



## Offender Management Statistics Bulletin, England and Wales

Quarterly: January to March 2022

Prison population (annual): 30 June 2022

### Main points

**80,659 prisoners in England and Wales as at 30 June 2022**



The total prison population was 3% higher than at the same point in the previous year.

**15,354 first receptions into prison between January and March 2022**



The number of first receptions represented a rise of 9% compared to the same period in 2021.

**11,324 releases from sentences between January and March 2022**



This was 1% lower than the same period in 2021. As the prison population shifts towards those serving longer sentences, we expect fewer releases in a given period.

**37,102 adjudication outcomes between January and March 2022**



This was virtually unchanged compared to the same period in 2021. Additional days were awarded as punishment on 582 occasions – this was 22% lower than the same period in 2021.

**5,544 licence recalls between January and March 2022**



This was a 5% increase on the same quarter in 2021.

**240,922 offenders on probation at the end of March 2022**



This number increased by 7% compared to the number of offenders supervised as at end of March 2021.

This publication provides offender management quarterly statistics for the latest date available and provides comparisons to the previous year.

For technical detail please refer to the accompanying guide, '[Guide to offender management statistics](#)'.

## Statistician's comment

In this publication we are reporting on the prison population as at 30 June 2022, with comparisons to the same point in 2021. Over this 12-month period, the total prison population has risen by around 2,350 (which represents a 3% increase) to 80,659. This quarter the prison population has exceeded 80,000 for the first time since April 2020.

The increasing remand population trend that we have seen since early 2020 has continued (a 5% increase between 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2022). There were increases over the past 12 months in both elements of the remand population - the 'untried' population increased by 4% and the 'convicted unsentenced' population increased by 8%. This likely reflects the impact of partial court recovery following COVID-19 restrictions, resulting in an increase in the number of prisoners held on remand.

Between June 2021 and 2022, there was an increase of 3% in the sentenced prison population. This is the largest annual increase in the sentenced prison population we have seen since 2016 – which (as with the increasing remand population highlighted above) reflects that the normal flow of individuals from the remand to the sentenced population (after sentencing at court) is continuing to recover following COVID-19 restrictions.

On the topic of COVID-19 recovery, the prison population has not yet returned to pre-pandemic levels; the 30 June 2022 prison population is still around 2,300 below the level of 31 Mar 2020.

The prisoner flows data in this publication cover the period January to March 2022, which means that we are comparing prisoner flows data between two quarterly 'COVID-19 periods' (the comparison period being January to March 2021). In England, there was a COVID-19 lockdown in early 2021 which impacted on normal Criminal Justice System operations. The number of prisoner first receptions from January to March 2022 was 9% higher than this equivalent period in 2021.

In each of the last four quarterly periods (from April 2021 to March 2022) there have been around 15,000 prisoner first receptions per quarter; this is lower than the level of around 17,000 per quarter seen pre-pandemic.

As COVID restrictions on normal prison regime are relaxed we will see very large percentage changes in certain areas. For example, there were around 85,000 incidences of Release on Temporary Licence (ROTL) between January and March 2022 – this is a 189% increase (around three times the level) compared to the same quarter in 2021 (during which there was a national COVID-19 lockdown in England), but only a partial return towards pre-COVID levels of around 110,000 per quarter.

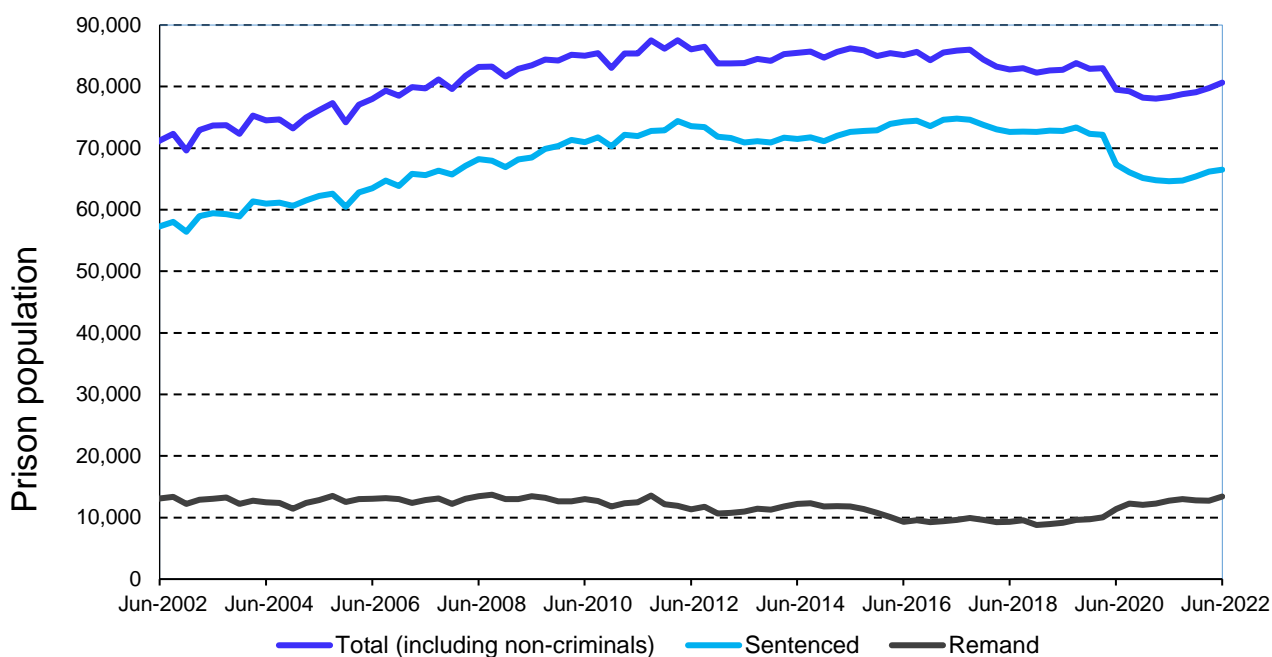
Large percentage changes can also be seen in a number of ROTL sub-types, for example the number of ROTL incidences for 'Training & Education' has increased from 274 (between January and March 2021) to 2,772 in the latest quarter. This represents a percentage change of more than 900% (i.e. around 10 times as high as the same quarter in 2021). This is associated with changes in operational practices, moving away from COVID-19 restrictions that had been imposed on the prison regime.

