility to commission and purchase secure facilities for juveniles on remand and under sentence. Also provided for in the Act is the Detention and Training Order, a new custodial sentence for 12 to 17 year olds which replaced the sentence of Detention in a Young Offender Institution and the secure training order from April 2000. The term of a DTO can be 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 18 or 24 months. It is served half in custody and half in the community, although the Act allows for shortening or extending the custodial element

depending on the young offender's progress. The custodial element can be served in a young offender institution, local authority secure accommodation, or a secure training centre. Other responsibilities of the Youth Justice Board are to reduce significantly the average time from arrest to sentence of persistent young offenders and to launch schemes to promote the development of bail supervision and support schemes for young people together with other measures for reducing the unnecessary use of secure remands.

Life imprisonment

6. Life imprisonment, or its equivalent, **must** be imposed on all persons convicted of murder. These are known as mandatory life sentences. Life imprisonment is also the maximum penalty which a court may pass for a number of the most serious crimes, including manslaughter, robbery, rape, wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, aggravated burglary and certain firearms offences. These are known as discretionary life sentences. For such offences, the court may choose instead to impose a determinate prison sentence of any length or a non-custodial penalty. Under section 2 of the Crime (Sentences) Act 1997 offenders who are convicted for a second time of a serious sexual or violent offence and who were 18 or over at the time of that second offence must be sentenced to life imprisonment unless the court is of the opinion that there are exceptional circumstances. These sentences are known as automatic life sentences and were implemented on 1 October 1997.

7. Anyone found guilty of murder committed when under the age of 18 must be sentenced to 'detention during Her Majesty's pleasure'. A person aged under 18 convicted of an offence other than murder for which a life sentence may be passed on an adult, may be sentenced to 'detention for life'. A person convicted of murder who is aged 18 or over at the time of the offence but under 21 on conviction must be sentenced to 'custody for life'. This is also the maximum penalty when an offender aged 18 but under 21 is convicted of any other offence for which an offender aged over 21 would be liable to life imprisonment.

8. A life sentence is wholly indeterminate. There is no entitlement to release at any stage but offenders may be considered for release on licence. For those serving a mandatory life sentence, release may only be authorised by the Home Secretary on the recommendation of the Parole Board and after consulting the Lord Chief Justice and, if available, the trial judge. For discretionary lifers (that is offenders who receive life sentences as a maximum, rather than mandatory sentence), the procedures changed with the implementation of section 34 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 in October 1992. A court sentencing a person to life imprisonment for an offence other than murder, must specify a term called the relevant part. On the expiry of this term they become eligible for the new release procedures which are now contained in section 28 of the Crime (Sentences) Act 1997. A discretionary life sentence prisoner is entitled to require the Home Secretary to refer his or her case to a Discretionary Lifer Panel (DLP) under the remit of the Parole Board, if the Home Secretary has not already done so when the relevant part has been served. The Board has the power to direct the release of the prisoner on licence if satisfied that it is no longer necessary for the protection of the public that the prisoner should be confined. The Home Secretary has no residual power as in the case of mandatory life sentences, to reject a recommendation by the Parole Board. Under the Crime (Sentences) Act 1997, these arrangements also apply to those sentenced to an automatic life sentence under section 2 of that Act (which was implemented on 1 October 1997) and to prisoners sentenced to 'detention during Her Majesty's pleasure'. If released, life sentence prisoners are on licence for the rest of their lives and liable to recall at any time if their conduct so demands.

Summary of relevant legislation

9. The following legislation is of relevance to the consideration of trends in the series of data for 1991-2001 presented in the tables of this volume:

10. Criminal Justice Act 1988

Section 123 of this Act, which came into effect on 1 October 1988, made changes in the custodial sentences available for offenders aged under 21 by tightening the restrictions on the use of custody, which were contained in Section 1 of the Criminal Justice Act 1982. At the same time, youth custody and detention centre orders were unified into a single custodial sentence — detention in a young offender institution. Under Ministerial requirements for this sentence, juveniles should be held in separate institutions or in discrete accommodation in mixed institutions. Short sentenced (taken to be up to and including 4 months) young adult offenders should similarly be held separately from the longer sentenced groups.

The following changes were also made:

- (i) With effect from 29 September 1988, the maximum penalty was increased from 14 years to life for two offences under the Firearms Act 1968: carrying, or possessing, firearms in furtherance of crime. In addition the maximum penalty for uncertified possession of a shotgun was increased.
- (ii) With effect from 29 September 1988, the maximum term of imprisonment for the offence of cruelty to children was increased from 2 to 10 years.
- (iii) With effect from 12 October 1988, driving while disqualified, taking a motor vehicle without authority, common assault and criminal damage involving amounts not exceeding £2,000 became triable only as summary offences.
- (iv) With effect from 5 January 1989, the maximum term of imprisonment for most levels of fine was reduced by a half.

