Ministry of Justice

Guide to HMPPS Offender Equalities Annual Report

2023/24

Ministry of Justice

Contents

Introduction

This document provides further detail on the statistics presented in the report HMPPS Annual Offender Equalities Report 2023/24.

His Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) is an executive agency of the Ministry of Justice (MoJ); with the goal of helping prison and probation services work together to manage offenders through their sentences.

Overview of HMPPS Annual Offender Equalities Report

This section describes the timing and frequency of the publication, the revisions policy relating to the statistics published, and provides information relating to data coverage, sources, and suppression.

Timeframe and Publishing Frequency of Data

This publication is produced on an annual basis and provides information relating to financial years 2023/24; the latest financial year period for which data are available. The next publication is scheduled for release in November 2025.

Revisions Policy

In accordance with Principle 2 of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, the Ministry of Justice is required to publish transparent guidance on its policy for revisions. A copy of this statement can be found at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/ministry-of-justice-statistics-policy-and-procedures

The reasons for statistics needing to be revised fall into three main categories. Each of these and their specific relevance to the HMPPS Offender Equalities Annual Report are addressed:

1. Changes in Source of Administrative Systems or Methodology

The data within this publication come from a variety of administrative systems. This technical document will present where there have been revisions to data accountable to switches in methodology or administrative systems. In addition, statistics affected within the publication will be appropriately footnoted.

For prison accredited programmes, some new programme category types have been created in 2023/24, following the introduction of some new programmes between 2022-2024. Changes are as follows:

- A new programme category called "Mixed Cohort Programmes" has been introduced from 2022/23. This consists of two programmes ('Becoming New Me', and 'New Me Strengths') which are delivered to a cohort with mixed needs.
  - A total of 16 starts and 11 completions for 'Mixed Cohort New Me Strengths' in 2022/23 were moved from the 'General Offending Programmes' category into the new 'Mixed Cohort Programmes' category.

- A new programme category called "Next Generation Programmes" has been introduced for 2023/24. This consists of the new programme "Building Choices" which has been agreed for use as part of the Design and Testing phases of the Next Generation of Accredited Programmes change programme. Currently, the new programme is undergoing a Design Test at three prisons and has been accredited for these prison sites only: HMPYOI Swinfen Hall, HMP Stafford, and HMP Frankland.

2. Receipt of Subsequent Information

The nature of any administrative system is, there may be time lags with regards to when data is recorded. This means that any revisions or additions might not be captured in time to be included in the subsequent publication.

3. Errors in Statistical Systems and Processes

Occasionally errors can occur in statistical processes; procedures are constantly reviewed to minimise this risk. Should a significant error be found, the publication on the website will be updated and errata slip published documenting the revision.

About the Data

Data published in this report, and sourced from other statistical publications, were drawn from both administrative IT systems and manual data collection returns. 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 reporting system.

There were several areas where data is unavailable or otherwise cannot be included for some protected characteristics. Pregnant prisoners and Transgender prisoners are unique, small cohorts covered within separate chapters; the small volumes mean that it is not possible to provide breakdowns within these chapters across some protected characteristics (namely sexual orientation, and marriage and civil partnership) in order to maintain confidentiality. Likewise, it is also not possible to include breakdowns by Pregnancy and maternity, or Gender Reassignment across other chapters. Disability data for offenders also continues to be limited. Efforts are being made to improve the coverage of these data.

It is important to note that the data presented highlight areas where there were differences in the results between groups and where practitioners and others might wish to undertake more in-depth analysis to understand further the reasons for such differences. This should not be equated with discrimination, as there are many reasons why apparent disparities might exist.

Data Sources and data quality

Data on offenders have been drawn from a range of different sources. Data on prison population[1] are published by the Ministry of Justice. These data are drawn from administrative systems and the data quality is generally assessed to be good. Data for other topic areas are sourced from the HMPPS Performance Hub, Case Management systems;

---

[1] Prison population data can be found at: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly

Mother and baby unit and pregnant prisoner data collections, and in the case of transgender statistics, a specialised annual data collection administered by individual prison establishments.

