



Ministry
of Justice

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

2017/18

Ministry of Justice
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Contents

Introduction	3
Key Points	5
1. Prison Population	9
2. Transgender Prisoners	16
3. Mother and Baby Units	19
4. Deaths in Prison	24
5. Self-harm	31
6. Assaults	35
7. Absconds	39
8. Release on Temporary Licence (ROTL)	42
9. Temporary Release Failures	44
10. Adjudications	47
11. Incentives and Earned Privileges	52
12. Offenders Subject to Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders	57
13. Deaths in Community	62
14. Order and Licence Completions	69
15. Home Detention Curfew	72
16. Electronic Monitoring	74
17. Reoffending	77
Further information	80
Contact	80

Products published to accompany the HMPPS Offender Equalities Annual Report 2017/18

The following products are published as part of this release:

- A statistical bulletin, 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 2017/18 report contains the latest information on progress and achievements pertaining to equalities objectives, as stated in the Equality Act 2010. This report accompanies the HMPPS Annual Report and Accounts 2017/18¹.

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 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) may have an effect on an outcome.

In previous years, a number of other tables were also published within the Annual Offender Equalities Report. The data for these areas (including information on disability, accredited programmes, complaints and the number of segregation days) are not yet considered to be of sufficient quality to allow them to be published and will resume once they are.

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.

¹ The HMPPS Annual Report and Accounts is available at: www.gov.uk/government/publications/hmppps-annual-report-and-accounts-2017-18

Other sources of equalities information

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

- The HMPPS Staff Equalities Annual Report 2017/18² will be published in a separate report on 29 November, 2018. This publication includes equalities information for all civil servants employed by HMPPS.
- A report on Women and the Criminal Justice System 2017³ will be released on 29 November, 2018; and specifically focuses on the typical experiences of people who come into contact with the criminal justice system, by sex.
- The most recent edition of Race and the Criminal Justice System 2016⁴ 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. This was published on 30 November, 2017.
- A large amount of equalities data can also be found in the Offender Management Statistics Quarterly⁵ and the Safety in Custody Statistics Bulletin⁶; both of which include written commentary and data tables relating to various protected characteristics.

² The HMPPS Staff Equalities Annual Report is available at: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hm-prison-and-probation-service-staff-equalities-report-2017-to-2018

³ The Women in the CJS report is available at: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/women-and-the-criminal-justice-system-statistics-2017

⁴ Race and the Criminal Justice System is available at: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/race-and-the-criminal-justice-system-2016

⁵ Offender Management Statistics Quarterly is available at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly

⁶ Safety in Custody Statistics is available at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/safety-in-custody-statistics

Key Points

Gender

- Males accounted for the vast majority of the prison population. At 31 March 2018, 95% (79,463) of the prison population were male.
- The number of female prisoners has been generally falling for many years and at 31 March 2018 was 10% lower than at the same point in 2012.
- In the calendar year 2017, 287 males and 8 females died whilst in custody. The rate of male and female deaths per 1,000 prison population have both fallen in the last year.
- There were 955 deaths of offenders in the community in the year ending March 2018. Of these, 836 deaths were male and 119 deaths were female.
- Males represented 95% of prisoners, but just under 90% of individuals who self-harmed in the 12-month period to December 2017. The rate of self-harm individuals per 1,000 prisoners was substantially higher for females (300 per 1,000 female prisoners) than for males (128 per 1,000 male prisoners). For males, both the number of individuals and the rate of self-harm increased each year from 2012.
- Since 2010, male offenders have been more likely to be assailants than female offenders. In the 12 months to 2017 there were 201 assailants per 1,000 female offenders compared with 216 assailants per 1,000 male offenders
- In the 12 months to March 2018, male prisoners accounted for 99% of absconds (137).
- Female prisoners were twice as likely as males to have at least one instance of ROTL in 2017 (16% of females compared with 8% of males).
- The rates of temporary release failures for male prisoners rose from 73 failures per 100,000 releases in 2016 to 93 failures per 100,000 releases in 2017. The vast majority of failures related to males (94%).
- The rate of proven adjudications per 100 prisoners was higher for women (195) than for men (144) in 2017. Rates for both men and women increased since 2011, but the rise has been more marked for women, increasing by 76%.
- At 31 March 2018, 34% of females had an enhanced status compared with 40% of males.
- 85% of all Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders were for Male offenders in the community and 15% for females
- In 2017, 29% of female prisoners eligible for HDC were released in comparison with 20% of males.
- At 31 March 2018, there were 10,904 electronically monitored subjects who had Bail, Court Sentence or Post-Release orders. Of these 89% were male and 11% were female.

- The average number of reoffences per reoffender was higher for females than for males (4.32 as compared with 4.02).

Age

- There has been a change in the age profile of prisoners. After a downward trend, the number of male 15-17 year olds has increased by 4% between 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2018. There has been a continued increase in the number of older male prisoners (those aged 50 and over). They also rose by 4% in the last year.
- In the 12 months ending March 2018, a total of 118 applications⁷ were made for a place in Mother and Baby Units. Just over half (53%) of the applications made came from women aged between 21 to 30 years. Women aged between 30 to 39 years comprised over one-third (35%) of applications
- In 2017, 44% or 130 deaths in custody were of prisoners aged 60 or over.
- In 2017, there was a decrease in self-inflicted deaths across all age groups compared with the previous year.
- The age group with the highest number of deaths in the community was those aged 36-49, with 394 deaths.
- The age group with the highest rate of self-harm incidents per 1,000 prisoners in 2017 was those aged 18-20 with 945 incidents per 1,000 prisoners. Overall, the rate of self-harm incidents per 1,000 prisoners decreases as age increases.
- The rate of assailants per 1,000 prisoners falls as age increases. It was highest for the 15-17 age group with a rate of 2,235 per 1,000 prisoners. This age group also has the highest rate of prisoner fighters and prisoner victims.
- Although most of the total and proven adjudications occurred in the 30-39 age group, the rate of proven adjudications per 100 prisoners was the highest in the 15-17 age group (962 per 100 prisoners) and then at age 18-20 (325 per 100 prisoners). The rate generally decreased with age.
- The predominant type of offence committed by 15-17 year olds and leading to a proven adjudication was violence, accounting for 45% of all proven adjudications in this age group.
- Younger prisoners are on average more likely to be on basic IEP status than other ages, whilst the proportion on enhanced IEP status tends to increase with age.
- The proportion of offenders under community or suspended sentence orders aged 18-24 fell from 33% (41,323) in 2011 to 25% (29,265) in 2017. Over the same time period, there were corresponding increases in the proportion of offenders aged 30 or more. In particular, the proportion aged 50 or over rose from 7% (8,500) in 2011 to 10% (12,480) in 2017.

⁷ Includes applications for women who have been released from custody or withdrawn their application, so accepted and refused cases do not sum to the total.

- Those aged 60 and over had the highest rate of successful orders and licence completions (94%).
- In October to December 2016, those aged 10-14 had the highest reoffending rate (40.7%), followed by those aged 15-17 (40.3%). The proportion of offenders who reoffend generally decreases as age increases.
- The vast majority of offenders in the October 2016 to December 2016 cohort were adults (93%, 105,808). However, juveniles⁸ were more likely to reoffend, 40.4% of offenders aged 10-17 reoffended compared with 28.6% of the adult cohort.

Ethnicity

- At 31 March 2018, White prisoners made up almost three quarters (60,724 or 73%⁹) of all prisoners. Prisoners who declared their ethnicity as Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic group (BAME) represented 21,992 (or 27%) of all prisoners.
- At 31 March 2018, the largest BAME grouping of prisoners was Black or Black British with 10,427 (13%) prisoners. Asian or Asian British made up 8% (6,691) of the prison population. The smallest grouping was Other ethnic groups with 1,178 prisoners (1.4%).
- The rate of deaths per 1,000 White prisoners decreased from 5.02 in 2016 to 4.29 in 2017. The rate of deaths per 1,000 prisoners for those of Black ethnicity reduced from 1.91 in 2016 to 0.84 in 2017.
- Offenders in the community who were classified as White had the highest number of deaths, accounting for 882. The second largest was Black or Black British with 20 deaths.
- In 2017, White prisoners had the highest rate of self-harm incidents at 621 incidents per 1,000 prisoners.
- Those prisoners who identified as Mixed ethnic group were more likely to be identified as an assailant and as a victim, and are equally likely to be identified as a fighter as those who identified as Black.
- Prisoners from an Asian or Asian British background were most likely to have had at least one instance of ROTL (12%) compared with 5% of prisoners from an Other ethnic background which was the lowest.
- In calendar year 2017, the rate of proven adjudications was highest among the Mixed ethnicity and Black or Black British groups, at 212 and 171 per 100 prisoners respectively

⁸ Juveniles are defined as those aged 10 to 17 years old.

⁹ Percentages are calculated based on where ethnicity is known (not known cases excluded).

- Black and Mixed ethnicity prisoners have the highest proportion of prisoners on basic IEP status, 9% and 10% respectively, at 31 March 2018. This was higher than White¹⁰ prisoners (6%) at the same point in time.
- In 2017¹¹, 18% of offenders subject to community or suspended sentence orders came from a BAME¹² background. The proportion of BAME offenders has remained fairly stable since 2012.
- Offenders of Chinese or other ethnic group, Asian and Asian British, Black and Black British had slightly higher percentages of successful order licence completions (83%, 84% and 80% respectively) than White or mixed ethnicity offenders (79% and 78%).
- In the period October to December 2016, reoffending rates were highest for those classified as Black, followed by White (32.7% and 30.8% respectively).

Religion or Belief

- Christianity was the largest religious affiliation for those who recorded a religion, with 39,839 prisoners identifying themselves as Christian (48% of the prison population). This proportion has reduced from around 50% in 2008.
- 31% of the prison population had no religion.
- The percentage of prisoners identifying as Muslim increased from 12% to 15% between 31 March 2008 and 31 March 2018.
- Jewish prisoners have the highest proportion of prisoners on basic IEP status, 9%, at 31 March 2018. This was higher than Christian prisoners at 7%, at the same point in time.

Sexual Orientation

- Of those who declared their sexual orientation, 97.3% of prisoners identified themselves as Heterosexual with prisoners, while 2.7% identified as Gay/ Lesbian/ Bisexual or Other.
- At 31 March 2018, Gay/Lesbian prisoners had the highest proportion of individuals with an enhanced IEP status at 52%, it was lowest among heterosexual prisoners at 40%.

Gender Reassignment

- 44 of the 124 public and private prisons (35%) in England and Wales said that they had 1 or more transgender prisoners¹³.
- There were 139 prisoners currently living in, or presenting in, a gender different to their sex assigned at birth and who have had a local transgender case board.

¹⁰ The ethnicity "White" includes white gypsy, White Irish and White Other.

¹¹ Excluding missing or not stated cases.

¹² Black, Asian, and minority ethnic.

¹³ Prisoners who are currently living in, or are presenting in a gender different to their sex assigned at birth and who have had a case conference (as defined by PSI 17/2017), as known to individual prisons.

1. Prison Population

Prisoners from BAME backgrounds made up 27% of all prisoners

In March 2018, prisoners who declared themselves in the White ethnic group made up almost three quarters (60,724 or 73%) of the prison population in England and Wales. Prisoners who declared their ethnicity as Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic (BAME) represented 21,992 (or 27%) of all prisoners.

Males comprised 95% of the prison population

Whilst the number of male and female prisoners fell in the latest year compared with March 2017, proportionally males continued to make up 95% of the total prison population and females 5%.

As for earlier years, the number of prisoners peaked in the 30 to 39 age group for both the male and female populations

In the last year, there was an increase in the number of prisoners aged 50 and over for the male and female populations (whilst the number aged between 21 and 49 fell).

Almost half (48%) of the prison population that specified a religion or belief self-identified as being Christian in March 2018

Prisoners who said that they had no religion made up 31% of the prison population (and the proportion did not vary by sex).

Proportionally, 57% of females and 47% of male prisoners identified as Christian. 16% of the male prison population self-identified as being of Muslim faith, compared with 7% of the female prison population.

In the latest quarter, 97.3% of prisoners who declared a sexual orientation reported that they were heterosexual

Heterosexual prisoners comprised 97.3% of the total prison population and this is broadly comparable with trends reported over the past ten years.

The prison population in March 2018 decreased compared with the same period in 2017 (Tables 1.1 and 1.3)

The prison population was 83,263 on 31st March 2018¹⁴, which represented a 3% decrease compared with March 2017 (85,513). In the past decade, the prison population has fluctuated between 83,194 on 30th June 2008 and 87,531 on March 31st 2012.

In March 2018, Males made up 95% of the total prison population across England and Wales (Tables 1.1 and 1.2)

Males accounted for 95% (79,463) of the prison population and females accounted for 5% (3,800). Historically, males make up the vast majority of the prison population; therefore trends are driven by that group.

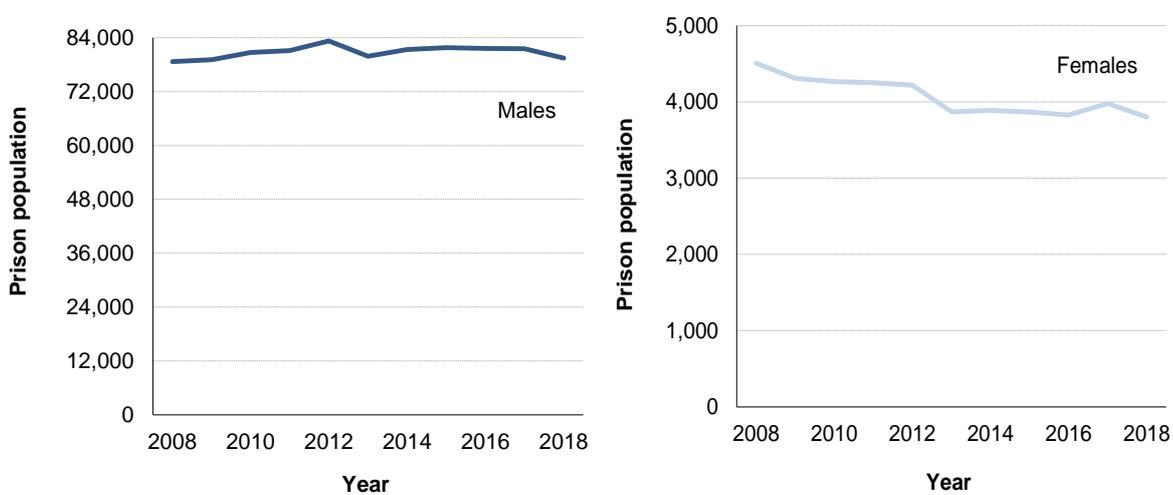
¹⁴ The prison population is a snapshot of the number of prisoners across all estates in England and Wales on 31st March.

The number of both males and females in prison continues to fall (Figure 1.1, Tables 1.1 and 1.2)

When compared with the previous year, the number of prisoners continues to fall – by 3% for males and 4% for females.

Over the last ten years, there have been fluctuations in both the male and female prison population. For males, the population rose to a peak of 83,313 in June 2018 and has generally fallen since then. The female population decreased from 4,505 in June 2008 to 3,800 in March this year; with a 4% rise recorded between March 2016 and March 2017.

Figure 1.1: Male and female prison population, England and Wales, at 30th June 2008 to 31st March 2018 (Source: Tables 1.1 and 1.2)



In March 2018, the distribution of both male and female prisoners peaked at the 30 to 39 age group (Figure 1.2, Table 1.4)

The age¹⁵ and sex distribution¹⁶ in Figure 1.2 shows that at March 31st 2018, the proportion of male and female prisoners was highest in the 30 to 39 age group, with 30% and 36% respectively of the prison population in this age category.

Proportionally there was a higher male prison population at the age of 29 and under than in the female prison population, with 36% of male prisoners in this age range, compared with 28% of female prisoners.

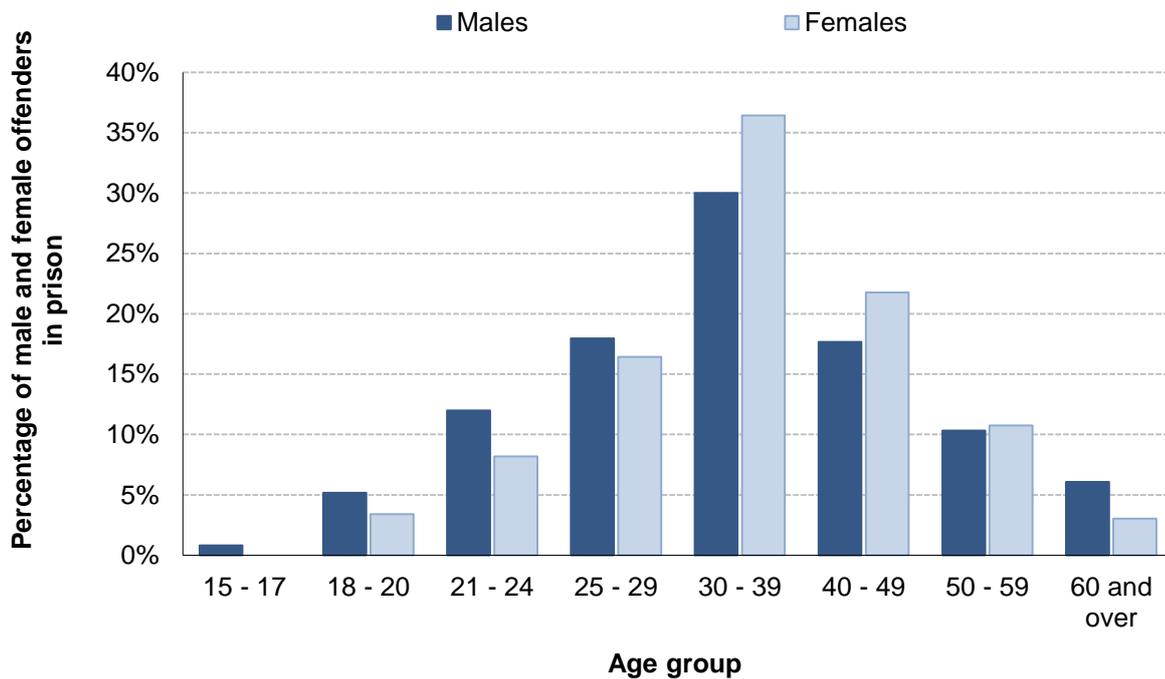
Between the ages of 40 and 59, the proportion of the female population was slightly higher (33%) than for the male population (28%).

6% of the male prison population was aged 60 and over, compared with 3% of the female prison population.

¹⁵ Excludes the number of young people aged 10-17 in Secure Children's Homes.

¹⁶ Caution needs to be taken when making comparisons between age groups, as age bandings are narrower in the younger age categories.

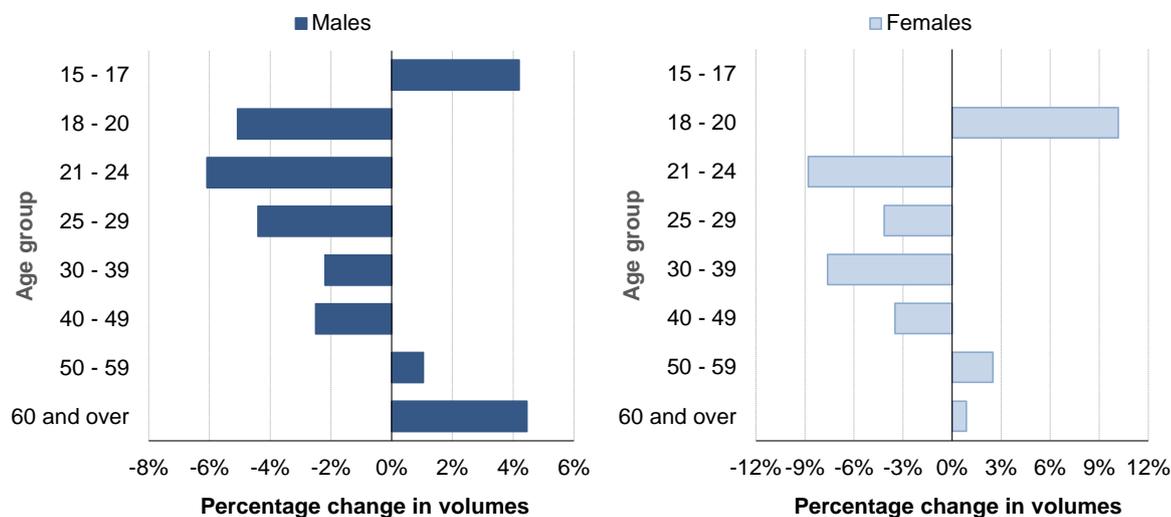
Figure 1.2: Age distribution of the male and female prison population in England and Wales, at 31st March 2018 (Source: Table 1.4)



Whilst the total prison population fell in the year to March 2018, there were small increases in the male and female prison population for those aged 50 and over; and for males aged 15 to 17 and females aged 18 to 20 (Figure 1.3, Table 1.3)

Whilst the population for males and females fell for most age groups in March 2018 (compared with the same period in 2017), increases were recorded for both sexes in the 50 to 59 and 60 years and over age groups. Male prisoners aged 50 to 59 increased by 1% and there has been a small increase in the number of females in this age group. The male prison population increased by 4% in the 60 and over age group, whilst females rose by just 1%.

Figure 1.3: Percentage change in age groups of the prison population in England and Wales, March 2017 and March 2018 (Source: Table 1.3)



Prisoners from the White ethnic group comprised almost three quarters of the prison population (Figure 1.4, Tables 1.1 and 1.2)

In March 2018, prisoners from the White¹⁷ ethnic group¹⁸ comprised almost three quarters (60,724 or 73%)¹⁹ of the prison population in England and Wales. Prisoners who declared their ethnicity as Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic (BAME) represented 21,992 (or 27%) of all prisoners.

According to the Office for National Statistics' (ONS) Annual Population Survey²⁰, 13.1% of the population aged 16 and over was BAME²¹ in the 12 month period to March 2018.

In March 2018, the largest BAME grouping of prisoners was Black or Black British with 10,427 (13%) prisoners. Asian or Asian British²² made up 8% (6,691) of the prison population. The smallest numbers were for those from the Mixed (3,696, 4.5%) and Other ethnic groups (1,178, 1.4%).

Over the last ten years, the proportion of the White prisoners has been broadly stable; fluctuating between 73% and 74% of the total prison population. Compared with 2008, the proportion of prisoners identifying as Black and Black British has slowly fallen by two percentage points from 15% to 13% in 2018. Proportionally, the Asian and Asian British and Mixed ethnic groups have increased from 7% and 3% respectively in June 2008 to 8% and 4% in March 2018.

¹⁷ The White ethnic group includes prisoners who identify as Irish Traveller or Gypsy. Whilst estimates are not available for the period covering the 31st March 2018, data released for the 30th June 2018 show that out of a total White ethnic group prison population count of 60,275, 1,456 self-declared as Irish Traveller or Gypsy. This represents 2.4% of the White ethnic group prison population. Figures are available from table A1.9ii (the product called "Annual Prison Population: 2018") of the Offender Management Statistics Quarterly January to March 2018 :

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/750714/population-2018.ods

¹⁸ Ethnicity is self-declared by the prisoner.

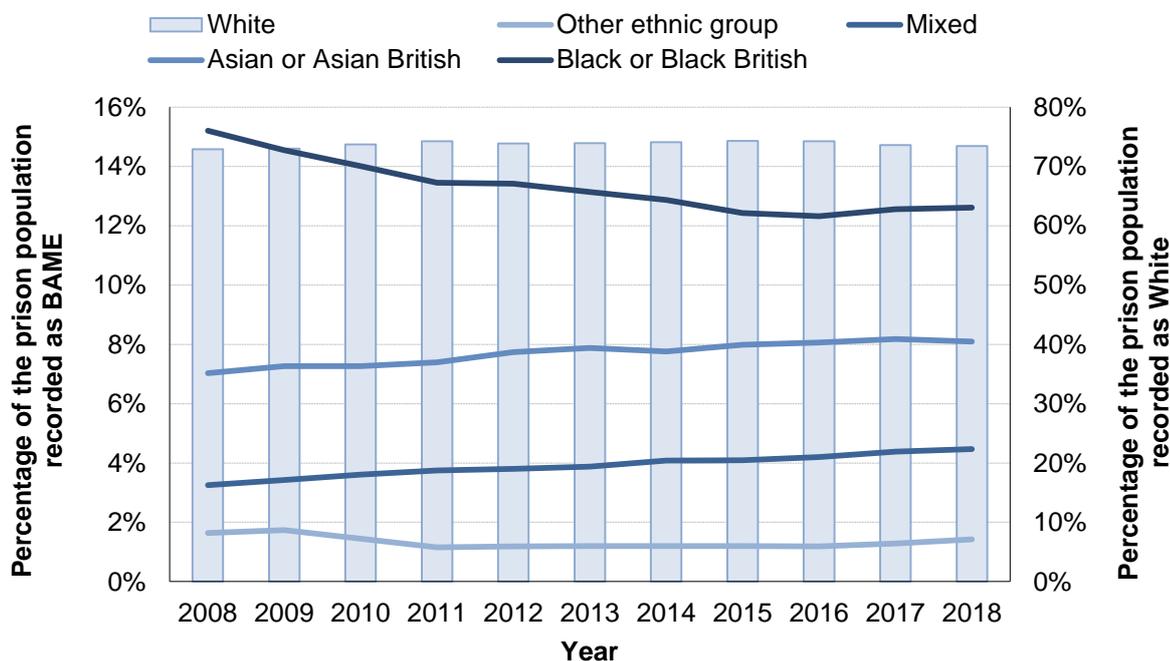
¹⁹ Percentages are calculated based on where ethnicity is known (not stated or unknown counts have been excluded). The ethnicity of 547 prisoners was not stated or unknown.

²⁰ Figures are available from: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/asv2htm.aspx>

²¹ Annual Population Survey estimates are intended to be indicative only. Extrapolations to the prison population are not provided in this chapter, because prison population breakdowns are for prisoners aged 15 or over; and Annual Population Survey estimates are not available for people aged 15 in England and Wales. Therefore, bases for calculation would not be comparable. However, according to the 2011 Census, 12.5% of the general population in England and Wales aged 15 and over were from BAME ethnic groups. Census data are available at: www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/DC2101EW

²² Includes prisoners of Chinese ethnicity.

Figure 1.4: Ethnic composition of the prison population in England and Wales, between 30th June 2008 and 31st March 2018 (Source: Tables 1.1 and 1.2)



Compared with March 2017, there was an increase in the number of prisoners who identified in the Other ethnic group; whilst prisoner volumes decreased for those identifying in all other ethnicity categories (Table 1.1)

Between March 2017 and March 2018, prison population volumes for each ethnic group decreased; except for those who identified as Other ethnic group, whose prison population increased by 8%. The ethnic groups with the largest falls in prison population were Asian and Asian British and White, with a 4% and 3% decrease in population respectively. The Black and Black British population decreased by 2%, and those in the population who identified as being of Mixed origin decreased by less than 1%.

Female prisoners of Black or Black British and Mixed ethnicities declined by 14% and 10% respectively compared with March 2017 (Table 1.3)

When examined by sex, 27% of the male prison population and 17% of the female prison population identified as BAME.

The largest percentage changes in March 2018 compared with the same period in the previous year were for the Black or Black British and Mixed ethnic groups, whose populations decreased by 14% and 10% respectively. The female population in the White ethnic group fell by 4%.

Christianity continues to be largest religious affiliation for the male and female prison populations (Tables 1.1 and 1.2)

Christianity²³ was the largest religious affiliation²⁴ for prisoners who self-declared a religion. In March 2018, 48% (39,839 prisoners) of the prison population in England and Wales identified

²³ Christianity includes denominations of Anglican, Free Church, Roman Catholic and Other Christian religions.

²⁴ Religion and belief is self-declared by the prisoner.

themselves as Christian. 31% of the prison population had no religion, whilst 15% identified as being of Muslim faith.

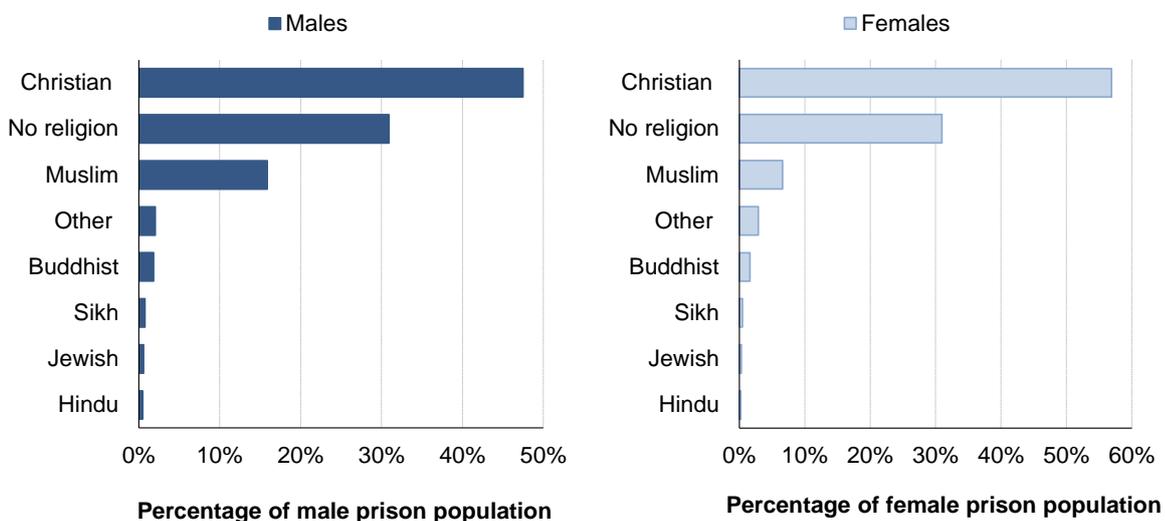
Prisoner volumes in total for those identifying as Christian, Muslim or having no religion accounted for 94% of the total prison population in England and Wales²⁵; and this proportion has been broadly similar over the past ten years.