11. *Aggravated Vehicle-Taking Act 1992*

With effect from 1 April 1992, this created an aggravated form of the offence of taking a motor vehicle without the owner's consent or driving or being carried in a conveyance, knowing that it has been taken without consent. The aggravated offence is triable-either-way. The maximum penalty is from six months where only minor damage is caused to five years where an accident causing death occurs.

12. *Road Traffic Act 1991*

With effect from 1 July 1992, the offence of reckless driving was amended to dangerous driving and new offences were introduced including causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs.

13. *Criminal Justice Act 1991*

The main principles of the sentencing framework introduced in October 1992 by the Criminal Justice Act 1991 were:

- (i) The severity of the sentence should reflect primarily the seriousness of the offence, in particular, that previous convictions should only be considered relevant where the circumstances of the previous offence disclosed aggravating factors of the current offence. (However, the 1993 Criminal Justice Act, implemented on 16 August 1993, see (14) below, allows courts to take into account any previous convictions of the offender).
- (ii) Custody should generally be reserved for the most serious offences: however, custodial sentences may also be passed to protect the public from serious harm from violent or sexual offenders and longer sentences than otherwise justified by the seriousness of the offence may be passed on the same grounds.
- (iii) Community sentences should play a full role in sentencing and not simply be an alternative to custody.
- (iv) The way young people are dealt with should closely reflect their age and development, including bringing 17 year olds within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and renaming it as the youth court.

This led to changes in the sentences available to the courts, including:

- (v) The introduction of combination orders, whereby elements of probation supervision and community service work are combined in a single order given for one offence.
- (vi) Making probation orders, supervision orders and combination orders available for 16 and 17 year olds.
- (vii) Abolishing the sentence of detention in a young offender institution for 14 year old boys and changing the minimum and maximum sentence lengths for 15 to 17 year olds to two and twelve months respectively.

- (viii) Abolishing partly suspended sentences of imprisonment and restricting the use of a fully suspended sentence of imprisonment to only those circumstances where a court decides the offence is so serious to justify an immediate custodial sentence of not more than two years imprisonment, but there are exceptional circumstances which merit its suspension.
- (ix) Reducing the maximum term of imprisonment for non-domestic burglary from 14 to 10 years and for theft from 10 to 7 years.

Part II of this Act dealt with the early release of prisoners and introduced provisions to replace the previous systems of parole and remission. The relevant parts of the Act were implemented on 1 October 1992 and apply to those sentenced on or after that date. There are three schemes based on sentence length.

- (x) **Automatic unconditional release**
Those sentenced to less than 12 months are released automatically half way through their sentence (unless “additional days” have been imposed for breaches of prison discipline). Adults are not subject to supervision following release, but young offenders are subject to a minimum of three months supervision (or until their 22nd birthday if that is sooner). All will be ‘at risk’ until the very end of their sentence; that is, if they commit a further imprisonable offence before the end of their original sentence, the court dealing with the new offence may add all or part of the outstanding sentence to any new sentence it imposes.
- (xi) **Automatic conditional release**
Those sentenced to 12 months or more but less than four years are released automatically half way through their sentence (subject to “additional days”). They are released on licence and subject to supervision up to three quarters (or to the end in the case of some sex offenders) and are ‘at risk’ to the end of the original sentence.
- (xii) **Discretionary release**
Those sentenced to four years or more are eligible for parole half way through their sentence, if parole is not granted then release occurs at the two-thirds point of the sentence (or at a subsequent parole review). Release, when it occurs, is on licence and subject to supervision up to three quarters (or to the end in the case of some sex offenders) and all are ‘at risk’ until the end of the original sentence.

Part III of the Act made further changes to the custodial sentences available for young offenders under the 1982 and 1988 Acts. The minimum age at which juveniles could be sentenced to detention in a young offender institution was unified for boys and girls at 15. Previously, boys aged 14 could be so sentenced. The special provisions for offenders under 17 were extended to cover those aged 17.

14. *Criminal Justice Act 1993*

Provisions of the Criminal Justice Act 1993, implemented in August 1993 restored to courts their power to take into account previous convictions and sentences (the Criminal Justice Act 1991 only allowed this in restricted circumstances). Offending on bail was made a mandatory statutory aggravating factor in sentencing.

15. *Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994*

Several new offences, mainly in the area of Public Order were created with effect from 3 November 1994. However, the remaining provisions of his Act were mainly implemented in 1995, including:

- (i) Extension of the provisions of section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 for 10 to 13 year olds, with effect from 9 January 1995.
- (ii) Increasing the maximum sentence length for 15 to 17 year olds to 2 years, with effect from 3 February 1995; longer sentences for serious offences can still be given under section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933.