Coverage

Prison Population and Incentives

Coverage for prison population and incentives statistics includes all prisoners in public and private young offender institutions (YOIs) and adult establishments across England and Wales.

Transgender prisoners

Coverage for the transgender prison population is adult prisoners in public and private establishments across England and Wales, counted as a snapshot collection on 31st March each year. Any individual counted within the collection must meet specific definitional criteria, as outlined below in chapter 2 notes.

Mother and baby units (MBUs) and pregnant prisoners

Coverage for mother and baby unit statistics includes all applications and outcomes (approved/refused) made within the time period April 2023 to March 2024 across the Women's prison estate.[2] The women's prison estate houses women aged 18 years and above.

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

Pregnant prisoner statistics include all self-declared pregnant adult prisoners in the women's prison estate in England and Wales within the time period April 2023 to March 2024.

Accredited Programmes

Coverage for prison accredited programmes data includes adult prisoners in public and private establishments across England and Wales. Some programme types are for male prisoners only, particularly domestic violence, sexual offending treatment programmes and some general offending and violence programmes.

Non-accredited programmes, and programmes delivered within the community are out of scope.

Quality

Data quality is assessed to be good where published. Where data does not meet quality standards the data are excluded from the release.

---

[2] There are no women's prisons in Wales at the time of publication.

Population and Incentives

Prison population and prisoner incentives statistics are reported as at a specified point in time (31 March[3]). This reflects current reporting practice in HMPPS statistical publications for incentives and is the basis on which data for incentives status are collected. Although care is taken when processing and analysing the returns, the detail collected is subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large-scale recording system.

Transgender prisoners

Details of the number of transgender prisoners were provided by public and private prisons in England and Wales, as at 31 March each year. Data collections occurred in March and April 2016, March and April 2017, March - May 2018, March and April 2019, April and May 2021, March and April 2022, March and April 2023 and March and April 2024. This collection did not take place in 2020 due to operational changes across all prisons in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The figures are a snapshot estimate of the number of transgender prisoners and are likely to underestimate the true number. There might 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.

MBU and pregnant prisoners

MBU data are collected from prison establishments with MBU units by means of a monthly return submitted via HMPPS Performance Hub; a secure web-based data collection and management information reporting system. Although care is taken when processing and analysing the returns, the detail collected is subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large-scale recording system.

Pregnancy and births data are collected in a separate weekly data collection from women's establishments, with further information included in Chapter 3 of this guide. Figures are likely to underestimate the true number of pregnant prisoners as only self-declared pregnancies are included.

Accredited Programmes

The accuracy of the data is assessed to be good where published, as it is based on direct administrative records maintained by prison staff and programme administrators. However, occasional manual data entry errors or misreporting by prisons might affect the precision of some variables, particularly those related to programme completion. Error-checking processes, including cross-validation with prisoners' records and regular audits, help mitigate these risks. The data are collected on a rolling monthly basis, and updates can be made to existing records where warranted. Standardised reporting templates are used across all establishments.

---

[3] Apart from for years 2005 – 2011 where this data was not available for all protected characteristics being analysed, and data was used as at 30 June.

Further information on the measures included in this report and metadata details can be found in the accredited programmes section of this guide.

Use of Percentages

Percentages are provided to enable comparisons for each of the protected characteristics and are used to represent the proportion (e.g. prisoners of Black/Black British, or Asian/Asian British ethnic background) within a particular population, and to represent the proportion of a specific outcome (e.g. those at basic level incentives) for a group (e.g. female prisoners).

When calculating percentages, any unreported/ unknown data in a protected characteristic group (e.g. ethnicity, religious beliefs) have been excluded from the analysis to avoid anomalies.

Unknown incentives status have also been removed from percentages in different status group to remove anomalies.