The proportion of Christian prisoners and prisoners with no religion has fallen from 50% and 33% respectively in 2008, to 48% and 31% respectively in 2018; although the Christian prison population did rise proportionally to 51% in 2013 before decreasing year-on-year to March 2018. The percentage of prisoners identifying as Muslim increased from 12% to 15% over the same ten year period.

Proportionally there are more female prisoners self-identifying as Christian than there were male; and proportionally more male prisoners identifying as Muslim than female (Figure 1.5, Table 1.4)

In March 2018, the proportion of prisoners in the female population who identified as being Christian was 57%, compared with 47% for those in the male population. At the same time, 16% of the male prison population identified as being Muslim, while 7% self-identified as Muslim in the female population. Equal proportions of male and female prisoners (31%) had no religion. Proportions did not change markedly compared with March 2017.

Figure 1.5: Proportion of male and female prison population by religious belief in England and Wales, as at 31st March 2018 (Source: Table 1.4)



²⁵ According to the 2011 Census, those identifying as Christian, Muslim and as having no religion comprised 66%, 4% and 26% respectively of the adult population aged 18 or more in England and Wales.

97.3% of prisoners who recorded a sexual orientation declared that they were heterosexual (Tables 1.6 and 1.7)

Of the prisoners who declared their sexual orientation^{26,27} 97.3% (70,496) identified as Heterosexual; while 2.7% identified as Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual or Other²⁸. Gay/Lesbian and Bisexual offenders accounted for 945 and 931 (1.3% for each) respectively of the total prison population. Those who identified as "Other" comprised 0.1% of the total population, or 87 prisoners.

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ The declaration rate for sexual orientation was 88%, based on an average of the prison population taken over the quarter (between January and March 2018). The declaration rate excludes those who refused or did not disclose their sexuality, or where sexual orientation was not known.

²⁸ It is not possible to provide information about the "Other" category.

2. Transgender Prisoners

There were 139 transgender prisoners in the 2018 data collection

This was an increase on the figure of 125 recorded in 2017.

Most reported their legal gender as male

111 prisoners reported their legal gender as male, 23 as female and 5 did not state their legal gender.

There were 10 transgender prisoners from a BAME background

For those prisoners where the ethnicity was known, 93% had a white background and 7% stated their ethnicity as BAME.

For the purposes of this report, transgender prisoners are defined as those individuals known within prison to be currently living in, or are presenting in, a gender different to their sex assigned at birth and who have had a case conference (as defined by PSI 17/2016 The Care and Management of Transgender Offenders²⁹).

The number of prisoners who have already transitioned and have a full Gender Recognition Certificate are thought to be excluded. Statistics on the number of all 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 transgender 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 27 March 2018 and 21 May 2018. New guidance on the care and management of transgender offenders was issued prior to the collection of data in March/April 2017. This may have led to an increase in the number of transgender prisoners recorded when compared with results from the March/April 2016 data collection.

The data collection for 2018 collected information for the first time on legal gender, the gender with which the prisoner identified and information on self-identity.

According to the data collection exercise conducted in March - May 2018:

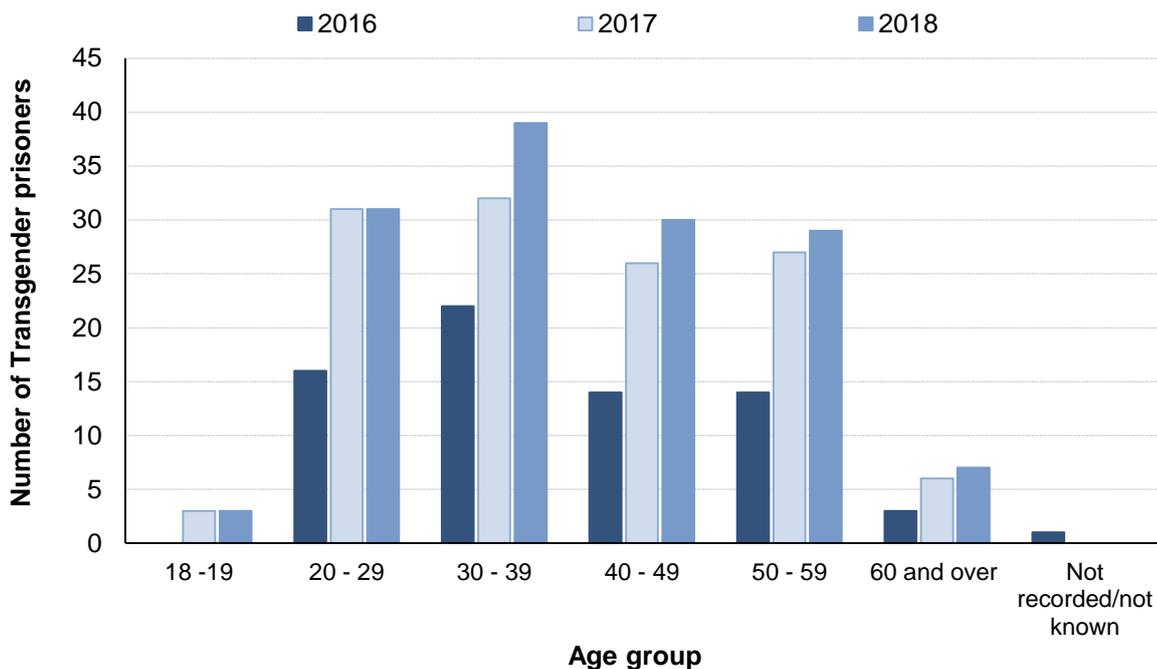
- 44 of the 124 public and private prisons (35%) in England and Wales said that they had 1 or more transgender prisoner³⁰.

²⁹ This replaced PSI 07/2011 – Care and Management of Transsexual Prisoners in January 2017. Information about the review which led to new guidance is available at www.gov.uk/government/publications/care-and-management-of-transgender-offenders.

³⁰ Prisoners who are currently living in, or are presenting in a gender different to their sex assigned at birth and who have had a case conference (as defined by PSI 17/2016), as known to individual prisons.

- There were 139 prisoners currently living in, or presenting in, a gender different to their sex assigned at birth and who have had a local transgender case board.
- Of these, 111 reported their legal gender³¹ as male, 23 reported their legal gender as female and 5 did not state their gender. When asked about the gender with which the prisoner identified themselves, 114 identified as female, 19 as male and 6 did not provide a response.
- In terms of how they self-identified³², 89 gave a response. 27 identified as gender-fluid, 10 as intersex, 4 as non-binary and the remaining 48 gave preferred not to say.
- 10 of the 139 prisoners reported their ethnic group as Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Group and 128 as White, with 1 unknown.
- There were 42 transgender prisoners in woman’s prisons. When asked about the gender with which the prisoner identified themselves, 22 identified as female 17 as male. and 3 did not provide a response.
- There were 97 transgender prisoners in men’s prisons. When asked about the gender with which the prisoner identified themselves, 92 identified as female, 2 as male and 3 did not provide a response.
- Based on this exercise, there were 1.6 transgender prisoners reported per 1,000 prisoners in custody.

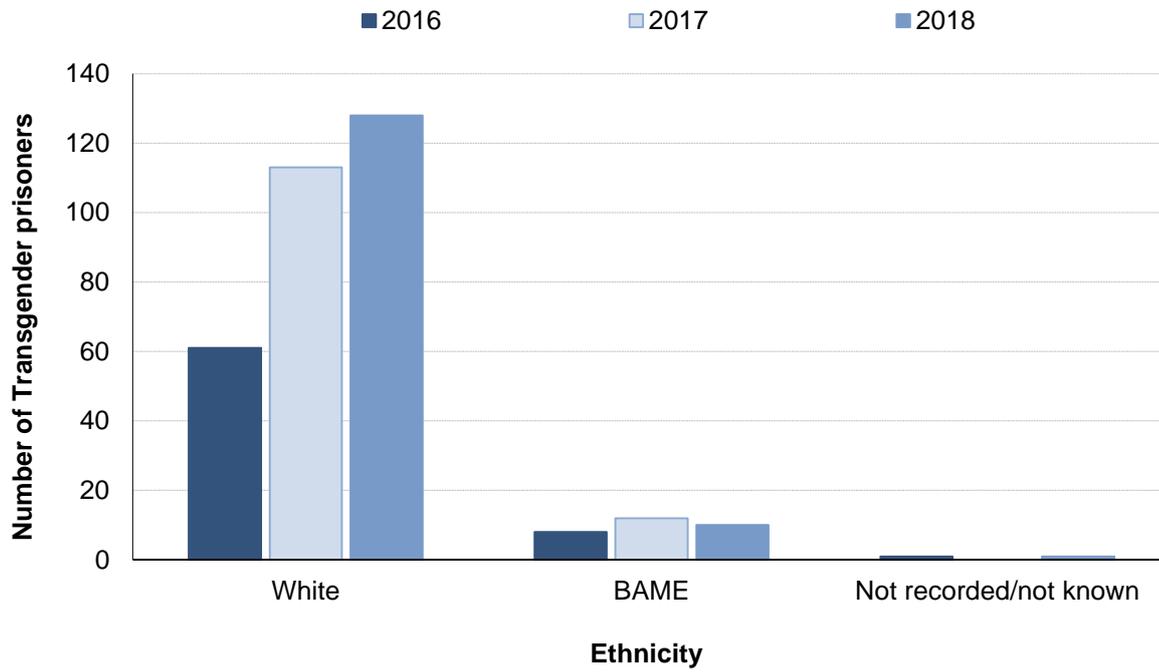
Figure 2.1: Number of Transgender Prisoners by age group, March/April 2016, March/April 2017 and March to May 2018 (Source: Table 2.2)



³¹ 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.

³² Prisoners are asked how they self-identify their gender.

Figure 2.2: Number of Transgender Prisoners by Ethnicity, March/April 2016, March/April 2017 and March to May 2018 (Source: Table 2.2)



3. Mother and Baby Units

Women from BAME ethnic backgrounds had a higher percentage of applications approved than women from the White ethnic group

In the 12 months to March 2018, 70% of applications from women with a BAME ethnicity were approved, compared with 58% for women with a White ethnic background.

Applications from women aged between 31 to 35 years recorded the highest levels of approvals (of applications that were recommended)

Women in this age group had 79% of their applications approved.

The highest proportion of approved applications came from Muslim and Christian women and women who had no religion

During the latest year, women who self-identified as Muslim and Christian had 73% and 70% of applications approved respectively, followed by 69% applications approved for women who had no religion.

A Mother and Baby Unit (MBU) is a designated living accommodation 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 MBU³³.

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.

The number of women and babies received into MBUs increased over the year (Table 3.1)

In the year to March 2018, 70 women and 60 babies were received into a MBUs in England and Wales³⁵. This compares with 61 women and 51 babies in the 12 months ending March 2017, and is a reversal of the falling volumes since March 2011.

At the 31 March 2018, 38 women and 39 babies were accommodated in MBUs across the estate; compared with 38 women and 40 babies in the previous financial year.

Information on the protected characteristics of women accommodated in MBUs is not available. This report provides details of the protected characteristics of women making applications to the units and the outcome of the application.

It should be noted that:

- Multiple applications can be submitted by women³⁴.
- Recommendations from applications (e.g. an approval or refusal) may not be in the same year as when the application was received.

³³ Further details about the process are given in the Guide.

³⁴ Multiple applications can be submitted by each woman over the duration of the financial year period; therefore applications volumes will usually be higher than counts for individual mothers.

- 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 a 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 a number of reasons, but primarily refused because an Admissions Board determines that it would not be in the best interest of the child – to be located with his or her mother in an MBU.

The total number of applications received and approved decreased, whilst volumes for refused applications increased (Table 3.1)

In the 12 months ending March 2018, 118 applications were received for admission into an MBU; one fewer than in the year ending March 2017, when 119 applications were received.

- Of the 98 applications which resulted in a recommendation 60 (61%) applications were approved and 38 (39%) refused. This compares with 61 (79%) applications approved and 16 (21%) applications refused in the previous 12 month period.
- There were 20 applications from women who were released from custody or who withdrew their application.

Applications from women aged between 31 to 35 years recorded the highest proportions of approvals³⁵ (Figure 3.1, Tables 3.2)

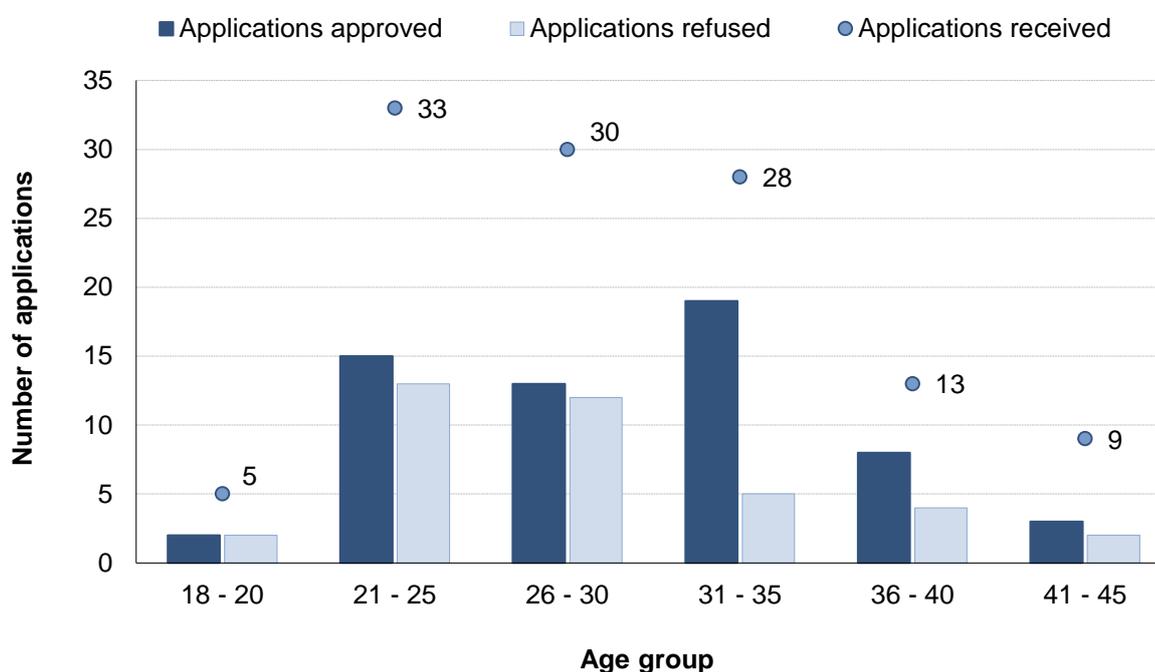
In the 12 months ending March 2018, just over half (53%) of the 118 applications made to the Board came from women aged between 21 to 30 years. Women aged between 30 to 39 years comprised over one-third (35%) of applications. Five and nine applications respectively were from women aged between 18 to 20 and 41 to 45 years.

Applicants aged between 31 to 35 years had the highest proportion of approvals, with 79% of applications with a recommendation approved; followed by women aged 36 to 40 years of age (67% of applications approved). Lower levels of approved applications were recorded for women aged between 26 to 30 and 21 to 25; with 52% and 54% of applications approved.

Consequently, younger applicants recorded higher levels of refused applications. Forty-eight per cent of applications were refused for women aged between 26 to 30 years and 46% for those aged between 21 to 25 years.

³⁵ Approved applications out of the total number that were approved or refused.

Figure 3.1: Age Distribution of women for the number of applications received, approved and refused to an MBU in England and Wales, the 12 months ending March 2018 (Source: Table 3.2)



Women with BAME ethnic backgrounds had a higher percentage of applications approved than women from the White ethnic group (Figure 3.2, Table 3.2)

In the year to March 2018, and of the 118 applications made to the Board for placement into an MBU, 94 (80%) were received from women from the White ethnic group. In total, applications from BAME ethnic background women comprised 19% (23) of the total number of applications made; including 14 and seven respectively from women who self-identified as Black and Black British and Asian and Asian British.

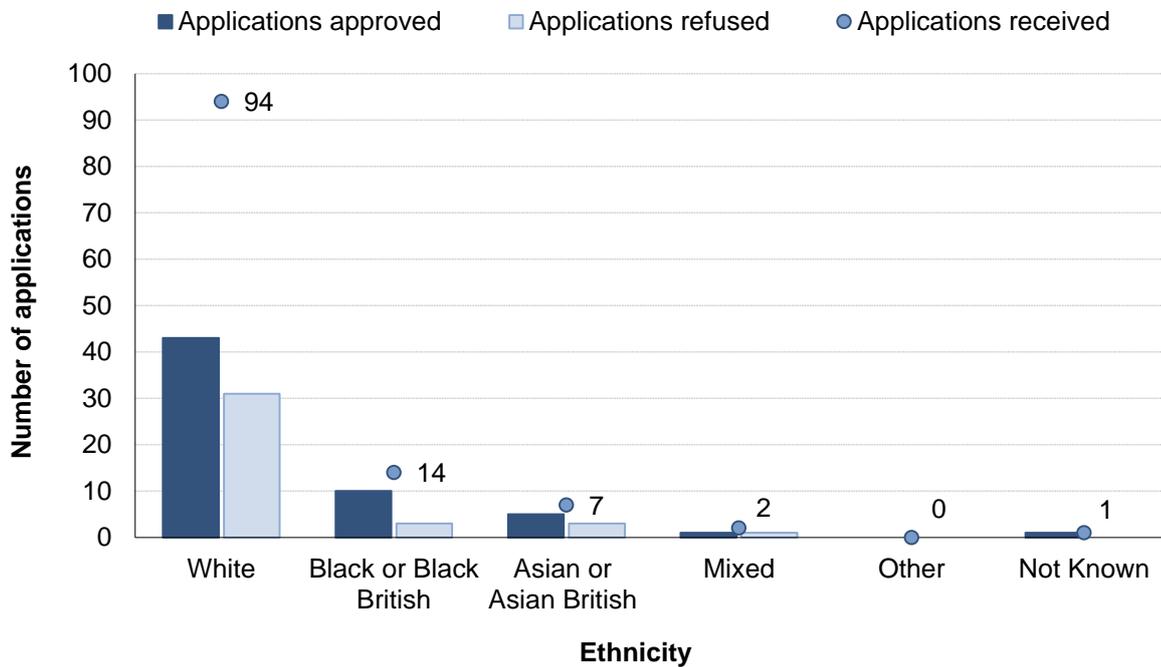
Women from the White ethnic group comprised 43 (72%) of the 60 total number of approved applications in the latest year; while applications from women from BAME ethnic groups made up 27% (16) of the total number of approved applications.

White ethnic women accounted for 31 of the total 38 (82%)³⁶ refused applications. Eighteen per cent of applications refused were for women who self-identified as having a BAME ethnic background.

Seventy per cent of applications from BAME ethnic background women were approved by the Board, compared with 58% of applications from White ethnic women; and 30% and 42% respectively were refused.

³⁶ Of the total number of women who were of White ethnicity and had their applications refused, one self-identified as having Gypsy or Irish Traveller ethnicity.

Figure 3.2: Ethnicity Distribution of women for the number of applications received, approved and refused to an MBU in England and Wales, the 12 months ending March 2018 (Source: Table 3.2)



Applications from women of Christian faith and those with no religion comprised 83% of the total volume of approved applications (Figure 3.3, Table 3.1)

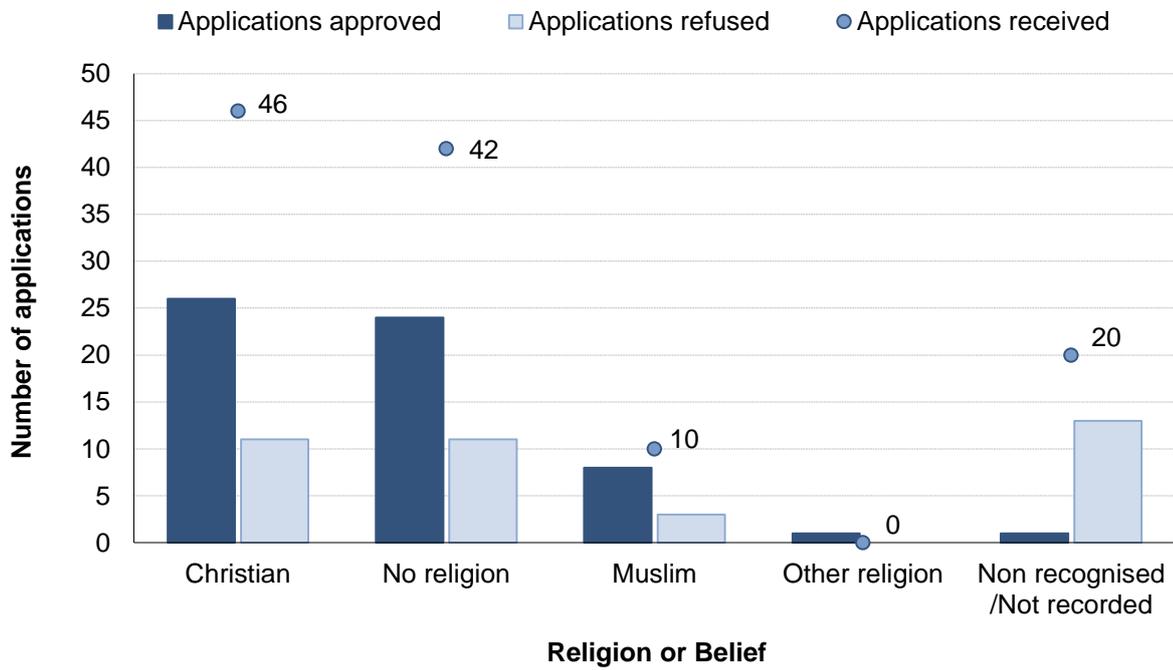
In the 12 months ending March 2018, the highest number of applications made were from those self-identifying as Christian and from those who had no religion, accounting for 46 (47%) and 42 (43%) applications respectively. Women who had Muslim faith submitted 10 applications and those whose religion was not recognised or not known made 20 applications to the Board.

Of the 60 applications which were approved by the Board, 26 (43%) and 24 (41%) respectively were for women with Christian religion or women who had no religion. Self-identified Muslim women had 8 applications approved.

Thirty-eight applications were refused and about one-third (34%, 13 applications) were for women whose religion or belief was not recognised or not known. Women self-identifying as Christian and women who had no religion each had 11 applications refused.

Seventy-three per cent of women who self-identified as Muslim and 70% of women who identified as being one of the Christian religions had their applications approved by the Board, whilst women who self-identified as having no religion had 69% of their applications approved.

Figure 3.3: Religion or Belief: Distribution of women for the number of applications received, approved and refused to an MBU in England and Wales, the 12 months ending March 2018 (Source: Table 3.2)



4. Deaths in Prison

The number of deaths of White and BAME prisoners decreased from the previous year

Those who identified themselves as White accounted for 91% of deaths in the 12 months ending in December 2017, compared with 9% of BAME prisoners. For the White ethnic group the number of deaths decreased by 15% compared with the previous year, while for the BAME group there was a decline of 33%.

The rate of male and female deaths in custody decreased from the previous year

In the 12 months ending in December 2017, 287 males and 8 females died whilst in custody. The rate of male deaths in custody per 1,000 prisoners decreased by 14% from 4.08 in the previous year to 3.52 in 2017, while the rate of female deaths decreased by 65% from 5.73 to 2.02.

44% or 130 deaths in custody were of prisoners aged 60 or over

In the 12 months ending in December 2017, deaths of prisoners aged 60 and over accounted for 44% of all deaths in custody, an increase of 8 percentage points from the previous year. All other age groups experienced a decrease in both the overall number and rate of deaths per 1,000 prisoners compared with the previous year.

A death in prison custody is defined as 'any death of a person in prison custody arising from an incident in or, on rare occasions, immediately prior to prison custody. This includes deaths of prisoners while released on temporary licence (ROTL) for medical reasons but excludes deaths of any prisoners released on other types of temporary licence'. All deaths in prison custody are subject to a police investigation and a coroner's inquest. Once the inquest has been concluded, the Prisons and Probation Ombudsman's office publish a detailed 'Fatal Incident Report' on the death. Until this time, for administrative and statistical purposes, HMPPS classifies deaths by apparent cause of death.

There were 295 deaths in prison custody³⁷ in the 2017 calendar year (a decrease of 59 on the number in the previous year). A rate of 3.45 deaths in prison custody per 1,000 prisoners (down from 4.15 in the previous 12 month period). Of the 295 deaths in custody during 2017:

- 184 were from natural causes (rate of 2.15 per 1,000 prisoners);
- 70 deaths were apparently self-inflicted (0.82 per 1,000);
- 3 apparent homicides and
- 38 were from other causes^{27,28}

Prisoners from the White ethnic group comprised 91% of the deaths in prison custody (Figure 4.1, Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3)

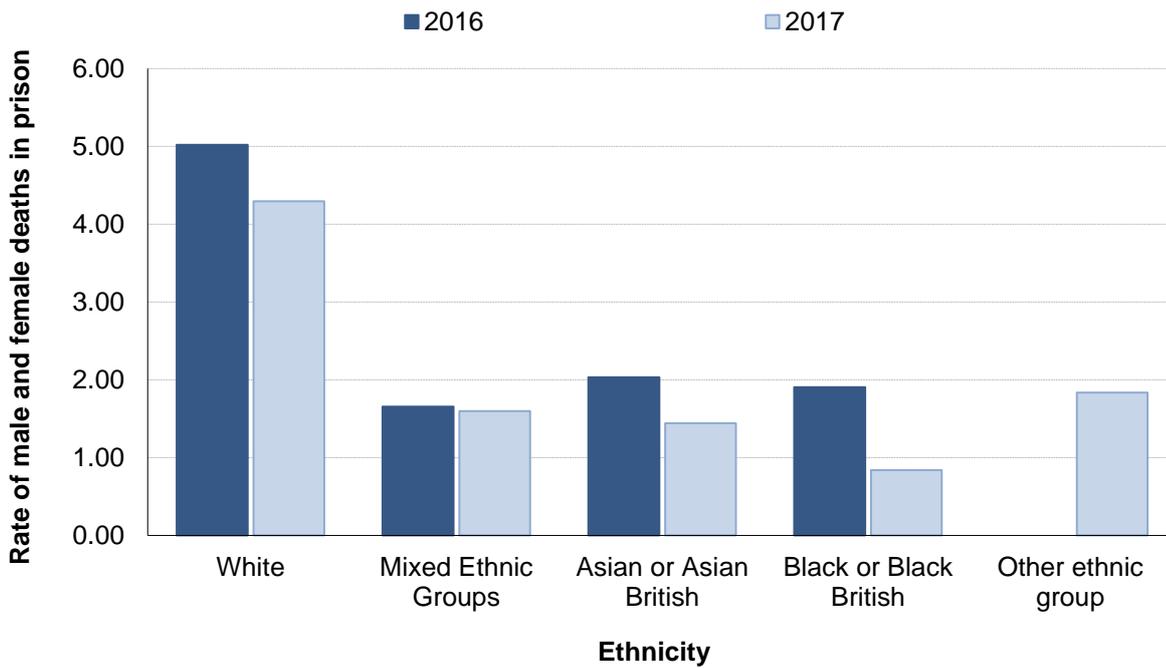
In the 12 months ending in December 2017, 91% or 268 deaths in prison custody were of White prisoners. The number of deaths per 1,000 White prisoners decreased from 5.02 in 2016 to 4.29 in

³⁷ Figures on deaths in prison are published in the Safety in Custody Quarterly publication, available at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/safety-in-custody-statistics

2017. Overall, the number of deaths of White prisoners decreased by 15% from 314 in 2016 to 268 in 2017.

The rate of deaths per 1,000 prisoners for those of Black ethnicity decreased from 1.91 in 2016 to 0.84 in 2017, a decrease in 56%. The Mixed ethnicity population remained stable at a rate of 1.60 deaths per 1,000 prisoners, while the Asian ethnicity group experienced a decrease of 29% from the previous year, from 2.03 in 2016 to 1.44 in 2017.

Figure 4.1: Ethnic composition of the rate of deaths per 1,000 in prison custody in England and Wales, between December 2016 and December 2017 (Source: Tables 4.1 and 4.2)



Overall the BAME group saw a decrease in the number of deaths from the previous year, from 40 deaths in 2016 to 27 in 2017, a decrease in 33%. Deaths of BAME prisoners accounted for less than 10% of all deaths in 2017, as the rate of deaths per 1,000 BAME prisoners decreased from 1.82 in 2016 to 1.20 in 2017.