- (iii) No bail for those defendants charged or convicted of homicide or rape after previous convictions for such offences and no right to bail for persons accused or convicted of committing an offence while on bail, with effect from 10 April 1995.
- (iv) The introduction of provisions for the reduction of sentences for early guilty pleas, with effect from 3 February 1995.
- (v) Increasing the maximum sentence length for certain firearm offences, with effect from 3 February 1995.
- (vi) Relaxation of the requirements for pre sentence reports (PSRs), with effect from 3 February 1995.

The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act (1994) also allowed for the introduction of curfew orders enforced by electronic monitoring, these were implemented during 2000.

16. *Offensive Weapons Act (1996)*

In July 1996 the Offensive Weapons Act was implemented introducing increased maximum penalties for carrying offensive weapons or having an article with a blade or point in a public place. Further provisions to control knives were implemented in September. Increases were seen during 1996 in the numbers receiving community sentences and immediate custody for these offences.

17. *Crime (Sentences) Act 1997 and Crime and Disorder Act (1998)*

Arrangements for plea before venue, as made possible by the Criminal Procedures and Investigations Act 1996 and the Crime (Sentences) Act 1997, were implemented on 1 October 1997. There is evidence that Plea before Venue has caused a reduction in sentence lengths and a change in the balance between magistrates' and Crown Court with some cases being retained in the magistrates' courts and others being committed to the Crown Court for sentencing, with a consequential increase in the proportion of remand prisoners being held as convicted unsentenced, rather than untried prisoners. The estimate of the net effect of this Act, which requires defendants to plead at an early stage in proceedings, was to reduce the prison population by 500.

The Act also requires that automatic life sentences should be given to offenders convicted for a second time of serious sexual or violent offences. Similarly courts are required to impose minimum prison sentences of 7 years on offenders convicted of trafficking in class A drugs if he or she has two or more previous convictions for similar offences. The combined effect of both these measures which were implemented on 1 October 1997, was estimated to be an increase in the prison population of 400 within five years. Also included, and implemented in late 1999, are minimum sentences of 3 years for offenders convicted for the third time of domestic burglary. The long-term estimated effect would be to raise the prison population by as much as 1,600 by 2009.

Home Detention Curfew, part of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, was implemented on 28 January 1999. This involves some prisoners spending up to the last 2 months of the custodial part of their sentence on a curfew enforced by electronic monitoring (subject to a risk assessment). From 16 December 2002 prisoners may be released up to 90 days early. The introduction of HDC in 1999 is estimated to have reduced the prison population by around 2,000 by mid 1999. Section 103 of the Act allows for the recall of short term prisoners released on licence. This complementary legislation was implemented from January 1999.

The Crime and Disorder Act also replaced the sentence of Detention in a Young Offender Institution with the Detention and Training Order, from April 2000. These changes in custodial penalties for juveniles were estimated to have increased the prison population by 200.

18. *Human Rights Act 1998*

An act to give further rights and freedoms guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights. From November 1998, the Human Rights Act was developed as law giving constitutional guarantees of human rights. Of particular interest to the legal system were rights relating to preventing prejudice to the trial process. It was implemented on 1st October 2000. It was predicted that it would lead to an increase in the number of appeals and elections for trial from magistrates' courts, and it was estimated that it would increase the prison population on average by 1,100 over the long term, although, since implementation, it is has become clear that the impact on the criminal justice system as a whole has been less than previously estimated.

19. *Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act*

This Act, introduced in 2000, consolidated certain enactments relating to the powers of courts to deal with offenders and defaulters and to the treatment of such persons, with amendments to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commission.

20. *Other Considerations*

Also of relevance to the consideration of trends in the series of data shown in this volume were:

