



Sexual Assaults Reported in Prisons: Exploratory Findings from Analysis of Incident Descriptions

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This analytical summary presents exploratory findings on the nature of alleged sexual assaults reported in prisons in England and Wales. It is based on analysis of narrative descriptions of 1,742 incidents which were reported between 2002 and 2014 and recorded by prison staff via the Prison National Offender Management Information System (p-NOMIS). Recorded incidents were based on the initial report made and classified as sexual in nature. The findings should be treated with caution given that the data were collected as management information and not for research purposes, and have the potential to include unsubstantiated allegations as well as allegations that were subsequently found to be false.¹

Key findings

- 20% of assaults that were coded as sexual entailed physical contact, but not genital or groin contact of either party; these cases mostly involved prisoners assaulting staff.
- 16% of sexual assault cases were coded as assault involving genital or groin contact of either party.
- 11% of sexual assaults were coded as rape and this was the assault category most likely to see some form of repeat victimisation.
- 10% of cases were classed as assault by non-penile penetration, most often involving assailants in groups of two or more whose main motivation was the retrieval of drugs.
- In two-fifths of cases (40%), the incident descriptions lacked sufficient information to determine more precisely the type of sexual assault that had occurred.
- Sexual assaults most frequently occurred within cells, particularly rapes or assaults involving non-penile penetration. The next most frequent location was a 'social area', including 'association' areas, wings and dining areas.
- Perpetrators of rape or assaults involving genital or groin contact were most likely serving sentences for sexual offences, while perpetrators of assaults involving non-penile penetration were more likely to be serving sentences for violent or acquisitive offences.
- Alongside violent offences, the single most common index offence for which prisoners in the sample had been convicted was a sexual offence.
- No particular trends over time were identified with regard to types of assault aside from assaults involving non-penile penetration motivated by the retrieval of a mobile phone, none of which were reported prior to 2006.

The views expressed in this Analytical Summary are those of the author, not necessarily those of the Ministry of Justice (nor do they reflect Government policy).

¹ Figures presented also do not represent the outcome of any subsequent investigation.



Introduction

The number of sexual assaults reported in prison saw a notable increase between 2012 and 2014, from 113 incidents in 2012, to 170 incidents in 2013, and 228 in 2014. This increase was disproportionate when compared to smaller increases in the number of all assaults reported in custody over the same time period.² The exploratory analysis in this paper was undertaken in response to this increase with an aim to further understand the nature of sexual assaults reported in prison and, where possible, to look at whether this has changed over time. The findings should be treated with caution given that the data were not collected for this purpose, and have the potential to include unsubstantiated allegations and allegations subsequently found to be false. There are, therefore, caveats with the data which are described in the following paragraphs.

Assault incidents reported as sexual assaults cover a wide range of incidents from rape to inappropriate touching. Reported sexual assaults will also include incidents where there are attempts to retrieve drugs or other prohibited items that may be hidden on the victim. Whether an incident is deemed to be a sexual assault is determined either by the individual(s) reporting the incident or by the officer to whom the incident is reported. Any assault incident reported as a sexual assault is classified as a serious assault.

Reported sexual assaults are recorded by prison staff via the Prison National Offender Management Information System (p-NOMIS), an operational database used in prisons which gathers a range of information including, for example, the times and locations of incidents, the use of weapons, whether incidents resulted in injuries and actions taken as a result, and details of assailants and victims. Much of this information is gathered in single fields and best lends itself to quantitative analysis. Information that gets reported in official statistics includes whether incidents took place in male or female establishments, and information regarding who was involved (i.e. prisoners, officers, or others).

In addition, p-NOMIS requests that staff complete an “incident description” field, which enables them to describe the nature of each assault in free text. While the level of detail varies considerably from case to case,

analysis of these free text descriptions was undertaken to offer insight into key areas not captured by the other data fields in p-NOMIS, including the nature and potential motivations for reported assaults. The research questions were:

- What is the prevalence of different types of reported sexual assault?
- What appear to be the motives for sexual assaults?
- What are the characteristics of the victims and assailants of reported sexual assaults?
- Are there any differences between types of sexual assault (e.g. characteristics of perpetrators, location, motivation)?
- What evidence is there of repeat victimisation?