Figure 4.2: Ethnic composition of deaths in prison custody in England and Wales, between January 2007 and December 2017 (Source: Tables 4.1 and 4.2)

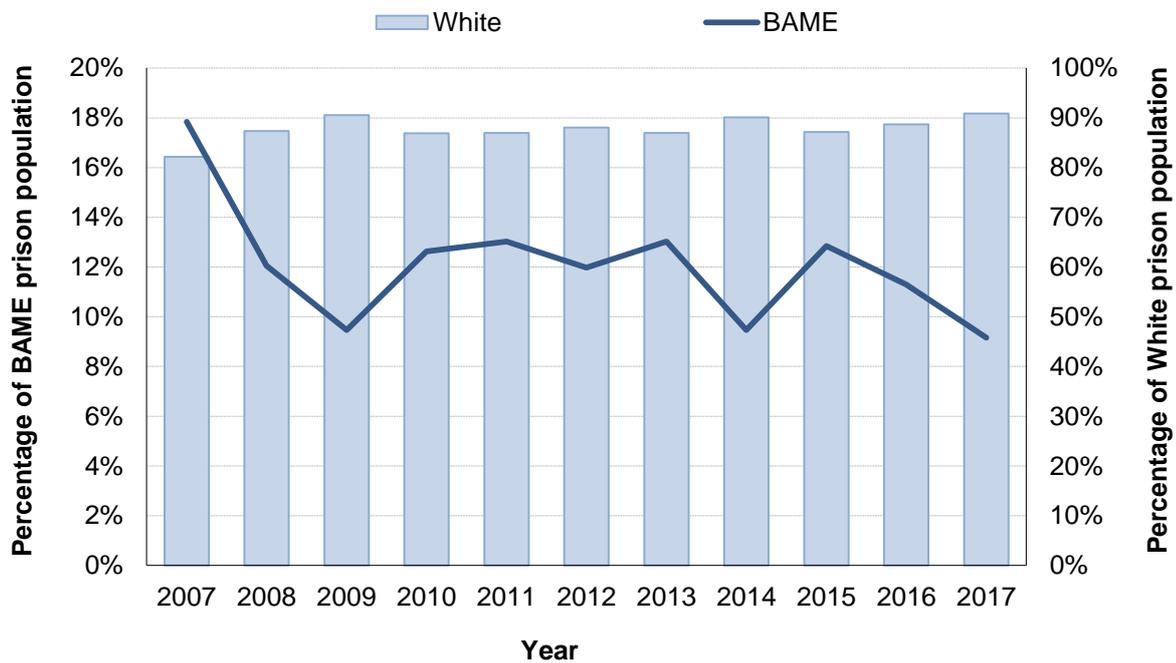
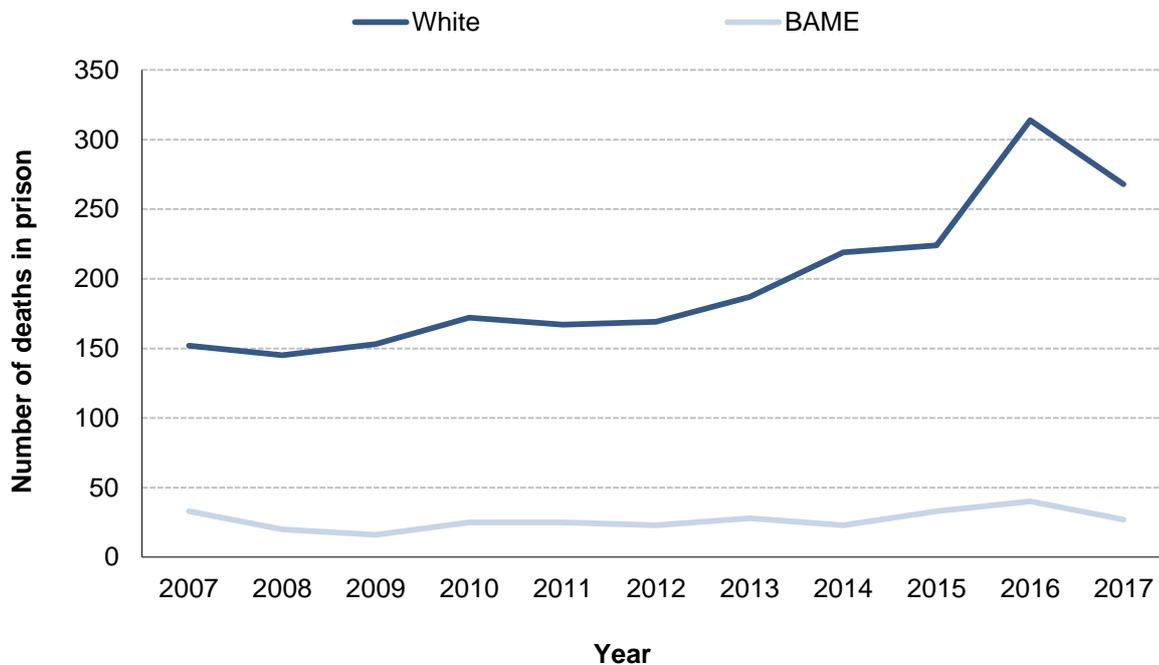


Figure 4.3 shows the number of deaths of prisoners who declared themselves as White compared with the BAME population from January 2007 to December 2017.

Figure 4.3: Deaths in prison custody of the White and BAME ethnic groups in England and Wales, between January 2007 and December 2017 (Source: Tables 4.1)



Deaths of male prisoners made up 97% of the total number of deaths in prison custody across England and Wales in December 2017 (Figures 4.3 and 4.4, Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3)

In 2017, 287 males and 8 females died whilst in custody. Males accounted for 97% of the total number of deaths in prison custody. The rate of male deaths in custody per 1,000 prisoners decreased from 4.08 in 2016 to 3.52 in 2017, a decrease of 14%. The rate of female deaths decreased by 65% from a peak of 5.73 deaths per 1,000 prisoners in 2016 to 2.02 in 2017. Overall the rate for both males and females decreased by 17%, from 4.16 to 3.45. Figure 4.4 shows a comparison between the male and female population from 2016 to 2017.

Figure 4.3: Rate of deaths per 1,000 prisoners for the male and female prison population in England and Wales, 12 months to December 2016 compared with 12 months to December 2017 (Source: Table 4.3)

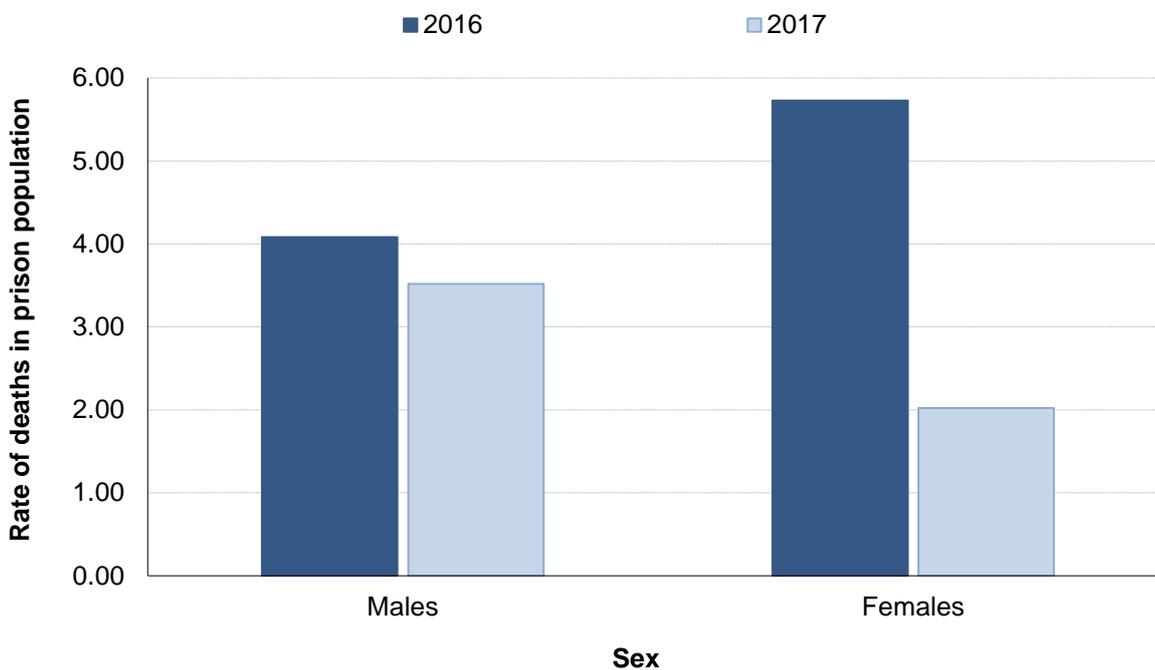
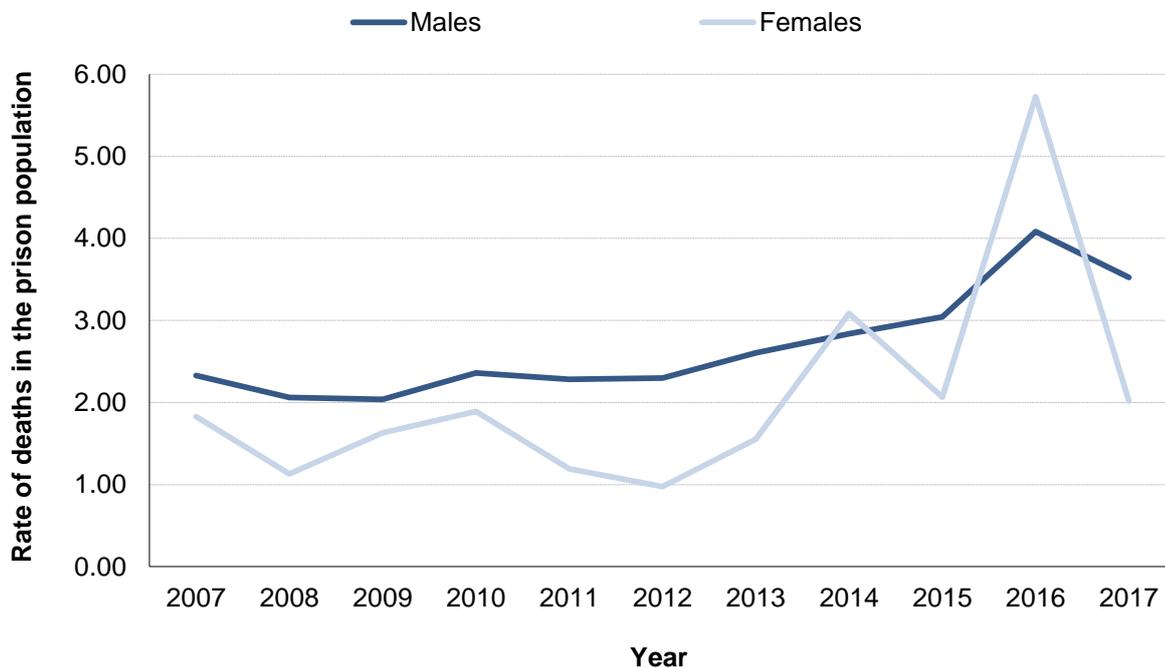


Figure 4.5 shows the rate of deaths for both males and females between 2007 and 2017. For the male population there is a general upward trend, with the rate peaking in 2016 before decreasing slightly in 2017. Due to the lower number of female deaths the rate for female deaths is more volatile, more than doubling from 2.07 in 2015 to 5.73 in 2016, before decreasing by 65% to 2.02 in 2017.

Figure 4.4: Rate of deaths in prison custody per 1,000 prisoners for the male and female prison population in England and Wales, between January 2007 and December 2017 (Source: Tables 4.3)



Deaths of prisoners aged 60 and over accounted for 44% of all deaths in custody

In 2017, prisoners aged 60 or over accounted for 44% of deaths in custody, an increase of 8 percentage points from 36% in 2016, while the rate for this age group decreased from 28.48 deaths per 1,000 prisoners in 2016 to 26.97 in 2017. Figure 4.7 shows the percentage point change in all age groups from 2016, while Figure 4.8 shows the proportion of deaths by age group over time.

Figure 4.5: Percentage change in deaths in prison custody for all age groups in England and Wales, from 12 months to December 2016 to 12 months to December 2017 (Source: Table 4.2)

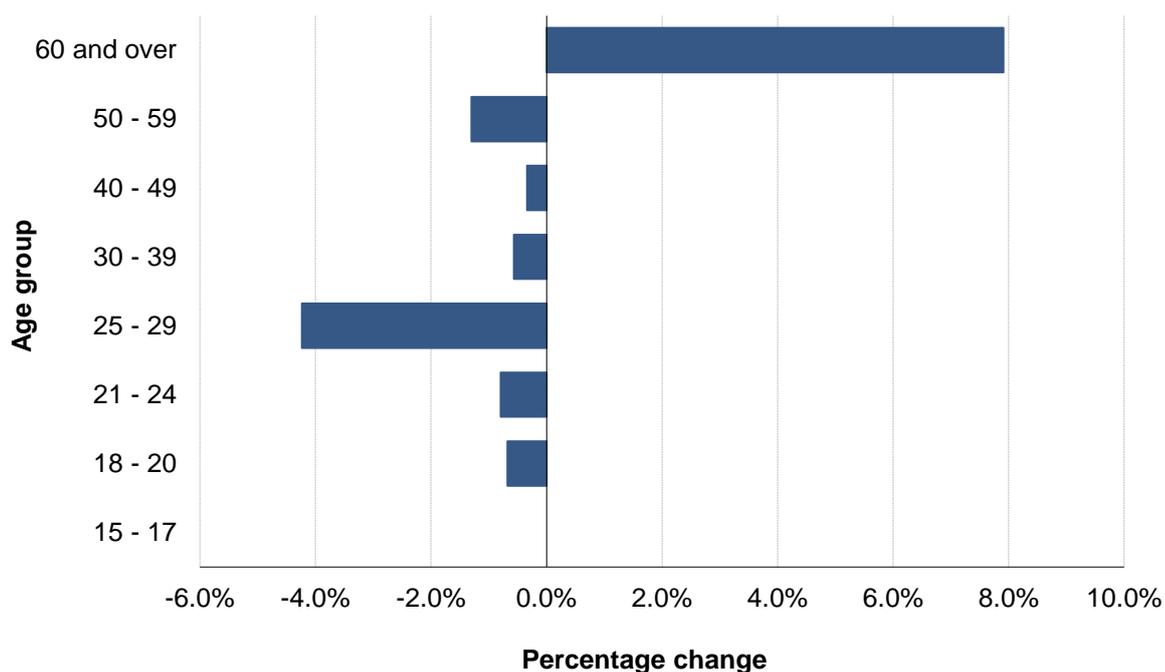
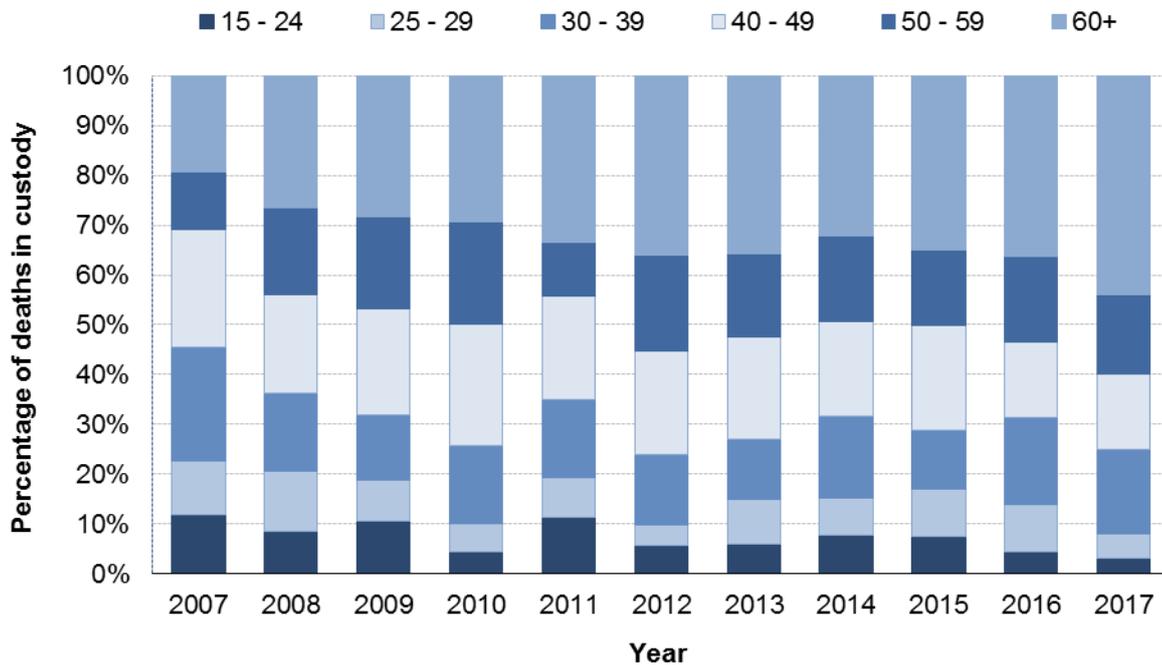


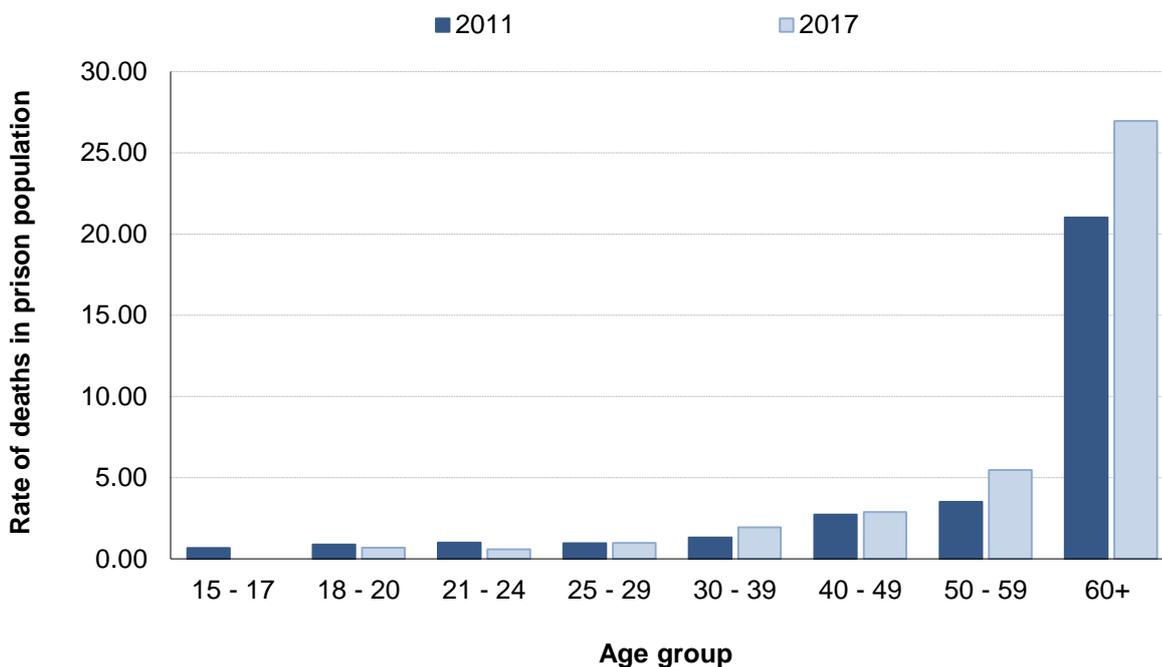
Figure 4.6: Proportion of deaths in custody for all age group in England and Wales, between January 2007 and December 2017 (Source: Table 4.3)



The rate of deaths per 1,000 prisoners decreased across all age groups from the previous year (Figures 4.6, 4.7 and 4.8; Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3)

The rate of deaths per 1,000 prisoners decreased for all age groups in 2017 compared with 2016. The 25-29 age group showed the greatest decrease in rate from 2.10 to 0.97, a 54% decrease. Figure 4.6 shows a comparison of the rate of deaths per 1,000 prisoners by age group between 2016 and 2017.

Figure 4.7 Rate of prisoner deaths per 1,000 by age group in England and Wales, 12 months to December 2016 compared with 12 months to December 2017 (Source: Table 4.3)



The rate of self-inflicted deaths per 1,000 prisoners has seen a decline from the previous year across England and Wales, between December 2016 and December 2017 (Figure 4.9, Table 4.6)

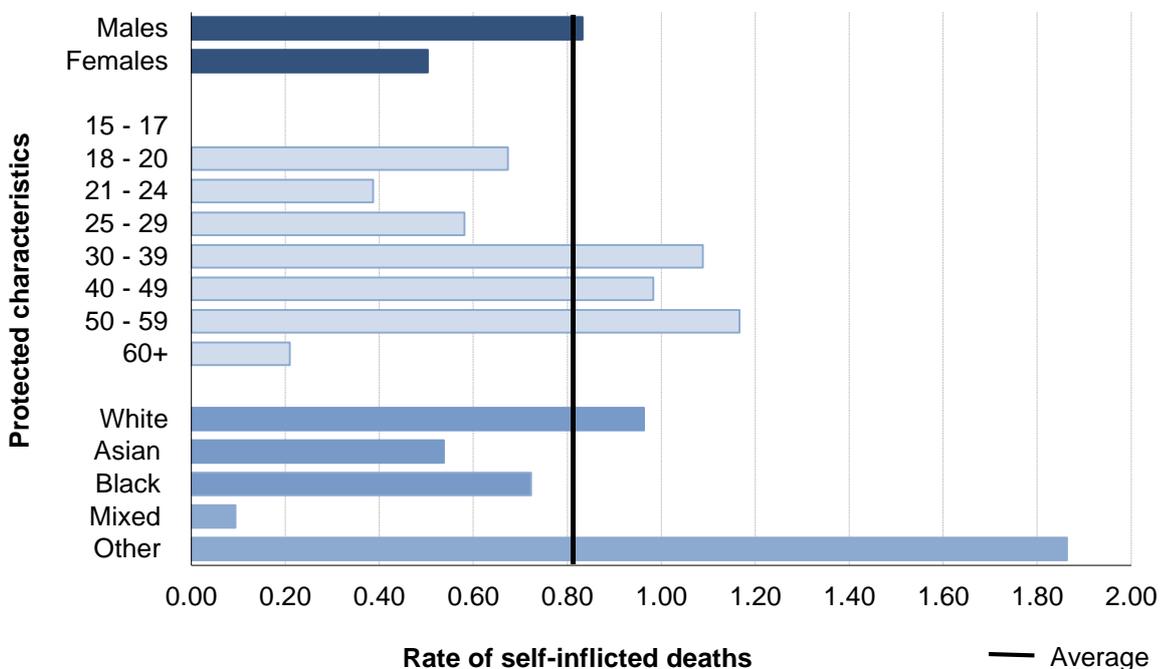
Overall there was a decrease in the number of self-inflicted deaths, with 122 deaths (rate per 1,000 prisoners of 1.43) in 2016 to 70 (rate per 1,000 prisoners of 0.82) in 2017. This was an overall decrease of 43% in self-inflicted deaths for both males and females. Figure 4.9 shows the rate of self-inflicted deaths for each protected characteristic for the year 2017 compared with the average across all characteristics.

Prisoners who identified as Black, Asian, Mixed or Other accounted for 10 self-inflicted deaths compared with 60 for the White population. The number of self-inflicted deaths per 1,000 prisoners decreased for all ethnic groups compared with the previous year, except the Other ethnic group which increased from 0 self-inflicted deaths in 2016 to 2 self-inflicted deaths in 2017.

The rate of self-inflicted deaths was lower for female prisoners (0.50 per 1,000 female prisoners) than for male prisoners (0.83 per 1,000 male prisoners) in 2017. For females, self-inflicted deaths per 1,000 prisoners decreased from 3.12 in 2016 to 0.50 self-inflicted deaths in 2017. Overall, the number of self-inflicted deaths for females decreased from 12 in 2016 to 2 in 2017.

In 2017, there was a decrease in self-inflicted deaths across all age groups compared with the previous year. Self-inflicted deaths in the 25- 29 age group decreased by 68% from 28 in 2016 to 9 in 2017, while the rate per 1,000 prisoners decreased from 1.78 to 0.58. 40% of self-inflicted deaths in 2017 were of prisoners aged 30-39, an increase of 8 percentage points from 2016.

Figure 4.8: Rate in self-inflicted deaths per 1,000 prisoners in prison custody for listed protected characteristics in England and Wales, December 2017 (Source: Table 4.6)



**The rate for the "other group" is inflated due to a small prison population of 1088, or 1.3% of the overall prison population.*

5. Self-harm

The rate of self-harm per 1,000 prisoners continues to increase for the White ethnic group

The proportion of self-harm incidents for the White prisoner population remains higher than the BAME overall population. In 2017, White prisoners were the most likely to self-harm with a rate of 621 incidents per 1,000 prisoners. This is more than 3.5 times higher than BAME prisoners (165 incidents per 1,000 prisoners).

The increases in self-harm incidents for both males and females continue

After seeing a decline in the rate of female self-harm incidents from 2010 to 2013, an increase in incidents is observed from 2013 to 2017. The rate of self-harm incidents for the male population continues to rise.

The 18-20 age group again shows the highest rate of self-harm in the year 2017

In 2017, self-harm incidents were most likely to be by prisoners aged 18-20, with 945 incidents per 1,000 prisoners. The majority of incidents were committed by those aged between 21 and 39 and accounted for 80% of self-harm incidents in both the male and female population.

Self-harm³⁸ in prison custody is defined as, “any act where a prisoner deliberately harms themselves irrespective of the method, intent or severity of any injury.”

In the 12 months ending December 2017, there were 44,651 reported incidents of self-harm, an increase of 11.2% when compared with 2016. There were 521 incidents per 1,000 prisoners over the year, up by 10.6% on the previous year. Approximately 11,630 prisoners were reported to have self-harmed in 2017, an increase of 5.7% compared with 2016. The rate of individuals self-harming per 1,000 prisoners increased over this time period by 5.4% from 129 in 2016 to 136 in 2017.

Self-harm incidents for the male and female prison population continue to rise across England and Wales in the year to December 2017 (Figure 5.1; Tables 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3)

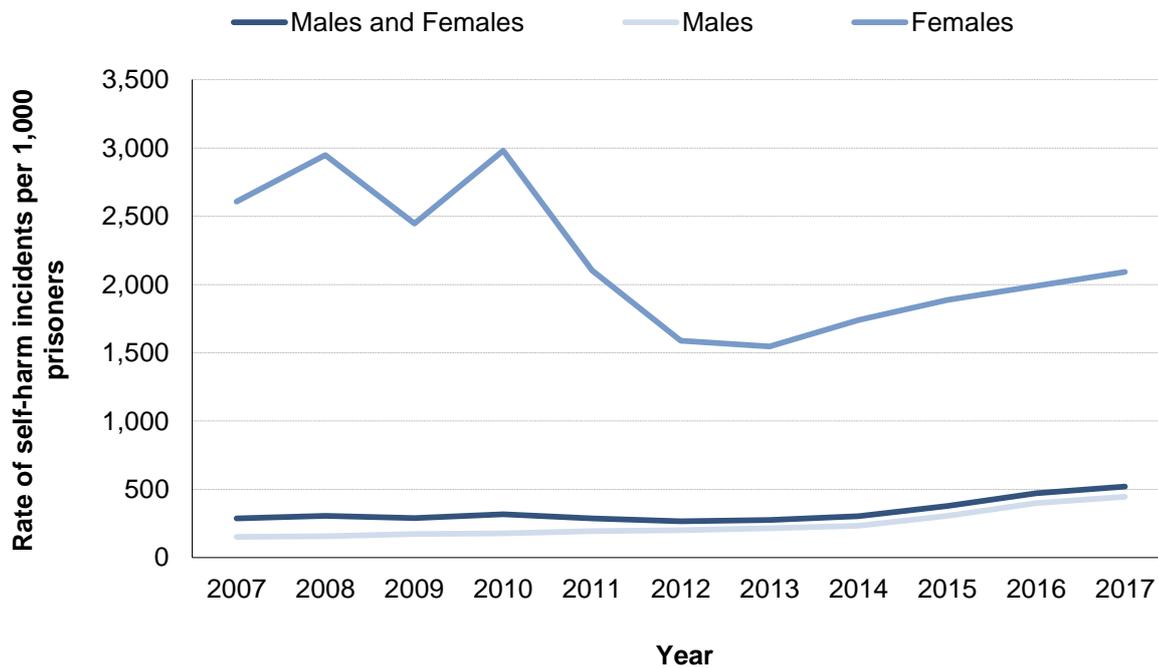
Self-harm trends differ by sex. In 2017, males had a rate of 445 incidents per 1,000 prisoners compared with 2,093 per 1,000 prisoners in the female estate. Incidents have increased for both males and females compared with 2013.

