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of Justice

Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service Offender Equalities Annual Report

2020/21

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Statistician's comment

The characteristics of the prison population have remained consistent with previous years despite the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic. On 31 March 2021, prisoners who self-declared as being from a White¹ ethnic background made up almost three quarters (56,022 or 72%) of the prison population in England and Wales. Prisoners who declared their ethnicity as Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic represented 21,394 (or 28%) of all prisoners. 96% of the prison population were male and 32% of the total prison population were aged 30-39, the highest proportion of any age group. These proportions have remained similar to previous years.

There were 197 transgender prisoners on 30 April 2021, an increase from 163 in 2019. This partly reflects improvements in the data collection, although we know these data are still an undercount. In particular there was an increase in the proportion of transgender prisoners from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic backgrounds.

In the 12-months ending March 2021, 62 applications were received for admission into Mother and Baby Units (MBU); 35% fewer than the previous year when 95 applications were received. Applications have been falling every year since 2016/17, but at a much slower rate. The large decrease was mostly due to a reduction in the women's prison population since the start of 2020 due to the covid-19 pandemic, during which MoJ facilitated temporary and early release schemes for specified cohorts, subject to appropriate risk assessments. These cohorts included pregnant women who might have applied for a placement. Women in the 30 and younger age group that received a recommendation had 64% of their applications approved compared to woman over 30 who had 50% of applications approved. Approval rates compared to 2020 decreased.

At 31 March 2021, there were 13,648 electronically monitored subjects who had Bail, Court Sentence or Post-Release orders and of these 90% were male and 10% were female.

In March 2020, operational restrictions were introduced in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. These measures, which included temporary court closures, have impacted on a range of outcomes for NPS and CRCs in 2020/21, including CO/SSO completions and breach rates. Caution should therefore be exercised in seeking to compare 2020/21 figures with those for 2019/20.

Comparing in-year outcomes across the different protected characteristics, the figures show that in 2020/21 men were less likely to complete their orders than women and more likely to be subject to breach proceedings. Offenders aged 18-20 were less likely to complete their order compared to older offenders and more likely to be breached. Comparing outcomes by ethnicity shows lower rates of completion among offenders from Mixed ethnic groups in the NPS, while in CRCs rates were lower among White offenders as well as those from Mixed ethnic groups, compared to all other groups. By religion, the figures showed lower breach rates for offenders with a recorded religion than for those recorded as having no religion. By sexual orientation, the figures show higher completion rates and lower breach rates among offenders identifying as gay/lesbian than for offenders overall.

¹ The ethnicity "White" includes White British, White gypsy, White Irish and White Other.

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Products published to accompany the HMPPS Offender Equalities Annual Report 2020/21

The following products are published as part of this release:

- An annual report, containing commentary on key trends over time for protected characteristics.
- A technical guide, providing further information on how the data are collected and processed; alongside relevant legislative or operational information relating to the topic area.
- A set of tables for each chapter, giving national trends over time; and covering key topic areas in this bulletin.

Introduction

Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) is an executive agency of the Ministry of Justice; with the goal of helping prison and probation services work together to manage offenders through their sentences. HMPPS replaced the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) on 1 April 2017.

The HMPPS Offender Equalities 2020/21 report contains the latest information on progress and achievements pertaining to equalities objectives, as stated in the Equality Act 2010.

The Equality Act 2010 lists nine protected characteristics:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and Civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or Belief
- Sex
- Sexual orientation

This report focuses on those protected characteristics where data are collected and are of sufficient quality for statistics to be meaningful. In general, this report is limited to analysis on sex, age, race (ethnicity), religion or belief, marriage and civil partnership, gender reassignment and sexual orientation for these reasons. Where data are available for other protected characteristics at sufficient quality and with sufficient coverage to be meaningful, they are also presented and considered.

The report presents some analysis by individual characteristic and is meant to serve as a guide for further research. In many cases, more than one factor (e.g. age and another protected characteristic, criminal history, socio-economic) might have an effect on an outcome.

Data presented in this report have been drawn from administrative IT systems and data collections. Although care is taken when processing and analysing the data, the level of detail collected is subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large-scale recording system.

This edition includes for the first time two chapters relating to completions and breaches of Community Orders (COs) and Suspended Sentence Orders (SSOs) by offenders supervised by the National Probation Service (NPS) and Community Rehabilitation Companies in 2019/20 and 2020/21 (prior to the creation of the unified Probation Service in June 2021). This meets a commitment made as part of the action plan in response to HMI Probation's thematic report 'Race Equality in Probation: The experiences of Black, Asian and minority ethnic probation service users and staff'.

1. Prison Population

Prisoners from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic backgrounds made up 27% of all prisoners

On 31 March 2021, prisoners who self-declared as being from a White² ethnic background made up almost three quarters (56,022 or 72%) of the prison population in England and Wales. Prisoners who declared their ethnicity as Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic represented 21,394 (or 28%) of all prisoners. These proportions have remained fairly similar since 2013.

Males comprised 96% of the prison population

Proportionally males make up 96% of the total prison population and females 4%. These proportions have remained static since the beginning of the series.

Continuing the trend, more prisoners were in the 30 to 39 age group than any other age group for both the male and female populations

As at 31 March 2021, 32% of prisoners were in the 30-39 age group, the highest proportion of any age group. For all age groups there was little change in proportion compared to the previous year.

Almost half (46%) of the prison population that specified a religion or belief self-identified as being Christian in March 2021

As of 31 March 2021, Christianity was the most common religion or belief with 46% of prisoners, which is 3 percentage points more than last year. The second most prevalent belief was no religion, with 31% of prisoners reporting this.

In the latest quarter, 97% of prisoners who declared a sexual orientation reported that they were heterosexual

This is broadly comparable with trends reported over the past ten years.

This chapter contains a breakdown of data on sexual orientation of the prison population in England and Wales which has not been published elsewhere. Data for protected characteristics relating to gender, age, ethnicity and religion or belief are published in Offender Management Statistics Quarterly (OMSQ). OMSQ also includes details on the impact of COVID-19 on the prison population and is available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/offender-management-statistics-quarterly-october-to-december-2020>

The prison population was 78,058 on 31 March 2021³, which represented a 6% decrease compared with March 2020 (82,990). Large-scale COVID-19 restrictions within the UK came into effect in mid-March 2020. However, it is important to note that many of the changes to operational prison regime did not come into effect until late-March / early-April 2020.

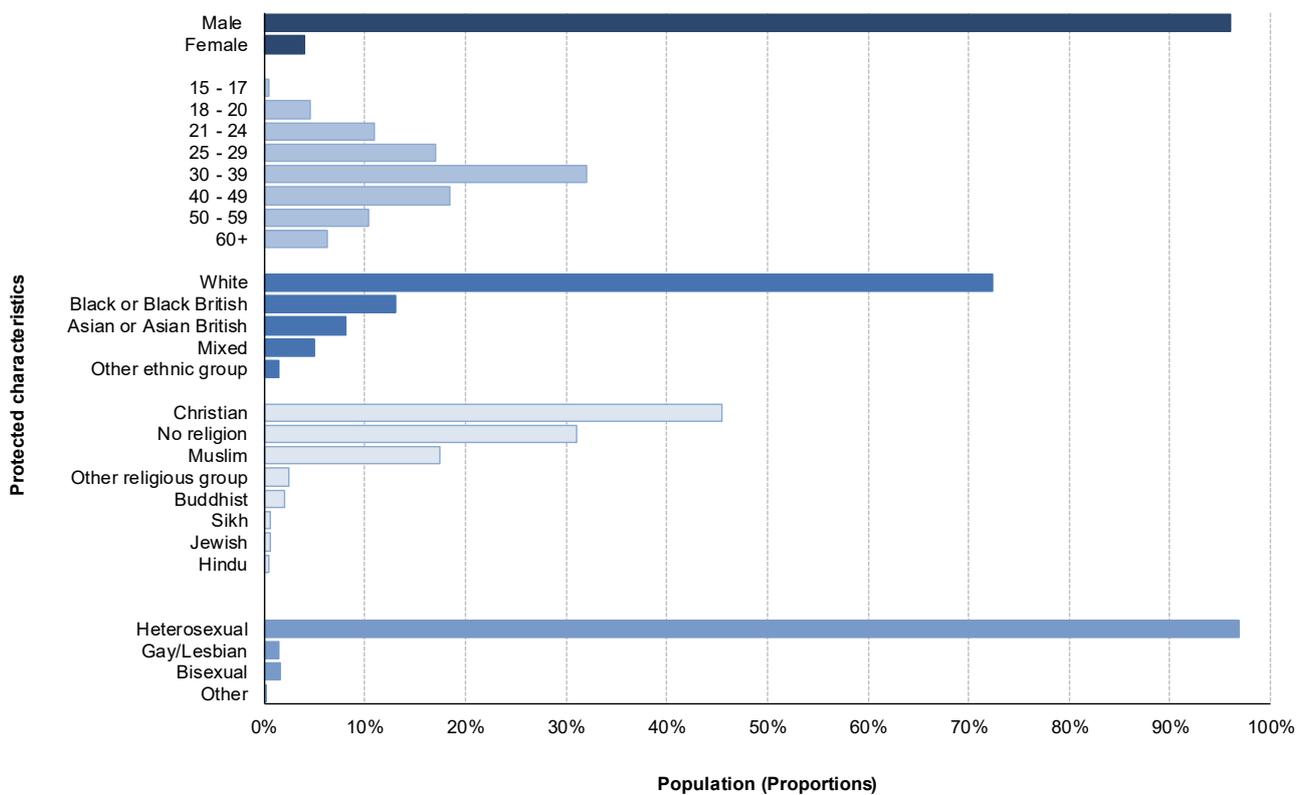
² The ethnicity "White" includes White British, White gypsy, White Irish and White Other.

³ The prison population is a snapshot of the number of prisoners across all estates in England and Wales on 31 March.

97% of prisoners who recorded a sexual orientation declared that they were heterosexual (Tables 1.2 and 1.3)

Of prisoners who declared their sexual orientation^{4,5} 97% (64,551) identified as Heterosexual. Gay/Lesbian and Bisexual offenders accounted for 1.4% (956) and 1.5% (1,008) respectively of the total prison population. Those who identified as “Other”⁴ comprised 0.2% of the total population, or 124 prisoners. These proportions were calculated excluding individuals whose sexual orientation is stated as “Refusal/Not Disclosed” or “Not Known”.

Figure 1.1: Prison Population by Protected Characteristic, England and Wales, 2020/2021 (Source: OMSQ/HMPPS Performance Hub, Tables 1.1 and 1.2)



⁴ Sexual orientation is self-reported by prisoners, and likely to be under-reported. Data are drawn from internal Management Information and therefore differs from other population totals.

⁵ The declaration rate for sexual orientation was 84%, based on an average of the prison population taken over the quarter (between January and March 2021). The declaration rate excludes those who refused or did not disclose their sexuality, or where sexual orientation was not known.

⁴ It is not possible to provide information about the “Other” category.

2 Transgender Prisoners

There were 197 transgender prisoners recorded in the 2021 data collection

This was an increase on the figure of 163 recorded in 2019.

Most reported their legal gender as male

158 prisoners reported their legal gender as male, 39 as female.

There were 21 transgender prisoners from a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic background

Where ethnicity was known, 11% of the transgender prison population were from a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic background, this is an increase from 6% in 2019.