This paper summarises the principal findings from the analysis.

Methodology

Data from the p-NOMIS system on 1,742 incidents was extracted covering the years 2002 to 2014. This ‘**incident level**’ dataset, was used for the majority of the analysis. A second ‘**person level**’ dataset was also generated to look at the *individuals* involved rather than *incidents*. This resulted in a sample size of 1,807 individuals (823 assailants and 984 victims).

Coding frames were developed to record information from the incident descriptions covering key areas of interest including, for example:

- *the nature of the incident* (see below);
- *the motivation for the assault*, including whether it was to retrieve drugs or other items;
- *the location of the attack where this information was missing from the location field of the p-NOMIS data*, including cells, association areas or exercise areas; and
- *the number of assailants involved*.

² The recent increase is not only in absolute numbers but also in the number of incidents per 1,000 prisoners. All assaults increased from 14,511 in 2012, to 14,664 in 2013, and to 16,219 in 2014. See MoJ (2016) Safety in Custody quarterly update to December 2015, available via: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/safety-in-custody-statistics>, and also Prison Population 2015: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/offender-management-statistics-quarterly-january-to-march-2015>. The number of sexual assaults again rose in 2015, to 300.

The nature of the assault was coded into seven separate categories according to the information gleaned from the incident descriptions (for further description of each, see Annex A):

- **Assault involving groin or genital contact of either party** (touching of these body areas, clothed or unclothed).
- **Assault involving no groin or genital contact of either party** (touching of other body areas not including genital or groin areas, clothed or unclothed).
- **Non-penile penetration** (penetration of vagina or anus with anything other than penis).
- **Rape** (penetration of vagina, anus or mouth by penis).
- **Sexual activity without consent** (where victim is forced to participate in a sex act with assailant or forced to masturbate or engage with a third party).
- **Sexual harassment including exposure** (including verbal threats or harassment and exposure including masturbation in front of someone, but no evidence of physical touching or contact).
- **Insufficient information** (where a lack of information made it difficult to categorise the nature of the sexual assault).

Information was coded based only on the information recorded by the officer to whom the incident was reported.

The coding frames were tested and refined, and cross-coder reliability checks were carried out to ensure a common approach to the interpretation of the data.

For the purposes of this analysis, some cases were excluded from both datasets (nine apparent ‘duplicate’ cases where, from reading the free-text record, they appeared to describe the same event, and 108 apparent non-sexual cases).³ For this reason, numbers will not align with published statistics.

The following cases were excluded from the ‘person level’ dataset:

- those without any offence data, as it was not possible to conduct analysis on offence profile for these individuals; and
- witnesses or others whose role was not identified as either ‘assailant’ or ‘victim’.

Descriptive analysis and cross-tabulations were run on the key questions of interest. In some cases, small sample sizes meant that it was not possible to interrogate the data meaningfully.

Limitations

As data on p-NOMIS was not designed for analytical purposes and officers are not required to complete the incident description field, there are some limitations which had a bearing on the analysis that could be done and the extent to which the findings can be considered as conclusive. These included:

- incident descriptions did not provide a specified level of detail – this meant, for example, that for two-fifths of cases it was not possible to code the type of sexual assault that had taken place;
- missing information for the person-level dataset, where specific individuals could not be identified as being involved or the information about them was too limited for any meaningful analysis; and,
- changes over time in reporting/recording practices as well as varying recording practices across prisons.

Findings

Annex B contains some larger accompanying tables and, therefore, numbers are reported here where the table is not within the text.

1. Nature of sexual assault (Tables 1, 2 and 4 in the text and Tables 1 and 3 in Annex B)

This section reports findings from the analysis of the ‘incident level’ dataset.