In 2017, male prisoners accounted for 89.7% of all prisoners who had self-harmed. This is lower than the proportion of the prison population that was male (95.4%). However, the proportion of male self-harm individuals generally increased across the time-series from 78.2% in 2007.

The rate of self-harm individuals per 1,000 prisoners was substantially higher for females (300 per 1,000 female prisoners) than for males (128 per 1,000 male prisoners). For males, both the number of individuals and the rate of self-harm increased each year from 2012.

³⁸ Figures on self-harm are published in the Safety in Custody Statistics Bulletin, available at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/safety-in-custody-statistics

Figure 5.1: Number of self-harm incidents per 1,000 prisoners by sex in England and Wales, between 2007 and 2017 (Source: Tables 5.3)

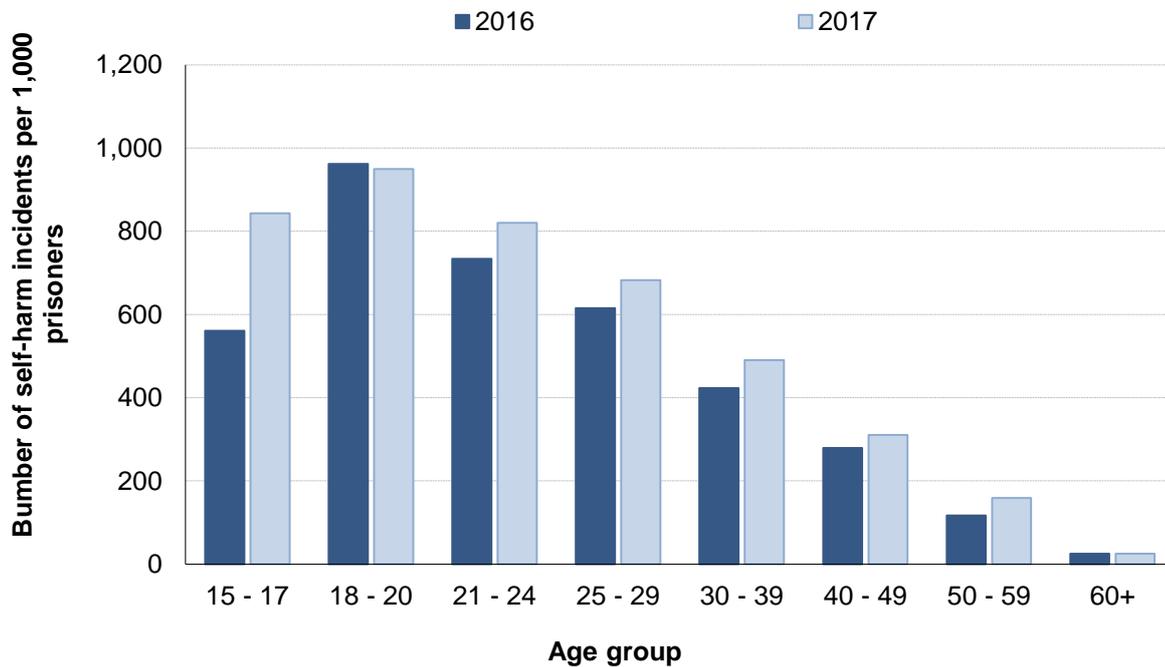


18-20 year olds had the highest rate of self-harm incidents (Figure 5.2, Tables 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3)

The age group with the highest rate of self-harm incidents per 1,000 prisoners in 2017 was those aged 18 to 20 with 945 incidents per 1,000 prisoners. Overall, across the time series, the rate of self-harm incidents per 1,000 prisoners decreases as age increases. There was a rise in the rate of self-harm incidents for the 15 to 17 age group by 50% from the year 2016 to 2017, making it the second highest rate after those aged 18 to 20.

Of the individuals who self-harmed in 2017, 73% were aged between 21 and 39. Barring prisoners aged 15 to 17, the likelihood a prisoner will self-harm decreases with age, with 244 self-harmers per 1,000 prisoners aged 18 to 20 in 2017 compared with only 18 per 1,000 prisoners aged 60 and over. Prisoners aged 15 to 17, consisting of male prisoners only, had the highest likelihood with 317 per 1,000 prisoners.

Figure 5.2: Rate of self-harm incidents per 1,000 by age group in England and Wales, 2016 and 2017 (Source: Table 5.3)



Increase in the number and rate of self-harm incidents for the prison population who declared themselves as White (Figure 5.3, Tables 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3)

In 2017, White prisoners had the highest number of self-harm incidents at 38,779 and a rate of 621 per 1,000 prisoners. The self-harm incidents for White prisoners increased by almost 13% from the previous year. For the Asian, Black and ethnic groups classified as Other there was little difference in the number self-harm incidents except for the Mixed ethnic group which saw the rate decrease by 15% from the previous year. Self-harm incidents for the BAME group remained relatively stable from 2016 to 2017.

Figure 5.3: Ethnic composition of the rate of self-harm incidents per 1,000 in prison custody in England and Wales, between December 2016 and December 2017 (Source: Tables 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3)

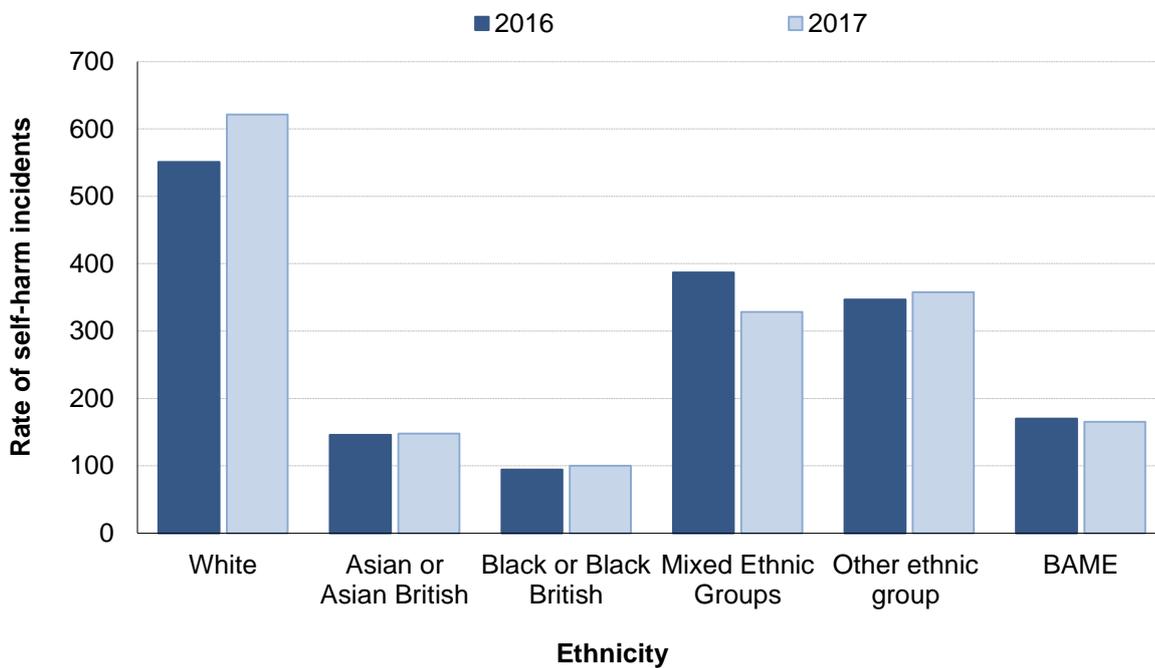
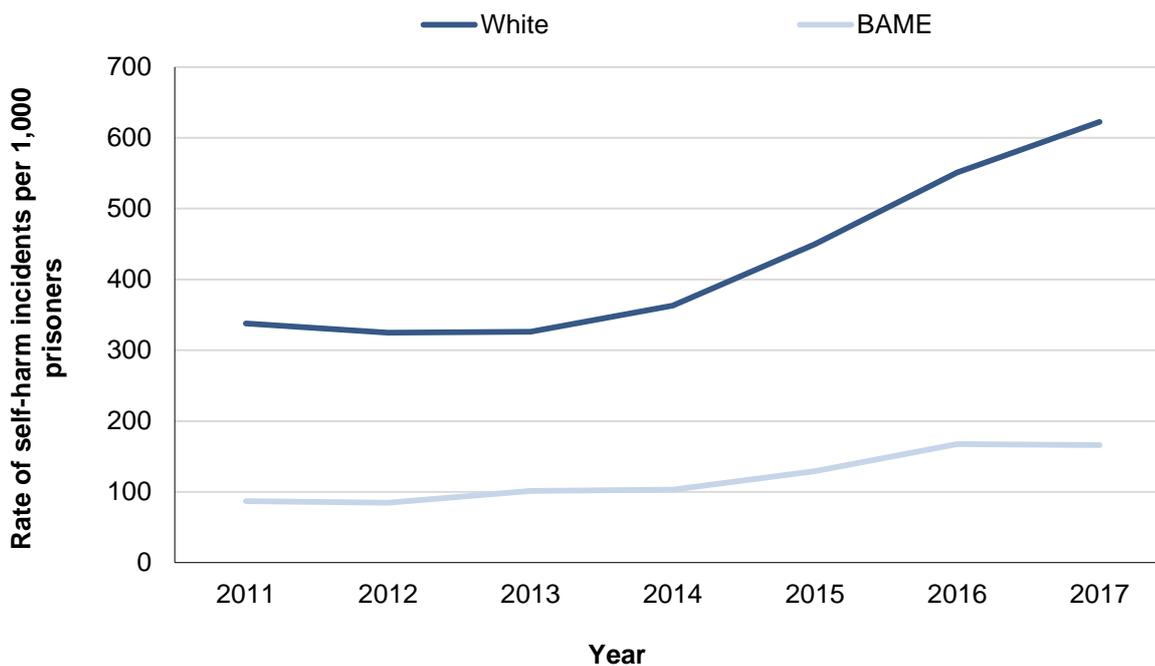


Figure 5.4 shows that historically compared with the BAME group, the White ethnic category has shown a sharp increase since the year 2014; whereas for the BAME group a smaller moderate increase is observed during the same period.

Figure 5.4: Rate of self-harm incidents per 1,000 prisoners for the White and BAME ethnic groups in prison custody in England and Wales, between December 2011 and December 2017 (Source: Tables 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3)



6. Assaults

Increase in the rate of assailants observed in all ethnic groups between 2016 and 2017

From the year to December 2016 to the year to December 2017, there was a rise in all ethnic groups in the rate of assailants per 1,000 population. For the same period, the rate of fighters decreased for all groups except for the Other ethnic group. There was a rise in the rate of victims for all ethnic groups, except Mixed.

Rate of assailants and victims continue to increase while rate of fighters decrease for both males and females

The rate of assailants and victims for both males and females has increased since the year 2007. The rate of fighters however has decreased from 2016 to 2017.

The 15-17 age group had higher rates of assailants, fighters and victims than any other age group

Although the 15-17 age group continued to have the highest rates of assailants, fighters and victims, the rates fell for assailants and fighters in the last year. The number of victims saw a rise for all age groups from 2016 to 2017.

Assaults³⁹ in prison custody cover a wide range of violent incidents including fights between prisoners. HMPPS does not use the Home Office counting rule definitions of Actual Bodily Harm (ABH), Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH), affray etc. and figures cannot be compared directly.

The data provide information on the ethnicity of assailants, fighters and victims involved in prison assaults. Each prisoner involved in an assault incident is counted separately, as there are always at least two prisoners involved in a fight and there maybe more than one assailant and/or victim per assault this means that the number of prisoner involvements is more than the number of incidents. This means that the rate per 1,000 prisoners should be considered with some caution, as prisoners can be counted more than once in the data.

Assailants and victim refer to assault incidents in which there is a clear aggressor and victim. Fighters refer to assault incidents in which there is no clear aggressor or victim. Such cases arise from offences of affray.

The number of assailants and victims have increased (Source: Table 5.1)

In the year ending December 2017, there were 18,405 assailants, 13,015 victims and 13,387 fighters. The number of assailants has increased by 10% compared with 2016, and the number of victims by 9%. There has been a 13% decrease in the number of fighters.

There were 215 assailants per 1,000 prisoners, an increase of 9% from 197 assailants per 1,000 prisoners in the 2016 calendar year. There were 153 victims per 1,000 prisoners, an increase of 9% from 140 victims per 1,000 prisoners in 2016. For fighters, the rate per 1,000 prisoners decreased

³⁹ Figures on assaults in custody are published in the Safety in Custody Statistics Bulletin, available at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/safety-in-custody-statistics.

by 13% from 181 fighters per 1,000 prisoners in the 12 months to December 2016 to 157 per 1,000 prisoners in the corresponding period of 2017.

Looking at the number of assailants, the fastest growing group was those who identified as Other ethnic group. There were 293 assailants in the calendar year of 2017 compared with 225 in 2016, an increase of 30% although this is based on small numbers. Those who identified as White had the smallest increase from 2016 to 2017 (a 7% increase from 10,442 incidents to 11,207).

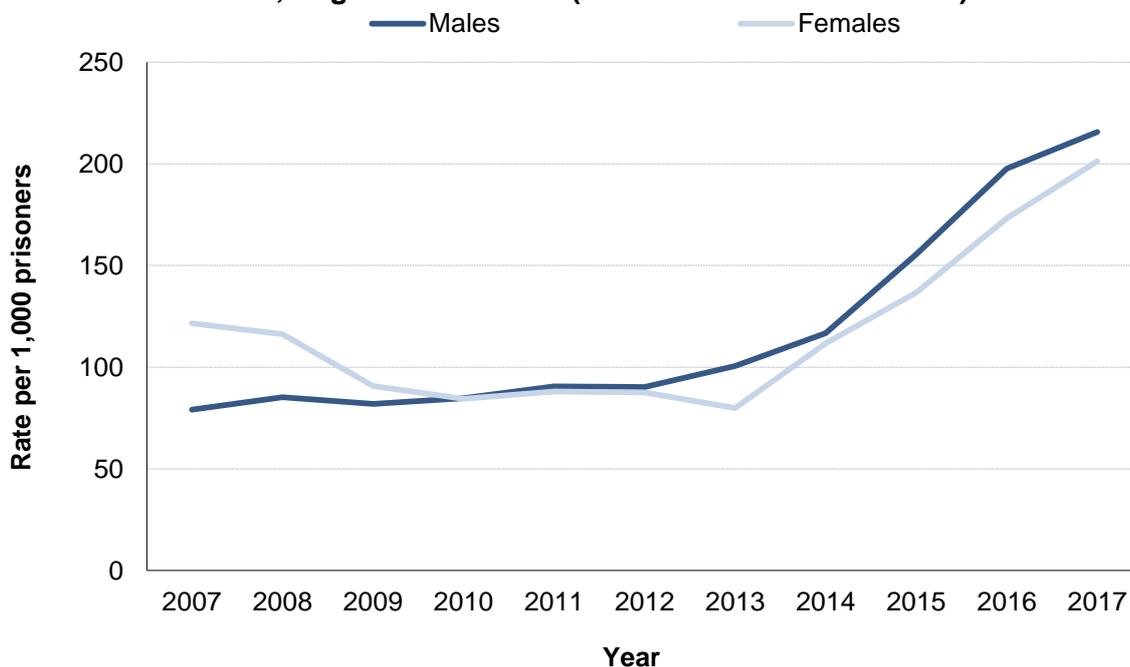
Rate of assailants increased for both males and females (Source: Figure 6.1, Tables 6.1 and 6.2)

Since 2010, male offenders have been more likely to be assailants than female offenders. In the 12 months to 2017 there were 201 assailants per 1,000 female offenders compared with 216 assailants per 1,000 male offenders. Both rates have increased from the previous year, by 9% for males and 16% for females.

Female offenders had a lower rate of fighters per 1,000 prisoners at 107 compared with 159 for males. Both groups have shown a decrease from the previous year.

There has been an increase in assailants for both males and females since the year 2013 after a period of stability from 2010. A similar increase is observed in the number of victims from 2013 onwards.

Figure 6.1: Male and female rate of assailants per 1,000 prisoners, between December 2007 and December 2017, England and Wales (Source: Tables 6.1 and 6.2)



Highest number of assailants, fighters and victims in the 15-17 age group (Figure 6.2, Tables 6.1 and 6.2)

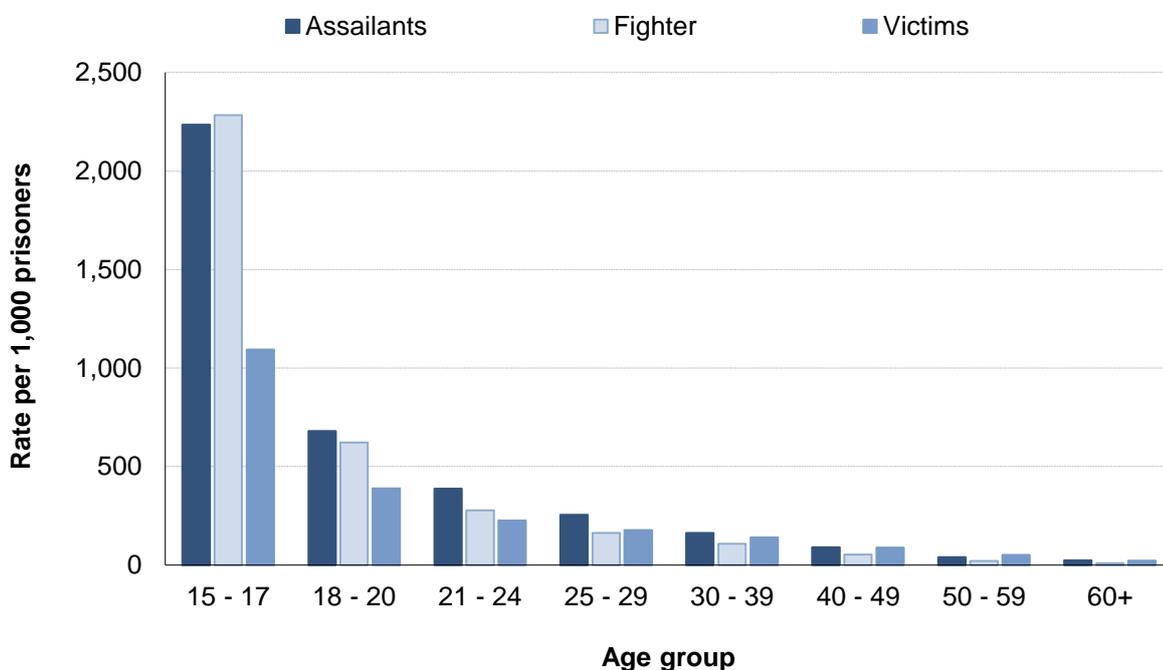
The rate of assailants per 1,000 prisoners falls as age increases. The age group with the highest rate of assailants per 1,000 prisoners was the 15-17 group, at a rate of 2,235 per 1,000 prisoners. This is substantially higher than the age group with the second highest rate of assailants per 1,000 prisoners, which in 2017 was the 18 to 20 age group, with a rate of 680 assailants. In terms of

absolute number of assailants, the 30-39 age group has the largest number assailants (4,188 assailants).

The number of fighters per 1,000 prisoners also falls as age increases. The age group with the greatest number of fighters per 1,000 prisoners was those aged 15 to 17 with 2,284 fighters per 1,000 prisoners. This is substantially higher than any other age group. The 21 to 24 age group has the greatest absolute numbers of fighters (2,864) and those aged 60 and over the lowest with 43 fighters, a rate of 9 per 1,000 prisoners.

The number of victims per 1,000 prisoners decreases with age as with assailants and fighters. However, for younger age groups the rate of victims per 1,000 prisoners was considerably lower than the rates of assailants or fighters, whereas for those aged over 40 the rate of victims is higher.

Figure 6.2: Rate of assailants, fighters and victims per 1,000 prisoners by age group in December 2017, England and Wales (Source: Tables 6.1 and 6.2)



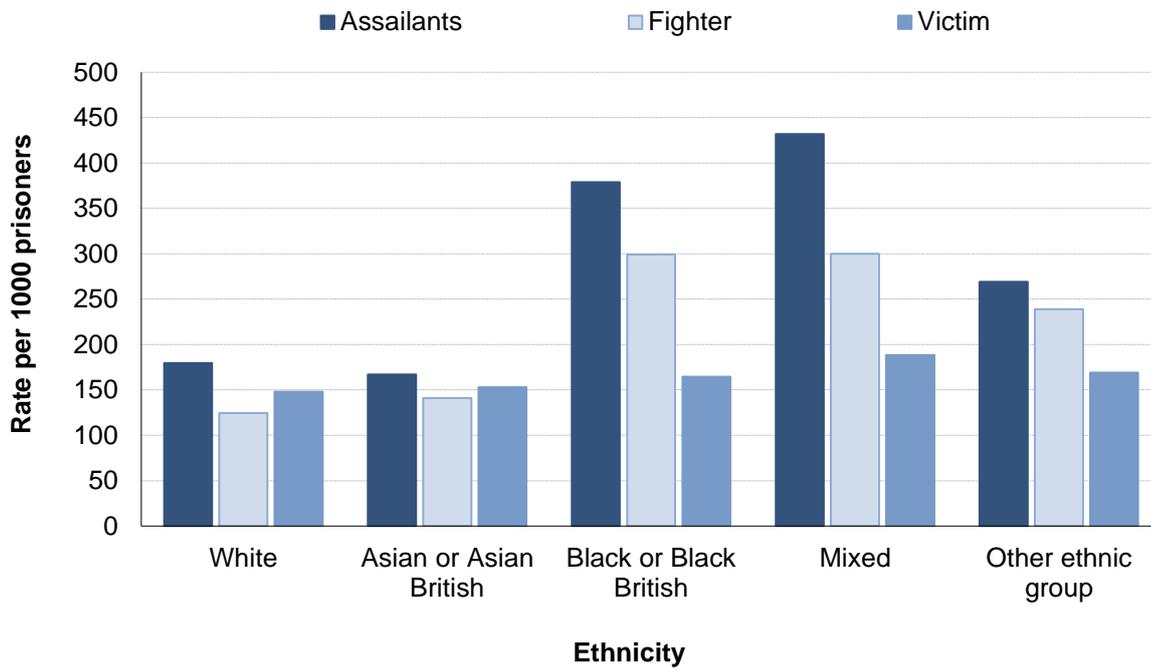
Comparing the ethnic groups, those who identified as Mixed were more likely to be identified as an assailant and as a victim, and are equally likely to be identified as a fighter as those who identified as Black (Figure 6.3, Tables 6.1 and 6.2)

There were 432 assailants per 1,000 prisoners for those who identified as mixed, compared with 379 per 1,000 prisoners for those who identified as black and 180 assailants per 1,000 prisoners for those who identified as white. Those who identified as Asian were least likely to be an assailant.

Those who identified as white were least likely to be a victim (148 victims per 1,000 prisoners), and those who identified as mixed were the most likely (188 victims per 1,000 prisoners).

The differences were less pronounced for fighters. Those who identified as mixed and black were most likely to be a fighter (300 fighter per 1,000 prisoners and 299 fighters per 1,000 prisoners respectively). White and Asian offenders were least likely to be a fighter (124 and 141 fighters per 1,000 prisoners respectively).

Figure 6.3: Prisoner assailants, fighters and victims by ethnicity per 1,000 prisoners, December 2017, England and Wales (Source: Tables 6.1 and 6.2)



7. Absconds

An increase in absconds seen in both the male and female population

In the 12 months ending March 2018, 137 out of 139 absconds were of male prisoners. This is an increase of 59% from 86 absconds in the same period the previous year, and is in contrast to the decline seen since 2013/14. The number of female absconds increased slightly from 0 to 2 absconds over the same period.

An increase in absconds for prisoners aged 21-49

In the 12 months to March 2018, absconds for prisoners aged 21-49 increased by 47%, from 71 in 2016/17 to 133 in 2017/18. This age group accounted for 96% of all absconds in 2017/18.

An abscond is defined as when a prisoner, *“gains liberty without the need to overcome physical security restraints, or evade direct staff supervision.”* Absconds only occur in prisons with open conditions.

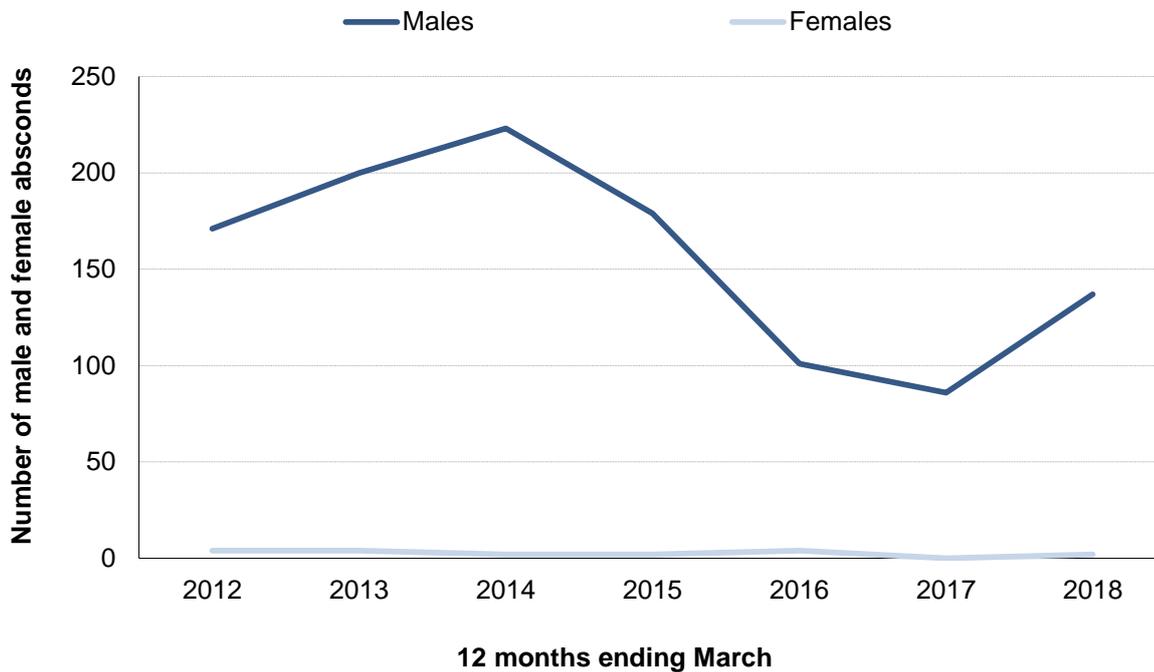
In the 12 months ending March 2018 there were 139 absconds, compared with 86 in the same period the previous year; an increase of 62%.

For males an increase in absconds has been observed after a steady decline since the year ending March 2014 (Figure 7.1, Table 7.1)

In the 12 months ending March 2018, 137 out of 139 absconds were of male prisoners. This is an increase of 59% from 86 absconds in the same period the previous year, where male prisoners accounted for 100% of absconds. The increase follows a steady year on year decline in male absconds from financial years 2013/14 to 2016/17, where the number of male absconds decreased by 61%.

There were 2 female absconds in the 12 months to March 2018, an increase from none reported in the same period from the previous year. The number of female absconds has remained relatively low in previous years with little volatility.

Figure 7.1: Number of absconds for the male and female prison population in England and Wales, between April 2011 and March 2017 (Source: Tables 7.1 and 7.2)



An increase in absconds for prisoners aged 21 to 49 from April 2016 to March 2018 (Figures 7.2 and 7.3, Tables 7.1 and 7.2)

In the 12 months up to March 2018, 96% of absconds (133) were of prisoners aged 21-49, compared with 83% (71) in the same period from the previous year. 39% of all absconds (54) were of prisoners aged 30-39, an overall increase of 69% from 32 absconds in the same period from the previous year. Prisoners aged 50-59 accounted for just 3% of absconds in the 12 months to March 2018, compared with 16% in the same period the previous year, an overall decrease from 14 absconds to 4.