- (i) A restricted parole policy, announced on 30 November 1983, which meant that prisoners sentenced to more than 5 years for a single offence of violence, sex, arson and drug trafficking would be granted parole only when release under supervision for a few months before the end of a sentence was likely to reduce the long term risk to the public or in circumstances which were genuinely exceptional. This restricted parole policy was lifted in June 1992.
- (ii) In November 1995 a Queens Bench Judgement in *Cawley and Others (R v Oldham Justices and another, ex parte Cawley and other applications, Queen's Bench Division, 30, 31 October, 28 November 1995)* clarified the legislative position whereby all fine enforcement measures have to be actively considered or tried before imprisonment can be imposed by the courts. Following this judgement a number of fine defaulter cases have been subject to judicial review in which it was found that it was not clear that the magistrates had considered all the possible enforcement measures and so the prisoner was immediately released. In the light of this the Magistrates' Association and the Justices' Clerks' Society produced a model pronouncement which takes each enforcement measure in turn and invites magistrates to detail why they believe that the measure is not appropriate. A number of initiatives under the Government's Working Group on the Enforcement of Financial Penalties were taken forward in 1996 and will also have contributed to the fall in the use of imprisonment for fine defaulters. These included issuing good practice guidance for the courts in July 1996 and the extension of the power to impose an attachment of earnings order in the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996.
- (iii) Measures proposed in the Review of Delay in the Criminal Justice System (the 'Narey' report — Home Office 1997) were implemented from November 1999. These included the location of CPS staff in police stations, the use of CPS designated caseworkers to review files and present certain cases, the introduction of early first hearings for straightforward guilty plea cases, the introduction of 'early administrative hearings' for all other cases and changes to the powers of single justices and justices' clerks to assist case management. Pilot work showed that the time taken to deal with offenders from charge to disposal fell from 85 to 30 days for adults and from 90 days to 38 days for youths. It has been estimated that as a result of implementing these measures the population of prisoners held on remand reduced substantially, by around 1,200 prisoners.
- (iv) The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 introduced two further changes connected with persons committed for trial. The first, section 51, which became effective nationally on 15 January 2001, having being piloted in 24 petty sessional areas since 4 January 1999, introduced the power for magistrates' courts to send persons for trial to the Crown Court forthwith without committal proceedings. This applies to those charged with indictable only offences but includes triable either way and summary offences charged at the same time together with any adults or juveniles jointly charged with them.
- (v) Events such as the prison disturbances in 1990 and the murder of James Bulger (in 1993) are sometimes thought to have an influence (however temporary) on public opinion and the use of custody by the courts.

APPENDIX 2

DATA SOURCES AND RECORDING PRACTICE

Data Sources

Prison Population

1. Prison Service establishments routinely provide records of the numbers of persons held in custody at the end of each month, broadly subdivided according to age, sex, custody type and sentence length. The records are collated and processed centrally, to produce the main estimates of average and mid-year population presented in this report. Establishments also record electronically details for individual inmates such as date of birth, sex, religion, ethnic origin, custody type and reception and discharge dates and, for sentenced prisoners, offence and sentence length. These data are collected on a central computer data base and are used to produce the various analyses of receptions, discharges and time served in custody. They also form the basis of detailed population breakdowns, supplementing the aggregates derived from establishments' monthly population returns to which they are scaled for consistency.
2. Efforts are made to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the data, as far as is practicable. Establishments are not, however, always in receipt of the necessary details, notably regarding offences. Where the offence data are incomplete we use the category "offence not recorded". Similarly "committal type not recorded" is used in the tables for non-criminal prisoners in Chapter 1.
3. In general, the information given in this publication remains subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large-scale, centralised recording system. While the figures shown have been checked as far as practicable, they must be regarded as approximate and not necessarily accurate to the last digit shown.
4. Where figures in the tables have been rounded to the nearest final digit, for instance when annual averages or percentages have been calculated, the rounded components do not always add to the totals which are calculated and rounded independently.
5. The term "previous conviction" used in the tables refers to a court appearance at which there was a finding of guilt in respect of one or more offences. Estimates of the number of prisoners with previous convictions have been derived from the large Home Office criminal database known as the Offenders Index.

Reconviction data

6. The reconviction rate is defined as the proportion reconvicted at least once for a "standard list" offence within a given period (see paragraph 8 below). The results are based on a sample of those discharged from Prison Service establishments and so are subject to sampling error. The 1998 discharge sample consisted of 50.1 per cent of the total number discharged. The sample was stratified by age, sex, type of custody, type of offence, ethnic group and length of sentence. Provisional figures are also included for 1999, based on a sample of prisoners discharged in the first quarter of that year. All results relate to age at sentence (except for table 9.10, for which age at discharge is used).
7. Under the sampling scheme different percentages of white male offenders aged 18 to 20 and over 21 were selected depending on age and sentence length, but including all those imprisoned for robbery, sexual and drugs offences. All available records were included in the sample for other groups (ie female prisoners and males aged under 18 years at sentence). The sample of discharged prisoners is matched against the Home Office Offenders Index, a computerised database containing details of all convictions for "standard list" offences since 1963, thus producing criminal histories of offenders. In practice it was not always possible to match offender details of those discharged with details held on the Offenders Index (this occurred in 6 per cent of cases). Figures for numbers discharged and numbers reconvicted given in Chapter 9 have been scaled up to reflect the fact that some offenders could not be found on the Offenders Index.
8. For those discharged in 1998, rates of reconviction within two years were obtained by identifying offenders in the sample whose criminal histories included any convictions in the two years following discharge. Appendices 4 and 5 of "Criminal Statistics, England and Wales 2001" give the list of offences included in the "standard list" and indicate the offence groups used in tables. These offences include all indictable and some of the more serious summary offences (eg. indecent exposure, assault on a constable and cruelty to or neglect of children) but exclude most summary motoring offences and other less serious

summary offences such as drunkenness and prostitution. Several offences were added to the “standard list” on 1 July 1995 and 1 January 1996. All categories of common assault became standard list offences from July 1995 onwards. From January 1996 the following became standard list offences: driving whilst disqualified from holding a licence; driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle while having breath, urine or blood alcohol concentration in excess of a prescribed limit; and dangerous driving when tried summarily. If these offences had not been included in the calculation of reconviction rates for 1994 to 1996, the rates would have been around 1 to 2 percentage point lower for each year. The addition of these extra offences to the standard list should improve the extent to which discharged prisoners are matched to Offenders Index records.