Table 1: Prevalence of assault type reported

Nature of sexual assault	n=	%
Non-genital contact	341	20
Genital contact	285	16
Rape	188	11
Non-penile penetration	179	10
Sexual harassment	29	2
Sexual activity w/o consent	19	1
Insufficient information	701	40
TOTAL	1,742	100

³ These were cases where the description detailed punching or spitting, for example, and it was noted that, while they may have been recorded as a sexual assault via the Incident Reporting System (IRS), the research team felt that the text description clearly indicated otherwise.

Table 1 presents the prevalence of type of recorded sexual assault as determined from the incident descriptions. While every effort was made to classify sexual assault incidents into categories as much as possible, two fifths of incident descriptions were classified as “Insufficient information”. This was because the description lacked sufficient information to enable more precise coding.

20% of assaults that were classified as sexual entailed physical contact, but did not involve genital or groin contact of either party.⁴ Of these, 69% (n=236) involved a prisoner assaulting someone other than another prisoner – i.e. staff, officer or ‘other’.

16% of cases were coded as sexual assault involving genital or groin contact of either party. Of these, over three-quarters involved incidents of prisoners on prisoners (79%, n=224) while 15% (n=43) were where a prisoner had assaulted staff or an officer.

11% of cases were coded as rape. Of these, the vast majority involved an allegation of a prisoner assaulting another prisoner (94%, n=176). This was also the type of assault most likely to occur within a cell with over three-quarters (76%, n=143) of rapes taking place here. Rape was also the most likely of all the assault categories to see some evidence of repeat victimisation.

10% of cases were classed as assault by non-penile penetration. More than half of assaults involving non-penile penetration were apparently motivated by the retrieval of an item (see Table 2), that item most often being drugs which were sought in three-quarters of these assaults. Three-quarters of these assaults were carried out within cells (n=134) and three-quarters by more than one perpetrator (n=134).

Motivations

Table 2: Motivations for sexual assault

Assault description	Retrieval of item	
	n=	%
Non-penile penetration	93	63
Genital/groin contact	11	7
No genital/groin contact	5	3
Sexual activity w/o consent	3	2
Sexual harassment	2	1
Insufficient evidence	33	22
Total	147	100

⁴ For example, “grabbing the buttocks of a female member of staff”.

One aim of the research was to explore the motivations behind sexual assaults. However, incident description data were only of a good enough quality to reliably identify an apparent motive where assailants had attempted to retrieve items that were believed to be hidden on a victim. Where this particular motive for an assault was identified (8%, n=147),⁵ nearly two-thirds of cases involved non-penile penetration.

Number of assailants

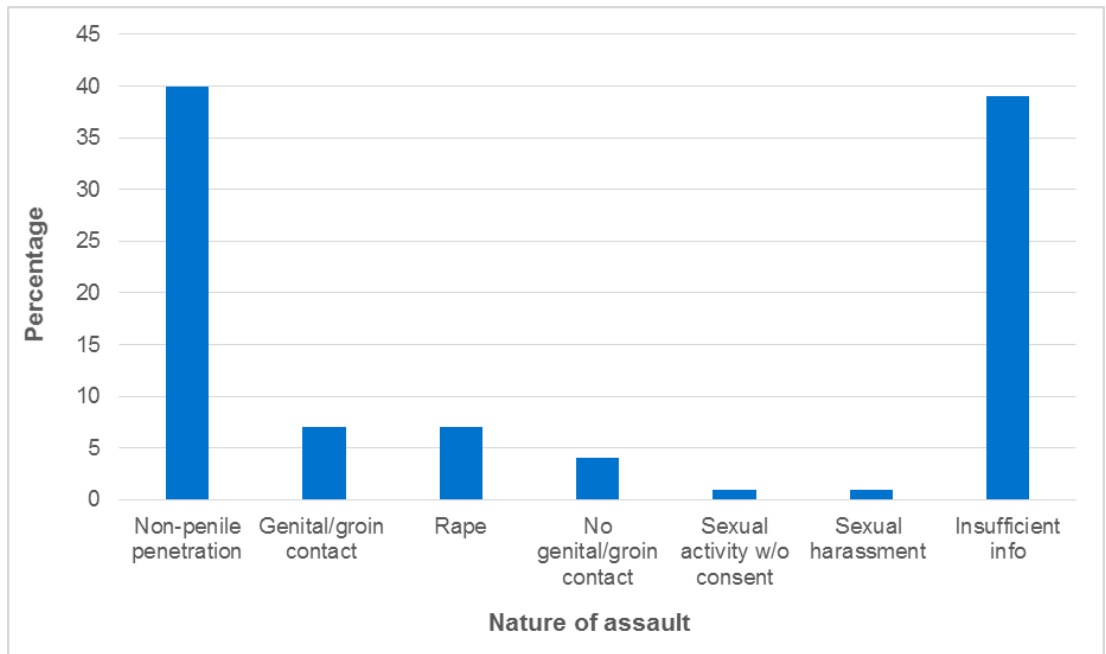
Table 3: Incidents involving multiple assailants

