



Deaths of Offenders in the Community, England and Wales, 2019/20

Main Points

Deaths in the community decreased by 8%



In 2019/20, there were 1,002 deaths of offenders in the community, down 8% from 1,094 deaths in 2018/19.

Increase in deaths during court order supervision



544 deaths (54% of total) in the community were offenders serving court orders in 2019/20, an increase of 1% from 536 deaths (49% of total) in 2018/19.

Decrease in deaths during post release supervision



458 deaths (46% of total) in 2019/20 were offenders on post release supervision, a decrease of 13% from 526 deaths (48% of total) in 2018/19.

The decrease in accidental deaths led to the fall in deaths in the community



There were decreases in all death classifications in 2019/20, the largest decrease was for accidental deaths, which decreased 39% from 88 in 2018/19 to 54 in 2019/20.

Self-inflicted deaths decreased by 3% from 359 in 2018/19 to 349 in 2019/20 (35% of all deaths).

Deaths from natural causes decreased by 4% from 336 in 2018/19 to 322 in 2019/20 (32% of all deaths).

22% of deaths remained unclassified.

Decrease in deaths under CRC supervision



600 deaths (60% of total) in the community were offenders supervised by CRCs in 2019/20, a decrease of 16% from 716 deaths (65% of total) in 2018/19.

Increase in deaths under NPS supervision



402 deaths (40% of total) in the community were offenders supervised by the NPS in 2019/20, an increase of 6% from 378 deaths (35% of total) in 2018/19.

Death of offenders in the community covers deaths of offenders supervised in the community by the probation service in England and Wales. Presented alongside figures in annual summary tables on a financial year basis over an 8-year time series. The tables, along with previous editions of the publication series, can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/death-of-offenders-in-the-community>

Introduction

The Deaths of Offenders in the Community statistics bulletin covers the deaths of offenders in England and Wales that occurred while they were under probation supervision because they were:

- serving their court order sentences in the community (including community orders, suspended sentence orders); or
- on post-release supervision after completing a custodial sentence.

These figures refer to deaths of offenders occurring in the general public, with the exception of the small number of cases occurring to those residing in approved premises, which are also included in this publication.

Offenders under supervision in the community (other than, to an extent, those occurring in approved premises) are not in the care of HM Prison & Probation Service (HMPPS) in the way they are when in custody. The main responsibilities of offender managers in the community are to assess, supervise and rehabilitate offenders. While they can encourage offenders to address issues affecting the offenders' health and wellbeing, their ability to manage these issues is limited. 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.

Statistics on deaths occurring in custody are published separately in the Safety in Custody Bulletin¹. These two sets of figures cannot be compared meaningfully.

Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014

The introduction of the Offender Rehabilitation Act (ORA)² 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.

Wales have a combined approach and NPS Wales became responsible for Wales CRC on the 1st December 2019.

Release Schedule

This bulletin was published on 17 December 2020, and includes statistics covering financial year periods from 2010/11 to 2019/20. The earliest period for which data are held across probation is 2010/11. As such, the data presented in this publication represent the complete available time series.

Financial year figures are collected during August and September of each year and collated for the planned annual publication date in October. A new method of data collection was implemented in 2019/20, and additional steps and further quality assurance were required,

¹ Safety in Custody Statistics: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/safety-in-custody-statistics>

² Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 (ORA): <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/11/contents>

resulting in a slight delay in publication. This is explained in more detail in the 'Data sources and data quality' section below.

The next release of Deaths of Offenders in the Community statistics, to include figures for the financial year 2020/21, is scheduled for October 2021.

Deaths from Covid-19

'HM Prison and Probation Service COVID-19 Official Statistics', a monthly publication, provides information on deaths where probation service users have died having tested positive for COVID-19 or where there was a clinical assessment that COVID-19 was a contributory factor in their death.