Prison regimes, conditions and costs

9. Various parts of the Prison Service record and collate the statistics described in chapter 11, primarily for management purposes and for measuring performance, especially the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

Recording practice

Police cells

10. With the exception of Tables 1.2 to 1.4 and 2.1, prisoners held in police cells fall outside the scope of this publication.

Counting of receptions

11. There are four main categories of receptions — untried (ie awaiting commencement or continuation of trial prior to verdict), convicted unsentenced (ie awaiting sentence), sentenced and non-criminal. In the tables on remand receptions, a person is generally counted separately once if received as untried and once if received as convicted unsentenced for each fresh set of charges. A person first enters the remand population when remanded in custody on or after his first appearance in court on a charge or summons. If subsequently received under sentence, he or she is counted in that category also. An individual may thus appear in the tables more than once in different categories or on separate occasions in one year. However, Table 1.1 also shows the remand figures with those received as untried and subsequently as convicted unsentenced counted only once.

12. When a person is received under sentence and at the same time is dealt with for a non-criminal matter, or is already in custody under sentence for a criminal offence and is given a further criminal sentence or is dealt with for a non-criminal matter, only the initial reception for the criminal sentence is counted. Recalls to custody after release on licence or parole are excluded from the sentenced reception figures, but those whose original sentence had been re-activated because of a new offence committed during the ‘at risk’ period are included. Persons transferred in from other countries, special hospitals or other non-Prison Service establishments are included in the appropriate category of reception.

Recording of offences

13. When a person is received on sentence for several offences, or if a person is received on sentence and at the same time is committed for a non-criminal matter, only the principal criminal offence is recorded in the tables. The basis of selection of the principal criminal offence is as follows:

- (i) where a person is received on sentence for two or more criminal offences, the offence selected is the one for which the heaviest sentence is imposed;
- (ii) where the same sentences are imposed for two or more criminal offences the offence selected is the one for which the statutory maximum penalty is the most severe.

The offence groups shown in this volume are broadly similar to, but not the same as, those shown in Criminal Statistics England and Wales.

Recording of length of sentence

14. When a person is received on sentence for two or more sentences which have been passed at the same time and ordered to run consecutively they are treated as one sentence equal in length to the sentences added together. In the case of concurrent sentences, the longest sentence is recorded. When a person is received to serve a period of imprisonment composed of a sentence for a criminal offence and a consecutive period of imprisonment in connection with a non-criminal matter, the total period of imprisonment is recorded against the criminal offence.

Recording of ethnic group

15. The current classification of ethnic group of a prisoner was introduced in October 1992 and is congruent with that used for the 1991 Census of Population. It consists of 10 codes which can be grouped into four broader categories as follows:

White	White
Black – African	} Black
Black – Caribbean	
Black – Other	
Asian – Bangladeshi	} South Asian
Asian – Indian	
Asian – Pakistani	
Asian – Other	} Chinese and Other
Chinese	
Other	

16. Prisoners are asked to choose the ethnic code that they feel is most appropriate; only if they refuse will the officer assign a code, informing them which code has been chosen and giving them further opportunity to express their own preference. The information is then passed to the central computer system of inmate records from which the statistics are compiled.

Adults and young offenders

17. In the statistics of receptions, adults are those aged 21 and over at the date of sentence and young offenders are those aged under 21; juveniles are young offenders aged under 18. In population tables, for instance Table 1.3, “adults” include those aged 21 and over at the date of sentence and those sentenced to detention in a young offender institution who have had their sentence converted to imprisonment. The term “young offender” refers to those given a custodial sentence when aged under 21 who have not subsequently been reclassified as adults, it therefore encompasses inmates under 21 and those who have reached 21 but have not been reclassified.

Symbols

18. The following symbols are used in the tables:

- .. = not available
- = nil or negligible
- * = not applicable
- † = some figures in the column have been revised since the previous issue of this publication

GLOSSARY

ACR – Automatic Conditional Release.

Additional Days Awarded (ADA) – Disciplinary sanctions result in the award of additional days.

ADR – Automatic Days Remitted.

A list – List of category A prisoners.

APD – Approved Parole Date.

ARD – Automatic Release Date.

Association – A period of time when prisoners are out of their cells and can mix socially under supervision.

Attendance centre order – Offenders, aged under 21, may be ordered to take part in a structured programme of activities on Saturday afternoons for a set number of weeks.