# 1. Population

**The prison population stood at 80,659 on 30 June 2022.**

The sentenced prison population stood at 66,480 (82% of the total); the remand prison population stood at 13,409 (17%) and the non-criminal prison population stood at 770 (1%). This is the first quarter since March 2020 (the start of the COVID-19 pandemic) that the total prison population has passed 80,000.

**Figure 1: Prison populations, June 2002 to 2022 (Source: Table 1.1 and previous Offender Management Statistics Quarterly publications)**



## Remand prison population

Between June 2016 and the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the remand population was under 10,000. Since the start of the pandemic, it increased and this quarter's figure of 13,409 is the highest June remand prison population since 2008. The untried prison population rose by 4% (to 8,763) when compared to the end of June 2021 whilst the convicted unsentenced population rose by 8% (to 4,646) over the same period.

Most of those in custody on remand were being held for either: violence against the person (27% of the untried population and 18% of the convicted unsentenced population); or drug offences (25% of the untried population and 34% of the convicted unsentenced population).

## Sentenced prison population

The sentenced population was 66,480 which is a 3% increase from the same point 12 months earlier. Broadly speaking, there were increases in the sentenced population serving sentence bands of 'less than 4 years' and decreases in the numbers of those serving '4 years or more' (apart from a 3% rise in those serving the longest determinate sentences of 14 years or more and a 11% rise in those serving an Extended Determinate Sentence).

## Population and Offence group

The number of prisoners serving immediate custodial sentences for drug offences has increased by 5% over the past year to 10,775 as at 30 June 2022.

While sexual offences is one of the largest groups amongst prisoners serving immediate custodial sentences, the population had been falling since it peaked in mid-2018. However, over the past year, the number has risen gradually again, with a 6% increase (to 12,455) in the 12 months to 30 June 2022. There were also 53% and 9% increases in the number of untried and convicted-unsentenced prisoners respectively in this offence group over the same period.

Three in every ten (31%) inmates serving an immediate custodial sentence have been convicted of a Violence Against the Person (VATP) offence. This proportion has increased from the 'one in four' (25%) level seen in recent years.

## Changes by offence group in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic

Due to the ongoing recovery of the courts following the COVID-19 pandemic (the number of outstanding Crown Court cases increased by 43% percent between the end March 2020 and March 2022<sup>1</sup>) it is difficult to discern whether longer term changes in the prison population associated with particular offence groups are a reflection of incidences of these crimes.

The number of prisoners with associated Robbery and Theft offences has fallen by 16% and 26% respectively between 31 March 2020 and 30 June 2022 largely due to falls in the sentenced populations for these offences. Concurrently, there have only been very modest increases in the number of outstanding Crown Court cases for these offences. It is therefore possible that we are seeing a reflection of the reduced opportunity for these offences during the pandemic lockdowns, a theory supported by the published crime figures<sup>2</sup>.

The number of prisoners with associated Possession of Weapons and Miscellaneous crimes against society offences has also fallen (by 13% and 16% respectively) since the start of the pandemic, again primarily due to decreases in the sentenced populations for these offences. These falls have been matched or exceeded by the increase in the number of outstanding Crown Court cases for these offences. However, when a conviction ratio of between eight and nine in ten and a custody rate of around three in ten is factored in<sup>3</sup>, it is possible that the modest decreases may be attributable to the pandemic.