There were 10 prisoners known to have a Gender Recognition Certificate

This is the first year this information was collected.

For the purposes of this report, transgender prisoners are defined as those individuals known within prison to be currently living in, or presenting in, a gender different to their sex assigned at birth and who have had a local case board (as defined by 'The Care and Management of Individuals who are Transgender' policy framework⁶).

Prisoners who have already transitioned and have a full Gender Recognition Certificate (GRC) are excluded from this dataset. Statistics on the number of applications to the Gender Recognition Panel are published in Tribunals and gender recognition statistics quarterly at www.gov.uk/government/collections/tribunals-statistics.

The figures give an estimate of the number of transgender prisoners and are likely to underestimate the true number. There may be some transgender prisoners who have not declared that they are transgender or had a local case board, and some who have a Gender Recognition Certificate. The prison population is dynamic and prisoners may have entered or left prisons since the time of the data collection.

Details of the number of transgender prisoners were provided by Equalities Representatives in public and private prisons in England and Wales, between 30 April 2021 and 7 May 2021. In 2020 the data collection exercise did not take place due to operational changes across all prisons in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

A count of the number of prisoners with a GRC was collected for the first time in 2021. The Gender Recognition Act 2004 makes it an offence to disclose that someone has a GRC, so it was necessary to ensure that prisoners' anonymity was maintained. Therefore, no information on the prisoners' other personal characteristics was collected, only the total number of these prisoners. Additionally, for the 2021 data collection, non-binary has been added as a category for the gender with which the prisoner identifies.

⁶ This replaced PSI 17/2016 – The Care and Management of Transgender Offenders in August 2019.

Legal Sex and Gender Identity

There were 197 prisoners living in, or presenting in, a gender different to their sex assigned at birth and who have had a local case board. Of these, 158 reported their legal gender⁷ as male, 39 reported their legal gender as female. When asked about the gender with which the prisoner identified from the following categories, 146 identified as female, 39 as male, 11 as non-binary and 1 did not provide a response.

Equalities Representatives were also prompted to include prisoners' self-described gender identities without restricting choices to the categories used above and information for 127 prisoners was collected. 46 confirmed they identify as female, 20 identified as male and 7 identified as non-binary. There were 19 prisoners who identified as transgender, 12 who identified as cross-dressers, 10 who were recorded as intersex and 7 who identified as gender fluid.

There were 10 prisoners known to have a Gender Recognition Certificate as of April / May 2021. These prisoners are not included in the transgender figures included in this report.

Prison Establishments and Gender

69 of the 123 public and private prisons (56%) in England and Wales said that they had 1 or more transgender prisoners⁸. In women's prisons there were 40 transgender prisoners: almost all of these reported their legal gender as female, 5 or fewer⁹ reported their legal gender as male. There were 157 transgender prisoners in men's prisons: all of these reported their legal gender as male.

Equality representatives reported the gender with which transgender prisoners identified. For women's prisons, 37 identified as male and the remainder reported as either female or non-binary. For transgender prisoners in male prisons, 145 identified as female, 9 as non-binary and the remainder as male or did not provide a response.

Age and Ethnicity

21 of the 197 transgender prisoners reported they were from a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic background and 167 as White. There were 9 transgender prisoners who chose not to disclose their ethnicity. The proportion of transgender prisoners from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic backgrounds increased in 2021 to 11% from 6% in 2019.

Most self-declared transgender prisoners were aged 20 – 29 and 30 – 39 with 54 prisoners in each group in the 2021 data collection. The distribution of transgender prisoners across age categories in 2021 has not significantly changed compared to 2019 and is broadly similar to the age distribution of the general prison population.

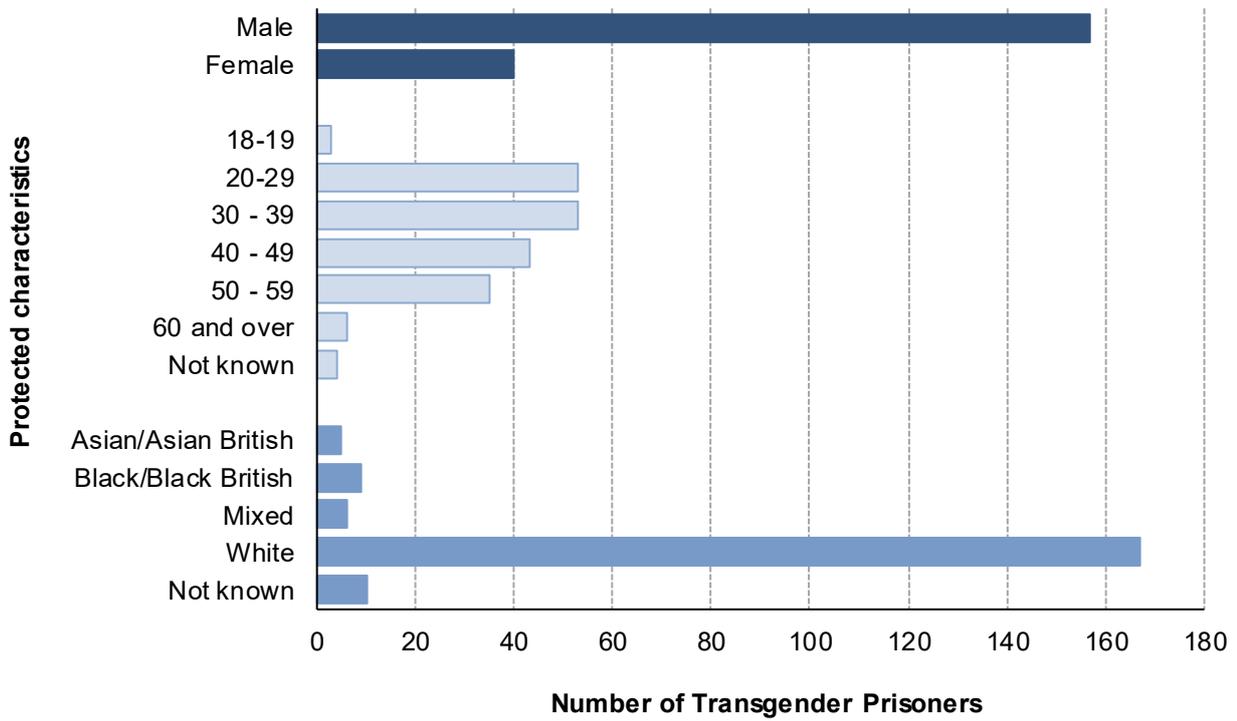
Based on this exercise, there were 2.5 transgender prisoners reported per 1,000 prisoners in custody on 30 April 2021, an increase from 2.0 per 1,000 on 31st March 2019.

⁷ Starting in the 2018 data collection, prisoners were asked about their legal gender. For earlier years the gender is self-reported on reception to the prison and based on information recorded on central administrative databases. It is not possible to determine if this is the legal gender or whether the gender has changed.

⁸ Prisoners who are currently living in or are presenting in a gender different to their sex assigned at birth and who have had a local case board (as defined by 'The Care and Management of Individuals who are Transgender' policy framework), as known to individual prisons.

⁹ 5 or fewer is the disclosure control rule used for the transgender data collection.

Figure 2.1: Number of Transgender Prisoners by protected characteristic, 30 April 2021
 (Source: Table 2.2)



3. Mother and Baby Units

Women from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic backgrounds had more applications approved than women from White ethnic backgrounds

In the 12-months to March 2021, 67% of applications that received a recommendation for offenders from a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic background were approved, compared to 57% for women from a White ethnic background.

Applications from women aged 30 or under recorded the highest levels of approvals

Women in this age group that received a recommendation had 64% of their applications approved compared to woman over 30 who had 50% of applications approved.

Applications from women who described their religion as Other religious group had the highest levels of approvals

During the latest year, women who self-identified as from “other religious groups” had 75% of applications approved, those who belonged to a Christian religion had 44% of applications approved and woman with no religion had 67% approved.

A Mother and Baby Unit (MBU) is a designated accommodation unit within a women’s prison which enables mothers, where appropriate, to have their children with them. Women who are pregnant or who have children under the age of 18 months can apply for a place in an MBU¹⁰. Statistics on women in MBUs can be found in the HMPPS Annual Digest 2020/21¹¹.

There are currently six MBUs in operation across the women’s prison estate in England and Wales which provide an overall total capacity of 64 places for mothers. However, there are a total of 70 places for babies to allow for twins and multiple births.

This report provides details of the protected characteristics of women making applications to MBUs and the outcome of the application.

It should be noted that:

- Multiple applications can be submitted by one woman¹².
- Recommendations on applications (e.g. an approval or refusal) may not be made in the same reporting year as the application was received.
- Not all applications will receive a recommendation, as the application may not proceed for a number of reasons (e.g. a woman may withdraw her application or leave custody).
- An approval to an MBU does not mean that a mother and baby/babies will be received into an MBU, as alternative arrangements could be made for care after the application is submitted.
- An application may be refused for several reasons, for example due to an interim Care Order by Children’s Services. All recommendations are based on evidence of what is in the best

¹⁰ Further details about the MBU admissions process are given in the Guide.

¹¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hmpps-annual-digest-april-2020-to-march-2021>

¹² Multiple applications can be submitted by one woman over the duration of the financial year period; therefore, application volumes will usually be higher than counts for individual mothers.

interests of the baby/babies in each case, in consultation with the relevant professionals and partner agencies.

- Every effort is made to ensure admissions processes are administered in a timely fashion to ensure any anxiety is reduced for applicants, however unavoidable delays might arise in some cases. For example, where an assessment is being carried out by Children's Services.

The total number of applications received decreased over the past 12-months (Tables 3.1 and 3.2)

In the 12-months ending March 2021, 62 applications were received for admission into an MBU; 35% fewer than the previous year when 95 applications were received. Applications have been falling every year since 2016/17. Of the 42 applications which resulted in a recommendation from an Admissions Board, 25 (60%) applications were approved and 17 (40%) refused. The overall women's prison population has reduced since the start of 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which impacted the processing of criminal cases in the courts, and during which MoJ facilitated temporary and early release schemes for specified cohorts, subject to appropriate risk assessments, in order to protect the NHS and save lives. These cohorts included pregnant women who might have applied for a placement.

Applications from women aged 30 or younger recorded the highest proportion of approvals¹³ (Figure 3.1 and 3.2, Table 3.2)

In the 12-months ending March 2021, most applications came from women aged 30 and under (37 applications). 25 of these applications received a recommendation from the Admissions Board and, of those that received a recommendation, 64% (16) were approved.

Applications from women aged over 30 were less likely to be approved, 50% of applications that received recommendations were approved. There were 24 applications from this age group, 16 received a recommendation from the Admissions Board and 8 were approved.

For approved applications, there was a greater number of women from a white ethnic background than from a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic background, however women from a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic background were more likely than women from a white ethnic background to have their applications approved. (Figure 3.1 and 3.2, Table 3.2)

In the year to March 2021, of the 62 applications made to Admissions Boards, 49 (79%) were from women with a white ethnic background and 12 (19%) were from women with a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic background.

Women from white ethnic backgrounds comprised 20 (80%) of the 25 approved applications in the latest year, while applications from women with a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic background made up 16% (4) of the total number of approved applications.

67% of applications from women of a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic background were approved by the Board, compared with 57% of applications from women of a white ethnic background.