The latest COVID figures are published monthly on the MOJ website via the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hm-prison-and-probation-service-covid-19-statistics-monthly>

Commentary

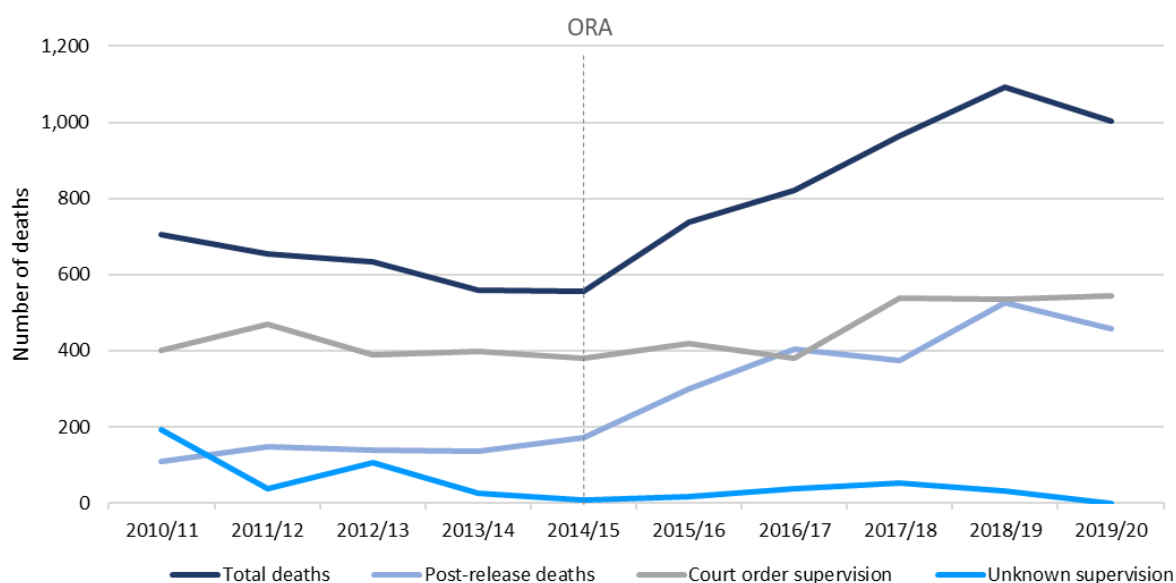
There were 1,002 deaths of offenders in the community in England and Wales in 2019/20, down 8% from 1,094 deaths in 2018/19. Of these, 600 (60% of total deaths) were deaths of offenders supervised by Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs) in 2019/20, a decrease of 16% from 716 deaths (65% of total deaths) in 2018/19. 402 (40% of total deaths) were deaths of offenders supervised by the National Probation Service (NPS) in 2019/20, an increase of 6% from 378 deaths (35% of total deaths) in 2018/19.

The Offender Rehabilitation Act in 2014/15 increased the number of offenders supervised by probation services as all offenders given custodial sentences became subject to a minimum of 12 months' supervision in the community upon release from prison. This consists of a period spent on licence, and, depending on the length of custodial sentence, a period on post-sentence supervision. Previously, only adults sentenced to over 12 months in custody and all young offenders were subject to statutory supervision.

Following the Act, there has been a steady increase in the number of offenders who died under post-release supervision, increasing to a record high of 526 in 2018/19, before decreasing 13% to 458 in 2019/20. The proportion of deaths under post-release supervision decreased from 48% of total deaths in 2018/19 to 46% in 2019/20, although has been steadily increasing, from 16% of total deaths in 2010/11.

The number of offenders who died serving court orders in the community remained relatively stable over this period, increasing 1% from 536 in 2018/19 to 544 in 2019/20. The proportion of deaths of offenders serving court orders increased from 49% of total deaths in 2018/19 to 54% in 2019/20, although has followed a downward trend from a peak across the time series of 72% in 2011/12 (see Figure 1).