The number of prisoners associated with VATP and Drug offences has increased since the start of the pandemic (5% and 10% respectively), primarily due large increase in their remand populations. Moreover, there has been an even larger increase in the number of outstanding Crown Court cases for these offences so it is possible that the number of prisoners associated with these offences will continue to rise for some time.

## Extended Determinate Sentences (EDS)

EDSs constitute a custodial term, the majority of which is served in prison, followed by an additional extended period of licence in the community. They can be imposed if the offender is found guilty of, or has a previous conviction for, a specific sexual, violent or terrorist offence. On 30

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<sup>1</sup> Criminal court statistics quarterly: January to March 2022:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/criminal-court-statistics-quarterly-january-to-march-2022>

<sup>2</sup> Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2022:  
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2022>

<sup>3</sup> Criminal Justice System statistics quarterly: December 2021:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/criminal-justice-system-statistics-quarterly-december-2021>

June 2022, 6,864 prisoners were serving such sentences; an 11% increase compared to the same time last year.

### **Indeterminate sentences**

As at 30 June 2022, there were 8,576 (8,245 male; 331 female) prisoners serving indeterminate sentences (Imprisonment for Public Protection (IPP) and life sentences). This represents a slight overall decrease (-1%) when compared with 30 June 2021.

The number of unreleased prisoners (7,084) serving life sentences has increased by 2% compared to one year ago whereas the number of unreleased IPP prisoners fell by 13% to 1,492. At point of sentencing, offenders are given a minimum time period ("tariff") that they must serve in prison before they can apply to the Parole Board for release. The majority (52%) of the remaining unreleased IPP prisoners have been held for more than nine years beyond the end of their tariff.

The number of recalled prisoners serving life sentences increased by 12% to 681 when compared to March 2021 whilst the number of recalled Imprisonment for Public Protection (IPP) prisoners saw an 8% increase to 1,434.

### **Recall to custody**

The overall population who have been recalled to custody (9,892 prisoners) has increased by 9% relative to the total a year earlier. This is the highest monthly figure since at least 2009. The increasing recall population is likely driven by a combination of factors such as a longer-term increase in the average length of determinate sentences and an increase in the number of people serving indeterminate sentences or sentences with an extended licence, which result in an increase in the size of the population released on licence from which the recall population arises.

### **Foreign National Offenders (FNOs)**

There were 9,682 (2,743 remand, 6,214 sentenced and 725 non-criminal) foreign nationals held in custody as at 30 June 2022; representing 12% of the total prison population. The number of FNOs in the prison population has decreased by 1% compared to 30 June 2021, driven by a 19% fall in the number of non-criminal foreign national prisoners. The most common nationalities after British Nationals in prisons are Albanian (14% of the FNO prison population), Polish (9%), Romanian (8%), Irish (7%), Lithuanian (4%), and Jamaican (4%).

### **Prisoner Age**

There were decreases in the number of prisoners in each age group under 30 whereas there was an increase in all the age groups above 30. For example, there was an 8% (-280 prisoners) decrease in the number of prisoners aged 18-20, and a 6% increase (+935 prisoners) in the number aged 40-49 when compared to June 2021. This pattern of an ageing population is consistent with the longer-term changes seen over the last twenty years.

## 2. Prison receptions and admissions

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**15,354 prisoners were received into custody as first receptions in the latest quarter.**

9,581 were remand first receptions, 5,698 were sentenced first receptions and 75 were civil non-criminal first receptions.

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### **Prisoner first receptions**

The total number of first receptions between January and March 2022 was 9% higher than the same quarter in 2021. The number of first receptions has increased this quarter but remains lower than pre-pandemic levels. Between January and March 2022, the number of remand first receptions was 11% higher than the same quarter in 2021. This reflects the court processes that have improved since the pandemic but not recovered to pre-pandemic levels yet.