Figure 7.2: Age distribution of prisoners and number of absconds by age group in England and Wales, between April 2016 and March 2017 (Source: Tables 7.1 and 7.2)

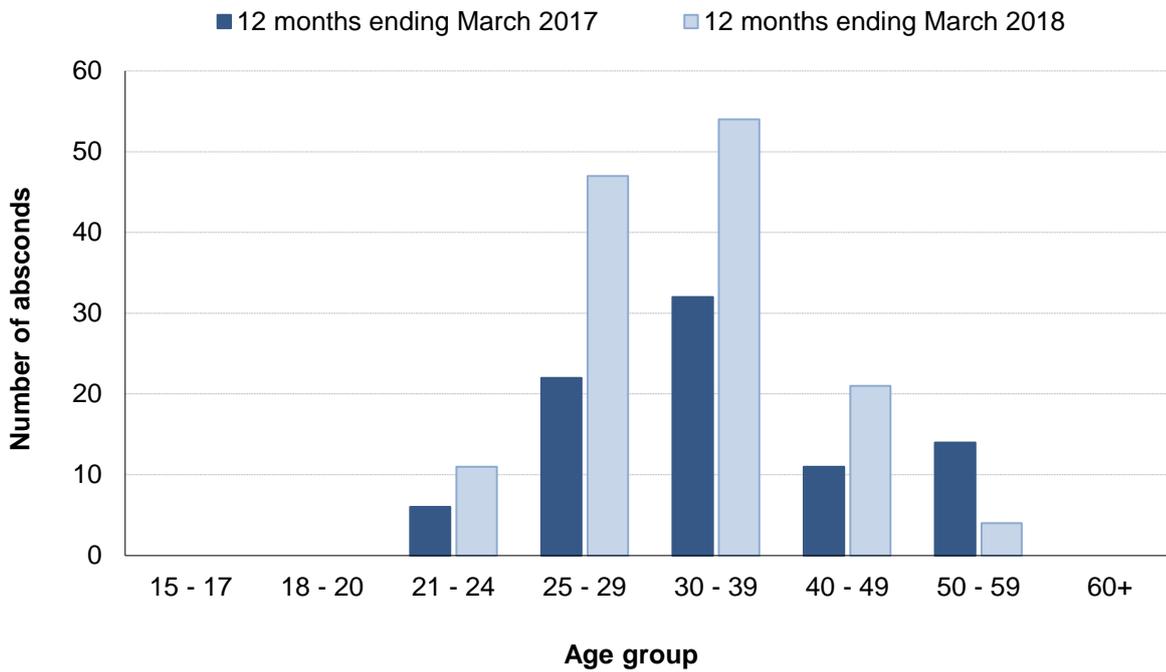
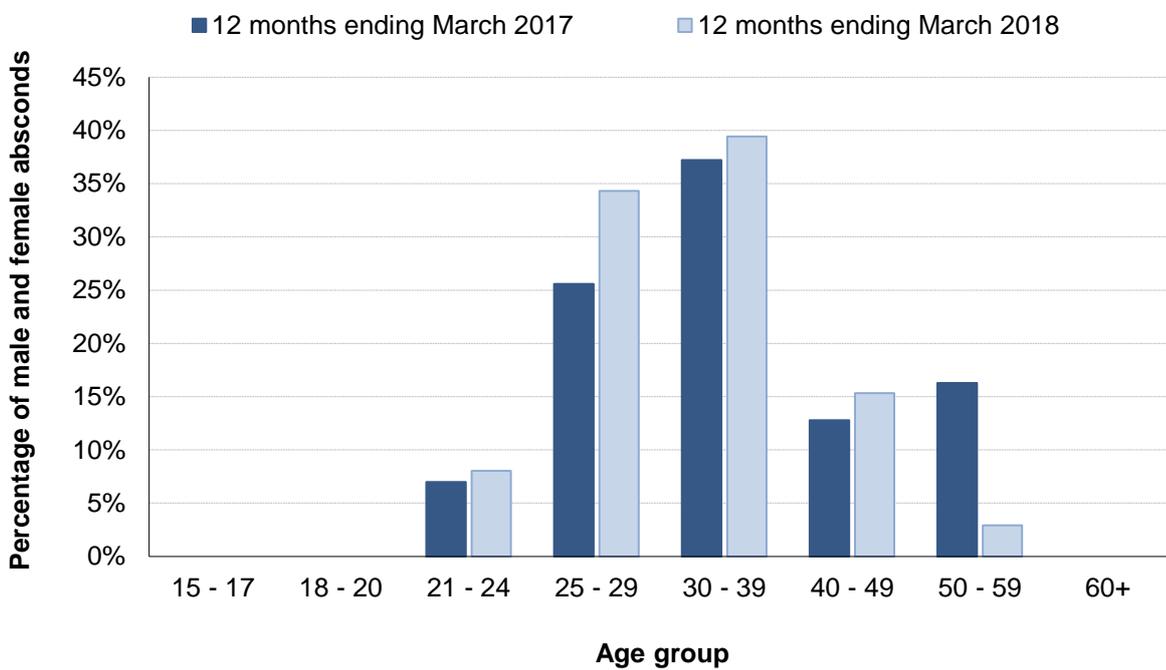


Figure 7.3: Age distribution of prisoners and the proportion of absconds by age group in England and Wales, between April 2016 and March 2017 (Source: Tables 7.1 and 7.2)



8. Release on Temporary Licence (ROTL)

Female prisoners were almost twice as likely as males to have at least one incidence of ROTL

In the 12 months to December 2017, 16% of female prisoners had at least one instance of ROTL compared with 8% of male prisoners.

The percentage of prisoners having ROTL releases has fallen over the past 10 years for both male and female prisoners

The number of male prisoners having ROTL releases was 8% in 2017, down from 11% in 2007. For female prisoners the corresponding figures were 25% in 2007 and 16% in 2017.

Prisoners with at least one incidence of ROTL had on average of 46.8 releases per annum

Male prisoners had an average of 46.9 releases per annum with female prisoners having 46.2 releases per annum on average.

Release on Temporary Licence (ROTL) figures are published in the [Offender Management Statistics Quarterly](#) publication. The published figures are split by sex and ethnicity but no other protected characteristic. The data are available in Tables 8.1⁴⁰ and 8.2 of this report.

Examples of temporary licence include resettlement day release, resettlement night release and licences are issued for each incidence.

In the 12 months to December 2017, there were 351,290 incidences of ROTL; an increase of 6% when compared with the previous year (Tables 8.1 and 8.2)

9% of the prison population had at least one incidence of ROTL, with those with at least one incidence of ROTL having on average 46.8 releases per annum. This has increased from 8% of the prison population in 2016. The average number of release incidences per individual decreased slightly from 47.3 in 2016.

Female prisoners were almost twice as likely as males to have at least one incidence of ROTL in 2017 (16% of females compared with 8% of males). Female prisoners released on temporary licence had on average 46.2 incidence of ROTL, slightly lower than the 46.9 incidence of ROTL on average for male prisoners that had been released on temporary licence during 2017.

⁴⁰ Historical figures have been revised following a reconciliation exercise of temporary release failure data. Previous figures were based on data from different sources extracted at different times. While figures at the time of publication reflected the data extracted, further incidents and details may have been added since. Previous data from the various sources have been amalgamated and cleansed to form the main source of temporary release failure data.

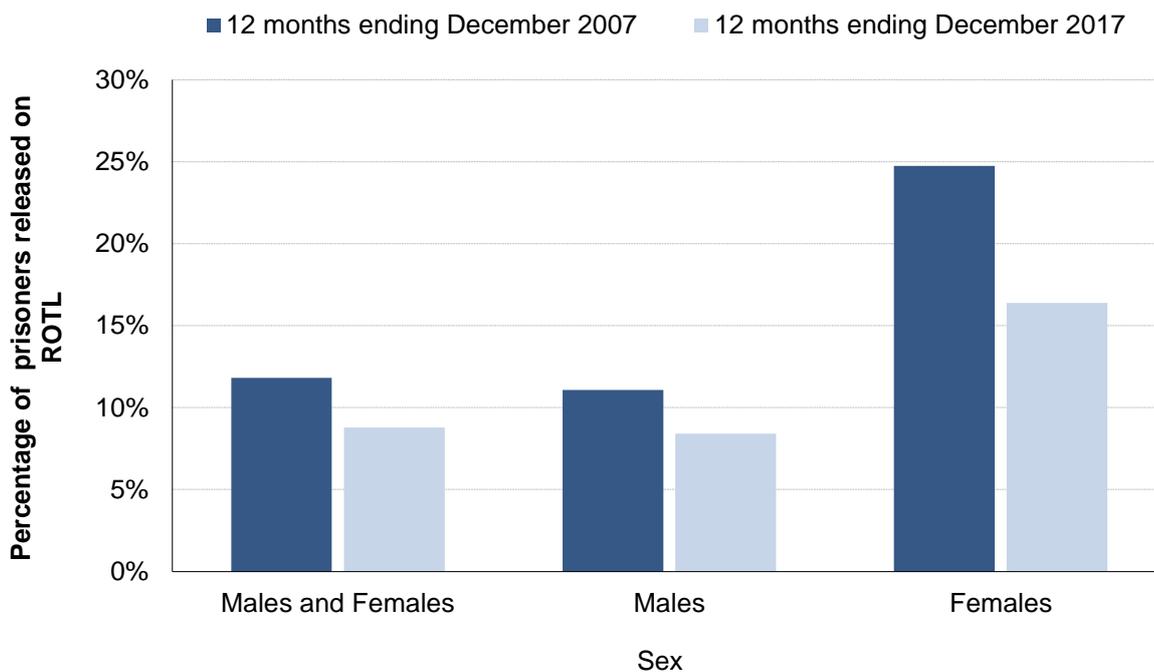
9% of all prisoners had at least one instance of ROTL with those released on ROTL averaging 46.8 releases per annum (Tables 8.1 and 8.2)

For prisoners from an Asian or Asian British background, 12% had at least one instance of ROTL, the highest among the main ethnic groups compared with 5% of prisoners from an Other ethnic background which was the lowest. Prisoners from a White background released on ROTL had an average 48.0 releases per annum, the highest among the main ethnic backgrounds whereas the lowest is among prisoners from a Black or Black British background released on ROTL who averaged 42.2 releases per annum.

The percentage of prisoners having ROTL releases has fallen (Figure 8.1, Table 8.1)

The percentage of prisoners receiving ROTL has fallen over the past 10 years for both males and females (from 11% in 2007 to 8% in 2017 for males and from 25% in 2007 to 16% in 2017 for females). Over the same period, the average number of incidences of ROTL per individual has increased slightly for males (from 46.5 to 46.9 per male individual on average) and decreased slightly for females (from 46.6 to 46.2 per female individual on average).

Figure 8.1: Percentage of prisoners on release on temporary license by Sex, 2007 and 2017 (Source: Table 8.1)



9. Temporary Release Failures

There were 319 temporary release failures in the 12 months to December 2017 with the vast majority by males

This was an increase of 28% from 2016, but it is similar level to that in 2012 and the percentage of releases successfully completed without a failure remains well over 99%. 94% of temporary release failures in 2017 were by males.

Offenders from a Black or Black British ethnic group made up 18.5% of temporary release failures

This is higher than the 10% of all temporary releases that were related to Black or Black British offenders.

The rate of temporary release failures per 100,000 releases is higher for Males (than females) and for Black or Black British offenders

There were 93 failures per 100,000 releases for males. There were 163 failures per 100,000 releases for Black or Black British offenders.

Figures on the total number of temporary release failures for the 12 months to March 2018 are published in the HMPPS Annual Digest 2017/18 and in Tables 9.1 to 9.3⁴¹ of this report.

A temporary release failure after a release on temporary licence (ROTL) occurs when a prisoner fails to adhere to any condition written into the licence that permits their temporary release. Such conditions include the date and time by which the prisoner is required to return to the prison and may also place restrictions on where the prisoner may go and whom they may visit during the period of release, etc.

The rate of temporary release failures per 100,000 releases has increased slightly since 2012 (from 88 to 91), though the number for males has fallen (Figure 9.1, Table 9.1 and 9.3)

In the 12 months to December 2017, there were 319 temporary release failures, an increase of 28% from the same period in 2016. Of these, the vast majority related to males (94%).

The rate of temporary release failures in the year to December 2017 is at a similar level to the same period in 2012. However, Figure 9.1 shows that the number for males fell by 27% over this time period and the rate of compliance with ROTL has remained well over 99% throughout this period.

The rate of temporary release failures per 100,000 releases (Figure 9.2) for male prisoners increased slightly from 90 failures per 100,000 releases in the 12 months to December 2012 to 93 failures per 100,000 releases in the same period of 2017.

⁴¹ Historical figures have been revised following a reconciliation exercise of temporary release failure data. Previous figures were based on data from different sources extracted at different times. While figures at the time of publication reflected the data extracted, further incidents and details may have been added since. Previous data from the various sources have been amalgamated and cleansed to form the main source of temporary release failure data.

The number of female temporary release failures has followed a similar trend rising slightly from 17 in 2012 to 20 in 2017.

The rate of temporary release failures is higher for Black/Black British offenders at 163 per 100,000 releases compared with the average of 91 per 100,000 (Figure 9.2; Tables 9.2 and 9.3)

When examined by ethnicity, white offenders made up 68% of all temporary release failures, lower than the 74% of releases on temporary license involving white offenders, while offenders from a Black or Black British ethnic group made up 18.5% in comparison to being 10% of all releases on temporary license. Asian or Asian British offenders were 9% of all temporary release failures which is lower than the 11% of releases on temporary license which involved Asian or Asian British offenders. The remaining ethnic group classifications for temporary release failures are roughly in proportion to the amount of temporary release incidences.

The rate of temporary release failures for white prisoners was 84 failures per 100,000 release in the 12 months to December 2017. This compares with 163 per 100,000 releases for Black or Black British prisoners. The corresponding figures for Asian/Asian British, Mixed, and other ethnic group are 73, 94 and 90 per 100,000 releases. Females from a mixed ethnic background had 212 release failures per 100,000 releases in the year to December 2017. It should be noted that all of these failure rates are based on relatively small numbers (for example, there were only 20 failures in total by women in 2017).

Figure 9.1: Number of Temporary Release Failures by Gender, 12 months to December 2012 and 12 month to December 2017 (Source: Table 9.1)

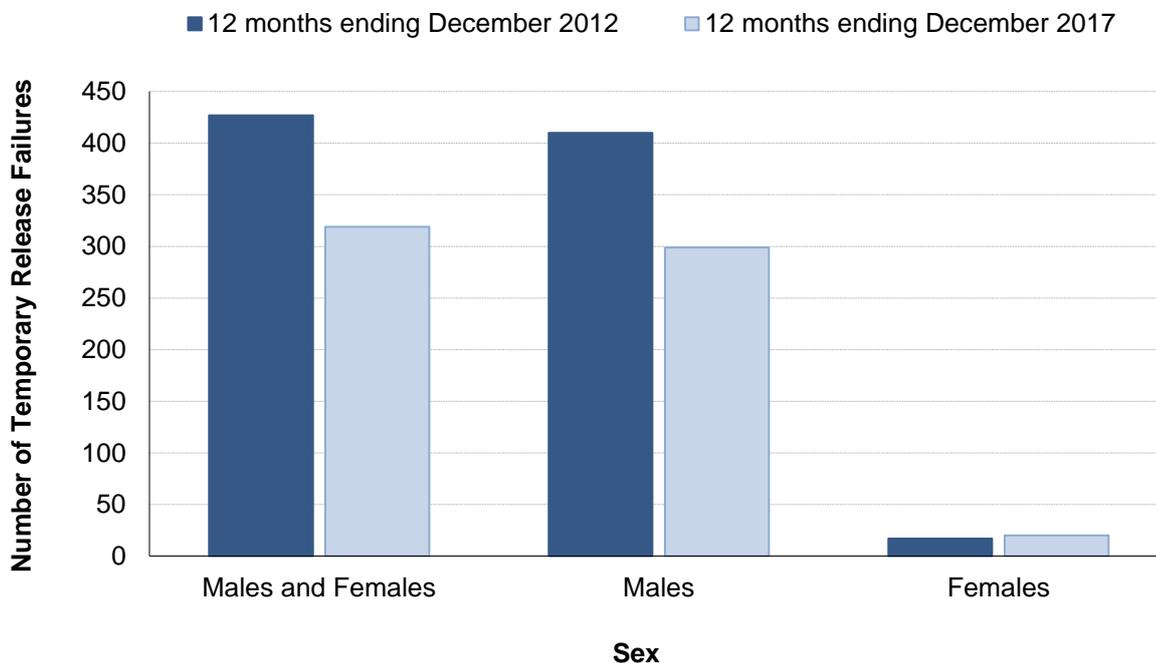
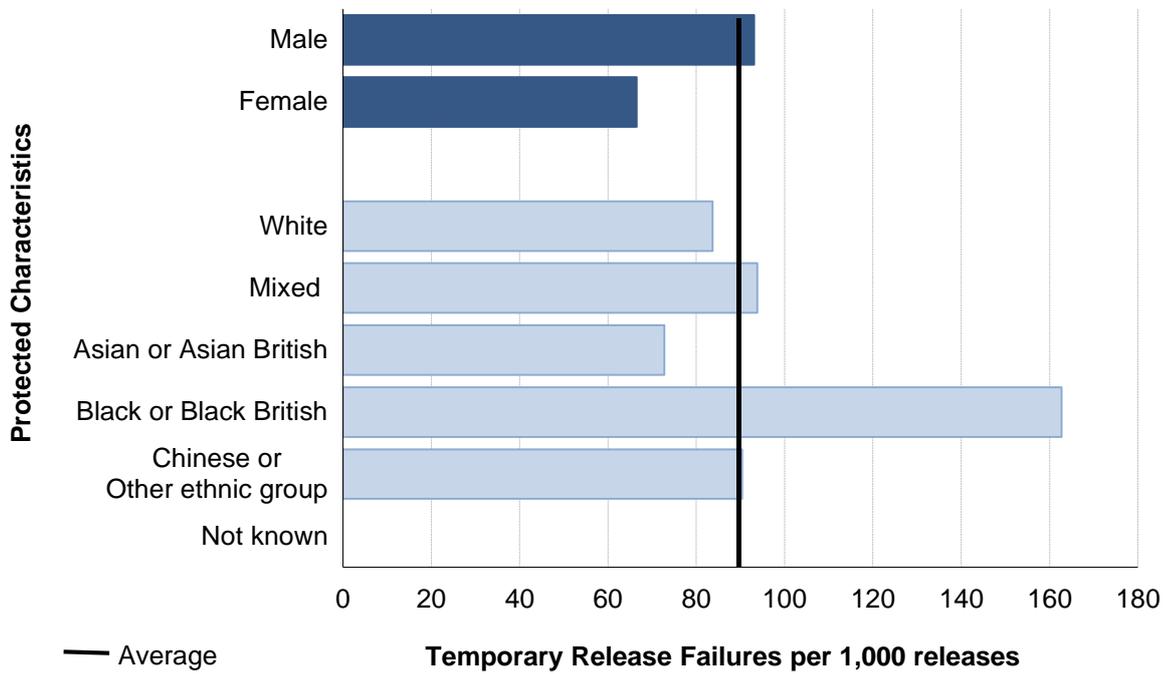


Figure 9.2: Rate of Temporary Release Failures per 100,000 releases by Gender and Ethnicity, 12 months to December 2017 (Source: Table 9.3)



10. Adjudications

The number of adjudication outcomes continues to increase

In the year to December 2017, there were 191,614 adjudication outcomes, compared with 171,518 in 2016. This is a 12% increase compared with last year and a 44% increase in the past 5 years. 65% of adjudication outcomes were proven.

The rate of proven adjudications was highest among prisoners with a mixed and black or black British ethnic background

In calendar year 2017, the rate of proven adjudications was highest among the Mixed ethnicity and Black or Black British groups, at 212 and 171 per 100 prisoners respectively. The rate was lowest among the Asian or Asian British ethnic groups, at 102 per 100 prisoners.

The rate of proven adjudications was higher for females than males

In the calendar year 2017 females had a rate of 195 proven adjudications per 100 prisoners, compared with male prisoners who had a rate of 144.

The rate of proven adjudications was highest amongst prisoners in the 15-17 age category

In the calendar year 2017, the rate of proven adjudications was highest among the 15-17 age group at 962 per 100 prisoners. The rate decreased with age. The 60 and over category had the lowest rate of proven adjudications at 11 per 100 prisoners.

The most common offence in the year to December 2017 was Disobedience/Disrespect

In the calendar year 2017, Disobedience/Disrespect was the most common offence for proven adjudications, accounting for 33% of offences. This was followed by unauthorised transactions, which made up 30% of all offences.

The most common punishment outcome in the year to December 2017 was forfeiture of privileges

In the 12 months to December 2017, forfeiture of privileges was the most common punishment outcome, with a rate of 102 per 100 prisoners. This was followed by stoppage of earnings at 63 per 100 prisoners.

An adjudication⁴² is a formal disciplinary process within the prison estate and applies when a prisoner is suspected of committing an offence. Once an offence has been committed, an adjudication hearing must be opened for a decision to be made before a Governor or an Independent Adjudicator (depending on the seriousness of the offence). As in criminal courts, the standard of proof that must be met before a prisoner can be found guilty is “beyond reasonable doubt”. If the charge against the prisoner is proved, the adjudicator should consider the appropriate punishment(s) taking into account the seriousness of the offence, the local punishment guidelines

⁴² Figures on adjudications and punishments resulting from adjudications are published in the Offender Management Statistics publication on a quarterly basis and are available at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly

and any mitigation the prisoner may offer. This process will result in recording the outcome of the adjudication as proven.

The number of adjudication outcomes and proven adjudications has continued to increase (Table 10.1)

In the calendar year 2017, there was a total of 191,614 adjudications outcomes, of which 124,884 (65%) were proven. Between the year ending December 2016 and the equivalent period in 2017, the number of adjudication outcomes and proven adjudications both went up by 12%. This is a continuation of the upward trend seen since the 12 months to December 2013. In the year to December 2017 there were, on average, 146 proven adjudications per 100 prisoners. In the year to December 2017, there were also 30,101 outcomes that were not proceeded with and 27,619 dismissed adjudications.

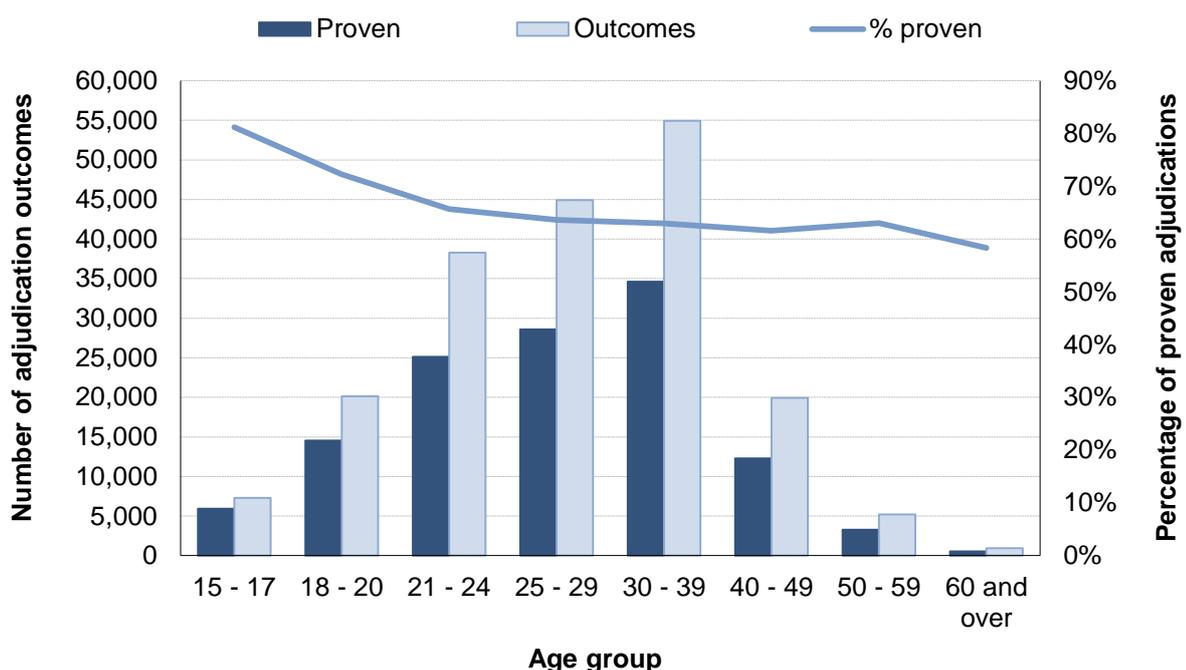
95% of adjudication outcomes were for males. However females had a higher proportion of proven adjudications than males (Table 10.1)

In the 12 months to December 2017, males accounted for 95% of adjudication outcomes (181,117) and 94% of proven adjudications (117,163). This agrees with the proportion of the prison population that are male. . Adjudications outcomes were more likely to be proven for females - 74% were proven from females compared with 65% for males.

In the same time period, the percentage of adjudications outcomes that were dismissed or not proceeded with was higher for males (31%) than for females (20%).

In the year to December 2017, 29% of adjudication outcomes and 28% proven adjudications occurred in the 30-39 age group (reflecting the proportions of the prison population in this age group). In this age group, 34,597 or 63% of adjudication outcomes were proven.

Figure 10.1: Outcomes and Proven Adjudications by Age Group, for the 12 months ending December 2017, England and Wales (Source: Table 10.1)



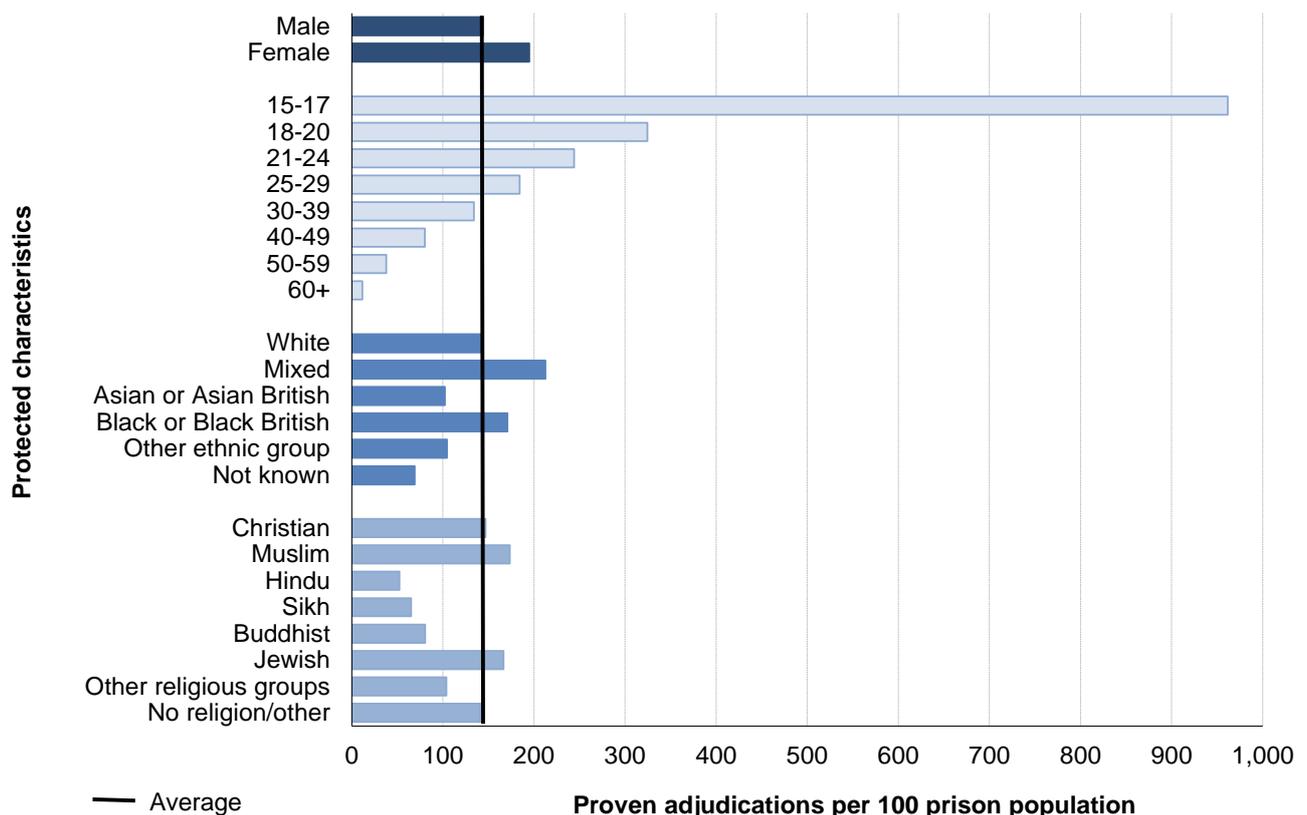
Prisoners aged 15-20 had a higher proportion of adjudications that were proven than any other age group. This age group also had the highest rate of proven adjudications per 100 prisoners (Tables 10.1 and 10.2)

In the year ending December 2017, the proportion of proven adjudications (of adjudication outcomes) was highest in the 15-17 and 18-20 age groups, at 81% and 72% respectively. The proportion of proven adjudications falls with age, 58% of adjudication outcomes were proven for those aged 60 or more.

In the year to December 2017, the number of adjudication outcomes and proven adjudications was highest for those who had declared their ethnicity as White (accounting for 72% of all proven and 71% of adjudication outcomes).