Suppression of data

To reduce the risk of individuals being identified in the data, some low values have not been disclosed, where data is deemed sensitive. These figures are shown as a '~' in the data tables. Low numbers are suppressed to prevent disclosure, and identification of individuals, in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and the UK General Data Protection Regulation. The level of suppression required is determined according to the Government Statistical Service (GSS) methodology guidance[4]. Values are either suppressed at a level of 2 and below, or 5 and below as per disclosure guidance; this is noted on each set of tables as appropriate.

Use of Technical Terms and Abbreviations

Where terms are abbreviated as a useful means to avoid repetition, the full term is used in the first instance, and thereafter abbreviations are used.

Technical terms have been avoided as much as possible. Where technical terms are included, explanations or links to further information have been included as footnotes. This guide contains a glossary to explain key terms relating to protected characteristics.

---

[4] https://analysisfunction.civilservice.gov.uk/policy-store/gssgsr-disclosure-control-guidance-for-tables-produced-from-administrative-sources/

Chapter 1 - Prison Population

Prison establishments record details for individual inmates on the prison IT system (Prison-NOMIS). The information recorded includes details such as date of birth, sex, religion, nationality, ethnic origin, custody type, offence, reception and release dates and, for sentenced prisoners, sentence length. Prison population data is routinely published as part of the MOJ and HMPPS Offender Management Statistics Quarterly, with further technical details available in the 'Guide to offender management statistics' published with each edition. The most recent version can be found at: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly

A breakdown of the prison population by sexual orientation is not included in the Offender Management Statistics Quarterly but is included within the HMPPS Offender Equalities Annual Report.

Chapter 2 - Transgender Prisoners

Definition

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 local case board (as defined by 'The Care and Management of Individuals who are Transgender' policy framework[5]).

Policy Framework

New guidance on the care and management of transgender offenders was issued in 2017 and was then replaced with the current policy framework in 2019.[6] This 2019 framework was revised in February 2023, January 2024 and then most recently in November 2024. These revisions ensure that transgender women, and women with Gender Recognition Certificates (GRCs) who retain their birth anatomy and/or those have committed violent or sexual offences cannot be held in the general women's estate, unless an exemption is granted by a Minister.

Prisoners with Gender Recognition Certificates

Those completing the data returns were asked to exclude prisoners with GRCs from their data. This is because the Gender Recognition Act 2004 makes it a criminal offence to disclose that someone holds a GRC unless a relevant exemption within the Act applies. A count of the number of prisoners with a GRC was collected for the first time in 2021. The Gender Recognition Act 2004 makes it an offence to disclose that someone has a GRC, so it was necessary to ensure that prisoners' anonymity was maintained. Therefore, no information on the prisoners' other personal characteristics was collected, only the total

---

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

[6] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-care-and-management-of-individuals-who-are-transgender

number of these prisoners. Statistics on the number of all applications to the Gender Recognition Panel are published in Tribunal Statistics Quarterly at www.gov.uk/government/collections/tribunals-statistics.

Chapter 3 - Mother and Baby Units and Pregnant Prisoners

Mother and Baby Units

A Mother and Baby Unit (MBU) is a separate 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 MBU.

MBU applications are considered by a multi-disciplinary Admissions Board, consisting of an Independent Chair, MBU Manager, Community/Prison Offender Manager, and having input from the Local Authority Children's Services. The Board makes a recommendation to the Governor/ Director of a prison with an MBU on whether a child and mother should be admitted to such a unit, with the best interests of the child being the primary consideration, alongside the safety and welfare of other mothers and babies on the unit. An applicant has the right to appeal a decision not to allocate a place on an MBU, with appeals determined by the HMPPS Women's Group.

Pregnant Prisoners

Pregnancy data is captured and collated locally by establishments across the female estate who submit weekly returns to the HMPPS Women's Group. The data collection includes the number of self-declared pregnant women in custody and the number of births in hospital, in transit, and in prison.

Pregnancy and births data include women who have self-declared as pregnant and consent to sharing this information, having been made aware why their personal data is being monitored and how it will be used. It does not represent women who have reserved their right not to disclose this personal data to HMPPS, or who might have disclosed this data to healthcare providers in confidence.