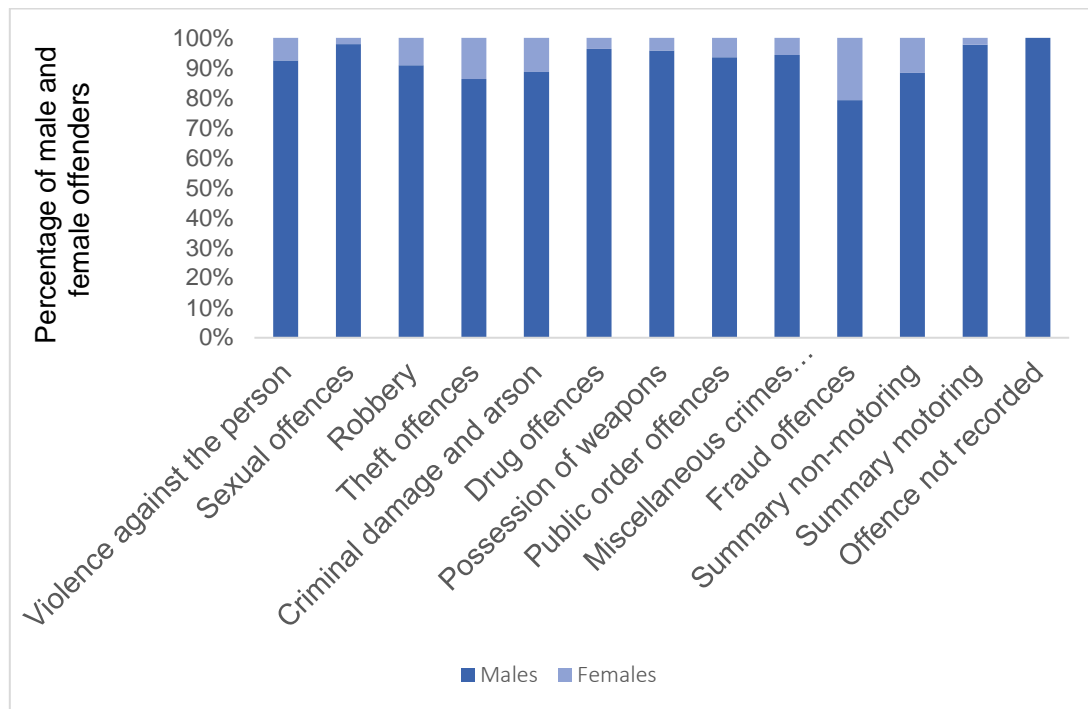
There were 2,520 first receptions of foreign nationals during Q1 2022, which is 2% higher compared to the same quarter in 2021. The representation of foreign nationals amongst first receptions has remained similar since 2020, with around 16% of first receptions being foreign nationals. The five foreign nationalities with the highest numbers of first receptions in the latest quarter were: Albanian (428), Romanian (329), Polish (284), Lithuanian (128) and Irish (114). When taken together, these five nationalities accounted for around half (51%) of the 2,520 first receptions of foreign nationals in Q1 2022.

### **Prison admissions**

Compared to the same quarter in 2021, the number of untried admissions increased by 10%. The number of convicted unsentenced admissions increased by 11% and sentenced admissions increased by 9%. This can be attributed to the increased number of court outcomes arising from court recovery following an easing of the impacts of COVID-19 on court functions.

When considering immediate custodial sentenced admissions by offence group, violence against the person and drug offences had the largest number of sentenced admissions overall. The largest increase in admissions as compared to Q1 2021 occurred in the sexual offences group, up by 25%. Compared to females, males made up a larger proportion of sentenced admissions across each offence, but there are certain offences where this difference was more pronounced- sexual offences, drug offences, possession of weapons and summary motoring (see figure 2 below). The largest representation of females was in the fraud offence group (they accounted for 21% of all immediate custodial sentenced admissions for fraud offences).

**Figure 2: Representation (percentage) of male and female immediate custodial sentenced prisoner admissions in each offence group between January and March 2022 (Source: Table 2.5b)**



When compared with the same quarter last year, the sentence length band with the largest increase in the number of admissions was 4 years or more (excluding indeterminate sentences), with a 33% increase, which can also be attributed to the prioritisation of prosecutions for more serious offences that carry longer sentences, as mentioned above.

**Former Members of the Armed Forces**

When individuals are first received into custody, they complete a Basic Custody Screening (BCS) process. This serves to identify their needs in areas including employment, childcare and healthcare. As part of this process, they are asked whether they had served in the armed services. Between January and March 2022, 147 matched individuals first received into custody answered that they had served in the armed services - this represented 2% of those who provided a response to the question at the point of their first reception during the latest quarter.

### 3. Releases

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#### **11,324 offenders were released from custody in the latest quarter.**

11,198 releases from determinate sentences and 126 from indeterminate sentences.

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#### **Prison releases from custodial sentences**

The number of prisoner releases between January and March 2022 was 1% lower than the same quarter in 2021.

The number of releases from sentences of 12 months to less than 4 years between January and March 2022 was unchanged as compared to the same period in 2021. Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic the prosecution of more serious offences has been prioritised, meaning that fewer prisoners have been received into prison and thus been released from the shorter sentences handed out for less serious offences.<sup>4</sup>

Between January and March 2022, there was a decrease of 4%, in the number of prisoners released from sentences of 4 years or more (excluding indeterminate sentences), as compared to the same period in 2021. A larger decrease was seen for releases from indeterminate sentences, with a fall of 9%.

#### **Releases on Home Detention Curfew (HDC)**

The number of offenders released on HDC in the latest quarter dropped by 6%, to 2,270. The number potentially eligible for HDC over the same period was 9,500, up 4% compared to the same quarter in 2021.

#### **Releases on Temporary Licence (ROTL)**

Most ROTL was suspended for much of the pandemic period. HMPPS has, however, worked closely with public health authorities to re-introduce access to ROTL<sup>5</sup> when and where it is safe to do so, and accounting for the changing national restrictions.

As a result of these changes to prison regimes, ROTL numbers have continued to increase. There were 84,824 incidences of ROTL during the quarter ending March 2022, which represents a 189% increase compared to the same quarter in 2021. This figure remains below pre-pandemic levels. Of the ROTL incidences in the latest quarter 68% were for 'Work Related' reasons.