AUR – Automatic Unconditional Release – Prisoners sentenced from 12 months or more but less than 4 years are released half-way through their sentence on licence. There is compulsory supervision up to the three-quarters point of sentence.

Bail/remand in custody – A person who is arrested and charged for an offence, may either be released on bail on payment of a sum as surety or remanded in custody.

Breach – Persons failing to fulfil the requirements of either a court order or the conditions of a post-release licence.

Burglary – Entering a building as a trespasser with the intention of committing theft, rape, grievous bodily harm or unlawful damage. If a person commits the above offence whilst in possession of a weapon or explosive, the offence becomes aggravated burglary for which the maximum penalty is imprisonment for life.

CALM – Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage it.

Category of prison – All adult male prisoners are categorised according to their security risk ranging from Category A, the highest risk offenders who are viewed as being the most dangerous to society, to Category D, normally men who are convicted of petty offences or classed as lower risk as they come to the end of long prison sentences. A category C prisoner is one who cannot be trusted in open conditions but who would not have the ability or resources to make a determined escape attempt.

CC – Cellular Confinement (as a punishment for breaching prison rules).

Civil prisoners – Those that commit non-criminal offences and are not sentenced.

CJA – Criminal Justice Act.

CNA – Certified Normal Accommodation (the number of prisoners who can be accommodated without overcrowding).

Community punishment and rehabilitation orders – Offenders, aged 16 and over, are subject to a joint order consisting of a 1 to 3 year community rehabilitation element and community punishment element of between 40 and 100 hours. The rehabilitation element may include additional requirements as for a community rehabilitation order.

Community sentences – The term community sentences combines community rehabilitation orders, supervision orders, community punishment and rehabilitation orders, community punishment orders, attendance orders, curfew orders, drug treatment and testing orders, action plan orders, reparation orders, parenting orders and drug abstinence orders.

Community punishment – Offenders, aged 16 or over, are sentenced to unpaid work on behalf of the community involving a minimum of 40 hours and a maximum of 240 hours. Examples of activities are outdoor conservation projects, building adventure playgrounds and decorating houses and flats for elderly or disabled people.

Court of Appeal – Handles appeals against conviction or sentence at the Crown Court.

C & R – Control and Restraint (techniques used by officers when physical control is necessary).

CRD – Conditional Release Date

Criminal supervision – This term covers the supervision of an offender for a fixed period of time.

Community rehabilitation orders – Offenders, aged 16 or over, are supervised by a member of the probation service for a period from six months to three years. The court may include other requirements considered appropriate, i.e. treatment for a mental condition, drug or alcohol dependency, attend an accredited rehabilitation programme. Persons aged 17 or under can be sentenced to an equivalent order called a supervision order.

Crown Court – Some defendants are committed for trial to the higher Crown Court. Trials are held before a judge and jury. A magistrate may also commit an offender convicted at the magistrates' court for sentence at the Crown Court if the magistrate feels that their sentencing powers are not sufficient. Appeals against convictions or sentences passed by the magistrates' court are also dealt with at the Crown Court.

CSCP – Cognitive Self Change Program

Curfew order – An offender may be ordered to remain at a specified place for a certain period. Electronically monitored curfew orders are now being undertaken in England and Wales.

Determinate sentence – Any sentence of imprisonment imposed by the court for a set period (up to a maximum term given by the Act of Parliament that created the particular offence).

Discharge – An offender may be discharged either absolutely or conditionally. For an absolute discharge, no further action can be taken, whilst for a conditional discharge, the offender remains liable to punishment if convicted of a further offence within a given period (not more than three years).

Discharge grant – Amount of money issued to prisoner on discharge – equivalent to one week's Social Security payment.

DCR – Discretionary Conditional Release – Prisoners sentenced to 4 years and over are eligible for parole at the half-way point of sentence. The Parole Board reviews all cases up to the two-third point of sentence after which those not yet selected will automatically be released. Decisions on prisoners serving seven years and over are made by the Home Secretary. There is a compulsory supervision up to the three-quarters point of sentence.

Dispersal Prisons – High security prisons holding Cat A and Cat B prisoners.

EDR – Earliest Date of Release.

Fine – At a magistrates' court an offender may be fined a sum not exceeding £2,000 (£5,000 from 1 October 1992) with higher fines possible at the Crown Court. Supervision of the collection of payment of fines at all courts is by the magistrates' court.

Foreign National – A person that is not a British Citizen.

Fully suspended sentence – For an adult where the court decides that the offence seen in the light of the offenders' record is sufficiently serious to justify a sentence of not more than two years imprisonment, the sentence may be suspended for between one and two years. A further offence may result in the suspended sentence being activated.

Immediate custody – This term includes detention in a young offender institution, unsuspended imprisonment and, before 1 October 1992, a partly suspended sentence. Unless otherwise stated, it also includes young persons detained under section 90-92 of the Powers of the Criminal Court (Sentencing) Act.