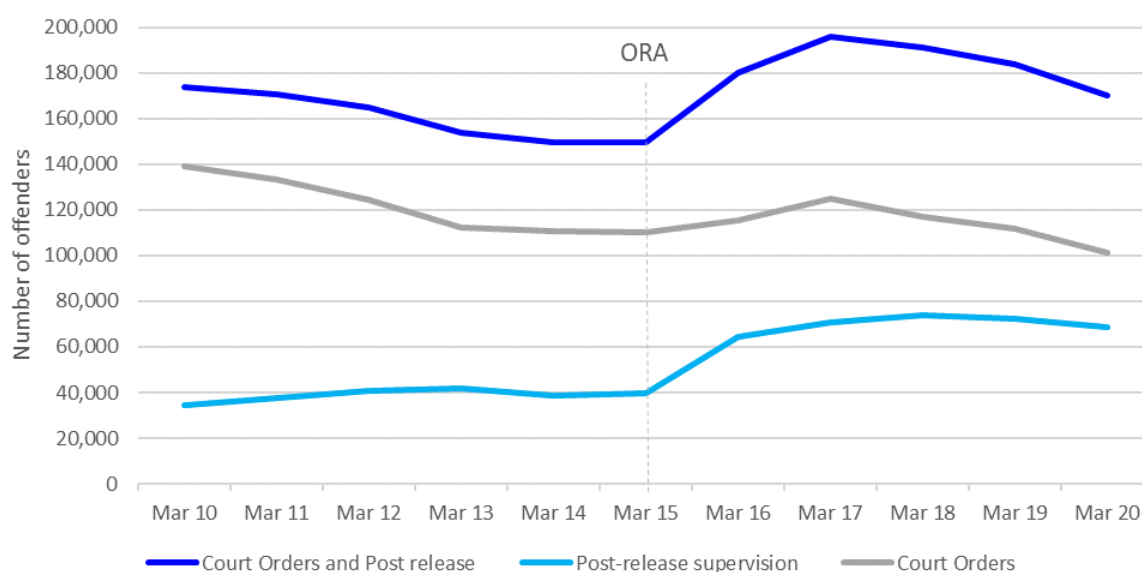
Figure 1: Total death of offenders in the community, by type of supervision, England and Wales, 2010/11 to 2019/20



Deaths of offenders in the community (figure 1) showed a similar trend to the total caseload of offenders supervised in the community (figure 2) in 2019/20. The number of deaths decreased by 8% in 2019/20, and the combined caseload court orders (including community orders and suspended sentence orders) and post-release supervision decreased by 7%, from 183,852 at March 2019 to 170,163 at March 2020 (as published in the Offender Management Statistics Quarterly³). Previously the combined caseload figures had also decreased in both 2018 and 2019, by 2% and 4% respectively, unlike deaths of offenders in the community, which had been on an upward trend prior to the latest year. Up to March 2017, the caseload and the number of deaths followed a similar trend.

Some caution should be used when considering caseload figures in conjunction with deaths. Offenders may appear both within the caseload figures of court orders (including community orders and suspended sentence orders) and post-release supervision. Accordingly, rates of deaths have not been calculated, and comparisons of trends in caseload to trends in deaths of offenders in the community should be seen as indicative.

Figure 2: Number of offenders supervised by the probation service at the end period by type, England Wales, March 2010 to March 2020



Some caution should be used when considering caseload figures, as offenders may appear both within the caseload figures of court orders and post-release supervision, resulting in potential double-counting. The introduction of the Offender Rehabilitation Act (ORA) on 1 February 2015 caused an increase in the number of offenders on post-release supervision. Caution should be used when comparing periods prior to and after the introduction of ORA.

³ Probation caseload statistics are published in the Offender Management statistics quarterly at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly>

Apparent cause of death

There were decreases across all death classifications in 2019/20, with the largest decrease being for accidental deaths, which decreased by 39% from 88 in 2018/19 to 54 in 2019/20.

Self-inflicted deaths accounted for 35% of deaths in 2019/20, up from 33% in 2018/19. The proportion of self-inflicted deaths has gradually increased from 21% in 2010/11. There were 349 self-inflicted deaths in 2019/20, a 3% decrease from 359 in 2018/19.

The category of 'self-inflicted death' in this data set is not used in the same way as in the 'Safety in Custody' statistics and is much broader than that of 'suicide' in the general population statistics produced by ONS (see 'Categorisation of deaths' section below). This means that caution is advised when attempting any comparisons with these other data sets.