The number of individuals receiving at least one incidence of ROTL between January and March 2022 continued to rise following the changes to prison regimes, up 273% from the same quarter in 2021. 3,984 individuals were released on temporary licence in the latest quarter.

There were 144 Temporary Release Failures between January and March 2022. This is a fall of 34 compared with the previous quarter, and a rise of 130 compared with the same period in 2021. TRFs as a proportion of temporary release incidences stood at 1 in 588 between January and March 2022.

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<sup>4</sup> [https://www.cps.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/legal\\_guidance/Interim-CPS-Charging-Protocol-Covid-19-crisis-response.pdf](https://www.cps.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/legal_guidance/Interim-CPS-Charging-Protocol-Covid-19-crisis-response.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-national-framework-for-prison-regimes-and-services>



**Prisoner transfers**

Between January and March 2022 there were 18,424 incidences of prisoner transfer, with 15,847 prisoners having at least one incidence of transfer. Both figures represent increases since the same period of 2021, with rises of 22% and 17% respectively meaning that transfers continue to recover towards pre-pandemic levels.

## 4. Adjudications

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### **There were 37,102 adjudication outcomes between January and March 2022.**

This has remained almost unchanged compared with the same quarter a year ago. Additional days were awarded as punishment on 582 occasions in this quarter.

Two thirds (67%) of adjudications were proven.

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The number of proven adjudications has remained almost unchanged (at 24,980) from the same quarter in 2021, but there was a 2% rise in the number of punishments (to 43,258).

A third (34%) of proven adjudications were for offences of 'disobedience and disrespect', with the next largest category being 'unauthorised transactions' (29%). The number of proven adjudications for 'unauthorised transactions' and 'violence' offences rose by 13% (to 7,189) and 2% (to 3,691) respectively on the same quarter of the previous year. This has been offset by a fall in other categories, in particular 'wilful damage' and 'disobedience and disrespect'. They fell by 19% (to 2,572) and 1% (to 8,601) respectively on the same quarter of the previous year.

Although the number of proven adjudications for violence increased in comparison to Q1 2021, this is still lower than the figures recorded up until 2019 where quarterly averages exceeded 5,000 offences. This increase is largely driven by the relaxing of measures implemented since March 2020 to reduce physical interactions amongst inmates and prison staff due to Covid-19.

Additional days were awarded as punishment on 582 occasions between January and March 2022; this is a 22% fall compared with the same period in 2021. A total of 9,218 days were awarded in the latest quarter – this is a 23% fall compared with the same quarter in 2021 (11,959 days between January and March 2021).

The overall number of adjudication outcomes has remained almost unchanged in comparison to Q1 2021. The quarterly volume of adjudication outcomes has continued to be below 40,000 since the start of the lockdown.

A number of policy interventions were made to suspend discipline hearings requiring an Independent Adjudicator (IA) between 23 March and 22 June 2020. Referrals to IAs have now resumed but are still held virtually and are subject to new guidelines. This impacted the number of referrals (876 for the quarter), which is far below the averages recorded before the lockdown.

In addition, other changes to the prison regime have been implemented to support operational delivery. These include new rules for governors, enabling them to: limit the movement of prisoners; implement social distancing; compartmentalise prisons to isolate symptomatic prisoners; quarantine new entrants; and so forth. These measures remain in place and taken together have reduced interactions between prisoners and staff, hence reducing the number of adjudications and related punishments<sup>6</sup>.

More information about the trends in Adjudications between 2011 and 2018 can be found in '[The Adjudications Story](#)' publication.

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-national-framework-for-prison-regimes-and-services>

## 5. Licence Recalls

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**The number of licence recalls between January and March 2022 was 5,544, of which 369 were recalls from Home Detention Curfew (HDC).**

The total number of recalls increased by 5% compared to the same quarter in 2021.

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The total number of quarterly recalls trended upwards between October-December 2016 and July-September 2019. There was a marked increase in the number of quarterly recalls from early 2018 to July-September 2019, mostly due to increases in the number of HDC recalls and recalls of offenders from determinate sentences of 12 months or more. These numbers then began to fall, and the downward shift was accelerated by the introduction of COVID-19 restrictions. Although relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions in early 2021 led to increases in the number of quarterly recalls, the latest figure is a decrease of 4% from the previous quarter. The latest figure does represent a 5% increase from a year ago when COVID-19 restrictions were fully in place.

The guidance for courts and prisons implemented in 2020 has remained in place so as to assist courts, custodial and detention staff in addressing Covid-19 hence reducing the rate of transmission within prisons. This has had a continuing effect on the number of court proceedings and new entrants into custody<sup>7</sup>.