No of assailants	n=	% of all incidents (N=1,742)	% of incidents involving multiple assailants (n=336)
1	1,406	81	
2	110	6	33
3	85	5	25
4 or more	78	4	23
Multiple (number not recorded)	63	4	19
TOTAL	1,742	100	100

The majority of cases were recorded as involving one assailant. Multiple assailants were reported in 19% of cases. Of these, one third involved two assailants, one quarter involved three assailants and 23% involved four or more. In 19% of cases involving multiple assailants, the actual number involved was not recorded. As Figure 1 demonstrates, sexual assaults where multiple assailants were reported were most likely to involve non-penile penetration which constituted 40% (n=134) of all assaults involving multiple victims.

⁵ It should be noted that it is likely that there is an under-reporting of non-penile penetrative assaults involving the retrieval of drugs or mobile phones given the illegality of the victim having such items in their possession.

Figure 1: Nature of sexual assault where multiple assailants were involved



Location (Table 3 in Annex B)

55% (n=962) of sexual assaults occurred in a cell and 13% (n=226) involved cellmates (95% of which occurred within a cell, n=215). The remainder were unknown.

Rapes and cases involving non-penile penetration were the most likely of the assault categories to take place in a cell⁶ with around three quarters of each type (75%, n=143 and 76%, n=134 respectively) occurring in this location. 56% (n=159) of assaults where genital or groin contact was alleged also took place in a cell.

The next location most commonly recorded in terms of incidents was social areas,⁷ such as association areas or on wings. The remainder of sexual assaults took place in other locations including showers/toilets, education or workshop venues, healthcare locations or fitness clubs. None of these remaining categories individually accounted for more than 8% of cases. Sexual assaults involving no genital contact were disproportionately likely to take place in social areas – these constituted 20% of cases overall, but 42% of cases occurring in social areas.

⁶ Cases involving sexual activity without consent were, in fact, the most likely of the assault categories to take place within cells at 89%, but the numbers were very small (n=17).

Evidence of repeat victimisation

Table 4: Proportion of assault categories where there was evidence of repeat victimisation

	Clear evidence of repeat victimisation		Total	
	n=	%	n=	%
Genital/groin contact	25	9	285	100
No genital/groin contact	7	2	341	100
Non-penile penetration	7	4	179	100
Rape	25	13	188	100
Sexual activity w/o consent	0	0	19	100
Sexual harassment	2	7	29	100
SA-insufficient evidence	58	8	701	100
Total	124	7	1742	100

A case was identified as involving repeat victimisation if the narrative description referred to more than one incident having taken place over two or more days. As Table 4 demonstrates, this was found to occur in 7% of the sample and the assault category this was most likely to be seen in was rape – with 13% of cases seeing some form of repeat victimisation (though not necessarily entailing repeat instances of rape).

⁷ Social areas included association area, chapel, dining room, kitchen, laundry and wing.

2. Characteristics of assailants and victims

This section includes analysis based on the 'person level' dataset which included data on both assailants and victims.

As noted earlier, the 'person level' dataset included information on 823 assailants and 984 victims. The number of individuals in this dataset is notably lower than the number of incidents over the same time period (1,742). This is as a result of two main factors. First, around one fifth of incidents were reported as having 'missing involvements' or 'unknown assailants', meaning that no individuals were identified as being involved. This is more likely to be the case for assailants than victims, and helps to explain why there were fewer assailants than victims in the person level dataset. Second, in order for analysis to explore the offence profile of those involved in sexual assaults, individuals were removed from the dataset where there was no recorded information on index offence. This was the case for around one quarter of all individuals in the person level dataset.