Chapter 4 - Incentives

An incentives scheme (formerly known as Incentives and Earned Privileges - IEP) was introduced in 1995 with the expectation that prisoners would earn additional privileges through demonstrating responsible behaviour and participation in work or other constructive activity. It allows prisoners to earn privileges through good behaviour and engagement in the regime and rehabilitation. Privileges can also be lost through poor behaviour.

Between 1995 and 2019, the IEP scheme operated on four levels: Entry, Basic, Standard and Enhanced. In August 2019, the Entry level of the scheme was abolished. A small number of establishments continued to report against the Entry regime after this date and this is reflected in the data for 2019 and 2020. It was replaced by the Incentives Policy Framework (IPF) in January 2020. The new policy has a greater focus on incentivising positive behaviour, providing consistency in key areas, whilst giving governors greater flexibility to tailor incentives to the local needs and challenges in their prison and to create

levels above Enhanced. Thus, an Enhanced (extended) incentives level has been included in this publication from 2023 onwards.

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

Incentives figures are taken as a snapshot at a moment in time, however Incentives status is very dynamic, changing rapidly to reflect behaviour of prisoners. As such, a snapshot at a given moment of time might not reflect the overall pattern across the year. Caution should be used in consideration of the splits of Incentives by protected characteristic, as while these accurately represent Incentives status on 31 March of any given year, this might not give a typical reflection of the Incentives levels of each protected characteristic across the entire financial year.

Chapter 5 - Accredited Programmes

Accreditation Process

HMPPS has a range of accredited programmes, varying in length, complexity, and mode of delivery. Programmes have been developed to target the risks and needs for different types of offending behaviour. To achieve accreditation, programmes must be assessed to make sure they are targeting the right people, focusing on the right things, and being delivered in a way that is most likely to reduce reoffending. All HMPPS accredited programmes are monitored to give programme integrity.

All the interventions included within this publication are accredited via CSAAP[7]. It includes programmes that have been designed and developed by HMPPS and programmes designed by external providers such as The Forward Trust and Delight Services (COVAID) and Kainos Community (Challenge to Change).

Accredited programmes are routinely reviewed as part of the Correctional Services Advice & Accreditation Panel (CSAAP) process for accreditation. CSAAP can grant accreditation for a period of up to five years, at which point a programme must be resubmitted. The accreditation process includes reviewing the latest theory and evidence that underpins a programme to ensure that they are as effective as possible in reducing reoffending. This can result in minor changes being required to a programme, or an entirely new programme being developed. Re-accreditation may also not be sought if there has been a substantial drop in the need for a programme. Due to this review process, many of the programmes in this publication which were delivered in previous years, have been replaced or are no longer delivered.

---

[7] More information on the accreditation process can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/offending-behaviour-programmes-and-interventions

Non-accredited Programmes

It is important to note there are also numerous non-accredited group-based interventions targeted at a range of criminogenic needs which are delivered within the criminal justice system. Data for non-accredited programmes are currently not available.

Categories of Accredited Programmes

In this publication, programmes are grouped into one of eight categories:

- ***Domestic Violence programmes*** are targeted at males who have offended against an intimate partner within the context of a heterosexual relationship. The aim is to reduce violent behaviour in heterosexual intimate relationships.

- ***Extremism programmes***, including Healthy Identity Intervention (HII), are designed for those who have been convicted of extremist offences. They aim to support desistance and disengagement from extremism. They are designed to encourage stronger positive and pro-social aspects of identity, to help individuals develop resilience and to support them to identify ways of meeting their identity needs. For example, the need for belonging or recognition, without involvement in extremism.

- ***General Offending programmes*** consist of a range of interventions based on life skills acquisition and cognitive behavioural theory. They are designed to address the link between thinking, attitudes, beliefs and offending. Participants are encouraged to learn and practice life skills, such as problem solving, social skills, self-control and positive relationships, that will help them on their journey towards desistence from offending.