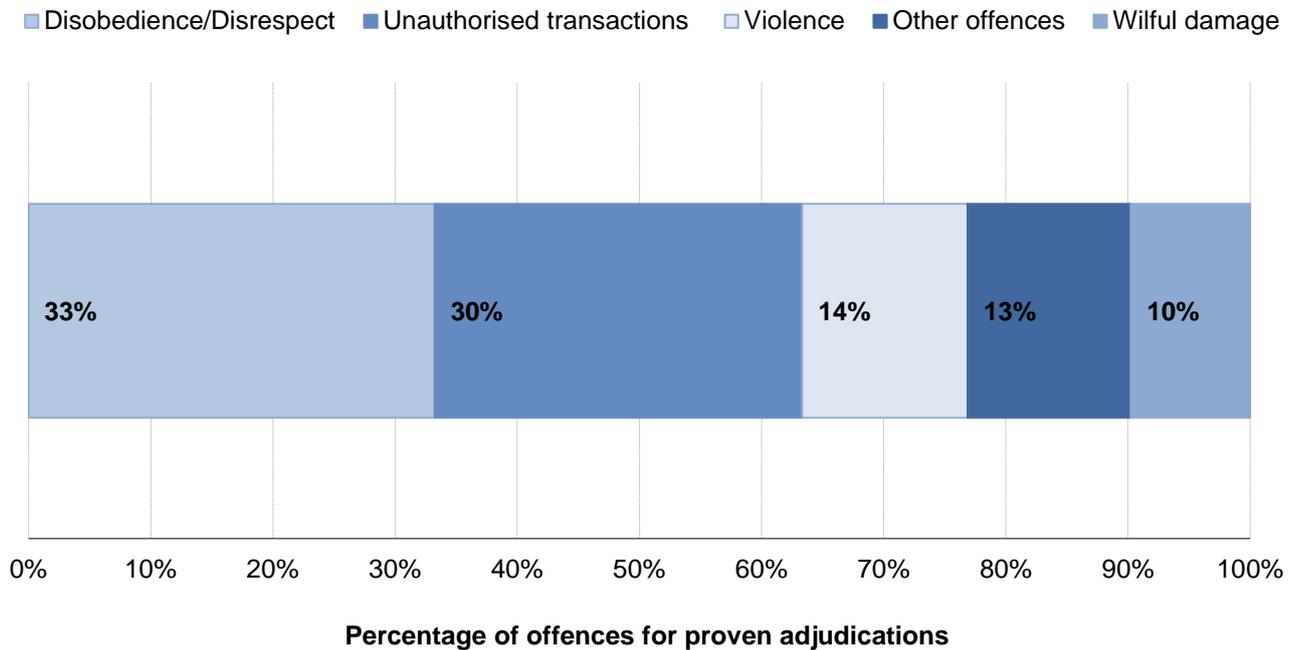
The proportion of proven adjudications was highest amongst those who were from Black ethnic groups (62%) or who declared themselves as Mixed ethnicity (63%).

Figure 10.2: Number of Proven Adjudications per 100 Prisoners by Protected Characteristic, for the year ending December 2017, England and Wales (Source: Table 10.2)



Information is recorded on the type of offence and the outcome of the adjudication. Figure 10.3 shows a breakdown of the type of offences for proven adjudications.

Figure 10.3: Offences for proven adjudications, the year ending December 2017, England and Wales (Source: Table 10.1)



63% of proven offences were for disobedience/disrespect or for unauthorised transactions, but the predominant offence was violence for those aged 15-17 (Table 10.1)

33% of proven adjudications were for disobedience/disrespect offences with 30% for unauthorised transactions and 14% for violence offences, 10% for wilful damage and 13% for other offences.

When proven adjudications were examined by protected characteristic:

- The predominant type of offence committed by 15-17 year olds was violence, accounting for 45% of all proven adjudications in this age group. The proportion of proven adjudications for violence reduces with age, and accounts for 12% across all offences for those aged 60 or more.
- For proven adjudications, recorded as violent offences in 2017, 60% were for prisoners from a White ethnic background and 23% were prisoners with a Black or Black British ethnic background. Prisoners who were of Mixed, Asian or Other ethnic backgrounds accounted for 8%, 7% and 2% respectively of proven adjudications for all violent offences.
- The proportion of proven adjudications for disobedience offences increases with age; with 24% for 15-17 year olds to 51% of proven adjudications for those aged 60 or over.

There were 211,807 punishments⁴³ issued to those who had proven adjudications in the year to December 2017. These punishments related to 124,884 proven adjudications (or offences), an average of 1.70 punishments per offence. The number of punishments has varied since 2011 with an increase since 2013. However, the average number of punishments per offence has fallen in recent years.

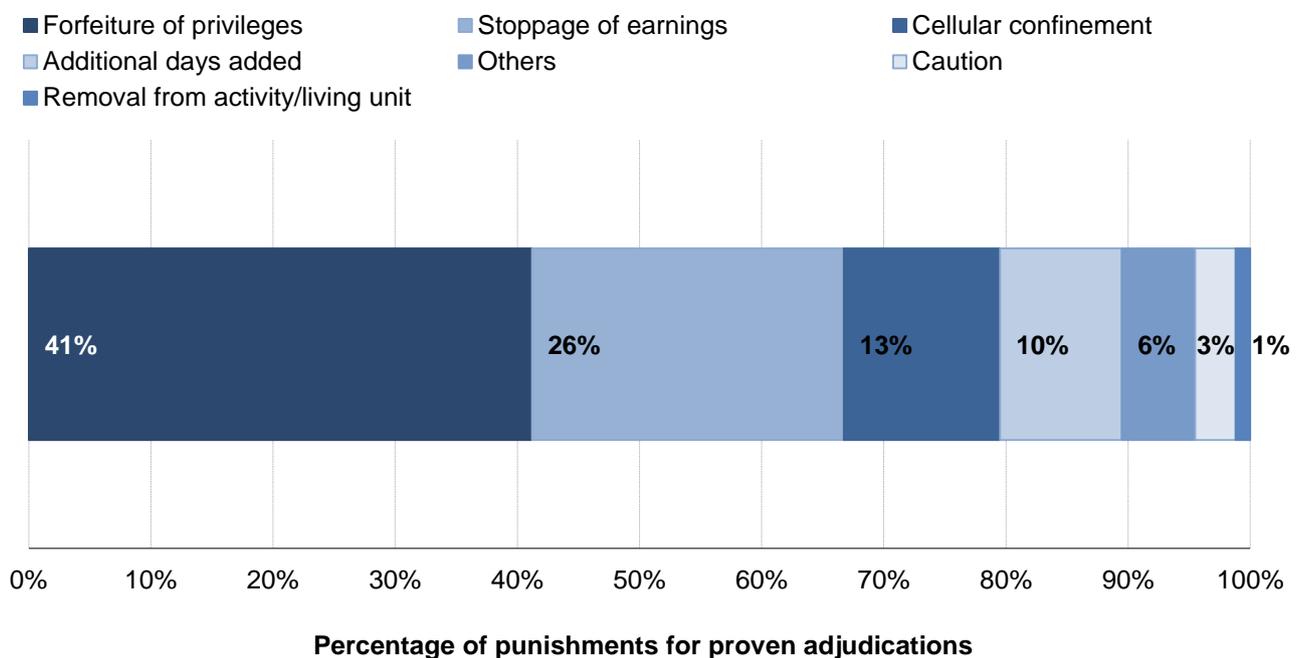
⁴³ Punishments included forfeiture of privileges, confinement, additional days, stoppage or reduction of earnings, cautions or other punishments

The average number of punishment per offence for proven adjudications decreases with age (Table 10.5)

The average number of punishments per offence was slightly higher amongst females than for males (1.70 as compared with 1.69). The average is highest for 15-17 year olds (1.80) and decreases with age.

The type of punishment is a local decision but depends partly upon the type of offence committed. For example, in the 12 months to December 2017, 44% of violence offences and 45% of disobedience/disrespect offences had a punishment of forfeiture of privileges. Figure 10.4 shows a breakdown of punishments for proven adjudications, in the year ending December 2017.

Figure 10.4: Punishments for proven adjudications, the year ending December 2017, England and Wales (Source: Table 10.5)



In the year ending December 2017, the most common type of punishment was forfeiture of privileges (accounting for 41% of all punishments), followed by stoppage of earnings (26%) and cellular confinement (13%).

The punishments of forfeiture of privileges and stoppage of earnings tend to decrease with age, following a similar pattern to that for all proven offences:

- 60% of those aged 15-17 had forfeiture of privileges in 2017, as compared with 43% of those aged 18-20 and 41% of those aged 60 or more.
- Stoppage of earnings is more common amongst 15-17 year olds and those aged 50 or more.

11. Incentives and Earned Privileges

The proportion of prisoners with an entry IEP status was higher for females

At 31 March 2018, 34% of females had an enhanced status compared with 40% of males.

The proportion of prisoners with a basic IEP status decreased with age

At 31 March 2018, 15-17 year old offenders had the largest percentage of individuals on basic IEP status at 15%, with the 60 and over age group having the lowest percentage at 1%.

The proportion of prisoners with a basic IEP status was highest among Black and Mixed Ethnic groups

At 31 March 2018, the proportion of prisoners with a basic IEP status was 9% for prisoners who declared themselves as Black or Black British and was 10% for those in the Mixed Ethnic group.

The proportion of prisoners with an enhanced IEP status was highest among Gay/Lesbian prisoners

At 31 March 2018, Gay/Lesbian prisoners have the highest proportion of individuals with an enhanced IEP status at 52%, it is lowest among heterosexual prisoners at 40%.

The Incentives and Earned Privileges (IEP) scheme 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. On 30 April 2013, Ministers announced the outcome of a review of the IEP national policy framework and made it clear that prisoners will now have to work towards their own rehabilitation, behave well and help others in order to earn privileges.

In line with the national policy, local incentive schemes operate on four levels: Basic, Entry, Standard and Enhanced. IEP arrangements must be fair, consistent and not subject to unfair discrimination. They support the requirements of the establishment and meet the needs of the population where practicable. Basic level provides access to the safe, legal and decent requirement of a normally running regime.

At 31 March 2018, 88% of prisoners had a standard or enhanced status (Source: Table 11.1, Figure 11.1)

As at 31 March 2018, 7% of prisoners had basic IEP status; 5% had entry status, 48% had standard status; and 40% had enhanced status.

The proportion of prisoners with a basic IEP status has risen since 2014, from 3% at 31 March 2014 to 7% at 31 March 2018⁴⁴. The proportion of prisoners on enhanced IEP status has also risen from 38% to 40% over the same time period. The proportion with standard IEP status has had a

⁴⁴ Population and IEP status is taken as a snapshot at 31 March. The protected characteristics of the person is matched with the most recent record in the period 1 January and 31 March of the reference year.

corresponding fall from 50% to 48%. There has also been a fall in the proportion with entry status. This has decreased from 9% at 31 March 2014 to 5% at 31 March 2018.

Figure 11.1: Proportion of prisoners by IEP status, as at 31 March 2018 (Source: Table 11.1)



There was a higher proportion of male prisoners with enhanced IEP status than females (Source: Table 11.1, Figure 11.3)

There are some differences in the proportion of prisoners having a particular IEP status when data is examined by sex. At 31 March 2018, 14% of female prisoners had an entry IEP status as compared with 5% of male prisoners, which may be a function of this status being phased out. Although the proportion of males and females with a standard IEP was similar, there was a difference for enhanced status. 34% of females had an enhanced status as compared with 40% of males, as at 31 March 2018.

The proportion of male prisoners with a basic IEP status has risen from 3% at 31 March 2014 to 7% at 31 March 2018, with a small increase for females (from 3% to 4%). The proportion of males with an enhanced IEP status has risen over the last year from 38% to 40%, the proportion for females has also increased from 32% to 34%.

Younger prisoners are more likely to be on basic IEP status than other ages (Source: Table 11.1, Figure 11.2)

Younger prisoners are on average considerably more likely to be on basic IEP status than other ages, whilst the proportion on enhanced IEP status tends to increase with age. At 31 March 2018, 58% of those aged 50-59 had an enhanced IEP status and just 2% of that age group had a basic status.

Prisoners who identified themselves as Black or Mixed had a higher proportion of those on basic IEP Status than other ethnic groups (Source: Table 11.1, Figure 11.2)

Black and Mixed ethnicity prisoners had the highest proportion of prisoners on basic IEP status, 9% and 10% respectively, at 31 March 2018. This was higher than White⁴⁵ prisoners (6%) at the same point in time. The proportion of prisoners with an enhanced IEP status was lowest in the mixed ethnic group at 33%.

Jewish prisoners had the highest proportion of prisoners on basic IEP status (Source: Table 11.1, Figure 11.2)

When religious belief is examined, Jewish prisoners had the highest proportion of prisoners on basic IEP status, 9%, at 31 March 2018. This was higher than Christian prisoners at 7%, at the same point in time. Prisoners who declared their religious belief as Buddhist or Sikh had higher proportions with an enhanced IEP status than other religions.

The proportion of prisoners with an enhanced IEP status was highest among Gay/Lesbian prisoners (Source: Table 11.1, Figure 11.3)

For sexual orientation, disclosure rates are lower than other characteristics, with 16% of prisoner's sexuality being not known, not disclosed or refused. When examining sexual orientation, Gay/Lesbian prisoners had the highest proportion of individuals with an enhanced IEP status at 52%, it was lowest among heterosexual prisoners at 40%. Heterosexual prisoners have the highest proportion of individuals on a basic IEP status at 7%, with prisoners who identified in the other category, having the lowest proportion at 2%.

⁴⁵ The ethnicity "White" includes White British, White gypsy, White Irish and White Other.

Figure 11.2: Percentage of prisoners with Basic IEP status split by protected characteristic, 31 March 2018 (Source Table 11.1)

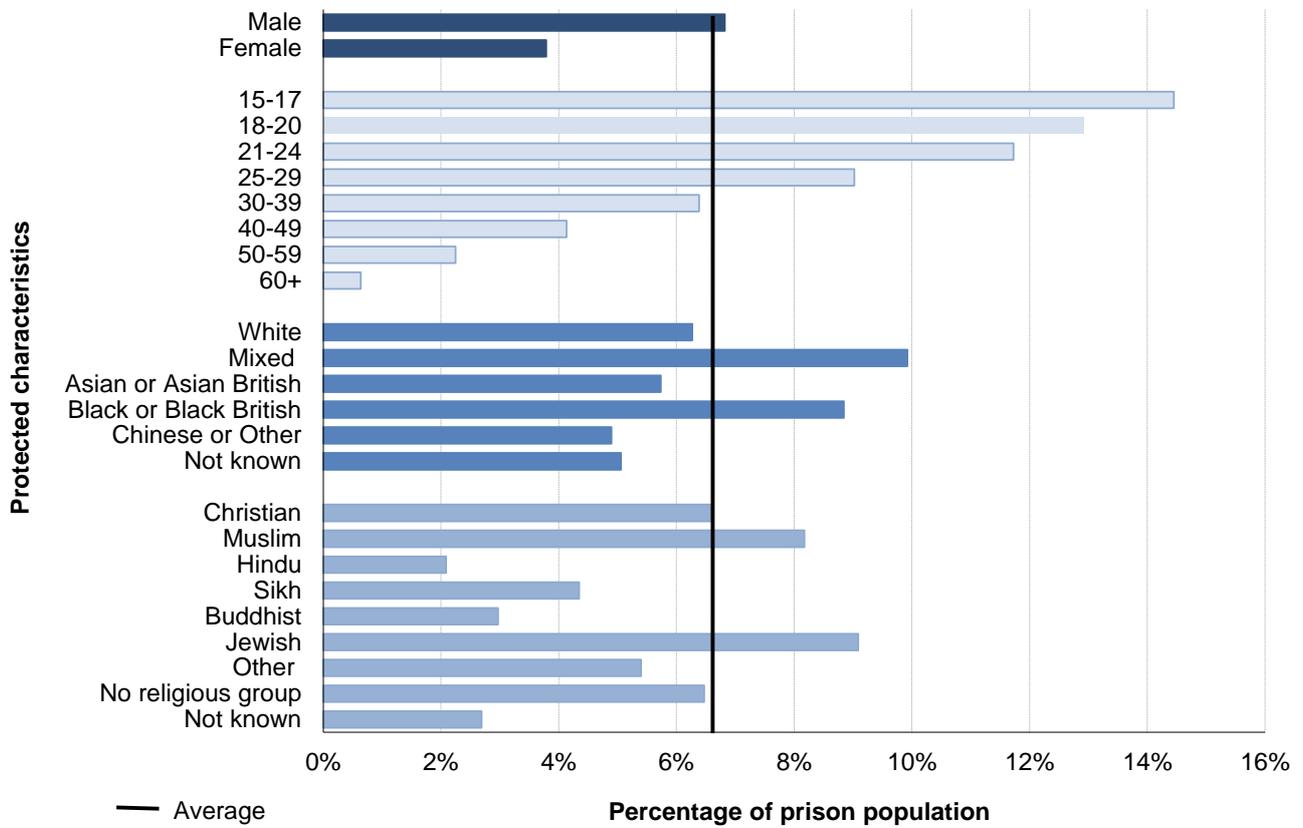
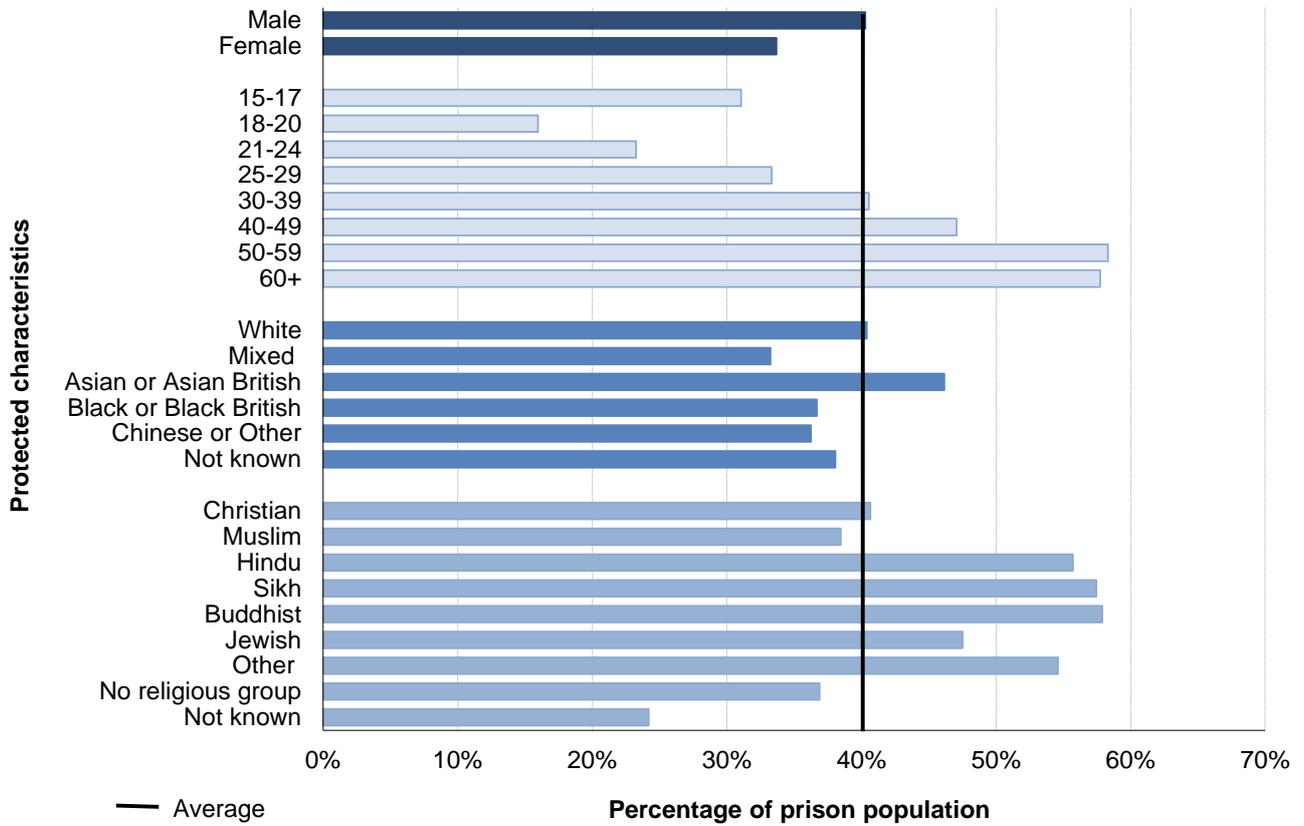


Figure 11.3: Percentage of prisoners with Enhanced IEP status split by protected characteristic, 31 March 2018 (Source Table 11.1)



12. Offenders Subject to Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders

The percentage of BAME offenders in the community who were subject to community orders and suspended sentence orders increased slightly

In the 12 months to 31st December 2017, offenders with a non-White ethnic background comprised 18% of the total number of offenders given Community or Suspended Sentence Orders, compared with 17% in the previous year.

Male offenders in the community had a higher proportion of both Community and Suspended Sentence Orders than female offenders

Male offenders in the community comprised 85% of the total number of Community and Suspended Sentence Orders given in the latest reporting year.

Female offenders aged between 30 and 59 had higher proportions of Community and Suspended Sentence Orders than male offenders in the community of the same age range

But for male offenders aged 29 or less, there were higher proportions of Community and Suspended Sentence Orders than for female offenders.

Offenders under supervision in the community (other than, to an extent, those occurring in approved premises) are not in the care of HM Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) in the way they are when in custody. As a result, the level of responsibility and accountability of the probation service for the health and well-being of offenders is substantially different from that of the prison service in relation to deaths in custody.

The National Probation Service (NPS), manages the most high-risk offenders across seven divisions; and 21 Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs), who manage medium and low-risk offenders.

Those supervised under other court orders or post release from custody are not included in the analysis by protected characteristics in this section as details are not available on a comparable basis or by protected characteristic⁴⁶.

Total Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders for offenders supervised on probation decreased (Tables 12.1 and 12.2)

As at 31 December 2017, there were 119,334 offenders aged 18 or more supervised in the community under Community orders or Suspended Sentence Orders – 59% on Community Orders and 41% on Suspended Sentence Orders. There was a decrease in volumes of 5% compared with 31st December 2016, and this was as a result of an 8% fall in offenders with Community Orders and a 2% fall in offender volumes for Suspended Sentence Orders.

⁴⁶ Further details can be found in the Offender Management Quarterly Statistics report, available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/offender-management-statistics-quarterly-october-to-december-2017>.

85% of all Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders were for Male offenders in the community and 15% for females (Tables 12.1 and 12.2)

On 31st December 2017, 17,393 female offenders were given Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders; representing 15% of the total number of Community Orders and Suspended Sentence orders. This compares with 101,941 Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders handed to male offenders, or 85% of the total number of orders of these types.

Female and male offenders comprised 15% (10,641) and 85% (60,293) respectively of the total number of Community Orders. For Suspended Sentence Orders, females and males made up 14% (6,752) and 86% (41,648) respectively of the total number of Suspended Sentence Orders handed in the current reporting year. These proportions have remained at similar levels over the past ten years.

The volume of offenders in the community given Community or Suspended Sentence Orders peaks between the ages of 30 and 39 (Figure 12.1, Tables 12.1 and 12.2)

The age and sex distribution in figure 12.1 shows that on the 31st December 2017, a higher proportion of male offenders aged 29 or under⁴⁷ received Community or Suspended Sentence Orders than did females. From the age of 30 to 59, higher proportions of female than male offenders received Community or Suspended Sentence Orders in every age group.

Figure 12.1: Age distribution of male and female offenders under Community Orders (CO) and Suspended Sentences Orders (SSO) as at 31st December, 2017 (Source: Tables 12.1 and 12.2)

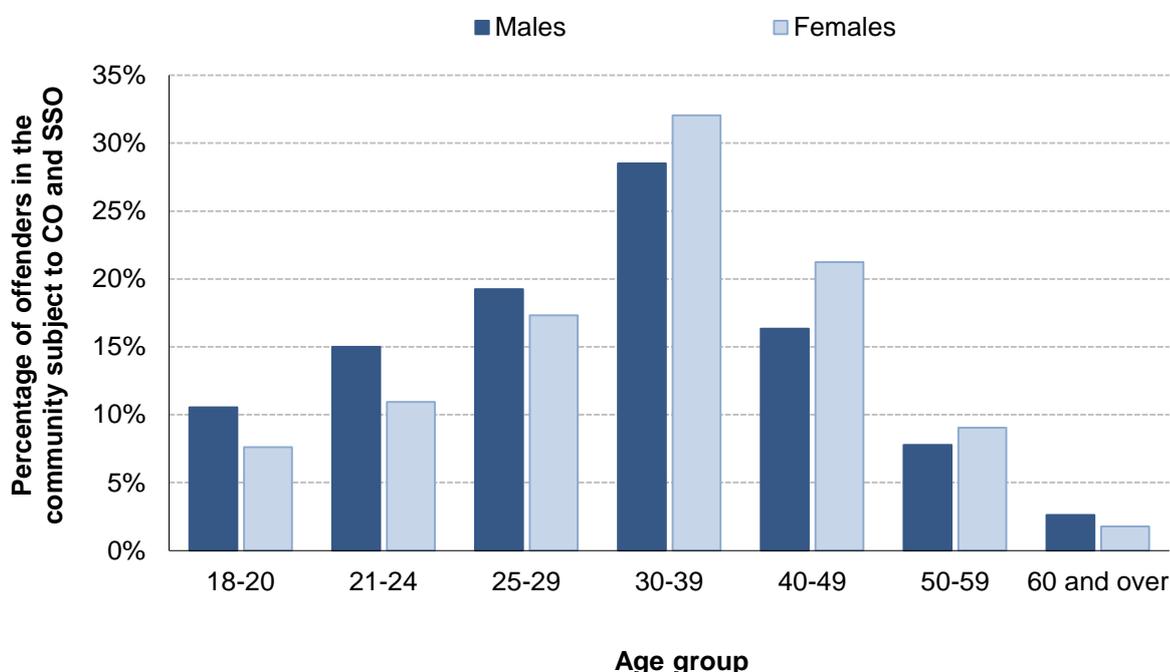


Figure 12.1 also shows that the volume of offenders given Community or Suspended Sentence Orders peaks in the 30 to 39 age group for both sexes. On the 31st December 2017, 32% (5,574

⁴⁷ Note that figures are published in age bands which are narrower for the younger age groups.

offenders) of females and 28% (29,050 offenders) of males received Community or Suspended Sentence Orders.

Offenders in the community aged 60 and over of both sexes had the lowest proportions of Community and Suspended Sentence Orders; and in December 2017, represented 3% (2,665 offenders) of males and 2% (308 offenders) of females across all age categories.

The age and sex distribution has shown similar proportions for both males and females over the past ten years.

The proportion of males and females given Community and Suspended Sentence Orders to those aged 24 and below has fallen during the ten year period; but for offenders aged 30 and over, proportions have increased.

The proportion of offenders in the community with a BAME background increased slightly (Figure 12.2, Tables 12.1 and 12.2)

On December 31st 2017, 18%⁴⁸ of male offenders in the community who were given a Community or Suspended Sentence Order had a BAME⁴⁹ background. This was a one percentage point increase on the previous reporting year, when 17% of offenders had a BAME background; and a three percentage point increase from December 31st 2012.

Male offenders with a White ethnic background comprised 82% of the total number of offenders given a Community or Suspended Sentence; whilst male offenders of Mixed, Asian and Asian British and Black and Black British comprised 6%, 7% and 3% respectively. Those from the Chinese or other ethnic group made up 2% of the total number of male offenders in the community.

Since 2012, the proportion of male offenders with a BAME background has increased slightly from 16%.

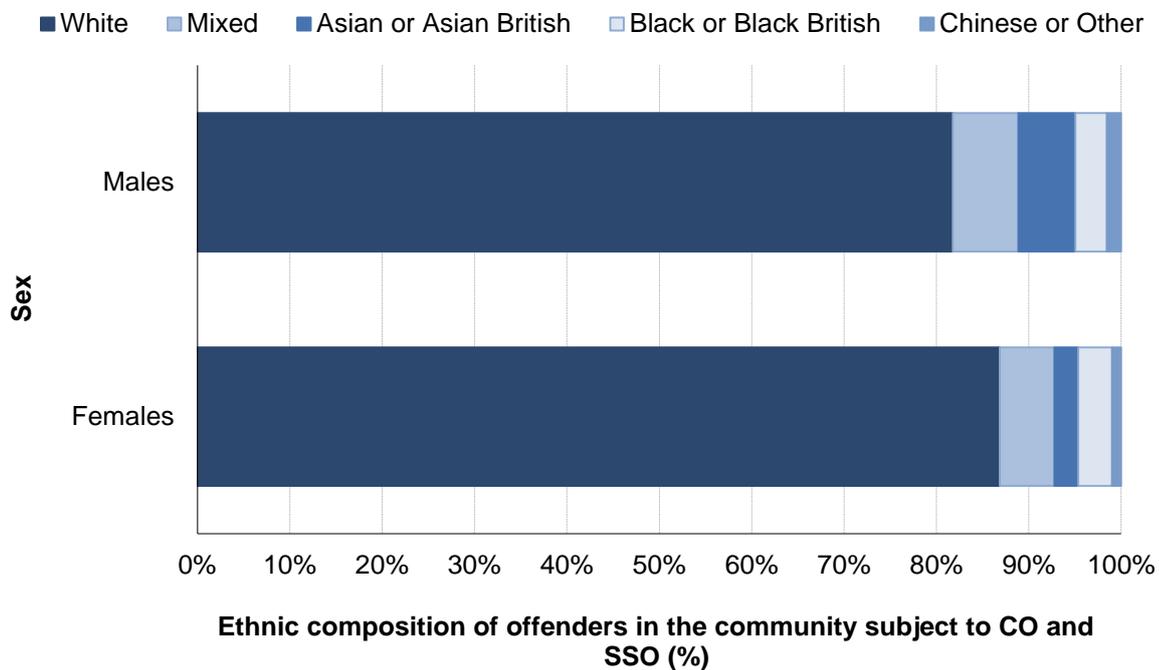
The proportion of female offenders with a BAME background was lower than for male offenders with a BAME background, and in the latest year comprised 13% of all female offenders in the community. This was a one percentage point increase on the previous reporting year, when 12% of offenders had a BAME background. Since the period ending December 31st 2012, the proportion of female offenders with a BAME background was 12% in each year until the increase in the current reporting year.