Due to the large amount of missing data, findings based on the person level dataset should be interpreted with caution, and may not reflect the wider group of individuals involved (as both victims and assailants) in sexual assaults.

Sample demographics

The age and ethnic profile of individuals in the sample closely reflected the prison population as a whole.

The average age of the prisoners in the sample (assailants and victims) was 29 years old, with the average age being 28 for females and 29 for males. This compares with the average age of all prisoners between 2001 and 2014 being 33 years old (33 years old for both male and female prisoners).⁸

The average age of assailants was 31 years old, and the average age of victims was 28 years old.

79% of the sample were classified as White ethnicity, compared to 73% of all prisoners between 2004 and 2014. 11% of the sample was of Black ethnicity (compared to 14% of all prisoners between 2004 and 2014). 5% of the sample was Asian compared to 7% of the overall prison population between 2004 and 2014.

11% (n=202) of individuals involved (as both assailants and victims) were female, whereas women comprised an average 5% of the prison population between 2002 and 2014.⁹ Published statistics show that for much of the period between 2002 and 2014, a disproportionately high number of sexual assault incidents were reported in women's establishments.¹⁰ For example, in 2002, 6% of the prison population was female, but 12% of reported sexual assaults occurred in female establishments. This over-representation continued until 2012, since when proportions of incidents in male and female establishments more closely aligned to their respective share of the prison population.

It is possible that, towards the start of this timeframe, some of this imbalance was due to men being less likely than women to report such incidents to prison staff.

Offence profile (Tables 4, 5 and 6 in Annex B)

Findings here refer to the index offences for which prisoners in the database were serving custodial sentences. Tables 4, 5 and 6 in Annex B present a breakdown of the index offence types for both assailants and victims.

20% of prisoners in the sample were convicted of a sexual offence (23% for assailants and 18% for victims).

This was notably higher than the general prison population, where 12% were serving sentences for sexual offences,¹¹ indicating that individuals with a sexual index offence in the present study appear to be disproportionately involved in sexual assault incidents as both assailants and victims.

Violence against the person and robbery were also found to be common index offences. 20% of prisoners in the sample were convicted of violence against the person (21% for assailants and 18% for victims). This compares to 25% of prisoners in the general population.¹² 15% of prisoners in the sample were serving sentences for robbery (17% for assailants and 13% for victims). This compares to 12% of prisoners in the general population serving sentences for robbery as at 30 June 2014.

The nature of the sexual assaults committed in prison was interesting to consider in light of the index offence profiles of the assailants involved (see Table 4 in Annex B).