Following relative stability up to January-March 2020, the number of quarterly recalls of offenders released from a sentence of under 12 months noticeably began to fall, falling below 2,000 for the first time since July-September 2016, partly due to the introduction of COVID-19 restrictions. Although relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions led to increases in these numbers, they have continued to stay below 2,000. The latest figure (1,850) represents a decrease of 2% from the previous quarter and an increase of 9% from a year ago when COVID-19 restrictions were fully in place.

The pattern in quarterly recalls of offenders with a sentence of 12 months or more (including those with indeterminate sentences) more closely mirrors that of the overall quarterly recalls as this group usually constitute about 2/3 of overall recalls. Between January and March 2022, there were 3,694 recalls of such offenders, representing a decrease of 5% from the previous quarter and an increase of 3% from a year ago when COVID-19 restrictions were fully in place.

Ethnicity proportions in quarterly recalls have remained relatively stable, with about 8 in 10 recalls being white, 9% being black and 4% being Asian.

There usually is more than one reason for recalling an offender on licence. Of recalls in January-March 2022, about 33% involved a charge of further offending, 70% involved non-compliance, 28% involved failure to keep in touch, and 24% involved failure to reside.

Between January and March 2022, 120 IPP prisoners and 69 prisoners serving a life sentence were rereleased, having previously been returned to custody for a breach of licence conditions. These together represent an increase of 14% from the same quarter a year ago.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/coronavirus-covid-19-and-prisons>

<https://www.judiciary.uk/announcements/message-from-the-lord-chief-justice-courts-recovery/>

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/coronavirus-covid-19-courts-and-tribunals-planning-and-preparation>

## **Offenders not returned to custody**

Of all those released on licence and recalled to custody due to breaching the conditions of their licence between April 1999 and March 2022, there were 2,118 who had not been returned to custody by the end of June 2022.

A further 16 offenders had not been returned to custody as of June 2022 after recall between 1984 and April 1999, meaning the total number of offenders not returned to custody at the end of June 2022 was 2,134. These figures include some offenders believed to be dead or living abroad but who have not been confirmed as dead or deported.

Of the 2,134 not returned to custody by 30 June 2022, 348 had originally been serving a prison sentence for violence against the person offences and a further 64 for sexual offences.

## 6. Probation

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**The total number of offenders on probation (i.e., court orders and pre/post-release supervision) at the end of March 2022 was 240,922.**

This represents a 7% increase compared to the end of March 2021.

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Latest figures on probation starts are levelling out after increasing since operational restrictions,<sup>8</sup> introduced in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, were lifted in late spring 2020. This had an ongoing knock-on effect on caseload figures whereby the number of offenders supervised by the Probation Service overall continued to increase and so recover to pre-pandemic levels<sup>9</sup>, but has now slowed to a more gradual increase than in the initial periods following the lifting of restrictions.

As at 31 March 2022, there were 240,922 offenders supervised by the Probation Service (Figure 2), representing a 7% increase compared to 31 March 2021 and a 1% increase compared to 31 December 2021.

Between the end of March 2021 and the end of March 2022, court order caseload increased by 19% from 95,127 to 113,378, with the number of offenders on a community order (CO) and those on a suspended sentence order (SSO) with requirements both increasing by 19% and 21% respectively.

The total caseload of offenders supervised before or after release from prison at the end of March 2022 was 132,098, representing a decrease of less than 1% compared to the end of March 2021.