Implementation Quality Rating (IQR) – Determines the proportion of completions that an establishment can count towards the KPI target.

Indictable only offences – Offences for which an adult defendant must be tried at the Crown Court, for example, robbery, arson and rape.

Juvenile – Under the age of 18

KPI – Key Performance Indicator

Licence Expiry Date — The date on which the prisoner’s period of compulsory supervision by the Probation Service ends. It applies to prisoners serving 12 months and over. It will normally be at the three-quarters point but run to the end of the sentence for sex offenders or violent offenders if ordered by the sentencing court under Section 58 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

Life sentence — A sentence of imprisonment of an indeterminate length. There are three types of life sentence.

- A mandatory life sentence must be imposed on all persons convicted of murder (anyone found guilty of murder committed when under the age of 18 must be sentenced to “detention during Her Majesty’s pleasure”).
- A court may impose a discretionary life sentence as the maximum penalty for a number of the most serious offences, for example, manslaughter, robbery and rape.
- An automatic life sentence must be imposed on all offenders who are convicted for a second time of a serious sexual or violent offence under Section 2 of the Crime (Sentences) Act 1997 (unless the court is of the opinion that there are exceptional circumstances).

Magistrates’ courts — The lower courts handle summary offences and triable-either-way offences not committed for trial. Cases are heard by part-time lay magistrates or full-time stipendiary magistrates. Defendants aged under 18 are tried in special Youth courts.

Non-criminal — Held for civil offences.

Non-Departmental Public Body — A Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB) is a body which has a role in the process of national government but is not a government department or part of one, and accordingly operates to a greater or lesser extent at arm’s length from Ministers.

There are three categories of NDPB:

- Bodies with executive, administrative, regulatory or commercial functions, which are generally described as “executive” NDPBs;
- Advisory committees and commissions;
- Tribunals and other judicial bodies.

The Parole Board is an Executive Non-Departmental Public Body.

Non-Parole Release Date — The date on which a prisoner serving four years and over who has not been granted parole must be released.

Offences of violence — This term groups together the offences of violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery.

Parole Eligibility Date — The earliest date on which a prisoner may be released on parole.

Pre- and post-release supervision — Supervision of offenders either pre-release or post-release from custody. This can be Statutory or Voluntary.

Remanded — Remanded in custody either awaiting trial or sentence.

Robbery — The use or threat of force to a person immediately before or at the time of theft.

Sentenced — Held in custody as a result of a sentence of criminal court. Persons committed in default of a payment of a fine, compensation order or costs are normally included in this group.

‘Standard list’ offences — A list of offences for which the name of the offender and details of each sentence have been collected by the Home Office since 1963. These are linked by name/criminal record number to enable research studies into criminal histories to be undertaken. The offences cover all indictable (including triable-either-way) offences plus a number of summary offences e.g. assault on a constable, cruelty to children and criminal damage under £2,000 (and amended to £5,000 by the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994).

Statutory supervision — Supervision is mandatory for all young offenders and adults sentenced to 12 months or over since the introduction of the Criminal Justice Act 1991.

Summary offences — Offences which are normally tried in the magistrates' court.

Theft — The dishonest appropriation of another's property with the intention of permanently depriving the owner of it.

Triable-either-way — Offences which may be tried in the magistrates' courts unless either the defendant elects for a Crown Court trial or the magistrate feels that a Crown Court trial is appropriate. Thefts including car crime and less serious violence against the person fall into this group.