Female offenders with a White ethnic background comprised 87% of the total number of offenders given a Community or Suspended Sentence; whilst female offenders of Mixed, Black and Black British and Asian and Asian British comprised 6%, 4% and 3% respectively. Those from the Chinese or other ethnic group made up 1% of the total number of female offenders in the community.

⁴⁸ Calculations exclude offender volumes where ethnicity was not stated or missing, which comprised 12% of the total volume of offenders in the current reporting year.

⁴⁹ Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic.

Figure 12.2: Ethnic composition of male and female offenders in the community who were given a Community Order or Suspended Sentence Order, England and Wales, as at December 31st 2017 (Source: Tables 12.1 and 12.2)

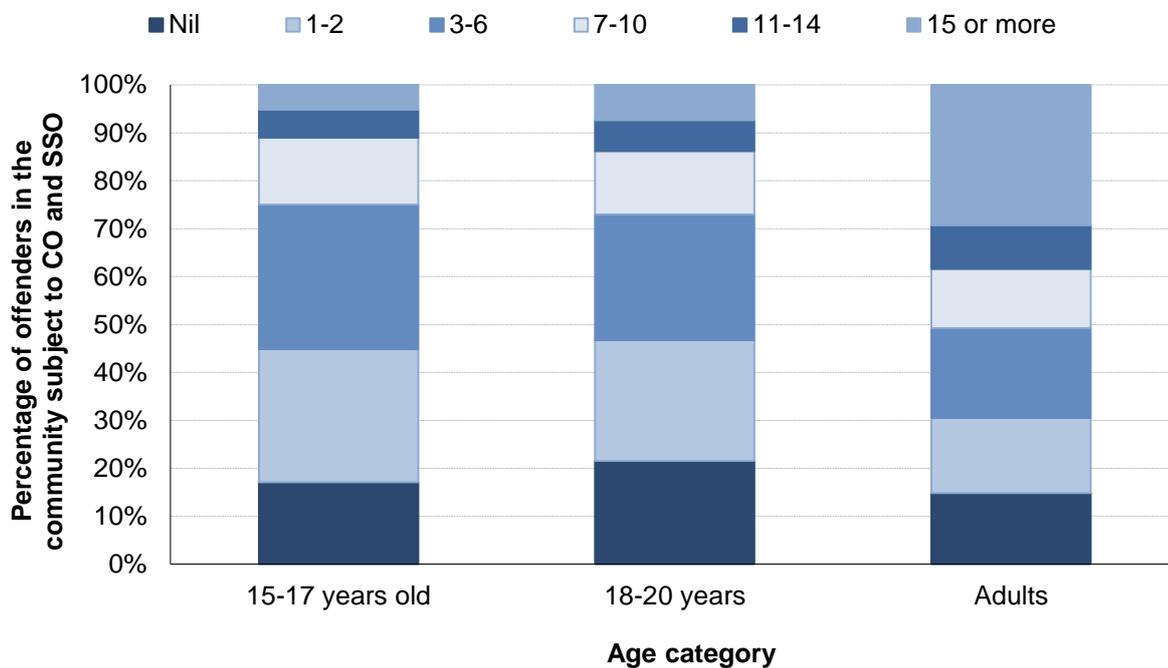


85% of adult offenders under supervision by the Probation Service had at least one previous conviction or caution (Figure 12.3, Table 12.3)

83% of offenders aged between 15 and 17 years had at least one previous conviction or caution. This was lower in the 18 to 20 years of age category, where 79% of offenders under supervision had at least one previous conviction or caution. For adults, 85% of offenders under supervision having at least one conviction or caution.

29% of adult offenders under supervision had 15 or more previous convictions or cautions.

Figure 12.3: Offenders under supervision by the Probation Service, by age and number of previous convictions and cautions, England and Wales, as at 31st December 2017 (Source: Table 12.3)



13. Deaths in Community

The White ethnic group shows a significant increase in deaths in community compared with previous year

A steady increase in the number deaths in community is observed for the White ethnic group from 2014/15 onwards. In particular a sharp increase from 2016/17 to 2017/18 is observed. This trend is observed in both the NPS and CRC. Compared with the White ethnic group the BAME group shows a similar pattern in the number of deaths as both groups experience a dip in 2013/14 and then pick up from 2014/15.

Male deaths remain higher compared with female deaths in community

While female deaths in the community remain stable since the sharp rise in 2015/16, male deaths continue to increase since 2013/2014. Male deaths are also significantly higher overall. Compared with the deaths under supervision of the NPS, the deaths under the supervision of CRC's are significantly higher, showing a sharp increase for males in CRC from 2016/17 to 2017/18.

The age group 36-49 again show the highest number of deaths in community compared with all other age groups

A rise in the number of deaths in the community is observed for all age groups. In particular the age group 36-49 remains significantly higher compare to other age groups ad this is seen again in 2017/18. Compared with the deaths under supervision of the NPS the deaths under the supervision of CRC's deaths show a significant increase from the previous year.

A death of an offender in the community⁵⁰ is defined as any death of an offender that occurred while under probation supervision during the time they were:

- serving their court order sentence in the community (including community orders, suspended sentence orders) or
- On post-release supervision after completion of a custodial sentence.

Deaths of offenders supervised by the probation services prior to release from prison custody (pre-release supervision) are not included in this section. These are deaths in custody and are included in Chapter 4 of this report.

The introduction of the Offender Rehabilitation Act (ORA)¹ in 2014/15 increased the number of offenders supervised by probation services. The Act created 23 Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs), a series of organisations established on 1 June 2014, responsible for the delivery of offender management to medium and lower-risk offenders in the community. The National Probation Service (NPS) was also established on 1 June 2014, and is responsible for the delivery of offender management to higher risk offenders in the community.

Overall deaths in community increased from 819 in 2016/17 to 955 in 2017/18 an increase of almost 17%. Deaths of offenders supervised by the NPS increased marginally from 286 deaths in 2016/17

⁵⁰ Figures on deaths in the community are published in the Deaths of Offenders in the Community publication, available at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/death-of-offenders-in-the-community

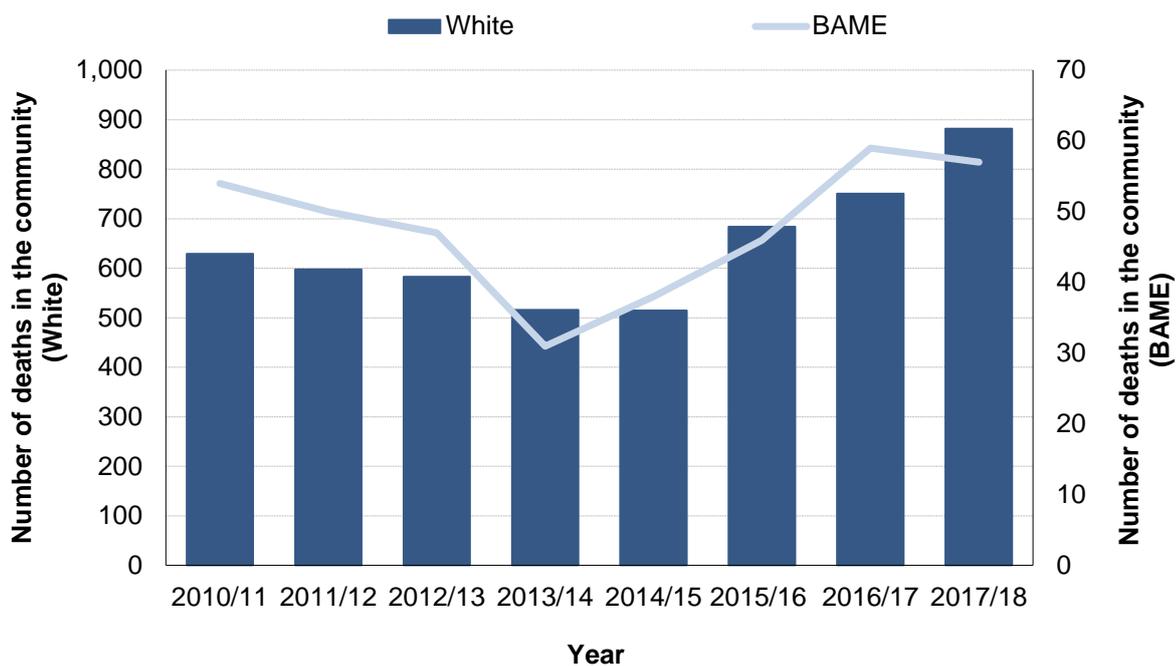
to 296 deaths in 2017/18 an increase of 3%. Deaths of offenders supervised by CRCs increased from 533 deaths in 2016/17 to 659 deaths in 2017/18 an increase of almost 24%.

Prisoners from the White ethnic group comprised the highest proportion of the deaths in community compared with the BAME group (Figure 13.1; Tables 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3)

Offenders in the community who were classified as White had the highest number of deaths, accounting for 94% (882) of deaths in the community. Deaths of White offenders in the community increased by 17%, from 751 deaths in the same period from the previous year. The trend shows an increase in overall deaths from 2014/15 to 2017/18, where the proportion of White deaths has remained constant.

The ethnic group with the second largest number of deaths in community was Black or Black British with 20 deaths, a decrease from 24 in the same period the year before. The number of deaths in the BAME group overall remained broadly similar, with 57 deaths in 2017/18 compared with 59 in 2016/17. The BAME group made up 6% of overall deaths in the community, with a further 2% of unknown ethnicity.

Figure 13.1: A comparison between the number of deaths in community between the White ethnic group and the BAME group in England and Wales, between 2010/11 and 2017/18 (Source: Tables 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3)



White offenders accounted for the highest number of deaths under supervision by the NPS, with 261 showing a steady increase from the year 2015/16. The ethnic group with the highest number of deaths under supervision by CRC's was again the White population with 621 deaths. Again showing a sharp increase from the year 2015/16. Compare to White ethnic group the BAME group showed some recent stability in the number of deaths in the NPS in contrast to sharp increase observed from 2015/16 to 2016/17. In the CRC group the rate of BAME deaths in community has been stable since 2016/17.

Figure 13.2: A comparison between the number of deaths in community in the NPS between the White ethnic group and the BAME group in England and Wales, between 2014/15 and 2017/18 (Source: Tables 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3)

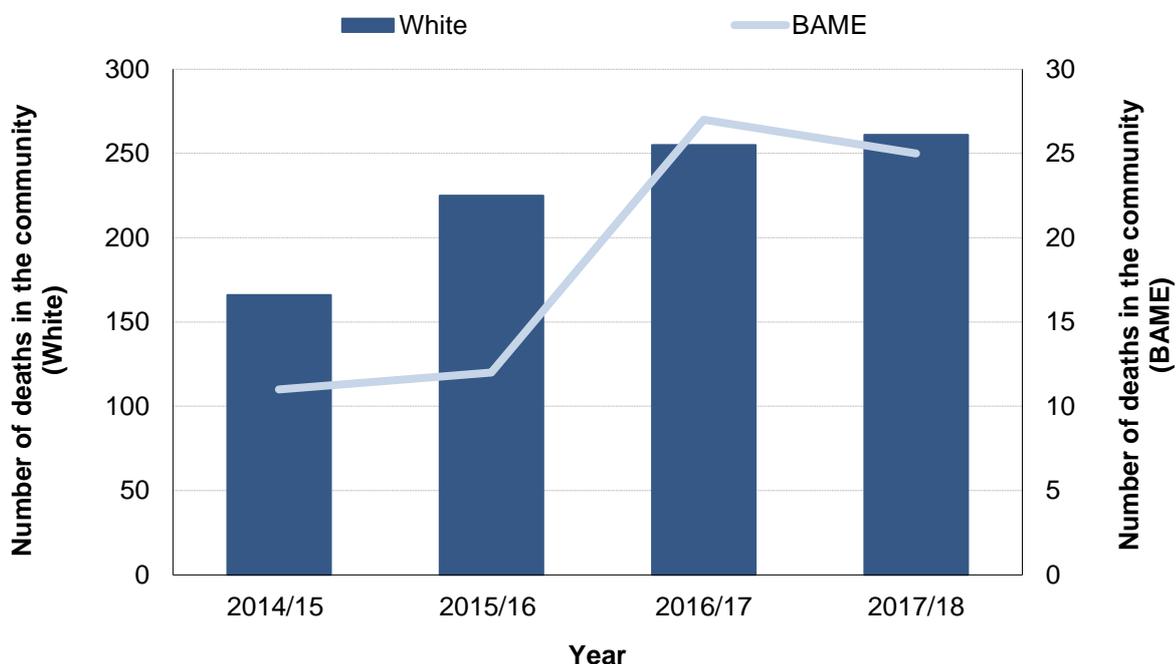
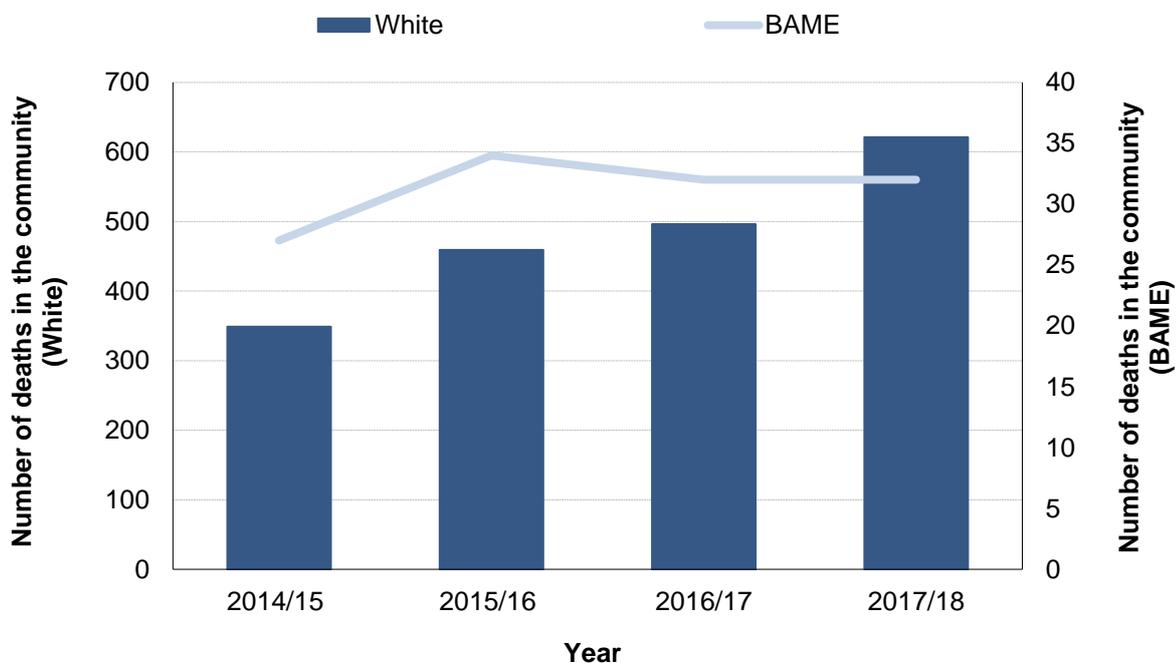


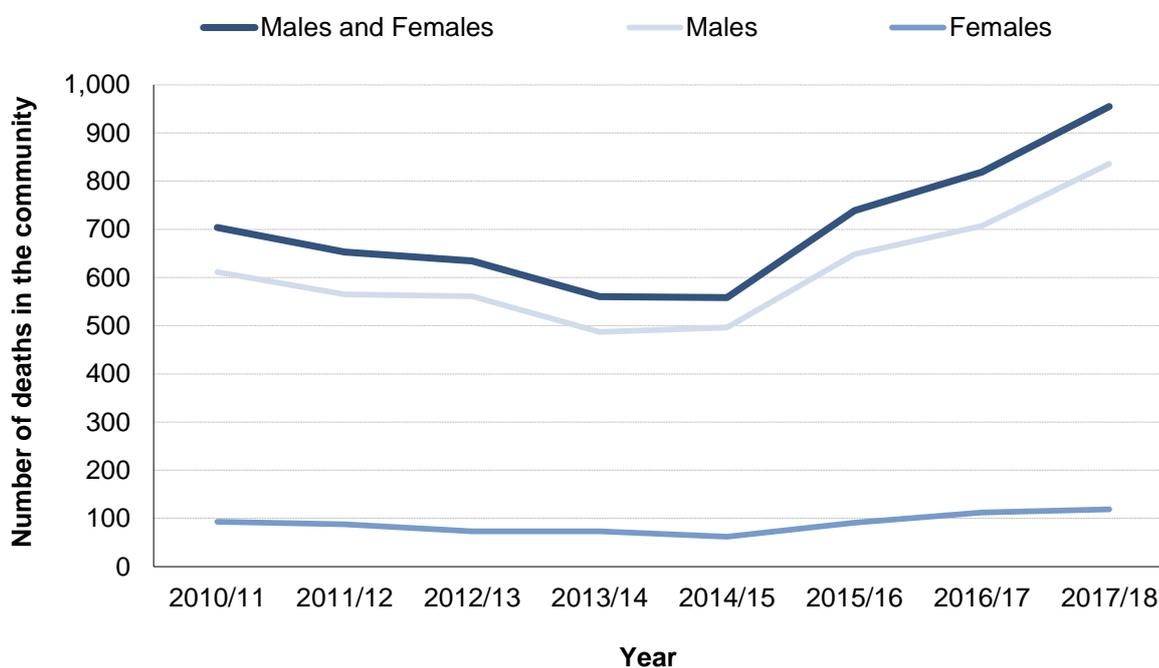
Figure 13.3: A comparison between the number of deaths in community in the CRC between the White ethnic group and the BAME group in England and Wales, between 2014/15 and 2017/18 (Source: Tables 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3)



Deaths in community for male prisoners has seen a sharp increase in the latest year and remains significantly higher than the female population across England and Wales in the year 2017/18 (Figures 13.4 and 13.5; Tables 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3)

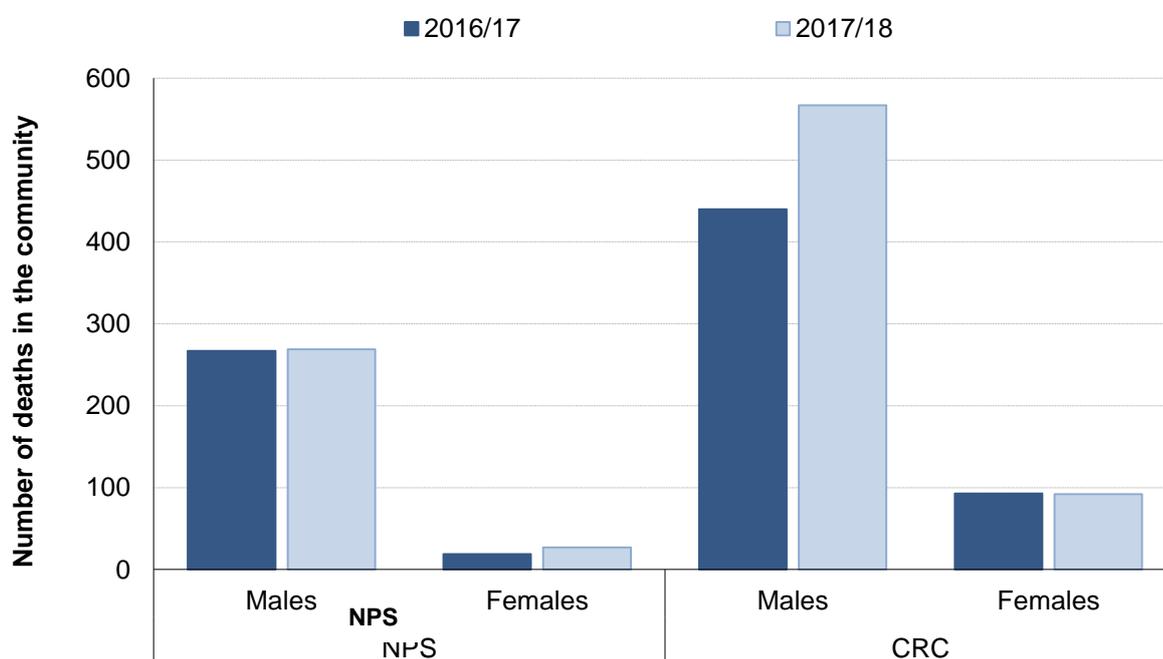
There were 955 deaths of offenders in the community in the 2017/18 financial year. Of these, 836 deaths were male and 119 deaths were female. Offender deaths increased by 17% from 819 in the 2015/16 financial year. For male deaths this increase was 18% while for females it was 6%. The general trend of the time-series shows a steady consistent increase for male community deaths and a stable plateau for female deaths in the community since the sharp rise in 2015/16.

Figure 13.4: A comparison between the number of deaths in community between the males and females in England and Wales, between 2010/11 and 2017/18 (Source: Tables 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3)



Under the supervision of the NPS there were 269 male deaths (around the same as last year) and 27 female deaths (an increase of 8 compared with the previous year). Under the supervision of the CRCs there were 567 male deaths showing sharp increase from 2016 and 92 female deaths (similar level to the previous year).

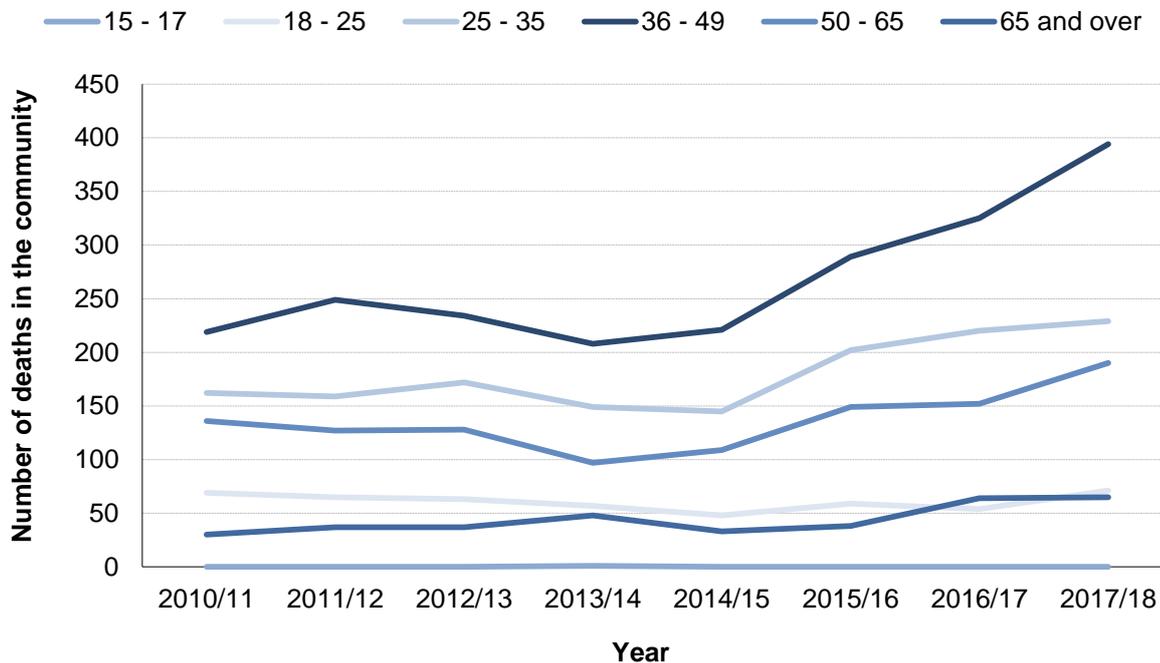
Figure 13.5: A comparison between the number of deaths in community in the NPS and CRC between males and females in England and Wales, between 2016/17 and 2017/18 (Source: Tables 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3)



The number of deaths in community has seen a rise from the previous year for all age groups in particular a sharp increase is observed among the 36-49 age group in England and Wales, between 2010/11 and 2017/18 (Figures 13.6 ,13.7 and 13.8, Tables 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3)

The age group with the highest number of deaths was 36-49 year-olds, with 394 deaths. The lowest number was in the 15-17 age group, with no deaths. The age group with the largest increase in absolute deaths was the 18-24 age bracket with an increase of 32% from 2016/17 when adjusted. For the time-series trend there is a steady increase in deaths in community for all age groups, however the age group 36-49 shows a much sharper increase from the year 2014/15 onwards.

Figure 13.6: A comparison of the number of deaths in community for all age groups in England and Wales, between 2010/11 and 2017/18 (Source: Tables 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3)



The age group with the highest number of deaths was 36-49 with 90 deaths under the supervision of the NPS. The age group with the highest number of deaths under the supervision of the CRC was also the 36-49 bracket, with 304 deaths.

Figure 13.7: A comparison of the number of deaths in community in the NPS for all age groups in England and Wales, between 2016/17 and 2017/18 (Source: Tables 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3)

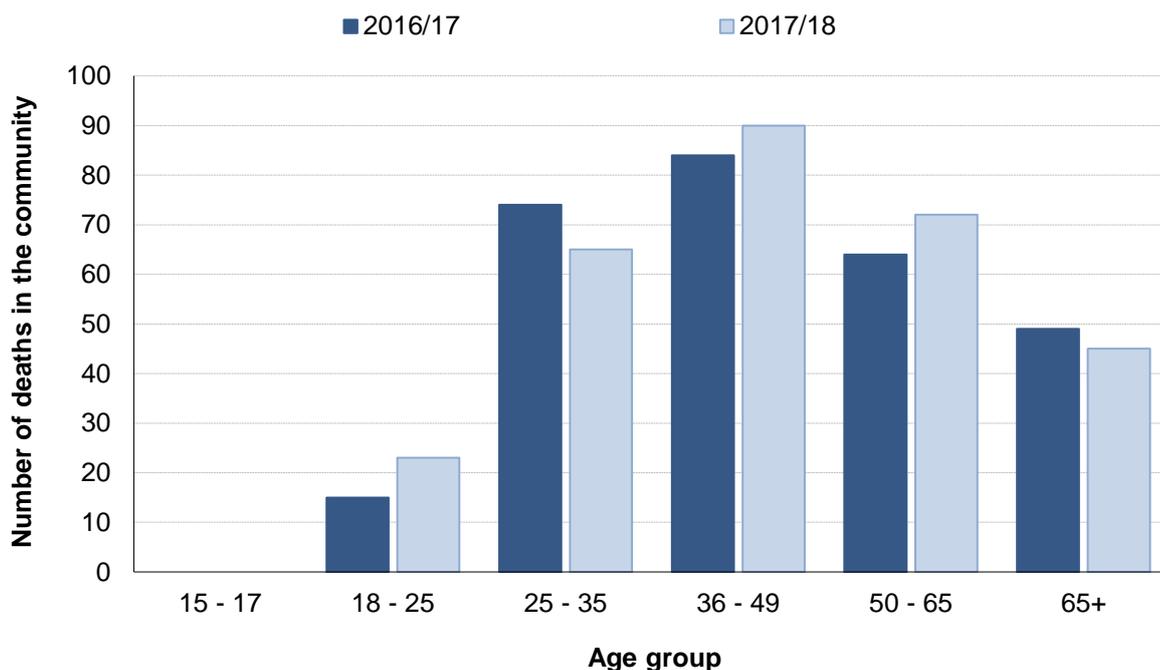
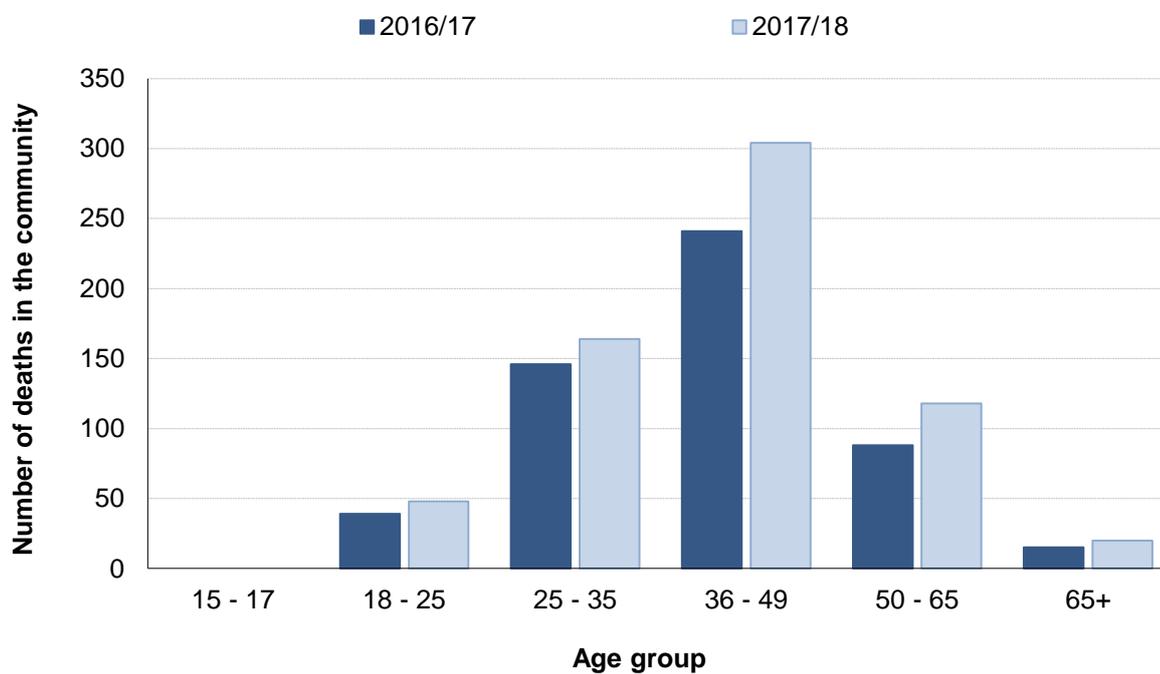


Figure 13.8: A comparison of the number of deaths in community in the CRC for all age groups in England and Wales, between 2016/17 and 2017/18 (Source: Tables 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3)



14. Order and Licence Completions

The proportion of successful terminations was highest for Asian or Asian British and lowest for offenders from the Mixed ethnic group

In the 12 months to March 2018, Asian or Asian British offenders had a termination rate of 84.1% whilst the rate for those from the Mixed ethnic group was the lowest of all known ethnic groups at 78.0%.