¹³ Approved applications out of the total number that were approved or refused.

Applications from women of Christian faith and those with no religion were most common (Table 3.2)

In the 12-months ending March 2021, the highest number of applications made were from those self-identifying as Christian and from those who had no religion, accounting for 25 (40%) and 29 (47%) applications respectively.

Out of the applications which received a recommendation from the board, 44% were approved for women who self-identified as Christian. For women who self-identified as having no religion, 67% of applications that received a recommendation from the board were accepted. Woman who self-identified as being part of an “Other religious group” had the highest rate of approvals, with 75% of applications which received a recommendation being approved.

Figure 3.1: Number of applications received to an MBU, by protected characteristic, England and Wales, the 12-months ending April 2021 (Source: Table 3.2)

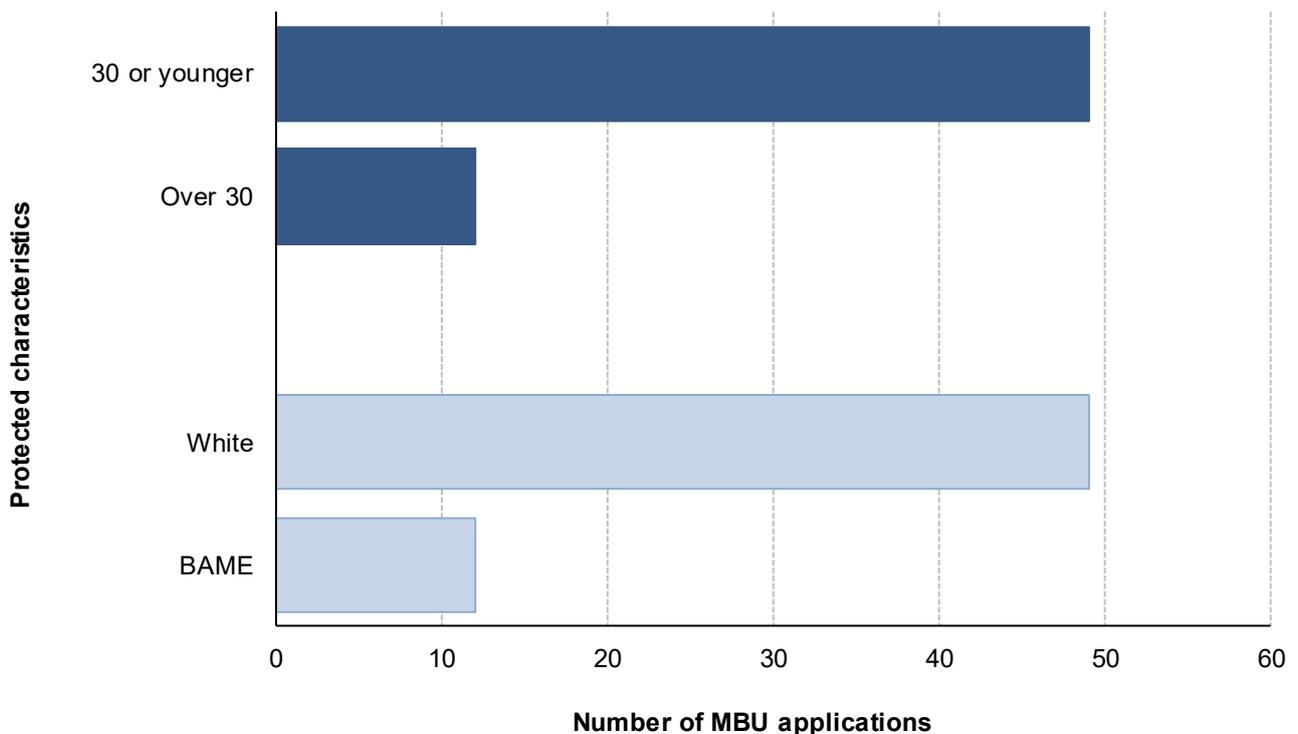
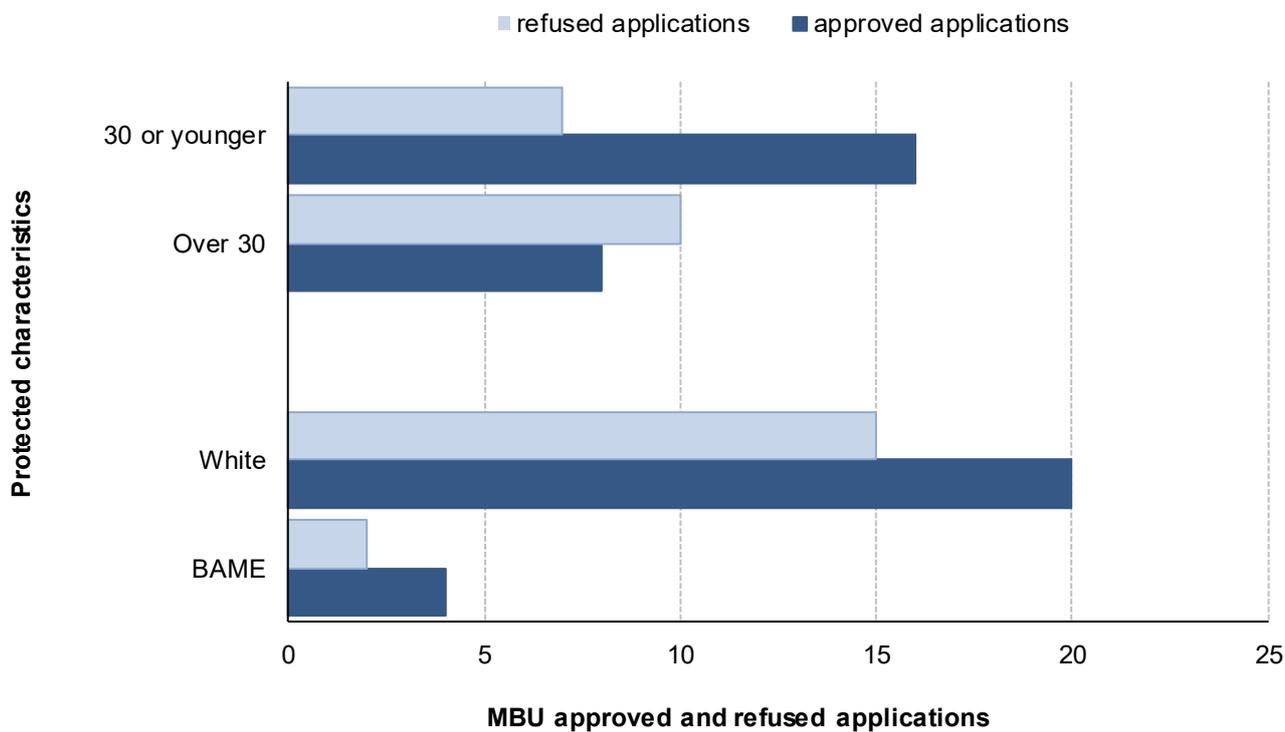


Figure 3.2: Number of applications by protected characteristics, approved and refused to an MBU in England and Wales, the 12-months ending April 2021 (Source: Table 3.2)



4. Incentives

The proportion of prisoners on Standard Incentives status was highest for Chinese and Other, Mixed or Black and Black British prisoners

On 31 March 2021, 56%, 53% and 52% respectively of prisoners with a Standard Incentives status were of Chinese and Other, Mixed or Black and Black British ethnicity. This compares with 46% for prisoners who identified as Asian and Asian British and 48% for White ethnicity prisoners.

The proportion of prisoners on a Standard Incentives status decreased with age

71% of prisoners aged between 18-20 were on Enhanced Incentives status compared with 31% for prisoners aged 60 and over.

A higher proportion of male than female prisoners were on Enhanced Incentives status

51% of male prisoners compared with 43% of female prisoners were on an Enhanced Incentives status.

Prisoners self-declaring as Muslim had the lowest proportion of prisoners on Enhanced Incentives status, at 47%

The highest proportion of prisoners on Enhanced Incentives status when considering religion were those who identified as having either Other religious belief or Buddhist faith (each 65%).

The proportion of heterosexual prisoners on Enhanced Incentives was lower than for gay/lesbian or bisexual prisoners

51% of heterosexual prisoners compared with 61% of gay/lesbian and 58% of bisexual prisoners were on Enhanced Incentives status.

An incentives scheme (formerly known as Incentives and Earned Privileges - IEP) was introduced in 1995 with the expectation that prisoners would earn additional privileges through demonstrating responsible behaviour and participation in work or other constructive activity. They allow prisoners to earn privileges through good behaviour and engagement in the regime and rehabilitation. Privileges can also be lost through poor behaviour. The IEP scheme operated on four levels: Basic, Entry, Standard and Enhanced, until August 2019 when Entry level was abolished. It was replaced by the Incentives Policy Framework in January 2020. The new policy has a greater focus on incentivising positive behaviour, providing consistency in key areas, whilst giving governors greater flexibility to tailor incentives to the local needs and challenges in their prison.

Prisoners typically start on Standard level, and positive behaviour can be rewarded with progression to Enhanced¹⁴, while poor behaviour can result in prisoners being placed on Basic – with the associated increase or reduction in privileges. Basic level provides access to the safe, legal and decent requirements of a normally running regime.

¹⁴ Some prisons use levels higher than enhanced, these higher levels are not distinguished in the data and they appear as enhanced.

General incentives trends (Source: Table 4.1)

On 31 March 2021:

- On average, 49% of the prisoner population had Standard incentives status and 50% had Enhanced status; while 0.5% had Basic status¹⁵.
- The proportion of prisoners with Enhanced status has been rising since March 2016, when 36% of prisoners had Enhanced status.
- Until March 2020, the proportion of prisoners with Standard status had been falling year-on-year, from 52.1% in March 2016 to 48% in March 2019.
- There was a fall in the proportion of prisoners with Basic status, from 3% in March 2020 to 0.5% in March 2021; following year-on-year increases ranging from 3% in March 2014 to 7% in March 2018, down to 6% in March 2019.