- ***Mixed Cohort programmes*** include Becoming New Me Plus (BNM+) or New Me Strengths (NMS). These programmes may be delivered as a single strand approach for those with general violence, general offending, interpersonal violence, or sexual offending. If delivered to a single cohort, they are reported under the relevant offence cohort. However, the Mixed Cohort BNM+ and NMS are delivered to a group of individuals with a mix of offence-based needs, where suitable.

- ***Next Generation programmes -*** The Next Generation of Accredited Programmes (Next Gen) is a change programme that seeks to reform Interventions Services' (IS) current suite of accredited programmes to deliver a more streamlined and coherent service, supporting front line delivery and realising important benefits across the system. It is informed by the latest international evidence about what works to reduce reoffending, engagement with colleagues and stakeholders, and learns from and builds upon the existing accredited programmes offer designed and managed by IS.

  - As part of the Next Generation of Accredited Programmes, IS has been developing a new programme: Building Choices. The Building Choices programme has been designed with a person-first approach at its core, recognising and addressing the individual needs of participants in order to address both offence-specific and wider offending behaviour risks and needs to target the versatility of offending behaviour. Building Choices is offered in

11

two "pathways": Moderate and High Intensity. The moderate intensity pathway targets those who are assessed as medium risk of reoffending and medium need, while the High Intensity pathway targets those who are assessed as medium and above risk of reoffending and high need. Adapted versions of both pathways will be available for those with Learning Disabilities and Challenges (LDC).

- o Under current proposals, Building Choices will succeed most of the current Interventions Services' accredited programmes except for the Healthy Identity Intervention (HII) and the Healthy Sex Programme (HSP), which will be retained and join Building Choices as part of the Next Gen offer. HII and HSP are designed to target the rehabilitative needs of very specific cohorts of offenders, which can be best met and addressed with the specialist input from HII and HSP.

- o Currently, Next Gen and Building Choices are in a Design Test phase, where all elements of the proposed Next Gen offer are being tested from beginning to end with select groups of priority cohorts in 3 prisons (HMP Frankland, HMP Stafford, and HMP Swinfen Hall) alongside 2 probation regions (Greater Manchester and South Central). The Design Test commenced in Autumn 2023 and is scheduled to continue Autumn 2024. Following the Design Test and subject to a review of the findings and receipt of Accreditation for Building Choices, the early stages of wider programme rollout is planned to begin with Early Adopter sites in late 2024. Following the Early Adopter phase, training and rollout will proceed in stages throughout 2025.

- • *Sexual Offending programmes (SOTPs)* aim to reduce offending by men convicted of sexual offences. Sexual offending does not have a single cause, and so treatment needs to address a range of risk factors. HMPPS provides a range of programmes which are offered according to the level of risk and need of the offender. A treatment pathway for males with learning disabilities is also available. The current commissioning strategy including SOTPs, are set out in the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) Commissioning Intentions 2014, and companion documents[8].

- • *Accredited substance misuse programmes[9]* are recovery focused, and based on life skills acquisition, cognitive behavioural theory, and a programme which combines cognitive behavioural and educational approaches. All the programmes are designed to address the link between substance misuse and offending. It should be noted that the HMPPS suite uses the umbrella term of 'substance misuse interventions' which covers both alcohol and drug treatment, with some programmes addressing both.

---

[8] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidelines-for-services-commissioned-by-noms

[9] NHS have now assumed responsibility for accredited substance misuse programmes, with just one contracted prison retaining delivery in Wales.

- ***HMPPS Violence programmes*** have expanded from moderate dose cognitive skills and anger management programmes to more specialised and high intensity programmes for high risk and personality disordered males and women. The current suite of programmes incorporates the most contemporary research and evidence in neuro-cognition and desistance theories and methods. The programmes also target associated and contributory risk factors including weapons and peer/gang related behaviours as well as work on identity.

Programme starts and completions

For the purposes of this publication, a programme start is counted as attendance at the first session of the programme and a programme completion is counted on attendance at the last session of the programme.