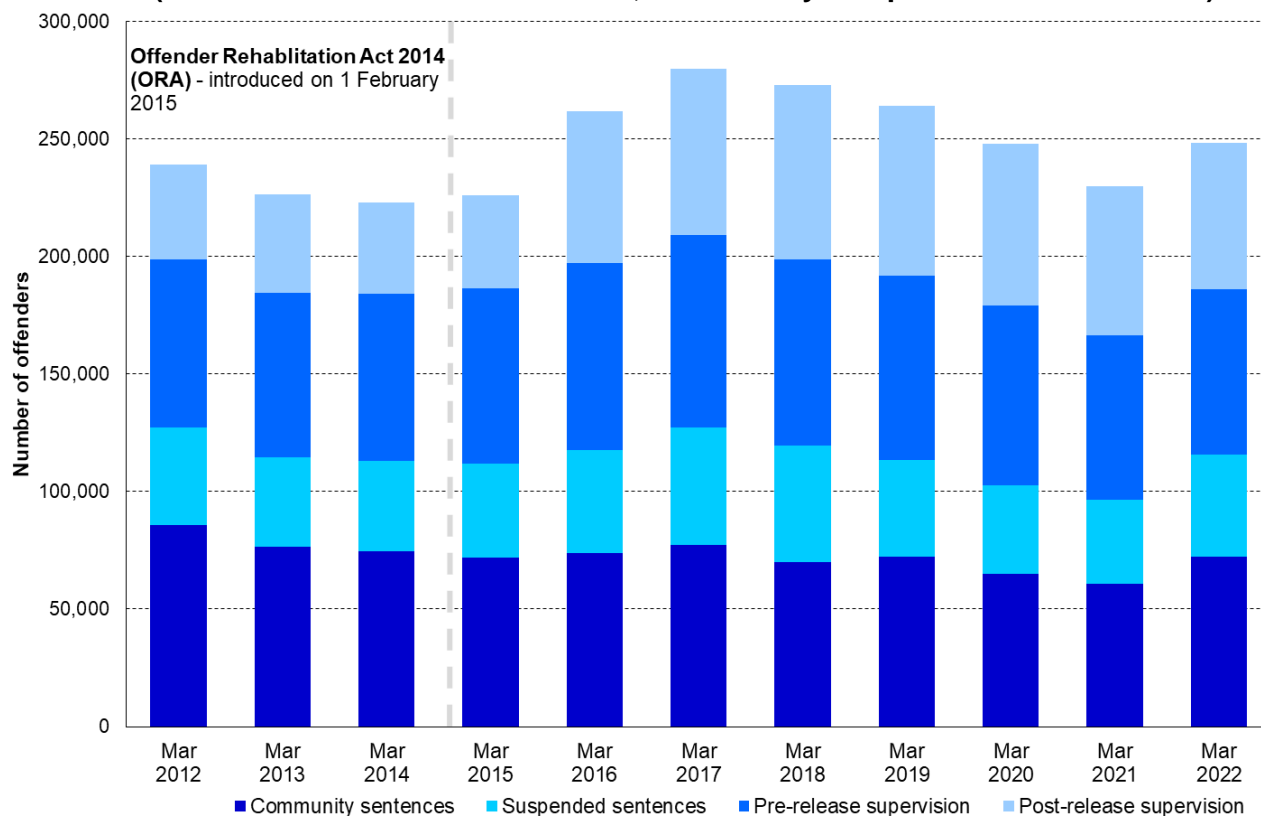
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<sup>8</sup> This included temporary court closures.

<sup>9</sup> Total caseload as at 31 December 2019 (i.e., the last reporting period prior to the pandemic) stood at 247,759:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/981212/Probation\\_Q4\\_2020.ods](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/981212/Probation_Q4_2020.ods)

**Figure 3: Number of offenders under Probation Service supervision, 31 March 2012 to 31 March 2022 (source for 2018 to 2022: Table 4.6; source for years prior to 2018: Table 4.7)**