Prisoners with Standard incentives status (Table 4.1, Figure 4.1)

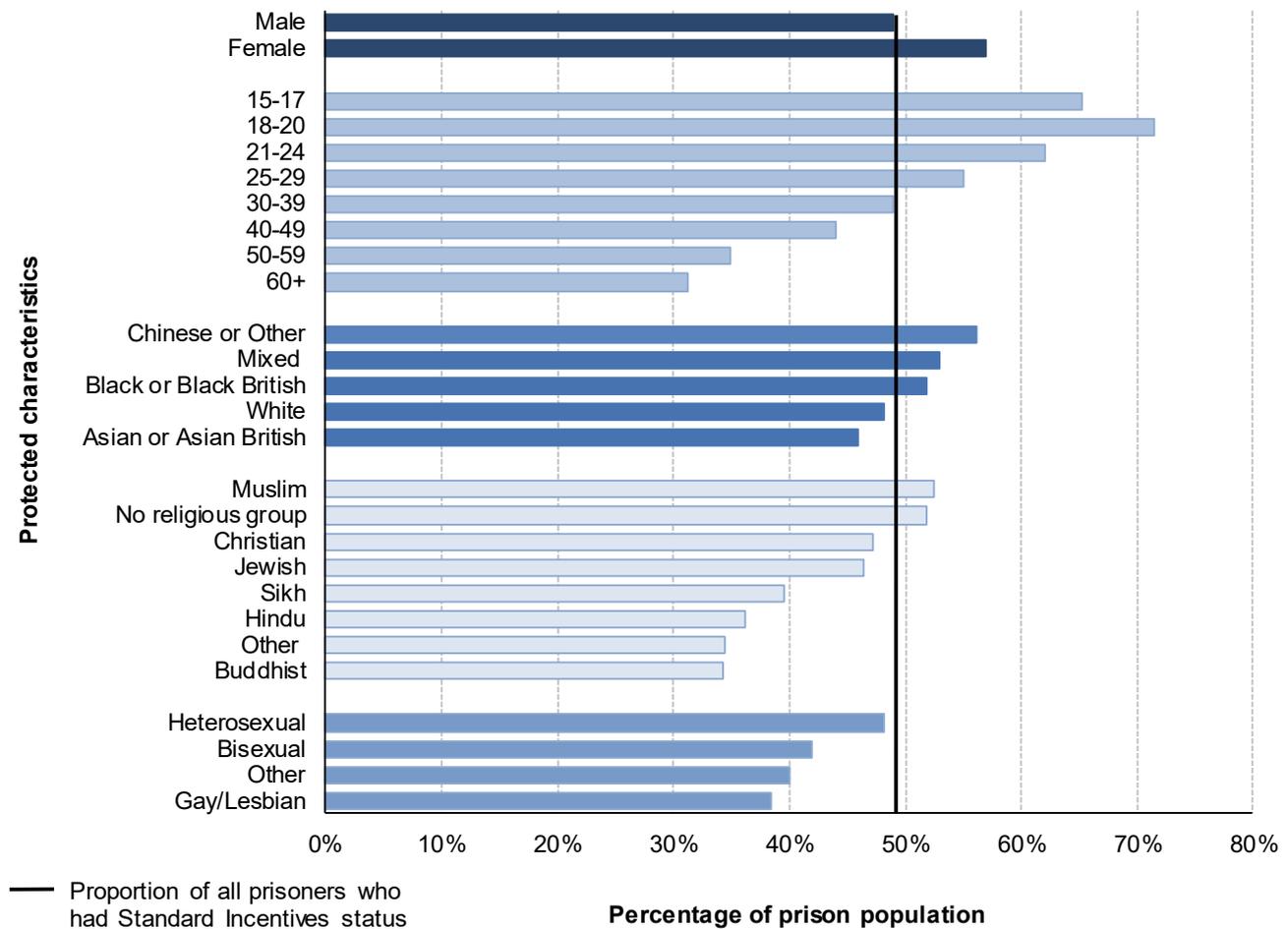
On 31 March 2021:

- The proportion of prisoners with a Standard Incentives status was higher for females (57%) than for males (49%).
- The proportion of adult prisoners aged 18 and over with a Standard Incentives status decreased with age. Prisoners in the 18-20 and 15-17 age groups had the largest percentage of individuals on Standard Incentives status (71% and 65% respectively), whilst those in the 60 and over age group had the lowest percentage at 31%. 62% of prisoners aged between 21 and 24 years were on Standard Incentives.
- Chinese and Other, Mixed and Black and Black British ethnicity prisoners had the highest proportions of prisoners on Standard Incentives status, at 56%, 53% and 52% respectively. This was higher than for Asian and Asian British and White prisoners (46% and 48% respectively) at the same point in time.
- Prisoners with a Muslim religion and those with no religious group had the highest proportions of individuals with a Standard Incentives status (each 52%).
- Heterosexual¹⁶ prisoners had the highest proportion of individuals on Standard Incentives status at 48%.

¹⁵ The reference point for this data is 31st March 2021. On the 23 March 2020, operational changes to the way prisons were run were enacted in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This affected the Incentives regime and as certain regime mitigations were put into place to alleviate the impact of COVID restrictions, Basic Incentives were only used in exceptional circumstances. As such, the percentage of prisoners on Basic Incentives status is lower in the current reporting year.

¹⁶ Disclosure rates are lower for sexual orientation than for other protected characteristics, with 17% of prisoner's sexuality being not known, not disclosed or refused.

Figure 4.1: Percentage of prisoners with Standard incentives status split by protected characteristic, 31 March 2021 (Source: Table 4.1)



Prisoners with Enhanced incentives status (Table 4.1, Figure 4.2)

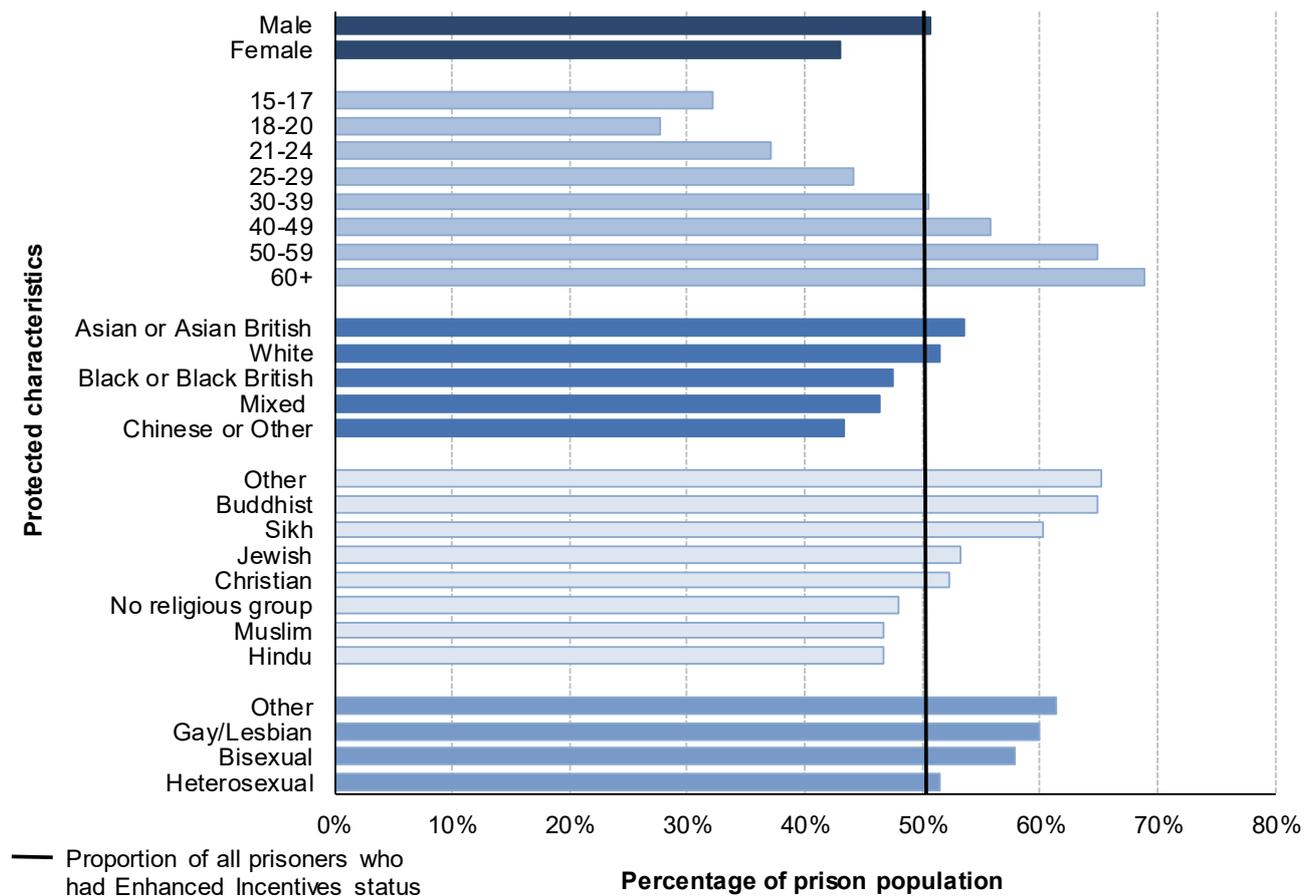
On 31 March 2021:

- There was a higher proportion of male prisoners with Enhanced incentives status than females (51% and 43% respectively).
- The proportion of prisoners with an Enhanced Incentives status increased with age for those aged 18 and over, with 28% of prisoners aged 18-20 and 69% of those aged 60 and over having an Enhanced incentives status. 32% of young prisoners aged between 15-17 had an Enhanced status.
- Asian and Asian British and White ethnic group prisoners had the highest proportion of individuals on Enhanced Incentives status; 54% and 51% respectively. The proportion of prisoners with an Enhanced Incentives status was lowest in the Chinese or Other ethnic group at 43%. Black and Black British and Mixed ethnic group categories had 47% and 46% of prisoners having an Enhanced status.
- Prisoners who self-declared as having either Other religious belief or Buddhist faith had the highest proportion of prisoners on Enhanced Incentives status each with 65% on 31 March 2021. This was followed closely by Hindu at 64% and was higher than for individuals who identified as Jewish or Christian, recording 53% and 52% respectively. Prisoners who

declared no religion or their religious belief as Muslim had lower proportions with an Enhanced Incentives status (48% and 47% respectively).

- The proportion of prisoners with an Enhanced Incentives status was highest among those whose sexual orientation was reported as Gay/Lesbian (61%) and Other (60%), for individuals who self-declared as Bisexual it was 58%. The proportion was lowest for Heterosexual prisoners (51%).

Figure 4.2: Percentage of prisoners with Enhanced incentives status split by protected characteristic, 31 March 2021 (Source Table 4.1)



5. Accredited Programmes for Offenders in Custody

96% of accredited programme starts were for male offenders

In the 12-months ending March 2021, there were 744¹⁷ accredited programme starts. Male offenders started 701 accredited programmes. The number of starts for female offenders was 31, making up 4% of the total number of starts, this is similar to the proportion of the prison population that were female.

39% (283) of accredited programmes were started by offenders aged between 30 to 39 years

47% (134) of starts across this age group were for general offending programmes

White ethnic background offenders in custody accounted for 80% of programme starts

They accounted for 93% of sexual offending programmes (SOTP), 79% of domestic violence programmes and 78% of general offending programmes

There were 833¹⁸ accredited programme completions¹⁹ in the financial year ending March 2021

Male offenders made up 96% (787) of the total number of completions and females in custody comprised 4% (36) of all completions.

45% of all accredited programmes were completed by individuals identifying as having a Christian religion

Offenders with a Christian faith comprised half (50%) of all individuals who completed a general offending programme and 42% of those who completed a sexual offending programme.

Of all offenders completing accredited programmes in custody, 84% of individuals were single, not married and not in a civil partnership

8% were married or in a civil partnership, whilst 4% identified as cohabiting.

Accreditation is a system for ensuring that treatment programmes offered to offenders, which aim to reduce reoffending, have a proper theoretical basis and are designed in accordance with the 'What Works' literature.

HMPPS commissions a range of accredited programmes²⁰; varying in length, complexity and mode of delivery. Programmes have been developed to target the particular risks and needs for different types of offending behaviour. To achieve accreditation, programmes must be assessed to make sure they are targeting the right people, focusing on the right things, and being delivered in a way

¹⁷ There were twelve starts where gender was not known.

¹⁸ There were ten completions where gender was not known.

¹⁹ Total volumes over the financial year for starts and completions will not necessarily match. This is because an offender who completed in the current financial year might have started the programme in previous years.