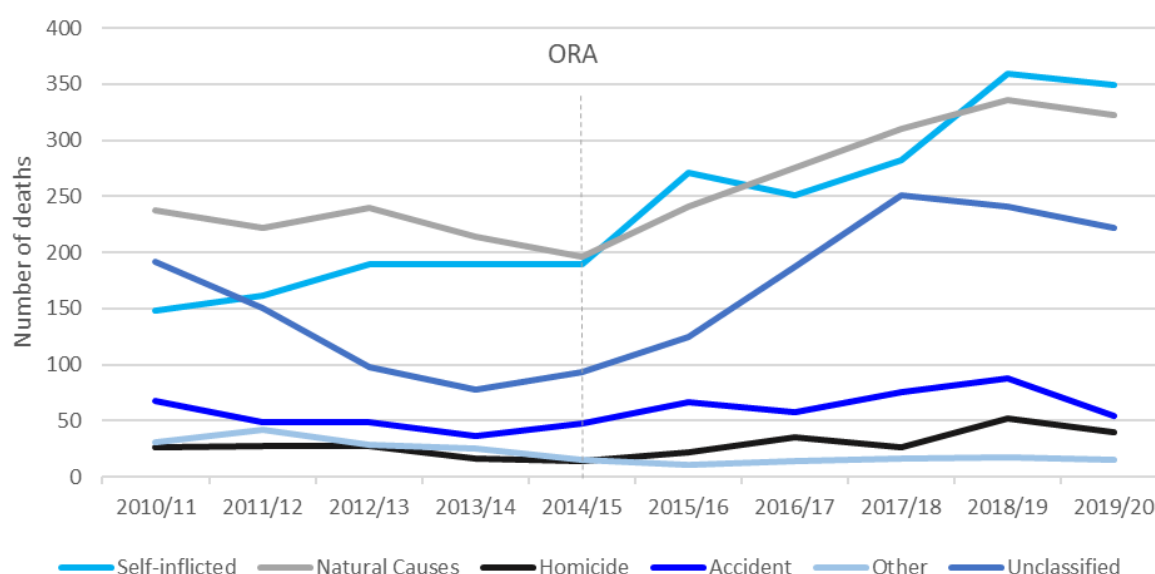
There were 322 deaths from natural-cause in 2019/20, a decrease of 32% from 336 deaths in 2018/19. Deaths due to natural causes account for 32% of all deaths in the community in 2019/20, a slight increase from 31% of total deaths in 2018/19.

The number of deaths by natural causes has historically been higher than self-inflicted deaths, but the difference has narrowed since 2010/11. The number of self-inflicted deaths has exceeded the number of deaths from natural causes for the last two years.

The proportion of deaths where the apparent cause was reported as unclassified remained unchanged at 22% in 2019/20, although decreased from 26% in 2017/18.

For 2019/20 further limited breakdown on cause of death is available via the data tool.

Figure 3: Death of offenders in the community by apparent cause, England and Wales¹, 2010/11 to 2019/20



The introduction of the Offender Rehabilitation Act (ORA) on 1 February 2015 caused an increase in the number of offenders on post-release supervision. Caution should be used when comparing periods prior to and after the introduction of ORA.

Gender and Age

In 2019/20 there were 865 male deaths, accounting for 86% of all deaths, with 34% self-inflicted and 32% due to natural causes.

There were 137 female deaths in 2019/20, accounting for 14% of all deaths. The main cause of female deaths in 2019/20 was self-inflicted (37%), followed by deaths from natural causes (34%).

At the time of death, 36% of males were aged 36-49, compared to 49% for females in 2019/20. 21% of males and 24% of females were aged 50-65. Males were more likely than females to be in the youngest and oldest age groups, with 8% of males aged 18-24 (compared with 4% of females) and 10% of males aged over 65 (compared with 1% of females).

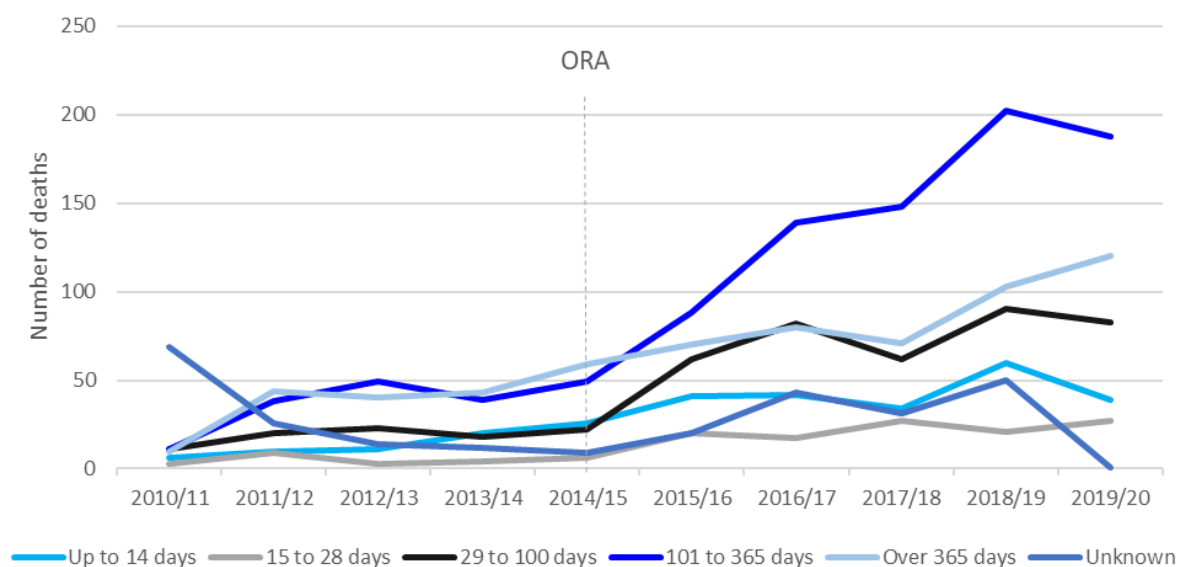
Deaths under post-release supervision in the community