⁸ Ad-hoc analysis of prison population data 2002 to 2014

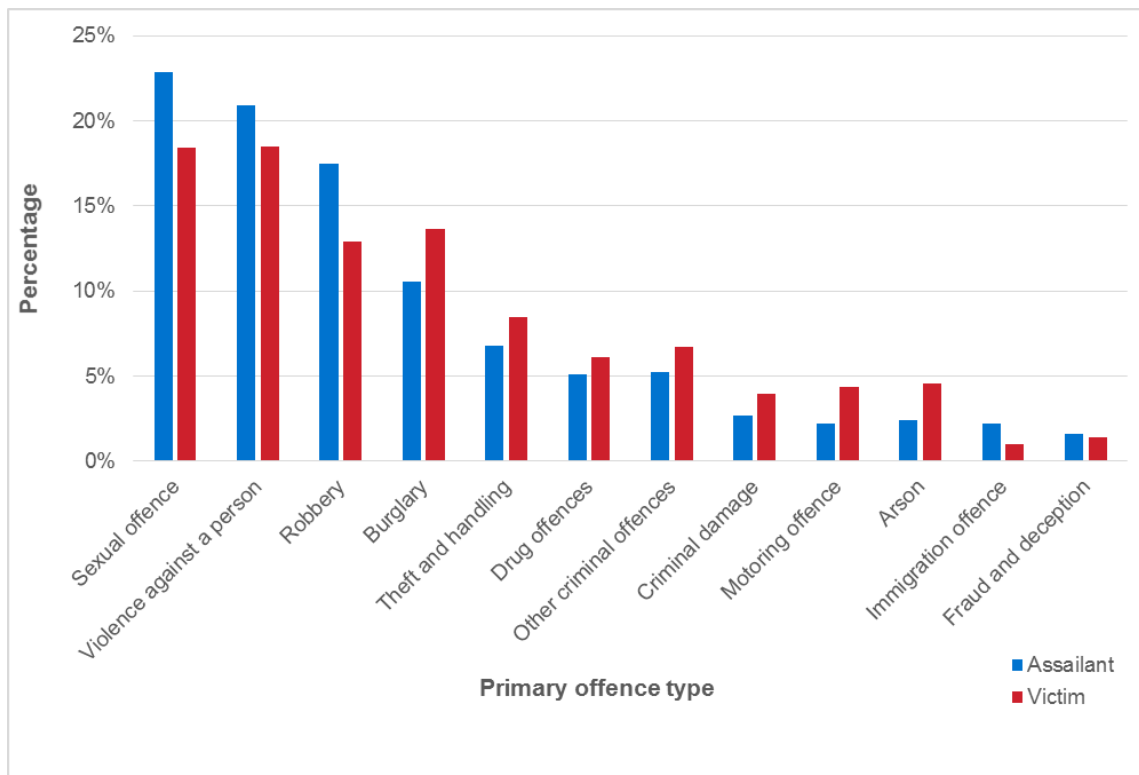
⁹ Ad-hoc analysis of prison population data 2002 to 2014; information on age was only available in whole years rather as an exact age.

¹⁰ Safety in Custody Statistics: Assaults in prison custody 2000-2014: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/safety-in-custody-quarterly-bulletin-june-2015>; Prison Population 2015: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/offender-management-statistics-quarterly-january-to-march-2015>

¹¹ Ad-hoc analysis of prison population data 2002 to 2007 and 2010 to 2014. For the years 2008 and 2009, offence group information is unavailable. Therefore, the percentages quoted are a combined average of 2002 to 2007 and 2010 to 2014 combined.

¹² Ad-hoc analysis of prison population data 2002 to 2007 and 2010 to 2014. For the years 2008 and 2009, offence group information is unavailable. Therefore, the percentages quoted are a combined average of 2002 to 2007 and 2010 to 2014 combined.

Figure 2: Index offence type (for assailants and victims)



There was index offence data for 62 assailants involved in a reported rape. Nearly one third of these assailants (32%, n=20) were serving time for a sexual offence, and 15% (n=9) were serving time for a violent offence. Victims involved in a reported rape for whom there was index offence data were also most likely to be serving time for sexual offences (29%, n=40), followed by violent offences (20%, n=28).

37% (n=49) of assailants and 24% (n=41) of victims involved in assaults where genital or groin contact was reported (and for whom there was index offence data) were serving time for a sexual offence.

In contrast to incidents involving rape or genital or groin contact, in cases of non-penile penetration where index offence was known, assailants and victims were notably less likely than the general prison population to have a sexual index offence (4%, n=4 for assailants and 3%, n=4 for victims). This may reflect the fact that around half of such incidents appeared to be motivated by the retrieval of an item and, as such, could be regarded as not sexually motivated. Nearly one quarter of these prisoners (23%, n=23 assailants and 23%, n=27 victims) were serving time for a violent offence. 18% of both assailants (n=18) and victims (n=21) in this assault category were serving time for burglary and 20% (n=20) of assailants and 15% (n=18) of victims were serving time for robbery.

3. Trends over time

While there were slight fluctuations for different types of assault over time, in general there did not seem to be any clear trends between 2002 and 2014. Between 2002 and 2009, there was an increase in the number of assaults involving retrieval of a hidden item, but cases are recorded too erratically and numbers are too small to come to any firm conclusions. None of the assaults before 2006 involved retrieval of a mobile phone, while 22 cases have been reported since then.