²⁰ A complete list of accredited programmes for offenders in custody can be found at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/883024/descriptions-accredited-programmes.pdf

that is most likely to reduce reoffending. All HMPPS-commissioned accredited programmes are subject to quality assurance processes to ensure programme integrity is maintained and developed.

Offenders who started^{21,22} an Accredited Programme²³ (Tables 5.1 to 5.7)

In the 12-months ending March 2021:

- There were 744 accredited programme starts during the financial year ending March 2021. 43% (323) of these were general offending programmes and 27% (198) were sexual offending-related programmes. Violent offending programmes made up 23% (169) of the total volume of programme starts, while domestic violence and extremism programmes comprised 4% and 2% (29 and 14 respectively) of the total number of accredited programme starts. One per cent of starts were for substance misuse programmes (11 starts).
- Male offenders comprised 96% (701) of the total number of accredited programme starts, while females in custody made up 4% (31) of all starts.
- 39% (283) of accredited programmes were started by offenders aged between 30 to 39 years, and 47% (134) of starts across this age group were for general offending programmes. 15% (108) of starts were for offenders aged under 25, and offenders in this age category most commonly started violence (49%) and general offending programmes (38%). Offenders aged 60 and over comprised 3% (25) of the total volume of starts, and 80% (20) of starts for prisoners in this age group were for sexual offending programmes.
- Offenders in custody from a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic background comprised 20% (148) of programme starts and the remaining 80% (5,800) were offenders from a White ethnic background. 93% (178) of starts for sexual offending programmes were by offenders from a White ethnic background, compared with 7% (14) for offenders from a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic background. 28% (45) of starts for violence programmes were for offenders from a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic background, compared with 72% (118) for offenders from a White ethnic background. As a proportion of all starts for prisoners with a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic background, 30% of programme starts were for violence programmes compared with 20% for prisoners with a White ethnic background.
- 47% (342) of accredited programmes in custody were started by offenders with a Christian religion. 32% (237) of starts were for offenders who had no religion or belief. Christian

²¹ Under exceptional circumstances, offenders in custody can start more than one accredited programme in any financial year. The figures presented in this chapter refer to the number of starts and might not equal the number of offenders who started any given programme during the same financial year.

²² From 23 March 2020, changes to usual operations of accredited programme delivery were implemented in response to the impact of COVID-19 in prisons. Levels of delivery were significantly disrupted with an initial curtailment of most face-to-face activity. To support accredited programmes recovery, an alternative delivery format was approved to support delivery of large group format programmes as 1:1 or smaller groups in programmes that previously could not have run with groups on less than 4. Recovery of accredited programme delivery during 2020 involved progressing cases who were paused from March 2020 and delivering to those identified as highest priority. Significant periods of disruption with COVID outbreaks has also continued to impact on delivery throughout 2020/21.

²³ Programmes relating to domestic violence and sexual offending are available for male prisoners only. Certain programmes relating to general offending (KAINOS and New Me Strengths) and violence (Kaizen Violence, Identity Matters and Becoming New Me) are also available for male prisoners only.

offenders comprised 44% (85) and offenders who had no religion or belief accounted for 37% (73) of starts for sexual offending programmes.

- 89% (138) of all programme starts were for individuals who were single, not married and not in a civil partnership, compared with 10% (16) for those married or in a civil partnership or cohabiting.

Offenders who completed an Accredited Programme (Tables 5.8 to 5.14, Figure 5.1)

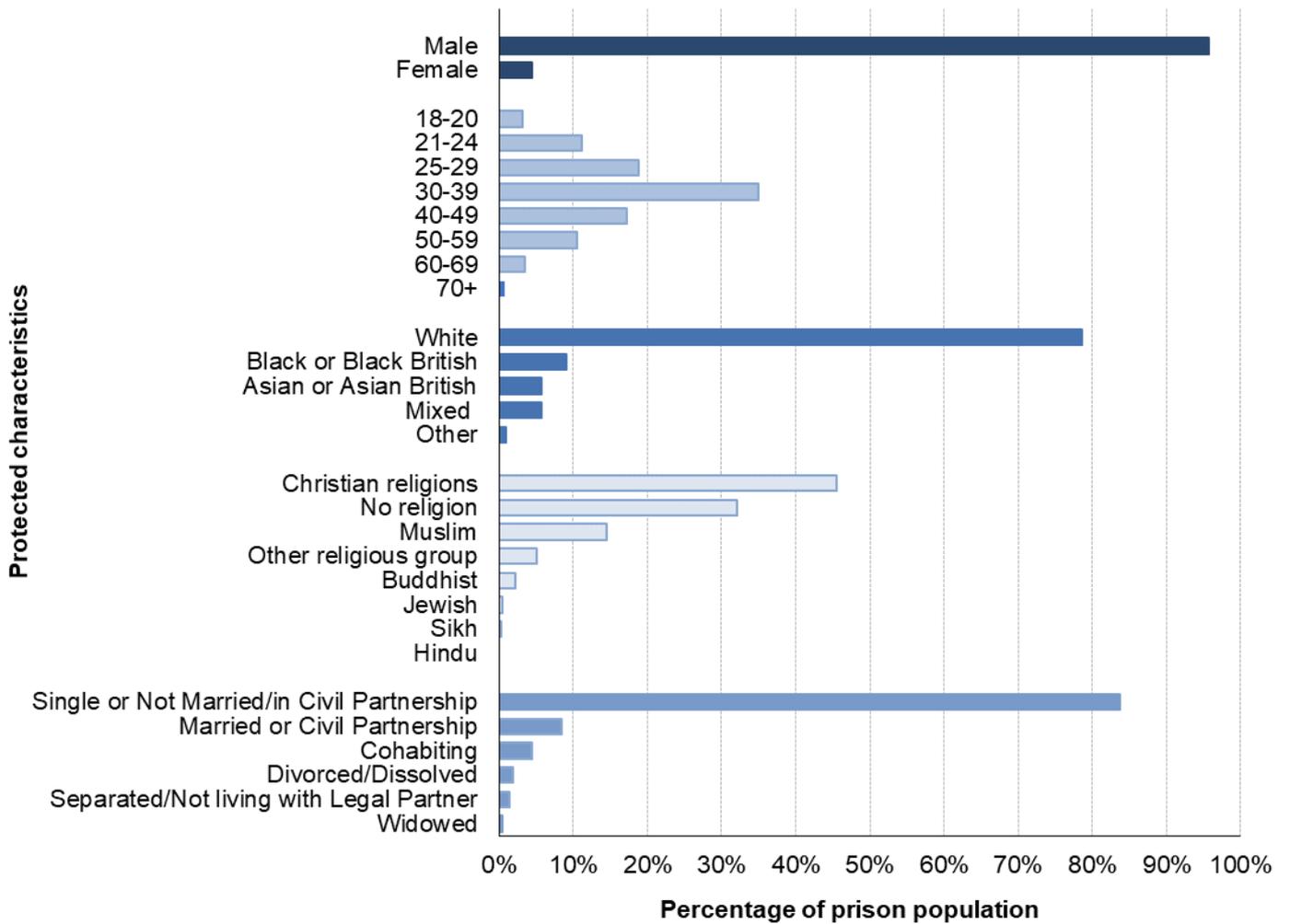
In the 12-months ending March 2021:

- There were 833 programme completions over the 12-month period. General offending programmes accounted for 40% (331) of all accredited programmes completed in custody, while 31% (260) were sexual offending programmes. Violence programmes comprised 20% (167) of total completions. There were 53 domestic violence programme completions (6% of total completions) and 11 completions for each of extremism and substance misuse programmes (1% each).
- Male offenders comprised 96% (787) of the total number of accredited programmes completions in custody and females in custody 4% (36) of all completions.
- 35% (287) of completed accredited programmes were for offenders in the 30-39 age group. Offenders in custody aged 18-20 accounted for 3% (26) of completed accredited programmes. Whilst offenders aged 60 and over comprised 4% (35) of the total number of completions, 10% (26) of all sexual offending programme completions were for this age group.
- While prisoners with a White ethnic background accounted for 79% (641) of programme completions²⁴, they comprised 89% (908) of sexual offending completions. Offenders with a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic background accounted for 21% (174) of programme completions. 30% (49) of violence programmes were completed by prisoners with a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic background; with 16% (25) of the total number of completions across all ethnicities being for offenders from Black and Black British ethnic groups.
- Offenders in custody with a Christian religion comprised 45% (373) of all accredited programme completions, while those with no religion made up 32% (263). Offenders of Muslim faith accounted for 15% (119) of accredited programme completions. Offenders with a Christian faith or no religion or belief comprised 42% (109) and 35% (90) respectively of individuals who completed sexual offending programmes. 19% (30) of completions for all programmes relating to violence were completed by individuals with a Muslim faith.

²⁴ On 31 March 2021, 72% of the overall prison population were from a White ethnic background while 28% were from a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic background. Please note that the prison population count was a snapshot of the population on this date, whereas accredited programme completions covers the full 12-month financial year period from April 2020 to March 2021.

- Of all offenders completing accredited programmes in custody, 84% (648) of individuals were single, not married and not in a civil partnership. 8% were married or in a civil partnership, whilst 4% identified as cohabiting.

Figure 5.1: Completions for accredited programmes in custody by protected characteristic, 12-months ending March 2021 (Source: Tables 5.8 to 5.14)



6. Electronic Monitoring

The number of offenders who are electronically monitored has increased this year

At 31 March 2021, there were 13,963 individuals being actively monitored. Of these 13,648 had bail, court sentence or post release orders, compared with 10,153 at 31 March 2020. This year's increase ends the general downward trend in the number of subjects actively monitored since 31 March 2015, when the time series began.

The most common type of order for those being electronically monitored was a bail order

At 31 March 2021, of those who had either a Bail, Court Sentence or Post Release order 44% of offenders had a bail order, 37% had a court sentence and 19% had a post release order.

90% of electronically monitored offenders with bail, post release or court sentences were male

At 31 March 2021, males made up 90% of electronically monitored offenders and 10% were female. These proportions have remained similar since 2015. Although there are differences between bail, post release and court sentences.

The proportion of offenders who were electronically monitored and receiving bail, post-release or court sentences was highest in the 21-29 group

At 31 March 2021, the largest proportion of offenders who were electronically monitored, and receiving bail, post-release or court sentences were aged between 21-29, at 31%. The second largest proportion of offenders were aged between 30-39, at 29%. Last year the figures were broadly similar, 21-29 age group had 30% whereas 30-39 had 29%.

Of the 13,963 electronically monitored offenders at 31 March 2021, 1,628 were location monitored at 31 March 2021

At 31 March 2021, there were 1,628 individuals being monitored using GPS technology, increasing from 618 in the year ending March 2020. Since the roll out of GPS technology began in November 2018²⁵ the number of subjects has increased month on month.

Electronic monitoring (EM) was introduced in 1999 to support the police, courts, prisons and wider justice system in England and Wales.

It is a way of remotely monitoring and recording information on an individual's whereabouts or movements, using an electronic tag which is normally fitted to a subject's ankle. Information about the compliance of an individual's order is also monitored.

The national roll out of satellite enabled (GPS) location monitoring tags from November 2018 has made GPS tags available as an option for some court and post-custody cohorts. This is in addition to the use of GPS tags to monitor a small number of specialist cases. The tags use satellite

²⁵ The rollout of GPS technology began in November 2018 and completed in September 2019 for adults and March 2020 for those under 18.

technology to record an individual's movements 24 hours a day. There was a regional phased roll-out to ensure each region was sufficiently supported.