Programmes may also have other components which do not form part of these statistics, for example, pre- and post-evaluation measures, post-programme reports and pre- and/or post-programme sessions with the Offender Manager.

This data should not be used for the purposes of attempting to calculate completion rates. Starts from one year may complete in a subsequent year, and completions in one year may have started in a previous year.

Links to equalities data sources formerly included in this report

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

Offender Management Statistics Quarterly (OMSQ)

The Offender Management Statistics Quarterly bulletin, April to June 2024 was released on 31 October 2024.[10] The latest version of the OMSQ can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly

Topic	Metric	Protected Characteristic breakdowns available
Prison population (data at 31 March; 'Prison Population: 30 September 2024' tables)	Number of prisoners in establishments across England and Wales	**Age and sex:** male and female offenders by age group from 15 years of age. Use the totals, which are the sum of remand, sentenced and non-criminal prisoner populations (table 1_Q_1) **Ethnicity and sex:** male and female offenders by 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns and sentence type (table 1_Q_7) **Religion and sex:** male and female offenders by religion or belief (table 1_Q_8)
	Proportion of prison population who are sentenced	**Age and sex:** male and female offenders by age group from 15 years of age. Use the figures for the sentenced population only (exclude remand and non-criminal prisoner populations) to calculate proportions, excluding values for not known or not recorded. For example, to calculate the sentenced only population for male and female prisoners

---

[10] At the time of publishing this report, the latest release of Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: April to June 2024 was released on 31st October 2024. For the purposes of comparison of figures from earlier editions of HMPPS Offender Equalities report, use the OMSQ figures from the October to December edition as outlined above, which refer to the end of the 2023/24 financial year at 31st March 2024.

Topic	Metric	Protected Characteristic breakdowns available
		aged between 15 to 17 years (the numerator), the denominator would be the figure for male and female prisoners aged between 15 to 17 for the whole prison population (including remand, sentenced and non-criminal prisoners) (table 1_Q_1)
Prison Adjudications[11] (calendar year data 2023)	Adjudication outcomes: • Proven • Dismissed • Not proceeded with • Others	**Sex:** males and females (table **Age:** age group from 15 years of age **Ethnicity:** 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns **Religion:** religion or belief categories (Prison Adjudications: 2023, table 4_A_1)
	Adjudication rates per 100 prisoners	**Sex:** males and females **Age:** age group from 15 years of age **Ethnicity:** 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns (Prison Adjudications: 2023, table 4_A_1_ To calculate rates per 100 prisoners, use volumes from table 4_A_1 as the numerator and total prison population from table 1_Q_1 as the denominator. For example, to calculate proven adjudications for male prisoners (the numerator) per 100 of the male prison population, use the total prison population for males only as the denominator. That is: 100 * (male proven adjudications / total male prison population)

---

[11] Quarterly adjudications data are available within each edition of the Offender Management Statistics Quarterly. Annual data are available in the October-December edition, covering the calendar year: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/offender-management-statistics-quarterly-october-to-december-2023

Topic	Metric	Protected Characteristic breakdowns available
	Proven adjudications by type of offence	**Age and sex:** males and females by age group from 15 years of age (Adjudications .csv dataset) **Ethnicity and sex:** males and females by 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns (Adjudications .csv dataset) **Religion and sex:** males and females by religion or belief categories (Adjudications .csv dataset) Bespoke pivot tables will need to be generated to obtain this data. Ensure the outcome variable is set to "Proved" in the filters field. Select the "Offence" variable to the columns field, protected characteristics variables to the rows field and the "Count" variable to the values field of the pivot table.
	Proven adjudication rates per 100 prisoners: • Disobedience/ disrespect • Escape/abscond • Unauthorised transactions • Violence • Willful damage • Other offences	**Age and sex:** males and females by age group from 15 years of age (Adjudications .csv dataset) **Ethnicity and sex:** males and females by 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns (Adjudications .csv dataset) **Religion and sex:** males and females by religion or belief categories (Adjudications .csv dataset) Generate bespoke datasets using pivot tables from the .csv files, filtering using the instructions outlined directly above in proven adjudications by type of offence. To calculate rates the proven adjudication rates per 100 prisoners, follow and tailor the calculation method outlined above to fit the data. For example, for male prisoners aged between 15 to 17 years for disobedience/disrespect offence (the