The percentage of successful terminations for females and males was similar

During the latest reporting year, the percentage of successful terminations was 80.5% for female offenders compared with 80.0% for male offenders.

Offenders aged 60 or more had the highest proportion of successful terminations and those aged between 18 and 20 had the lowest

In the latest year, the proportion was 94.0% for offenders aged 60 and over and 75.2% for offenders aged between 18 and 20.

The National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Companies are responsible for supervising offenders in the community under two main types of supervision: orders and licences. Orders are non-custodial sentences of the court. Licences are statutory periods of supervision that all offenders serve in the community upon release from custodial sentences.

Successful completions of orders and licences are those which are recorded on the case management system as having expired normally (i.e. without being revoked for failure to comply or for a further offence) or which have been terminated early by the court for good progress.

Volumes for terminations of orders and licences increased, whilst the proportion of successful terminations remained broadly stable (Table 14.1)

In the 12 months to March 2018, there were a total of 157,286 terminations of orders and licences⁵¹; an increase of 8.6% on the volume reported in the previous year.

The proportion of successful terminations was 80.1% (125,936); and whilst a very similar percentage as for the year ending March 2017 (80.4%), the proportion of successful terminations had been increasing slowly since financial year ending March 2014 (when 77.2% of terminations were successful).

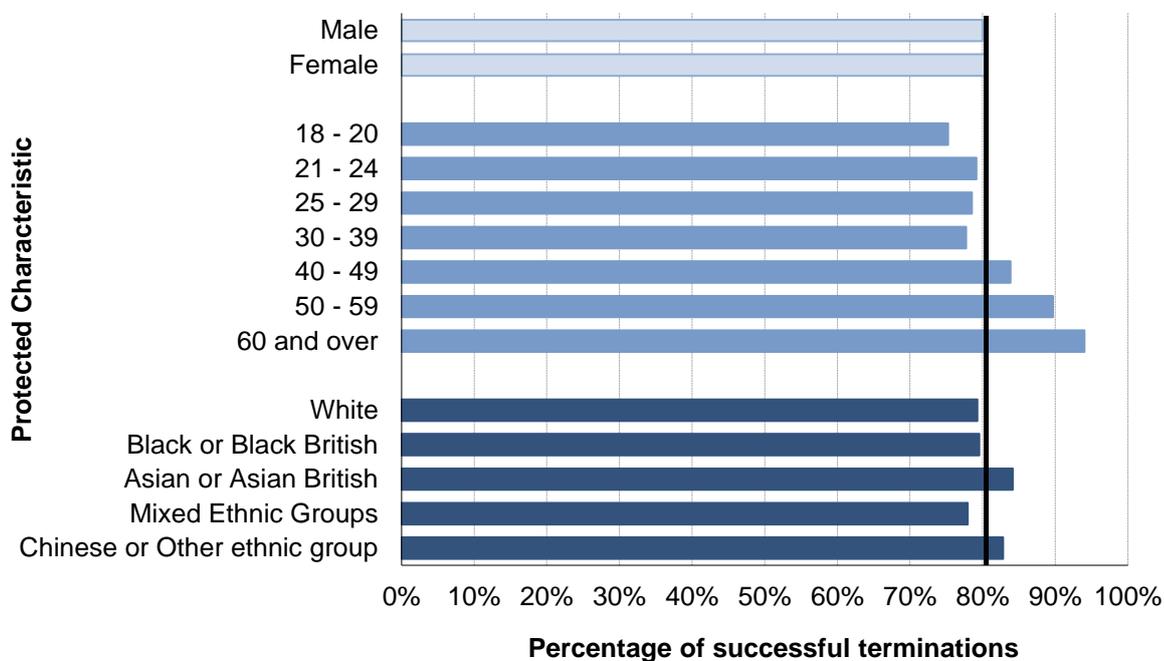
⁵¹ Excluding neutral terminations (e.g. order or licence terminations due to death).

The proportion of successful terminations was highest for Asian or Asian British and lowest for offenders from the Mixed ethnic group (Figure 14.1, Table 14.1)

Offenders of Asian and Asian British and Chinese or Other ethnic groups had higher percentages of successful terminations (84.1% and 82.8% respectively) in the latest year than any other known ethnic group. Offenders from the Mixed ethnic group had the lowest proportion of successful terminations (78.0%), while White and Black or Black British offenders recorded termination rates of 79.3% and 79.5% respectively.

The percentage of successful terminations fell across all ethnic groups⁵² in the 12 months to March 2018 compared with the previous year, though the percentage point decrease was highest for offenders in the Black or Black British and Chinese or Other ethnic groups; decreasing by 3 and 2 percentage points respectively.

Figure 14.1: Percentage of successful order and licence terminations by protected characteristic, the 12 months ending March 2018 (Source: Table 14.1)



The proportion of successful terminations was similar for males and females (Figure 14.1, Table 14.1)

In the year to March 2018, female offenders achieved a successful termination rate of 80.5% compared with 80.0% for male offenders. Despite this, the rate of successful terminations dropped by one percentage point for females compared with the previous 12 month period. For males, the rate fell by less than one percentage point.

⁵² Although the percentage of successful terminations decreased across all ethnic groups, there was a corresponding increase of 3 percentage points of successful terminations where the ethnic origin of offenders was unknown.

Offenders aged above 40 had higher proportions of successful terminations than the lower age groups (Figure 14.1, Table 14.1)

Offenders aged 60 years and over had the highest proportion of terminations that were successful of all age groups. This was 94.0% in the year to March 2018, and since the in the year to March 2014, the proportion for this age group has fluctuated between 93.2% and 94.7%.

After the age of 39 years, the proportion of completions that were successful increased with age. Percentages for offenders who had successful terminations aged 40 to 49 and 50 to 59 were 83.8% and 89.7% respectively.

The youngest adult offenders (aged between 18 and 20) had the lowest percentage of successful terminations (75.2%) in the 12 months to March 2018, and this continues the trend observed since financial year 2013/14.

The percentage of successful terminations for those aged 21 to 24, 25 to 29 and 30 to 39 was between 78% and 80% in the current reporting year, and were generally higher than in previous years.

15. Home Detention Curfew

There were 9,312 releases on Home Detention Curfew (HDC) in 2017

This was an increase of 3% on the number of HDC releases in 2016.

The percentage of eligible prisoners released on HDC in 2017 has remained the same as for 2016

In 2017 29% of female prisoners eligible for HDC were released in comparison with 20% of males.

The HDC scheme was introduced following the passage of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The purpose of HDC⁵³ is to manage more effectively the transition of offenders from custody back into the community. Prisoners who are not subject to a statutory exclusion may be released on licence after serving a required period, determined by their sentence length. Prisoners will normally be released on HDC unless there are grounds to indicate the prisoner is unlikely to complete successfully the period on HDC. Once released on HDC licence, the prisoner is electronically tagged and compliance with his or her licence conditions monitored. Eligibility for HDC covers prisoners serving sentences of between 3 months and 4 years, who are not in certain excluded groups.

The number of prisoners released on Home Detention Curfew are increasing (Figure 15.1; Tables 15.1 and 15.2)

In the year to December 2017, there were 9,312 releases of prisoners on HDC, an increase of 3% on the number of releases in the same period of 2016. To be considered for release under HDC, an offender must be serving a sentence of between 3 months and less than 4 years.

The implementation of a new HDC policy instruction⁵⁴, which went live on 3rd January 2018, has led to an increase in HDC releases.

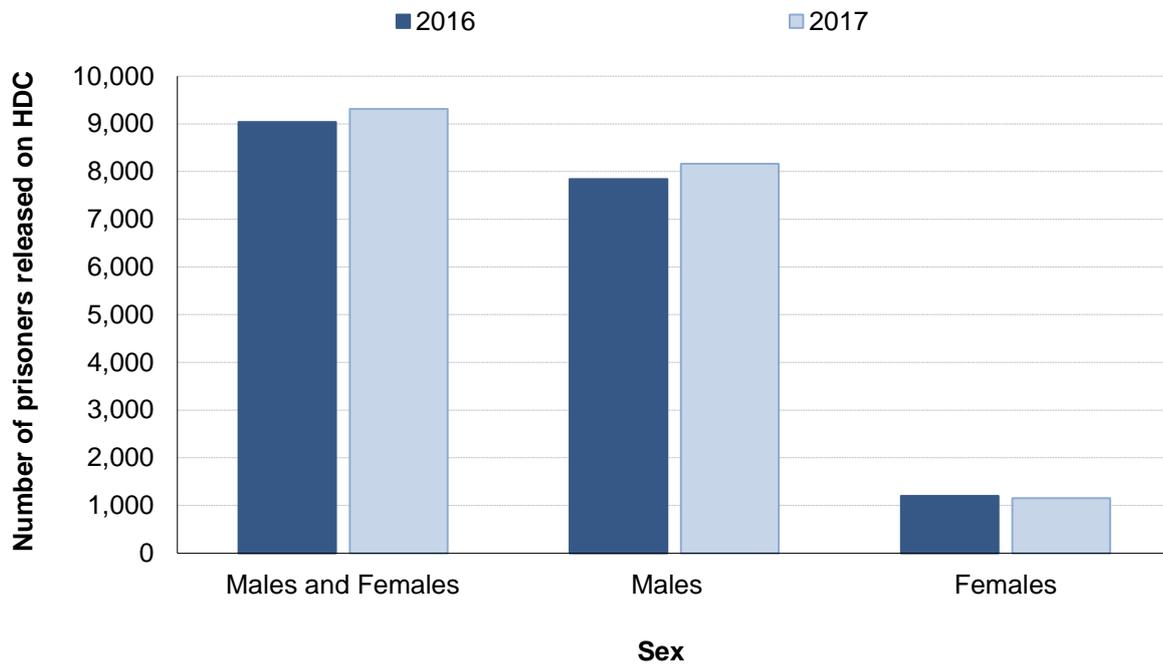
The percentage of prisoners released on HDC (of those eligible) was 21% in the 12 months to December 2017 which was the same as in 2016. In the year to December 2017, this percentage was higher for female than for male prisoners – 29% as compared with 20%.

The number of HDC recalls (where a licence revoke was issued) was 471 in the 12 months to December 2016 (the latest year for which it is available), a fall of 7% when compared with the previous year. Male prisoners accounted for 76% of all recalls in 2016 and 87% of HDC releases.

⁵³ Figures for those eligible and those released on Home Detention Curfews (HDCs) by sex are published within the Prison Releases excel document Offender Management Statistics Quarterly .

⁵⁴ The eligibility criteria remain the same but the process has been streamlined to deliver the aims of the scheme, under which most eligible offenders are expected to be released.

Figure 15.1: Number of Home detention curfews (HDC) releases by sex, 2016 and 2017
(Source: Table 15.1)



16. Electronic Monitoring

The number of offenders who are electronically monitored has decreased year on year since 2015

At 31 March 2018, there were 11,205 individuals being actively monitored. Of these 10,904 had bail, court sentence or post release orders, compared with 13,384 at 31 March 2015. There has been a general downward trend in the number of subjects actively monitored since 31 March 2015.

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

At 31 March 2018, 43% of offenders on EM had a court sentence, 30% had a post release order and 25% had a bail order.

89% of electronically monitored offenders (with bail, post release or court sentences) were male

At 31 March 2018, males made up 89% of offenders on EM and 11% were female. These proportions have stayed fairly static since 2015.

The proportion of offenders who were electronically monitored was highest in the 30-39 group

At 31 March 2018, 26% of those on EM and receiving bail, post-release or court sentences were aged 30-39.

Electronic monitoring⁵⁵ 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. The tag transmits this information, via a base unit installed in a subject's residence, to a monitoring centre where it is processed and recorded in case management systems. Staff in the monitoring centre review this information to see whether an individual is complying with the conditions of their curfew or other electronically monitored requirement. Where a subject is not complying, the electronic monitoring provider either acts on this information themselves or provides it to the relevant authority to take the necessary enforcement action.

Electronic monitoring may be used:

- as a condition of court bail;
- as a requirement of a court sentence, including community orders and suspended sentences;
- as a licence condition following release from custody, including Home Detention Curfew;

⁵⁵ Figures on Electronic monitoring (EM) for new orders and the number of monitored subjects were published in the HMPPS Annual Digest 2017/18 at: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/annual-national-offender-management-service-digest-2017-to-2018.

- as a condition of immigration bail, managed by the Home Office; and
- to intensively monitor a small number of subjects on specialist orders including Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA), Special Immigration Appeals Commission (SIAC), and Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures (TPIMs). Some of these more specialised orders are monitored with a Global Positioning System (GPS) tag rather than a radio frequency (RF) tag.

Since early 2014, EMS Capita has supplied the electronic monitoring service under contract to the Ministry of Justice. Prior to this, from 2005 to 2014, electronic monitoring services were supplied in two regional contracts by G4S and Serco.

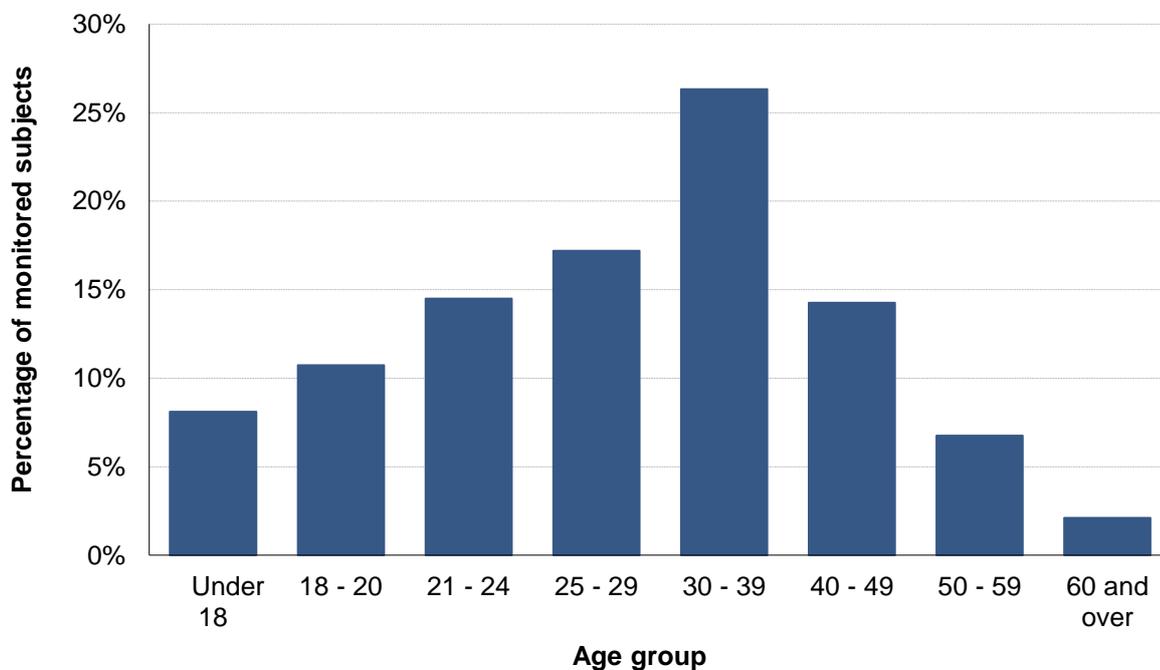
Overall fall in the number of subjects actively monitored with an Electronic Monitoring device (Table 16.1)

At 31 March 2018, there were a total of 11,205 actively monitored⁵⁶ subjects, a fall of 2.5% compared with the same point in the previous year. Information on age and sex is presented for the court order types of Bail, Court Sentence and Post-Release orders in this report. At 31 March 2018, there were 10,904 monitored subjects who had Bail, Court Sentence or Post-Release orders. Of these:

- 89% were male and 11% were female;
- More than a quarter (26%) were aged 30-39.

Figure 16.1 shows the age distribution of these monitored subjects, on 31 March 2018.

Figure 16.1 Percentage of electronically monitored subjects for Bail, Court Sentence and Post-release orders by age group, as at 31 March 2018⁵⁷ (Source: Tables 16.2, 16.3 and 16.4)



⁵⁶ Monitored subjects are unique individuals with a live EM order, an electronic tag fitted and a Home Monitoring Unit installed.

⁵⁷ Excludes those subjects with a special order or TPIMS.

There are some differences in the age and sex profiles, when the type of order is considered. For example, at 31 March 2018, 92% of subjects with a bail order were male and 8% were female. For those receiving a court sentence, 85% were male and 15% were female. Individuals aged under 20 were more likely to have a court sentence than be electronically monitored for bail or following release from prison.

17. Reoffending

29.4% of offenders in the October to December 2016 cohort reoffended within a year (a slight fall on last year)

For adult offenders the proven reoffending rate was 28.6% and it was 40.4% for juveniles. Those in the 30 to 34 age group had the highest average number of reoffences per reoffender, at 4.55.

Overall, females were less likely to reoffend than males, but the average number of reoffences per reoffender was higher for females than for males

23.4% of all female offenders committed a proven reoffence compared with 30.7% of all male offenders. Female reoffenders committed on average 4.32 reoffences compared with 4.02 for males.

Proven reoffending rates were highest for those classified as Black. Those classified as White had the highest number of reoffences per reoffender

For adults and juveniles combined, the highest reoffending rates were for those offenders classified as Black at 32.7% followed by White at 30.8%. The highest number of reoffences per reoffender was for those classified as White at 4.19.

The commentary in this chapter is based on figures produced using a new methodology for measuring proven reoffending^{58,59}. A proven reoffence is defined as any offence committed in a one year follow-up period that leads to a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning in the one year follow-up or within a further six month waiting period to allow the offence to be proven in court.

The information presented in this chapter refers to those offenders who committed an offence in the period between October and December 2016. The proven reoffending data for October to December 2016 can be compared with that for October to December 2015, but not for earlier periods, due to the change in methodology and data source.

The proven reoffending rate for all offenders was 29.4%, with an average of 4.06 reoffences per reoffender (Table 17.1)

Between October and December 2016, 113,955 adults and young people were released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court or were cautioned. Of these, 33,532 reoffended giving a proven reoffending rate of 29.4%, slightly lower than proven reoffending rate seen between October and December 2015. There were 136,120 proven reoffences; with an average of 4.06 reoffences per reoffender – higher than the average of 3.83 in the previous year.

83% of the October to December 2016 offending cohort were male, and 17% were female. Females were less likely to reoffend, 23.4% of females committed a proven reoffence compared with 30.7% of males.

⁵⁸ Further information on the methodology is published in "[How the measure of proven reoffending has changed and the effect of these changes](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/658380/how-the-measure-of-reoffending-has-changed-and-the-effect-of-these-changes.pdf)", available at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/658380/how-the-measure-of-reoffending-has-changed-and-the-effect-of-these-changes.pdf

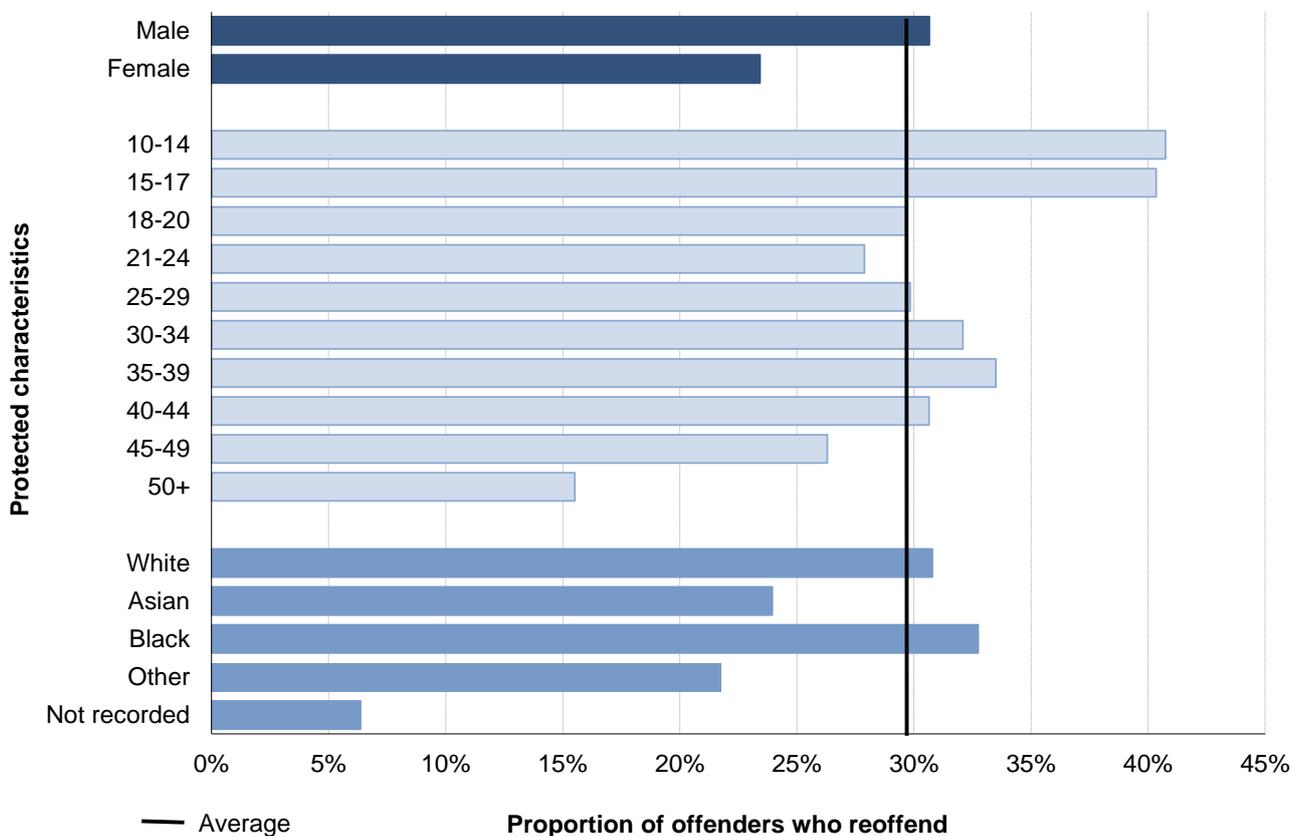
⁵⁹ Figures on proven reoffending are published in [the Proven Reoffending Statistics Quarterly report](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics), available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics>

Those aged 10-17 had higher proven reoffending rates than adults (Table 17.1)

The vast majority of offenders in the October to December 2016 cohort were adults (93%, 105,808). However, juveniles⁶⁰ were more likely to reoffend, 40.4% of offenders aged 10-17 reoffended compared with 28.6% of the adult cohort.

Ethnicity⁶¹ has been taken from the Police National Computer and reflects the officer’s view of the offender’s ethnicity, which does not necessarily correspond with self-reported ethnicity. Where ethnicity information was recorded, offenders classified as White comprised 83% of the October to December 2016 cohort, followed by those classified as Black and Asian at 10% and 6% respectively, and 1% for the Other ethnic group. Proven reoffending rates were highest for those classified as Black, followed by White (32.7% and 30.8% respectively).

Figure 17.1: Proportion of offenders who committed a proven reoffence by protected characteristic, October to December 2016, England and Wales (Source: Table 17.2)



Offenders in the 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 age groups that reoffended had the highest average number of reoffences per reoffender of adults; 4.55 and 4.46 respectively.

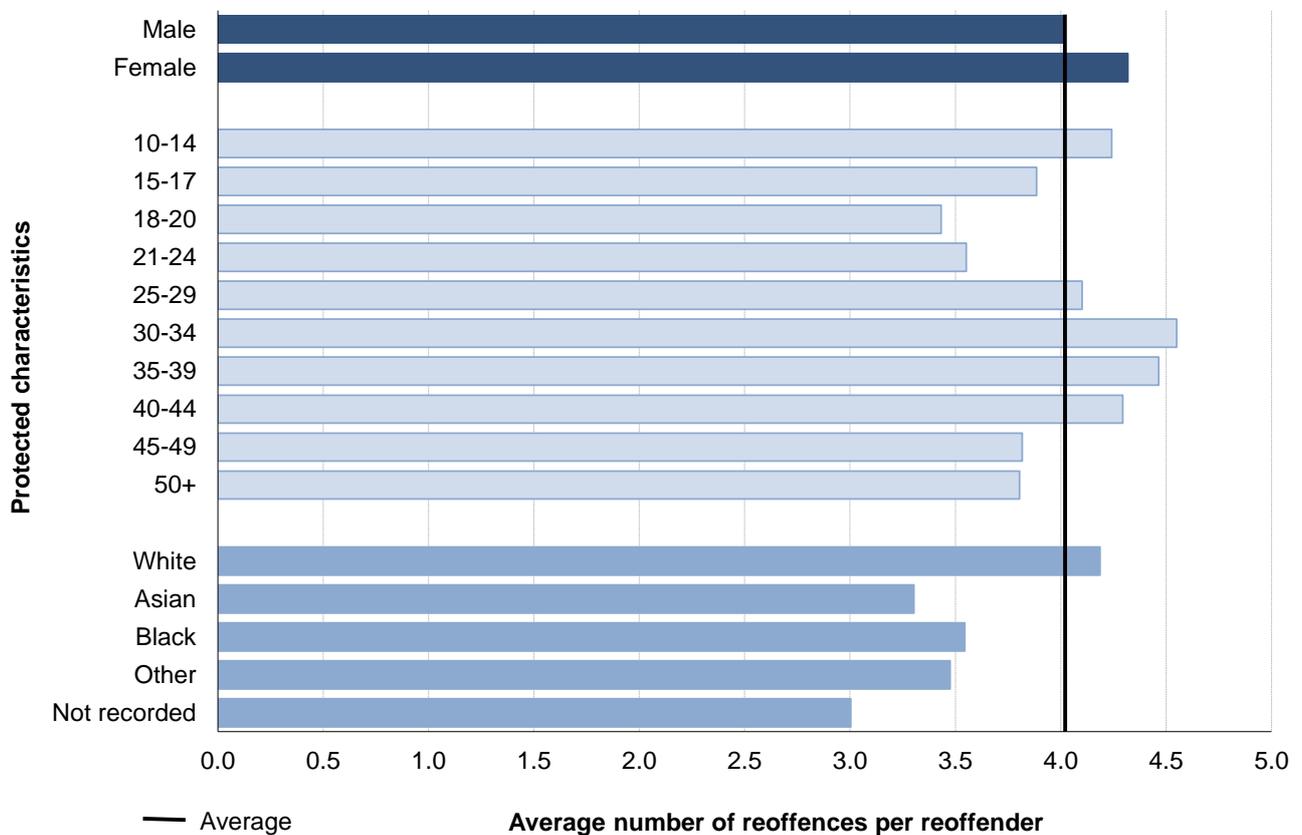
The average number of reoffences per reoffender for females was higher than for males (4.32 compared with 4.02 reoffences).

⁶⁰ Juveniles are defined as those aged 10 to 17 years old.

⁶¹ The ethnicity of a person as recorded on the Police National Computer (PNC), is officer-reported and does not correspond with self-reported ethnicity. The categories on the PNC are restricted to White, Asian, Other or not recorded.

Those categorised as White had the highest number of reoffences per reoffender; 4.19 across the ethnic groups of all offenders in the cohort.

Figure 17.2: Average number of reoffences per reoffender, by protected characteristic, October to December 2016, England and Wales (Source: Table 17.2)



Proven reoffending statistics are influenced by different outcomes experienced by ethnic groups throughout the criminal justice system. For example, those categorised as Black are disproportionately arrested and prosecuted relative to the population size which in turn would impact proven reoffending rates.

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

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