Conclusion

While this exploratory study is based on data recorded for a different purpose and therefore there are some caveats as mentioned previously, the findings are indicative of what we can understand about sexual assaults in prison.

Some of the findings suggest that assaults involving non-penile penetration often included multiple assailants who appeared to be motivated by the retrieval of drugs. It could, therefore, be argued that these cases involved no sexual motive. These prisoners were often found to be serving sentences for violent offences – as opposed to those perpetrating rape or groin/genital contact assaults who were more likely to be serving sentences for sexual offences. Similarly, some cases were removed from the analysis where they did not appear to contain a ‘sexual

assault', thus suggesting that the dataset may include a small proportion of cases that were not sexual in nature.

There was a lot of missing data on the particular individuals involved in sexual assaults. Where this data was available, analysis indicated that assaults involving

groin/genital contact or rape were more likely to involve prisoners serving a sentence for a sexual offence.

However, assailants in cases of non-penile penetration were much less likely to be serving a sentence for a sexual offence, with robbery or burglary being more common.

Annex A: Coding guidelines

The following guidelines were devised to facilitate consistent coding of the data. These descriptions were agreed with NOMS colleagues with responsibility for policy and analysis on sexual assaults.

Assault description	Explanation
Genital or groin contact either party	Touching: clothed or unclothed, involving genital or groin area of either party. The definition of touching could include use of an object such as a weapon or ejaculation (Sexual Offences Act 2003). The description does need to state sufficient information about parts of body involved in order to enable coding without assumptions being made. Cases included here would be those where oral sex involves assailant's mouth and victim's genitals.
No genital or groin contact either party	Touching: clothed or unclothed, not involving genital or groin area of either party. The definition of touching could include use of an object such as a weapon or ejaculation (Sexual Offences Act 2003).
Assault by penetration	Penetration of vagina or anus with anything other than penis. Do not assume 'searching' OR 'internal searching' is penetrative unless stated.
Rape	Use of penis to penetrate vagina, anus or mouth of victim. Includes where male assailant forces victim to perform oral sex on him (i.e. assailant forces penis into victim's mouth).
Causing sexual activity without consent	Includes incidents where female tries to force male to penetrate her (or another woman to use something to penetrate her); it would also include instances where a victim is caused to carry out an act involving themselves e.g. forced to masturbate; or to engage with a third party. Includes oral sex involving female assailant genitals and victim's mouth (on basis that equivalent offence for a male assailant would be classified as rape).
Sexual harassment including exposure	Includes verbal threats or harassment; importantly, no evidence of physical touching or contact; also includes exposure e.g. masturbating in front of someone.
Insufficient information	If no information at all, code as insufficient information. This means that this category can include a wide range of incidents, e.g. typically those with little information such as 'x sexually assaulted y' or 'a masturbated on b' or 'c touched d' where lack of information means it is not possible to code into a category.
Non-sexual	Including other incidents that don't appear to be sexual e.g. violent assault, fighting.

Annex B

'Incident level' dataset

Table

- 1 The nature of the assailant/victim role
- 2 Multiple assailants involved in sexual assaults
- 3 Locations of sexual assaults

'Person level' dataset

Table

- 4 Index offence profiles of assailants
- 5 Index offence profiles of victims
- 6 Index offence profiles of all prisoners (assailants and victims)

Table 1: The nature of the assailant/victim role

	Prisoner on prisoner		Prisoner on staff/officer/other		Other (inc. staff, visitors)		Total	
	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%
No genital/groin contact	98	29	236	69	7	2	341	100
Genital/groin contact	224	79	43	15	18	6	285	100
Rape	176	94	0	0	12	6	188	100
Non-penile penetration	175	98	0	0	4	2	179	100
Sexual harassment	20	69	9	31	0	0	29	100
Sexual activity w/o consent	19	100	0	0	0	0	19	100
SA-insufficient info	592	84	57	8	52	7	701	100
Total	1304	75	345	20	93	5	1742	100