The number of deaths of offenders under post-release supervision in the community decreased from 526 in 2018/19 to 458 in 2019/20, a decrease of 13%. The trend in deaths of offenders under post-release supervision had previously been gradually increasing, from 110 in 2010/11. The increase in deaths since 2014/15 corresponds with the introduction of ORA.

The number of deaths under post-release supervision by NPS increased by 12%, from 241 deaths in 2018/19 to 271 deaths in 2019/20, and the number of deaths of offenders under post-release supervision in CRCs decreased by 34%, from 285 in 2018/19 to 187 in 2019/20.

Out of 458 deaths under post-release supervision in 2019/20, 41% had died between 101 days and 365 days from the date of release (an increase from 38% of deaths in 2018/19), 26% had died over 365 days from the date of release (an increase from 20% in 2018/19). 9% of deaths occurred up to 14 days from their release, and a further 6% of deaths occurred between 15 and 28 days from their release.

Figure 4: Death of offenders in the community under post-release supervision, by duration from date of release to date of death, England and Wales, 2010/11 to 2019/20



Approved Premises

Approved Premises (formerly known as probation/bail hostels) provide accommodation for offenders on post-release supervision (released from prison on licence) and those directed by the courts to live there as a condition of their court order. Staff provide supervision, support and ensure that residents comply with conditions of their licence or court order. Some of the deaths while resident in Approved Premises occurred away from the premises. We do not know of offenders in Approved Premises are on post-release supervision or on a court order.

There were 21 deaths of offenders with residence in Approved Premises in 2019/20, an increase from 20 deaths in 2018/19, and the highest in the time series. Deaths in Approved Premises accounted for 2% of all deaths of offenders in the community in 2019/20. The majority of deaths of offenders residing in Approved Premises across the time series were male. Due to the greater volatility due to low numbers, comparisons across time would not be meaningful.

National Probation Service (NPS) and Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRC)

CRC's supervise more offenders in the community (53%) and are more likely to supervise offenders under a court order sentence (77% of those under a court order on 31st March 2020). The NPS supervised 63% of offenders under pre and post-release supervision. (as published in the Offender Management Statistics Quarterly⁴)

In 2019/20, 60% (600) of deaths of offenders in the community were under the supervision of CRCs and 40% (402) of deaths of offenders in the community were under the supervision of the NPS.

Offenders under the supervision of the NPS

For offenders under the supervision of the NPS, 67% (271) of deaths were offenders under post release supervision in 2019/20, up from 64% (241 deaths) in 2018/19. There was an increase in the number of deaths of offenders serving their court order in the community, up from 125 deaths in 2018/19 to 131 deaths in 2019/20.

Looking at apparent cause, 42% of deaths of offenders under the supervision of the NPS were by natural causes in 2019/20, up from 40% in 2018/19. 30% were self-inflicted deaths in 2019/20, slightly up from 29% in 2018/19.

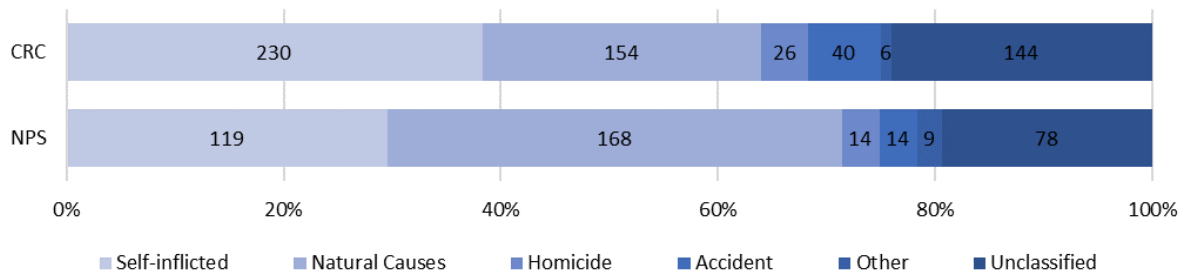
Offenders under the supervision of the CRCs

For offenders under the supervision of CRCs, most of the deaths were offenders serving a court order in the community. 69% (413) of deaths were offenders serving their court order in the community in 2019/20, up from 57% (411) in 2018/19. There was an increase in the number of deaths of offenders under post release supervision of CRCs, increasing from 241 in 2018/19 to 271 in 2019/20.