Location monitoring tags are available alongside the electronic monitoring of curfew requirements, which remains an important tool for the management and supervision of offenders and defendants. Location tags provide additional functionality, allowing the monitoring of:

- Compliance with exclusion zones.
- Attendance at a required activity or appointment.
- An offender's whereabouts, known as trail monitoring. This can provide offender managers with data about an individual's whereabouts to support rehabilitative conversations.
- Multiple conditions or requirements if necessary, such as a combination of exclusion zones, curfew, monitored attendance and trail monitoring.

Electronic monitoring services have always been provided by private sector companies. Since financial year 2014/15, EMS Capita has supplied the electronic monitoring service under contract to the Ministry of Justice.

At 31 March 2021, there were a total of 13,963 actively monitored²⁶ subjects, an increase of 34% when compared with the same point in the previous year. Information on age and sex is presented for Bail, Court Sentence and Post-Release orders only in this report.

At 31 March 2021, there were 13,648 monitored subjects who had Bail, Court Sentence or Post-Release orders. Of these:

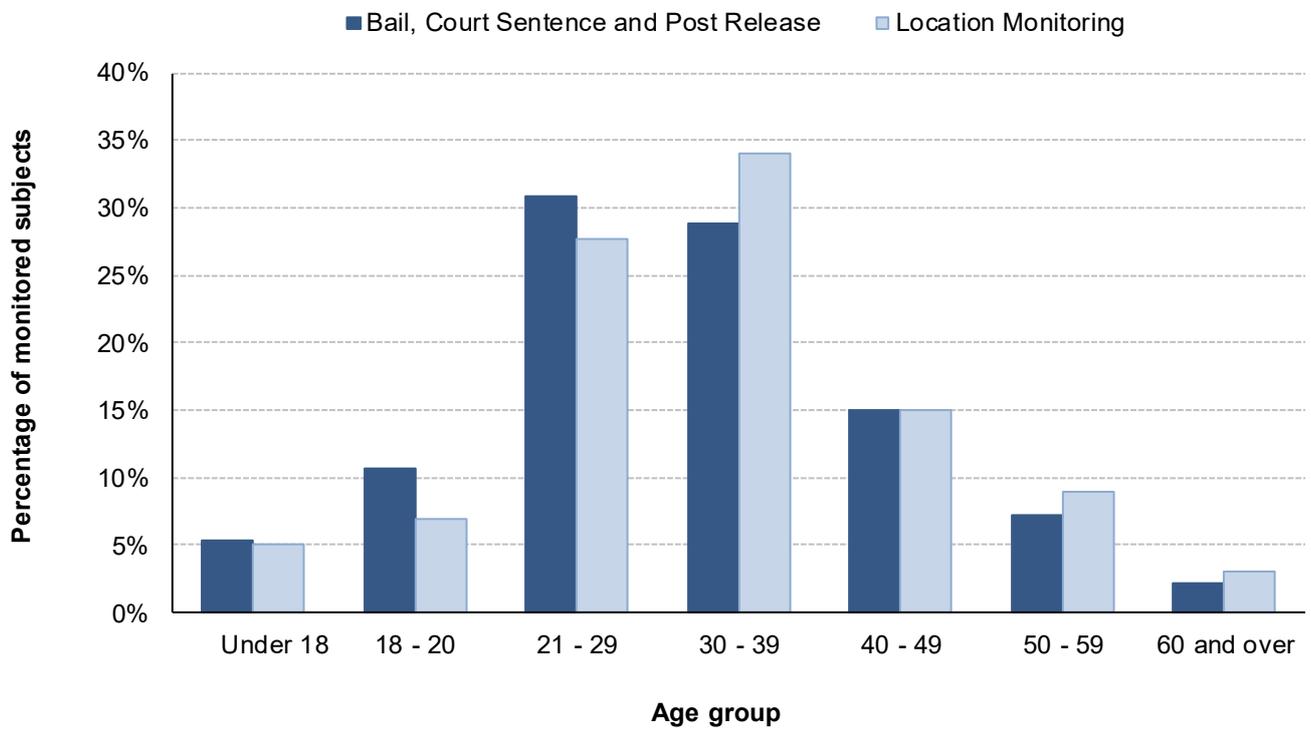
- 90% were male and 10% were female;
- 31% were aged between 21-29, 29% were 30-39. 24% were aged 40 or over, 16% were under 21.

When analysing each order type individually, there are differences in the gender proportions. Bail orders are comprised of 92% male offenders and 8% female offenders. Post Release have similar proportions of male offenders at 94%, meaning female offenders make up 6%. Court sentence has a lower proportion of male offenders at 86% and a higher proportion of female offenders at 14%. For location monitored subjects, 95% were male and 5% were female.

Figure 6.1 shows the age distribution of all Bail, Court Sentence and Post-Release subjects, on 31 March 2021. For location monitored subjects, the age distribution is slightly different with the 30-39 age group the largest, with 34% of offenders being in this category. The second largest age group was 21-29 years old, with 28% of location monitored subjects being part of this group.

²⁶ Monitored subjects are unique individuals with a live EM order, an electronic tag fitted, and a Home Monitoring Unit installed.

Figure 6.1: Percentage of electronically monitored subjects for Bail, Court Sentence and Post-release orders by age group and Location Monitoring orders, by age group, as at 31 March 2021²⁷ (Tables 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5)



²⁷ Excludes those subjects with a special order or supervised under Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures.

7. Completion of Community Orders (COs) and Suspended Sentence Orders (SSOs)

Men had a lower rate of successful completion of CO and SSO sentences

In 2020/21 the completion rate was 80% for men retained by the National Probation Service (NPS) and 85% for men allocated to Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs). This compares to 87% for women retained by the NPS and 89% for women allocated to CRCs.

Offenders under 40 have lower rates of successful completion of CO and SSO sentences

For offenders retained by the NPS 71% of persons aged 18-20 completed their sentence compared to 96% of those over 60. For offenders allocated to CRCs 85% of persons aged 18-20 and 84% of persons aged 30-39 completed their sentence compared to 94% of persons over 60.

For offenders retained by the NPS, people from Mixed ethnic groups had lower rates of successful completion of CO and SSO sentences. For offenders allocated to CRCs, White offenders and those from Mixed ethnic groups had the lowest rates

For offenders retained by the NPS 77% of those from Mixed Ethnic Groups completed successfully compared to 81% overall.

In CRCs, 85% of White offenders and 85% of those from Mixed ethnic groups completed successfully, compared to 88% or more in every other group.

Gay/lesbian offenders had higher rates of successful completion of CO and SSO sentences

The completion rate for gay/lesbian offenders was 91% for those retained by the NPS and 90% for those allocated to CRCs, compared to 81% of all offenders retained by the NPS and 86% of all offenders allocated to CRCs.

The purpose of this performance indicator is to assess, of the Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders that have terminated in a given period, the proportion of cases that result in a positive completion. A positive completion means that the offender has reached the end of the order without it being revoked for failure to comply or for a further offence. This indicator gives an overview of an offender's compliance over the life of the order and provides assurance that the sentence is delivered in its entirety.

There were significant impacts on probation delivery due to COVID-19 during 2020/21. Court activity was considerably reduced, leading to delays in the enforcement process by which offenders who have breached their orders are taken back to court with the potential revocation of the order. This is likely to have been a factor in the higher rates of completion overall in 2020/21 compared to pre-pandemic levels of 2019/20. Caution should therefore be exercised in comparing 2020/21 performance with 2019/20.

In June 2021, the NPS and CRCs were unified to form a single Probation Service for England & Wales, with a single performance framework replacing the separate ones for NPS and CRCs.

Figure 7.1: Positive CO/SSO completion rate of offenders retained by the NPS split by protected characteristic, April 2020 to March 2021 (Source: Table 7.1)

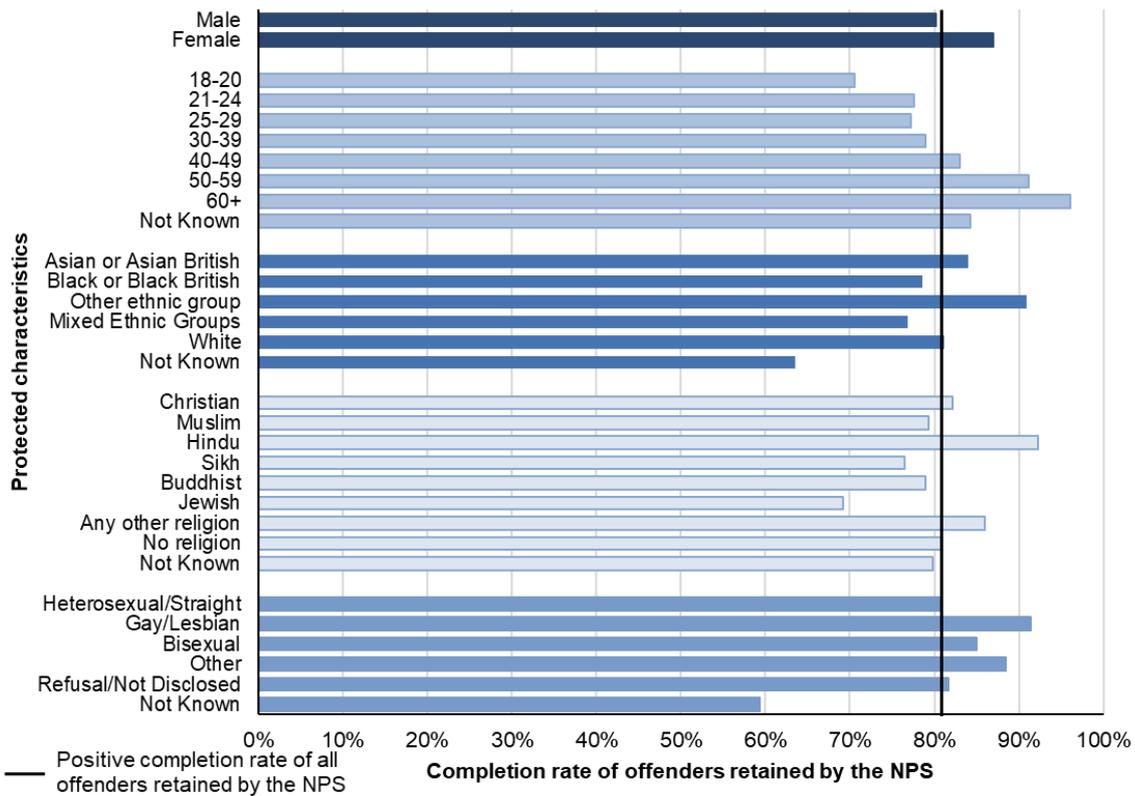
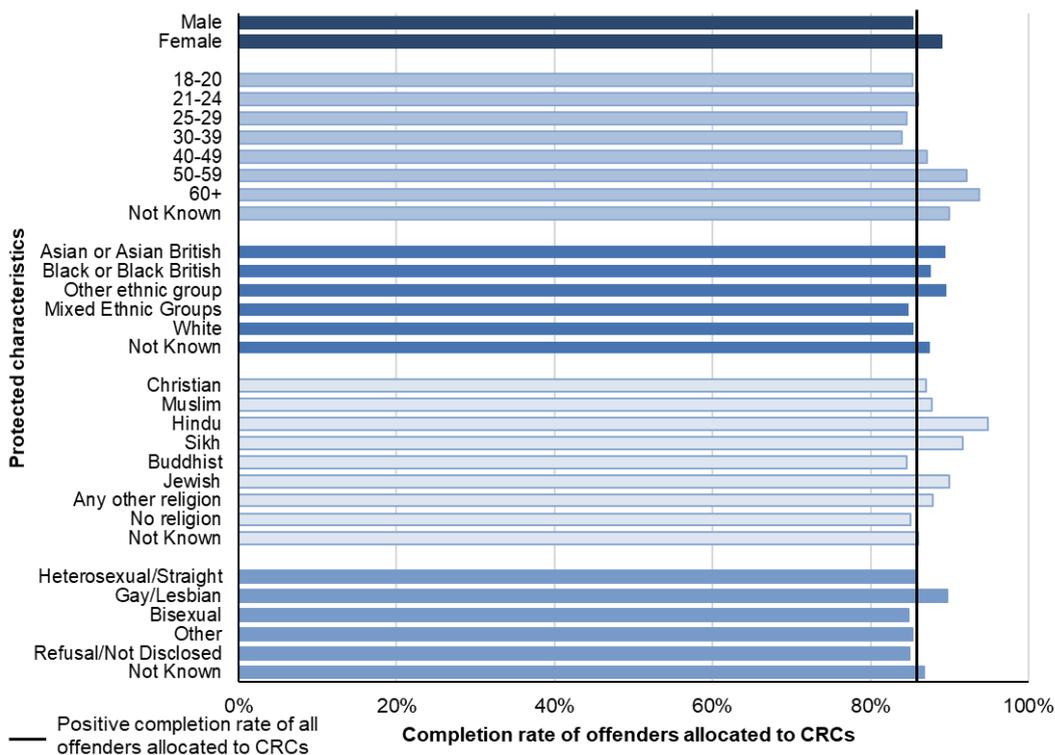