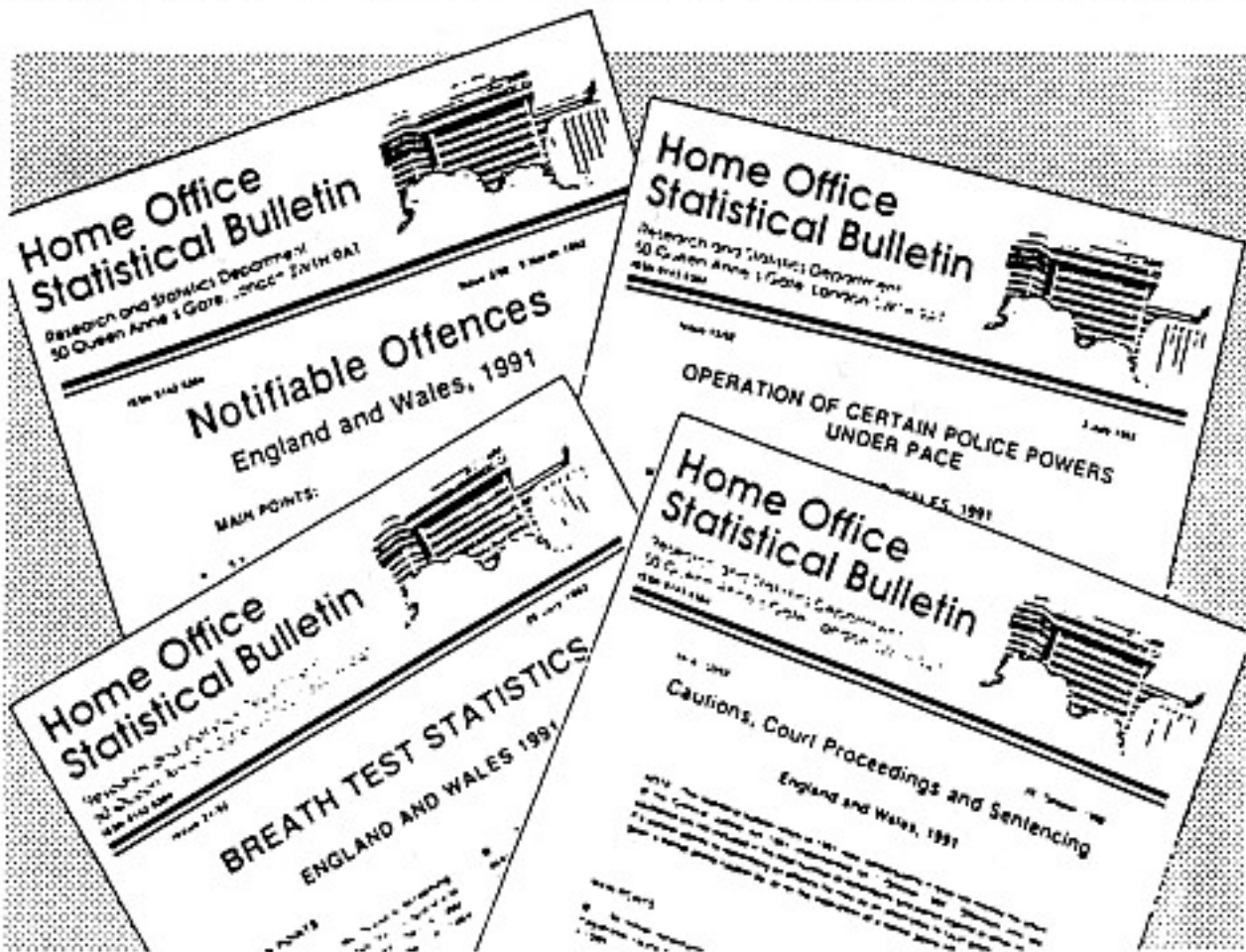
Unsuspected imprisonment — The Crown court may impose a sentence of imprisonment for up to the maximum set out by Acts of Parliament, for example, life imprisonment for murder (for which it is mandatory), rape, robbery or 14 years for domestic burglary. A magistrates' court is restricted to sentences of imprisonment between five days and six months for any one offence. In addition, juveniles convicted at the Crown Court of offences carrying a maximum sentence of imprisonment for an adult normally of 14 years or more may be sentenced to be detained up to the adult maximum. Detainees are either held in Prison Service establishments or local authority community homes.

Voluntary supervision — Offenders in custody or within 12 months after their release may request help from the probation service. For post Criminal Justice Act 1991 sentences, this is only available to adults given less than 12 months.

Young offenders — Those given a custodial sentence when aged under 21 who have not subsequently been reclassified as adults.

Young Offender Institution — Available for boys and girls aged 15 and over (boys aged 14 were held until 1 October 1992). The programme assists the offender to develop personal responsibility, self-discipline, physical fitness and to obtain suitable employment after release. Juveniles of compulsory school age are given a minimum of 15 hours education a week. On release, the offender is supervised by a probation officer for a period between 3 and 12 months.

Home Office Statistical Bulletins



The Home Office publishes about 40 statistical bulletins each year, giving detailed information on special topics within the responsibility of the Home Secretary. Some of these bulletins are published regularly each quarter:

- Offences recorded by the police.
- The operation of the prevention of terrorism legislation.
- Statistics of breath tests.

Others are issued annually, for example:

- Summary fire statistics.
- Offences relating to motor vehicles.
- Statistics of the misuse of drugs.
- Cautions, court proceedings and sentencing.
- The prison population.

Other bulletins are issued on an ad hoc basis, for example:

- Criminal careers of those born between 1953 and 1973 (Issue 14/95). The results of a cohort analysis of the offenders index which makes it possible to link successive convictions of the same individual.

- The ethnic origins of prisoners (Issue 21/94). This provides information about the ethnic composition of the prison population 1985 to 1993 and contains a detailed study of the 1990 prison population.

A comprehensive list of bulletins issued in the last year is available from:

Home Office,
Corporate Management Unit (RDS)
Information and Publication Group
50 Queen Anne's Gate
London
SW1H 9AT
Telephone 020 7273 4179