⁴ Probation caseload statistics are published in the Offender Management statistics quarterly at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly>

The proportion of self-inflicted deaths by offenders supervised by CRC's increased from 35% in 2018/19 to 38% in 2019/20, whereas the proportion of deaths by natural causes remained unchanged at 26%.

Figure 5: Numbers of deaths by classification in NPS and CRCs, 2019/20



Caution should be used when comparing percentages of apparent cause of death for CRCs and NPS due to the high proportion of deaths that are as yet unclassified.

List of tables

This is a list of annual Deaths of Offenders in the Community Statistics tables and figures. Figures 1 to 5 are included in this document. The summary tables are available from the website⁵. All tables refer to incidents occurring to offenders in the community in England and Wales and for 2010/11 to 2019/20.

Table description	
Deaths of Offenders in the Community – Summary tables	
Table 1	Deaths of offenders in the community by gender and apparent cause
Table 2	Deaths of offenders during post-release supervision in the community after a custodial sentence, by gender, apparent cause and duration from release to death
Table 3	Deaths of offenders during court order supervision by apparent cause
Table 4	Deaths of offenders in the community residing in Approved premises by apparent cause
Deaths of Offenders in the Community – Figures	
Figure 1	Death of offenders in the community, by type of supervision
Figure 2	Number of offenders supervised by the probation service at the end period by type
Figure 3	Death of offenders in the community by apparent cause
Figure 4	Death of offenders in the community under post-release supervision, by duration from date of release to date of death
Figure 5	Relative distribution of deaths by classification in NPS and CRCs

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/death-of-offenders-in-the-community>

Glossary

Approved premises	Approved premises (formerly known as probation and bail hostels) accommodate offenders released from prison on licence, offenders directed to live there as part of their sentence (such as a requirement of a community order) and those directed to live there by the courts as a condition of bail. Their purpose is to provide an enhanced level of residential supervision in the community, as well as a supportive and structured environment.
Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC)	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.
Community order	Replaced all pre-Criminal Justice Act community sentences for adults. Under this order, a number of possible requirements must be added, such as supervision, unpaid work and drug treatment.
Community sentence	This places the offender under the supervision of the probation service and there will be a range of requirements that must be completed.
Licence	The period in which a prisoner is released from prison to serve the remainder of their sentence in the community. Offenders subject to post-release licence are required to adhere to specific conditions as part of their licence. Conditions for offenders released from determinate sentences are set by the governor/controller (on behalf of the Secretary of State) from the releasing prison for determinate sentences. Where the sentence is indeterminate, licence conditions are set by the Parole Board.
National Probation Service (NPS)	An organisation established on 1 June 2014, responsible for the delivery of offender management to higher risk offenders in the community.
Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 (ORA)	An Act passed by parliament that made changes to the legislative framework to support various reforms including ensuring offenders released from custodial sentences of over 1 day will be subject to a minimum of 12 months' supervision in the community, and making available a new 'Rehabilitation Activity Requirement' as part of a community order or suspended sentence order.
Post-release supervision	Offenders released from prisons after completing their custodial sentence are subject to supervision in the community. This consists of a period spent on licence, and, depending on the length of custodial sentence, a period on post-sentence supervision. Prior to the Offender Rehabilitation Act, the supervision period comprised only the licence period.

Post-sentence supervision

Provisions in the Offender Rehabilitation Act created a new supervision period to be served by offenders released from custodial sentences of more than 1 day but less than 2 years. The supervision period follows the licence period, and tops up the licence so that the total period under supervision in the community is 12 months. For example, an offender subject to a licence period of 4 months would then be subject to a supervision period of 8 months. The purpose of the post-sentence supervision period is the rehabilitation of the offender. As with licence conditions, requirements under the supervision period are imposed by the Secretary of State.