Figure 7.2: Positive CO/SSO completion rate of offenders allocated to CRCs split by protected characteristic, April 2020 to March 2021 (Source: Table 7.2)



8. Breaches of Community Orders (COs) and Suspended Sentence Orders (SSOs)

Men are more likely to be breached than women

27% of men on CO/SSOs were breached at least once in their sentence compared to 22% of women in 2020/21.

Breach rate decreases with age

33% of 18 to 20-year olds were breached compared to just 8% of over 60-year olds

Offenders from Mixed ethnic groups and offenders from White ethnic groups are more likely to be breached

29% of offenders from Mixed ethnic groups and 27% of offenders from White ethnic groups were breached compared to 23% at most for any other recorded ethnicity.

Offenders with a recorded religion are less likely to be breached than those with no religion

For instance, 24% of Christians and 23% of Muslims were breached compared to 28% of offenders of no religion.

Offenders identifying as Gay/Lesbian are less likely to be breached

Just 18% of Gay/Lesbian offenders were breached compared to 27% of offenders overall.

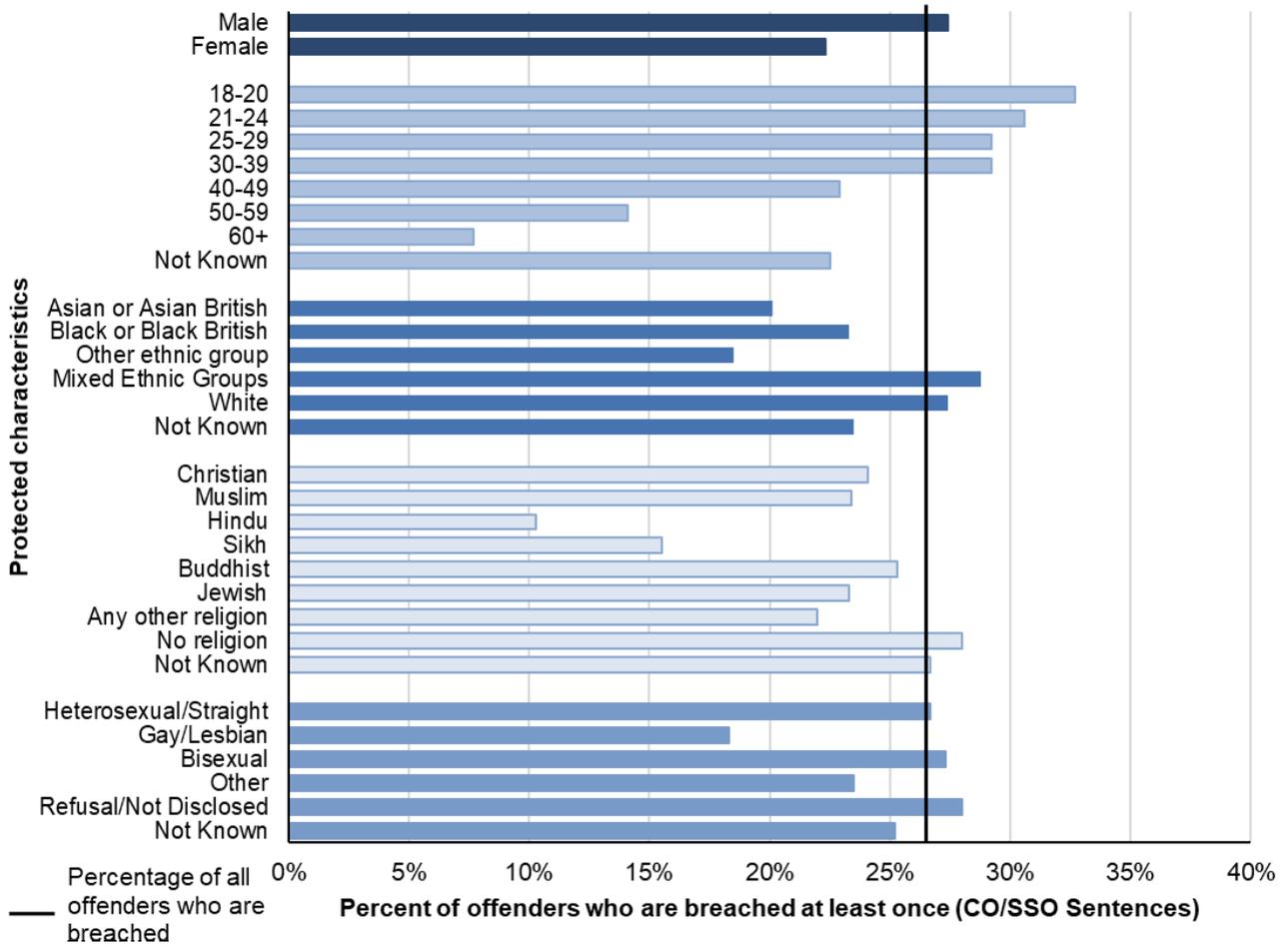
This chapter examines breach rates for offenders on Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders, by different protected characteristics.

By looking at Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders which terminated during a given year, this measure calculates what percentage of them were breached. Breached in this context means that either the National Probation Service or the Community Rehabilitation Company responsible for supervising the offender took breach action in response to an alleged failure to comply or further offence on the part of the offender. In order to capture all cases where the probation service took action, this also includes those where the breach was not proven.

This is a binary measure (counting cases as either breached or not breached) and therefore does not take account of frequency of breaches. Cases which terminate for neutral reasons (neither a successful completion nor order expiration, nor revocation for non-compliance or further offence, nor activation of a suspended sentence), are excluded from the data, for example where the offender died, was transferred to another jurisdiction or was deported, or where the Order was revoked on appeal. A breach can result in a failed completion and so the findings in this chapter overlap with the findings in the previous chapter.

Statistics on licence recalls, broken down by sex and ethnicity, are published in Offender Management Statistics Quarterly at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/offender-management-statistics-quarterly-january-to-march-2021>.

Figure 8.1: Breach rate of COs/SSOs, split by protected characteristic, April 2020 to March 2021 (Source: Table 8.1)



Links to equalities data sources formerly included in this report

Much of the equalities data which formed part of previously published editions of this report can be found in four published information sources; namely the Offender Management Statistics Quarterly, the Safety in Custody Statistics Bulletin, Deaths of Offenders in the Community and Proven Reoffending Statistics. Each source includes written commentary and data tables relating to various protected characteristics.

Offender Management Statistics Quarterly (OMSQ)

The Offender Management Statistics Quarterly bulletin, October to December 2020 was released on 29 April 2021²⁸. For all editions of this bulletin, link to:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly>

Topic	Metric	Protected Characteristic breakdowns available
Prison population (data at 31 March)	Number of prisoners in establishments across England and Wales	Age and sex: male and female offenders by age group from 15 years of age. Use the totals, which are the sum of remand, sentenced and non-criminal prisoner populations (table 1.3) Ethnicity and sex: male and female offenders by 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns (table 1.4) Religion and sex: male and female offenders by religion or belief (table 1.5)
	Proportion of prison population who are sentenced	Age and sex: male and female offenders by age group from 15 years of age. Use the figures for the sentenced population only (exclude remand and non-criminal prisoner populations) to calculate proportions, excluding values for not known or not recorded. For example, to calculate the sentenced only population for male and female prisoners aged between 15 to 17 years (the numerator), the denominator would be the figure for male and female prisoners aged between 15 to 17 for the whole prison population (including remand, sentenced and non-criminal prisoners) (table 1.3)
Adjudications (calendar year data)	Adjudication outcomes: <i>Proven</i> <i>Dismissed</i> <i>Not proceeded with</i> <i>Others</i>	Sex: males and females (table A5.1) Age: age group from 15 years of age (table A5.1) Ethnicity: 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns (table A5.1) Religion: religion or belief categories (table A5.1)
	Total number of offences	
	Proportion of proven adjudications	
	Proportion of dismissed adjudications	

²⁸ At the time of publishing this report, the latest release of Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: April to June 2021 was released on 28th October 2020. For the purposes of comparison of figures from earlier editions of HMPPS Offender Equalities report, use the OMSQ figures from the October to December edition as outlined above, which refer to the end of the 2020/21 financial year at 31st March 2021.