Table 2: Multiple assailants involved in sexual assaults

	Two		Three		Four or more		Not recorded		Total	
	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%
Rape	10	43	8	35	1	4	4	17	23	100
Non-penile penetration	41	31	32	24	33	25	28	21	134	100
Genital/groin contact	10	38	4	15	9	35	3	12	26	100
No genital/groin contact	5	36	5	36	2	14	2	14	14	100
Sexual activity w/o consent	1	20	1	20	2	40	1	20	5	100
Sexual harassment	2	50	1	25	1	25	0	0	4	1
SA-insufficient info	41	32	34	26	30	23	25	19	130	100
Total	110	33	85	25	78	23	63	19	336	100

Table 3: Locations of sexual assaults

	Genital/groin contact		No genital/groin contact		Non-penile penetration		Rape		Sexual activity w/o consent		Sexual harassment		SA-insufficient info		Total	
	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%
Cell	159	56	79	23	134	75	143	76	17	89	19	66	411	59	962	55
Off-site	1	<1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	<1	6	<1
Social area	40	14	96	28	11	6	4	2	0	0	3	10	73	10	227	13
Education & work	15	5	51	15	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	7	21	3	91	5
Fitness	4	1	8	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	<1	15	1
Showers/toilets	11	4	7	2	8	4	14	7	1	5	1	3	34	5	76	4
Healthcare	8	3	21	6	3	2	2	1	0	0	1	3	15	2	50	3
Segregation	3	1	7	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	2	23	1
Other	26	9	60	18	1	1	7	4	0	0	2	7	56	8	152	9
Unknown	18	6	9	3	19	11	16	9	1	5	1	3	76	11	140	8
Total	285	100	341	100	179	100	188	100	19	100	29	100	701	100	1742	100

Table 4: Index offence profiles of assailants

	Genital/groin contact		No genital/groin contact		Non-penile penetration		Rape		Sexual activity w/o consent		Sexual harassment		Other/insufficient info		Total	
	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%
Burglary	8	6	20	9	18	18	7	11	1	13	5	25	28	10	87	11
Robbery	18	14	34	15	20	20	8	13	0	0	4	20	60	21	144	17
Sexual offence	49	37	40	18	4	4	20	32	4	50	3	15	68	24	188	23
Violence against a person	25	19	51	23	23	23	9	15	3	38	6	30	55	20	172	21
Other	31	24	77	35	33	33	18	29	0	0	2	10	71	25	232	28
Total	131	100	222	100	98	100	62	100	8	100	20	100	282	100	823	100

Table 5: Index offence profiles of victims

	Genital/groin contact		No genital/groin contact		Non-penile penetration		Rape		Sexual activity w/o consent		Sexual harassment		Other/insufficient info		Total	
	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%
Burglary	28	17	5	7	21	18	12	9	2	20	2	15	64	14	134	14
Robbery	15	9	10	14	18	15	18	13	2	20	0	0	64	14	127	13
Sexual offence	41	24	11	16	4	3	40	29	5	50	1	8	79	17	181	18
Violence against a person	33	20	16	23	27	23	28	20	0	0	4	31	74	16	182	18
Other	59	35	28	40	47	40	41	29	1	10	6	46	185	40	360	37
Total	176	100	70	100	117	100	139	100	10	100	13	100	466	100	984	100

Table 6: Index offence profiles of all prisoners (assailants and victims)

	Genital/groin contact		No genital/groin contact		Non-penile penetration		Rape		Sexual activity w/o consent		Sexual harassment		Other/insufficient info		Total	
	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%
Burglary	36	12	25	9	39	18	19	9	3	17	7	21	92	12	221	12
Robbery	33	11	44	15	38	18	26	13	2	11	4	12	124	17	271	15
Sexual offence	90	30	51	17	8	4	60	30	9	50	4	12	147	20	369	20
Violence against a person	58	19	67	23	50	23	37	18	3	17	10	30	129	17	354	20
Other	90	30	105	36	80	37	59	29	1	6	8	24	256	34	592	33
Total	307	100	292	100	215	100	201	99	18	101	33	99	748	100	1807	100

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