Probation trusts

Probation trusts were organisations who managed the delivery of probation services to offenders prior to implementation of the Offender Rehabilitation Act. Probation trusts ceased to exist on 31 May 2014.

Suspended sentence order

A court may give an offender a 'suspended' prison sentence if it believes the offence merits a custodial sentence of between 14 days and 2 years (or 6 months in the magistrates' court. The offender then serves their sentence in the community and must comply with conditions set out in the order made by the court. These conditions can last for up to two years. If the offender breaks these conditions, or commits another offence, they will usually have to serve the original sentence in prison in addition to the sentence they get for any new offence.

Categorisation of deaths

Each death has been classified as one of the following apparent causes, based on information held and reported by the probation provider (NPS, CRC or Probation Trust) to HMPPS. It is important to note that this system for classifying deaths provides a provisional classification for administrative and statistical purposes. The official cause of death is determined by the Coroner.

Accident	Any death of a person arising from external causes, including deaths where taking a drug or alcohol consumption contributed to a death but not in fatal amounts.
Homicide	Any death of a person at the hands of another (includes murder and manslaughter).
Natural causes	Any death of a person as a result of a naturally occurring disease process, including those contributed to by alcohol or drug dependence.
Other	Any death of a person whose death cannot easily be classified as natural causes, self-inflicted, accident or homicide. The cause of death may never be known even after all of the necessary investigations have taken place.
Self-inflicted	Any death of a person who has apparently taken his or her own life, irrespective of intent. An examination of a sample of cases has revealed that this category is being used more broadly than in common parlance. In particular, it includes a large number of drug-related deaths in circumstances that would not lead to a designation of 'self-inflicted' in the 'Safety in Custody' statistics and do not fit the category of 'suicide' as defined in the general population statistics published by ONS.
Unclassified	Any death where there is insufficient information to make a judgement about the cause at the time of reporting.

A more detailed breakdown for classification of death is included in the data tool for deaths that occurred during 2019-20.

Data sources and data quality

The data in this publication for periods up to and including 2018/19 are drawn from manual returns collected annually from each National Probation Service (NPS) Division and each Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC), and each Probation Trust prior to 2014/15.

A new method of data collection using electronic case records was introduced in April 2019. Implementation of this new method was not fully successful, with the result that when preparation for this publication began in summer 2020 the electronic records did not contain all the information required. NPS Divisions and CRCs were contacted and asked to provide the information, by entering it retrospectively wherever possible, or by providing a manual return. Information from the electronic records and manual returns was then brought together by staff at HMPPS HQ, who undertook some additional quality assurance, to produce the data in this publication.

Death classification figures in this bulletin are based on reports received by probation staff and their interpretation of these reports. These, in many cases, may not be the confirmed cause of death, but represent the apparent cause of death at the time deaths were reported to HMPPS. Because HMPPS' responsibility for the majority of these figures is predominantly in relation to the termination of the court order or post-release supervision, further information pertaining to the death that may influence subjective assessments of the apparent cause of death may not be subsequently reported to HMPPS. Therefore, while the apparent cause of death in this bulletin reflects the classification made at the time of reporting, it may not reflect the official cause of death as determined by the Coroner.

In the course of undertaking central quality assurance of 2019/20 data several issues with the way in which information is collected, recorded and reported have been discovered, and further work to improve these processes is under way. This will include a review of the categorisation of deaths with a view to addressing the inconsistencies between this publication and the 'Safety in Custody' statistics and ONS data on the general population. This work will bring benefits in terms of data quality, but because of the time lag these will not be fully realised until the 2021/22 publication.

At the time of reporting probation staff may not have sufficient information regarding the circumstances of the death to assign an apparent cause, and the results of any investigations or inquests following the death do not always reach the probation providers. As such, a significant number of deaths remain unclassified each year, and many of these are unlikely to be subsequently updated. The retrospective data entry and central quality assurance undertaken in 2019/20 to address the problems described above provided an opportunity for some of the cases designated as 'awaiting further information' to be classified, and as a result the number of unclassified cases in the most recent year has been reduced. Accordingly, caution is advised when comparing deaths in individual categories across time.

As part of the Transforming Rehabilitation reform programme, Probation Trusts were replaced in June 2014 by the National Probation Service (NPS), which manages the most high-risk offenders across seven divisions; and 21 Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs), who manage medium and low-risk offenders. There may be possible underreporting from the period during the transition. Figures for 2014/15 would include some deaths that occurred when the Probation Trusts existed but were reported by the NPS or CRCs that had been allocated responsibility for these offenders prior to their deaths.