Topic	Metric	Protected Characteristic breakdowns available
	Adjudication rates per 100 prisoners: <i>Proven</i> <i>Dismissed</i> <i>Not proceeded with</i> <i>Others</i>	<p>Sex: males and females (table A5.1) Age: age group from 15 years of age (table A5.1) Ethnicity: 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns (table A5.1)</p> <p>To calculate rates per 100 prisoners, use volumes from table 6.1 as the numerator and total prison population as the denominator. For example, to calculate proven adjudications for male prisoners (the numerator) per 100 of the male prison population, use the total prison population for males only as the denominator. That is:</p> $100 * (\text{male proven adjudications} / \text{total male prison population})$
	Proven adjudications by type of offence	<p>Age and sex: males and females by age group from 15 years of age (Adjudications .csv dataset) Ethnicity and sex: males and females by 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns (Adjudications .csv dataset) Religion and sex: males and females by religion or belief categories (Adjudications .csv dataset)</p> <p>Bespoke pivot tables will need to be generated to obtain this data. Ensure the outcome variable is set to "Proved" in the filters field. Select the "Offence" variable to the columns field, protected characteristics variables to the rows field and the "Count" variable to the values field of the pivot table.</p>
	Proven adjudication rates per 100 prisoners: <i>Disobedience/ disrespect</i> <i>Escape/abscond</i> <i>Unauthorised transactions</i> <i>Violence</i> <i>Wilful damage</i> <i>Other offences</i>	<p>Age and sex: males and females by age group from 15 years of age (Adjudications .csv dataset) Ethnicity and sex: males and females by 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns (Adjudications .csv dataset) Religion and sex: males and females by religion or belief categories (Adjudications .csv dataset)</p> <p>Generate bespoke datasets using pivot tables from the .csv files, filtering using the instructions outlined directly above in proven adjudications by type of offence.</p> <p>To calculate rates the proven adjudication rates per 100 prisoners, follow and tailor the calculation method outlined above to fit the data. For example, for male prisoners aged between 15 to 17 years for disobedience/disrespect offence (the numerator), use the total number of male prisoners (the denominator) to generate this calculation:</p> $100 * (\text{males aged 15 to 17 proven adjudications for disobedience or disrespect offence} / \text{total male prison population})$
	Punishment outcomes by offence: <i>Additional days added</i> <i>Caution</i>	<p>Sex: males and females (table A5.2) Age: age group from 15 years of age (table A5.2) Ethnicity: 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns (table A5.2) Religion: religion or belief categories (table A5.2)</p>

Topic	Metric	Protected Characteristic breakdowns available
	<i>Cellular confinement</i> <i>Exclusion from associated work</i> <i>Extra work</i> <i>Forfeiture of privileges</i> <i>Removal from activity/living unit</i> <i>Stoppage of earnings</i> <i>Other</i>	
	Average number of punishments per offence	Sex: males and females (table A5.2) Age: age group from 15 years of age (table A5.2) Ethnicity: 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns (table A5.2) Religion: religion or belief categories (table A5.2) The average number of punishments is calculated from the total number of punishments divided by the total number of offences.
	Punishment outcome rates per 100 prisoners: <i>Additional days added</i> <i>Caution</i> <i>Cellular confinement</i> <i>Exclusion from associated work</i> <i>Extra work</i> <i>Forfeiture of privileges</i> <i>Removal from activity/living unit</i> <i>Stoppage of earnings</i> <i>Other</i>	Sex: males and females (table A5.2) Age: age group from 15 years of age (table A5.2) Ethnicity: 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns (table A5.2) Religion: religion or belief categories (table A5.2) To calculate rates, follow the calculation method as set out for proven adjudication rates per 100 prisoners; tailored to fit the data for punishment outcomes.
Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders <i>(calendar year data for COs and SSOs; data at 31 December for previous cautions and convictions data)</i>	Offenders supervised by the Probation Service, at end of period, under Community Orders (COs)	Age and sex: males and females by age group from 18 years of age (table A4.16) Ethnicity and sex: males and females by ethnic group breakdowns (Chinese ethnicity persons are included in the Other ethnicity category) (table A4.17)
	Offenders supervised by the Probation Service, at end of period, under Suspended Sentence Orders (SSOs)	Age and sex: males and females by age group from 18 years of age (table A4.16) Ethnicity and sex: males and females by ethnic group breakdowns (Chinese ethnicity persons are included in the Other ethnicity category) (table A4.17)
	Offenders under supervision by the Probation Service, at end of period by number of previous cautions or convictions (<i>number groupings for previous cautions or convictions are: 0, 1-2, 3-6, 7-10, 11-14, 15 or more</i>)	Age and sex: males and females by age group from 15 years of age (categories are 15-17, young adults 18-20, adults) (usually table A4.21 – contact statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk for more information)
Release on Temporary Licence <i>(calendar year data)</i>	Incidences of release on temporary licence	Ethnicity and Sex: male and female by 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns (table A3.8)
	Individuals released on temporary licence	Ethnicity and Sex: male and female by 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns (table A3.8)
	Incidences of release on temporary licence: <i>Special Purpose Licence</i> <i>Resettlement Day Release</i>	Sex: males and females (table A3.7)

	<i>Resettlement Overnight Release</i> <i>Childcare Resettlement Release</i>	
	Individuals released on temporary licence: <i>Determinate sentences</i> <i>Indeterminate sentences</i> <i>Recall</i> <i>Other sentence type</i>	Sex: males and females (table A3.7)
Temporary Release Failures <i>(calendar year data)</i>	Number of recorded Temporary Release Failures: Determinate sentences Indeterminate sentences	Sex: males and females (table A3.7)
	Failures per 100,000 incidences of release	Sex: males and females (table A3.7)
	Number of recorded Temporary Release Failures	Ethnicity and Sex: male and female by 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns (table A3.8)
Home Detention Curfew (HDC) <i>(calendar year data)</i>	Number eligible for release on HDC by sentence length: <i>Less than or equal to 6 months</i> <i>Greater than 6 months to less than 12 months</i> <i>12 months to less than 2 years</i> <i>2 years to less than 4 years</i>	Sex: males and females (table A3.5)
	Number released on HDC by sentence length: <i>Less than or equal to 6 months</i> <i>Greater than 6 months to less than 12 months</i> <i>12 months to less than 2 years</i> <i>2 years to less than 4 years</i>	
	Population on HDC at end of period (31 st December)	
	Number of HDC recalls by sentence length <i>Less than or equal to 6 months</i> <i>Greater than 6 months to less than 12 months</i> <i>12 months to less than 2 years</i> <i>2 years to less than 4 years</i>	
	Number of HDC recalls by reason for recall <i>Breach of curfew conditions</i> <i>Inability to monitor</i> <i>Breach of non-curfew conditions</i>	
		Sex: males and females (table A3.6i)

Safety in Custody Statistics bulletin

Safety in Custody quarterly bulletin, December 2020 was released on 29 April 2020. The bulletin contains calendar year annual tables for self-harm and assaults in prison custody in England and Wales. Calendar year annual deaths in custody data are available in the update to September edition of this bulletin in each year. For all editions of this bulletin, link to: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/safety-in-custody-statistics>

Topic	Metric	Protected Characteristic breakdowns available
Deaths in prison	Number of deaths	Sex: males and females (table 1.2) Age: age group from 15 years of age (table 1.3)
	Deaths per 1,000 prisoners	
	Number of self-inflicted deaths	
	Self-inflicted deaths per 1,000 prisoners	
	Number of natural cause deaths	
	Natural cause deaths per 1,000 prisoners	
Self-harm	Number of self-harm incidents	Age and sex: male and female establishment by age group from 15 years of age (table 2.3) Ethnicity and sex: male and female establishments, including 5+1 ethnicity breakdowns (table 2.7)
	Self-harm incidents per 1,000 prisoners	Sex: male establishment and female establishment breakdowns (table 2.1)
	Number of self-harm individuals	Age and sex: male and female establishment by age group from 15 years of age (table 2.4)
	Self-harm individuals per 1,000 prisoners	Sex: male establishment and female establishment breakdowns (table 2.1)
	Number of self-harm incidents per individual	Sex: male establishment and female establishment breakdowns (table 2.1)
Assaults	Number of assailants	Sex: male and female establishment breakdowns (table 3.2) Age: age groups from 15 years of age (table 3.3) Ethnicity: 5+1 ethnicity breakdowns (table 3.6)
	Number of fighters	Sex: male and female establishment breakdowns (table 3.2) Age: age groups from 15 years of age (table 3.3) Ethnicity: 5+1 ethnicity breakdowns (table 3.6)
	Number of victims	Sex: male and female establishment breakdowns (table 3.2) Age: age groups from 15 years of age (table 3.3) Ethnicity: 5+1 ethnicity breakdowns (table 3.6)

Deaths of Offenders in the Community

The latest available edition of the Deaths of offenders in the community bulletin, covering deaths of offenders supervised in the community by the probation service in England and Wales can be accessed at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/death-of-offenders-in-the-community>

Topic	Metric	Protected Characteristic breakdowns available
Deaths of offenders in the community	Deaths of offenders in the community	Age and sex: sex by age band, from 15 years of age and NPS/CRC breakdown Ethnicity and sex: sex by ethnic group (5+1, including total BAME) and NPS/CRC breakdown

Proven Reoffending Statistics bulletin

The proven reoffending statistics bulletin was released on 28 October 2021. This publication will include statistics related to the cohort periods October to December 2019. For this, and previous editions of this bulletin, refer to: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics>

Topic	Metric	Protected Characteristic breakdowns available
Proven reoffending	Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Age and sex: adult and juvenile offenders by sex (table A2) Age: from 10 years of age, categorised into age groups (table A3) Ethnicity: Adult proven reoffending data (table A7a) Ethnicity: Juvenile proven reoffending data (table A7b)
	Average number of reoffences per reoffender	
	Number of reoffences	
	Number of reoffenders	
	Number of offenders in cohort	

Order and Licence Completions statistics

Requests for this data should be sent to: statistics.enquiries@justice.gov.uk

Topic	Metric	Protected Characteristic breakdowns available
Order and Licence Completions <i>(financial year data - 12 months ending March)</i>	Number of order and licence completions – total terminations	Sex: males and females Age: age group from 18 years of age Ethnicity: ethnic group breakdowns (Chinese ethnicity persons are included in the Other ethnicity category)
	Number of order and licence completions – successful terminations	

Absconds statistics

The HMPPS Annual Digest 2020/21 was published on 29 July 2021. The report contains absconds data, but not data broken down by protected characteristics. Refer to:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hmppps-annual-digest-april-2020-to-march-2021>

In the 2017/18 edition of the HMPPS Offender Equalities Annual Report, the metrics as listed in the table below were published. Requests for this data should now be sent to:

statistics.enquiries@justice.gov.uk

Topic	Metric	Protected Characteristic breakdowns available
Absconds <i>(financial year data - 12 months ending March)</i>	Number of absconds	Sex: males and females Age: age group from 15 years of age

Other sources of equalities information

In addition to data published in this report, HMPSS and the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) publish equalities information in other sources:

- The HMPPS Staff Equalities Annual Report 2020/21²⁹ will be published in a separate report on 25 November 2021. This publication includes equalities information for all civil servants employed by HMPPS.
- The Ethnicity and the Criminal Justice System Statistics 2020³⁰ report will be published as a separate report on 2 December 2021; and contains information on the representation of Black and Minority Ethnic groups (BAME) as suspects, offenders and victims within the criminal justice system, and on employees within criminal justice agencies.
- The most recent edition of the Women and the Criminal Justice System 2019³¹, which specifically focuses on the typical experiences of people who come into contact with the criminal justice system, by sex, was published on 26 November 2020.

²⁹ The HMPPS Staff Equalities Annual Report is available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/announcements/her-majestys-prison-and-probation-service-staff-equalities-report-2020-to-2021>

³⁰ The Ethnicity and the Criminal Justice System report 2020 will be available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/announcements/race-and-the-criminal-justice-system-statistics-2020>

³¹ Women and the Criminal Justice System is available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/women-and-the-criminal-justice-system-2019>

Further information

General information about the official statistics system of the UK is available from:

statisticsauthority.gov.uk/about-the-authority/uk-statistical-system

Ministry of Justice publishes data relating to offender management in England and Wales.

Equivalent statistics for Scotland and Northern Ireland can be found at:

www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice

www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications.htm

Contact

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URL: www.gov.uk/government/collections/prisons-and-probation-statistics

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