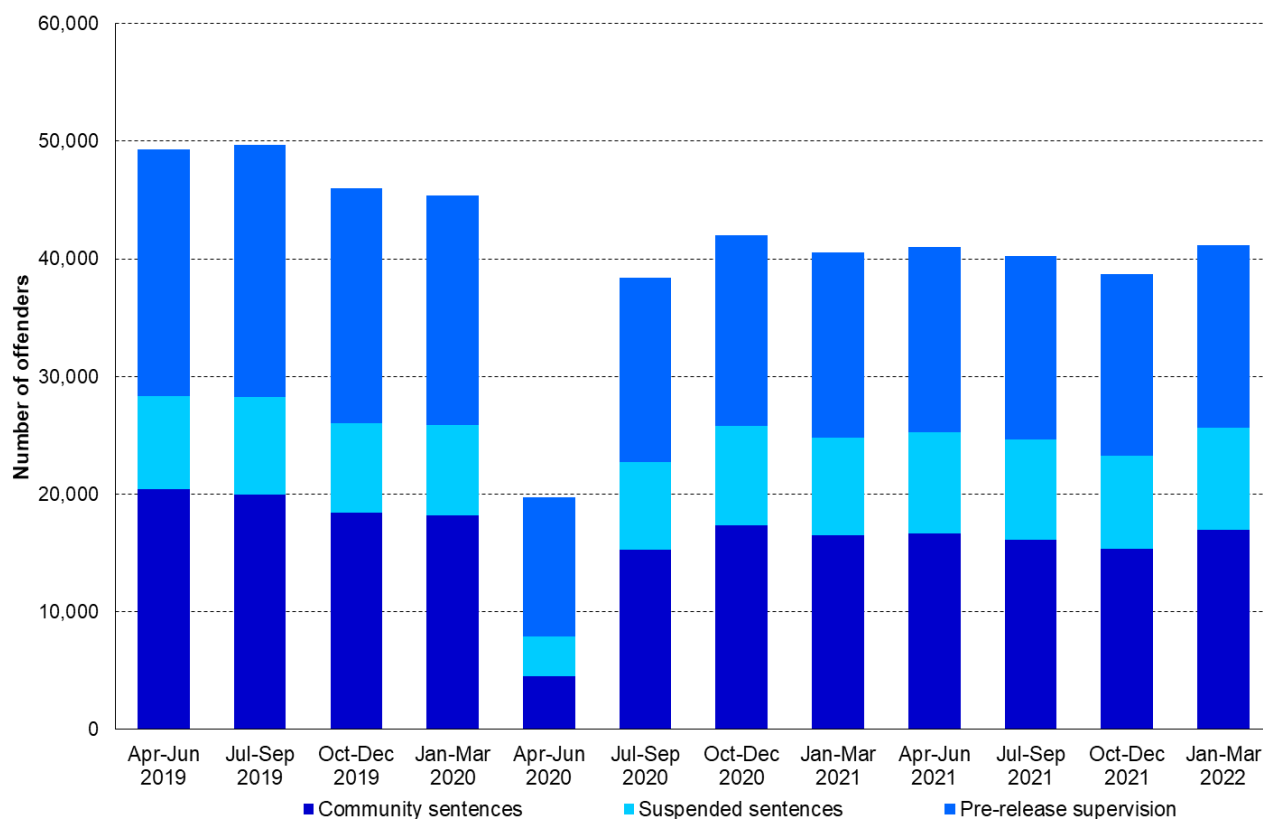


Between January and March 2022, 41,116 offenders started court order or pre-release probation supervision (Figure 3), representing increases of 6% on the previous quarter and of 2% compared to the same quarter a year ago.

Between January to March 2022, the number of offenders starting court orders, specifically, increased by 10% following the previous quarter. This figure also saw a 3% increase compared to the same quarter a year ago. The number of offenders starting COs increased 11% to 16,794 compared to the previous quarter and increased by 3% compared to the same quarter a year ago. Meanwhile, the number of offenders starting SSOs with requirements increased 10% to 8,671 compared to the previous quarter and increased by 5% compared to the same quarter in the previous year. Additionally, over the latest quarter, there was a small increase in the number of offenders starting pre-release supervision compared to the previous quarter (from 15,445 to 15,525) but a slight decrease since the same quarter in the previous year (from 15,744 to 15,525).

The numbers of offenders starting Probation Service supervision due to committing a violent offence against a person have seen large increases for both COs and SSOs since January to March 2021, with those starting COs increasing by 51% to 2,284 and SSOs increasing by 25% to 1,662 in January to March 2022. Consequently, the number of offenders on the Probation Service supervision caseload for a violence against the person offence as at 31 March 2022 also increased by 75% to 8,297 for COs and by 33% to 7,831 for SSOs.

**Figure 4: Number of offenders starting supervision under the Probation Service, April to June 2019 to January to March 2022 (source: Table 4.1)**



Between January and March 2022, 26,700 requirements started under COs and 15,561 requirements started under SSOs, representing increases of 6% and 11% respectively compared to the same period in the previous year. Over the same period, rehabilitation requirements started under COs and SSOs increased by 2% to 10,899 and by 5% to 6,789 respectively and remains the most common requirement included within a CO or SSO. Under COs and SSOs, there were increases across most requirement types compared to the same quarter in 2021. Most notably, under COs, mental health, alcohol treatment, and unpaid work requirements increased by 54% to 251, by 28% to 958, and by 18% to 8,200 respectively. However, accredited programme requirements decreased by 15% to 1,485. Under SSOs, mental health, drug treatment and unpaid work requirements increased by 49% to 146, by 26% to 601, and by 20% to 4,007 respectively.

In terms of the most frequently used combinations of requirements, rehabilitation requirements combined separately with alcohol treatment, drug treatment, and unpaid work requirements increased by 35%, 14% and 10% respectively under COs in January to March 2022 compared to the same period a year ago. Under SSOs, rehabilitation requirements combined separately with drug treatment, unpaid work and alcohol treatment requirements increased by 23%, 15% and 4% respectively.

Of the 12,786 COs and 6,396 SSOs terminated between January and March 2022, 72% and 78% respectively were terminated successfully, i.e., ran their full course or were terminated early for good progress.

In the quarter January to March 2022, the total number of pre-sentence reports (PSRs) prepared by the Probation Service decreased by 3% to 20,858 compared to the previous quarter and by 2% compared to the same quarter in 2021.

Furthermore, 89% of immediate custodial sentences proposed in PSRs resulted in that sentence being given in the year ending March 2022, representing the highest concordance between sentence proposed and sentence given.



## Further information

This publication presents quarterly and annual data trends.

Our statisticians regularly review the content of publications. Development of new and improved statistical outputs is usually dependent on reallocating existing resources. As part of our continual review and prioritisation, we welcome user feedback on existing outputs including content, breadth, frequency, and methodology. Please send any comments you have on this publication including suggestions for further developments or reductions in content.

## Accompanying files

As well as this bulletin, the following products are published as part of this release:

- A '[Guide to Offender Management Statistics](#)', which provides comprehensive information about data sources and quality, as well as key legislative changes.
- A document outlining the '[Users of Offender Management Statistics](#)'
- A set of data tables, covering each section of this bulletin, including a prison population data tool.

## National Statistics status

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality, and public value. All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.



It is the Ministry of Justice's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected for National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained and reinstated when standards are restored.

## Contact

Press enquiries should be directed to the Ministry of Justice press office:

Tel: 020 3334 3536

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Other enquiries about these statistics should be directed to the enquiries team within the Data and Analysis Directorate (DASD) of the Ministry of Justice:

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