Data on deaths of residents staying in Approved Premises may include those directed to reside there as part of their bail conditions. Where known, deaths of residents released on bail have been removed from the figures. Some deaths in Approved Premises occur away from the premises, as such it should not be inferred that all of such deaths were either directly supervised or occurring on the premises themselves.

Although care is taken when processing and analysing the returns, the information collected is subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large-scale recording system. While the figures shown have been checked as far as possible, they should be regarded as approximate and not necessarily accurate to the last whole number shown in the tables.

Users and uses of these statistics

The statistics included in this publication have a wide range of uses, and this report adds to the body of learning in this area. It supports work to help identify possible means to reduce the risk of such tragedies occurring in future, meeting a broad spectrum of user needs as shown below:

User	Summary of main statistical needs
MOJ Ministers	Use the statistics to monitor the safety and wellbeing of the offenders in the community; and to assess policy impacts (e.g. changes to managing vulnerable offenders)
MPs and House of Lords	Statistics may be used to answer parliamentary questions
Monitoring and Accountability	E.g. Justice Select Committee. Deaths of Offenders in the Community may be used as a primary data source for monitoring and for public accountability.
Policy teams	Statistics are used to inform policy development, to monitor impact of changes over time and to consider future changes and their impact on the system
Agencies responsible for offender management	Current and historical administrative data are used to support performance management information at national and local levels to complement their understanding of the current picture and trends over time
Academia, students and businesses	Used as a source of statistics for research purposes and to support lectures, presentations and conferences
Trade Unions	Used as a source of statistics to inform the work of the unions in relation to the probation service.
Journalists	Used as a compendium of data on deaths of offenders in the community so that an accurate and coherent story can be told on rehabilitation and events occurring to offenders in the community
Voluntary sector	Data may be used to monitor trends of the safety and wellbeing of offenders, to reuse the data in their own briefing and research papers and to inform policy work and responses to consultations.
General public	Data may be used to respond to ad-hoc requests made under the Freedom of Information Act.

HMPPS regularly receives requests for statistics for more recent date periods than those covered in published statistics. In accordance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, HMPPS is unable to release figures for periods in advance of those published in Official Statistics publications. As explained above, until this year the figures appearing in this publication were received by HMPPS in annual returns, meaning that the publication date was the earliest that collated data were available. The new method of data collection introduced in April 2019 is intended to make data available for internal use during the year, and when we have successfully implemented this method and are satisfied that the information from electronic case records is sufficiently reliable, we will consider moving to more frequent publication of these statistics.

Related publications

This bulletin is published alongside other inter-related bulletins:

*Safety in Custody Statistics Quarterly Bulletin*⁶: This covers deaths, assaults and self-harm occurring in prison custody. Although death in custody statistics are published on the same day as deaths of offenders in the community, attempts to compare these figures would not be meaningful and such comparisons should not be made.

*Offender Management Statistics Quarterly Bulletin*⁷: This provides key statistics relating to offenders who are in prison or under Probation Service supervision. It covers flows into these services (receptions into prison or probation starts) and flows out (discharges from prison or probation terminations) as well as the caseload of both services at specific points in time.

*Proven Re-offending Statistics Quarterly*⁸: This provides proven re-offending figures for offenders who were released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court, received a caution or received a reprimand or warning.

*Multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) annual report*⁹: Presents statistics on the number of Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) eligible offenders in England and Wales, and information related to these offenders.

The latest COVID figures are published monthly on the MOJ website via the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hm-prison-and-probation-service-covid-19-statistics-monthly>

Taken together, these publications present users with a more coherent overview of offender management, re-offending among both adults and young people and the safety of offenders whilst in prison custody.

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/safety-in-custody-statistics>

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly>

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics>

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements-mappa-annual-reports>

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General enquiries about the statistical work of the Ministry of Justice can be e-mailed to: statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk

General information about the official statistics system of the UK is available from <http://statisticsauthority.gov.uk/about-the-authority/uk-statistical-system>

The Ministry of Justice publishes data relating to offender management in England and Wales. Equivalent statistics for Scotland and Northern Ireland can be found at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice>

<http://www.sps.gov.uk/FreedomofInformation/PrisonerDeaths.aspx>

<http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications.htm>

Alternative formats are available on request from statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk

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