Topic	Metric	Protected Characteristic breakdowns available
		numerator), use the total number of male prisoners (the denominator) to generate this calculation: 100 * (males aged 15 to 17 proven adjudications for disobedience or disrespect offence / total male prison population)
	Punishment outcomes by offence: • Additional days added • Caution • Cellular confinement • Exclusion from associated work • Extra work • Forfeiture of privileges • Removal from activity/living unit • Stoppage of earnings • Other	**Sex:** males and females **Age:** age group from 15 years of age **Ethnicity:** 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns **Religion:** religion or belief categories (Prison Adjudications: 2023, table 4_A_2)
	Average number of punishments per offence	**Sex:** males and females **Age:** age group from 15 years of age **Ethnicity:** 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns **Religion:** religion or belief categories (table 4_A_8) The average number of punishments is calculated from the total number of punishments divided by the total number of offences.
	Punishment outcome rates per 100 prisoners: • Additional days added • Caution	**Sex:** males and females (table **Age:** age group from 15 years of age **Ethnicity:** 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns **Religion:** religion or belief categories

Topic	Metric	Protected Characteristic breakdowns available
	• Cellular confinement • Exclusion from associated work • Extra work • Forfeiture of privileges • Removal from activity/living unit • Stoppage of earnings • Other	To calculate rates, follow the calculation method as set out for proven adjudication rates per 100 prisoners; tailored to fit the data for punishment outcomes.
Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders (calendar year data for COs and SSOs; data at 31 December for previous cautions and convictions data)	Offenders supervised by the Probation Service, at end of period, under Community Orders (COs)	**Age and sex:** males and females by age group from 18 years of age (table A4.16) **Ethnicity and sex:** males and females by ethnic group breakdowns (Chinese ethnicity persons are included in the Other ethnicity category) (table A4.17)
	Offenders supervised by the Probation Service, at end of period, under Suspended Sentence Orders (SSOs)	**Age and sex:** males and females by age group from 18 years of age (Probation: 2023, table A4.16) **Ethnicity and sex:** males and females by ethnic group breakdowns (Chinese ethnicity persons are included in the Other ethnicity category) (table A4.17)
	Offenders under supervision by the Probation Service, at end of period by number of previous cautions or convictions (number groupings for previous cautions or convictions are: 0, 1-2, 3-6, 7-10, 11-14, 15 or more)	**Age and sex:** males and females by age group from 15 years of age (categories are 15-17, young adults 18-20, adults) (usually table A4.21)
Release on Temporary Licence	Incidences of release on temporary licence	**Ethnicity and sex:** male and female by 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns (table A3.8)

Topic	Metric	Protected Characteristic breakdowns available
(calendar year Prison Releases data)	Individuals released on temporary licence	**Ethnicity and sex:** male and female by 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns (table A3.8)
	Incidences of release on temporary licence: • Special Purpose Licence • Resettlement Day Release • Resettlement Overnight Release • Childcare Resettlement Release	**Sex:** males and females (table A3.7)
	Individuals released on temporary licence: • Determinate sentences • Indeterminate sentences • Recall • Other sentence type	**Sex:** males and females (table A3.7)
Temporary Release Failures (calendar year Prison Releases data)	Number of recorded Temporary Release Failures: • Determinate sentences • Indeterminate sentences	**Sex:** males and females (table A3.7)
	Failures per 100,000 incidences of release	**Sex:** males and females (table A3.7)
	Number of recorded Temporary Release Failures	**Ethnicity and Sex:** male and female by 5+1 ethnic group breakdowns (table A3.8)
	Number eligible for release on HDC by sentence length:	**Sex:** males and females (table A3.5)

Topic	Metric	Protected Characteristic breakdowns available
Home Detention Curfew (HDC) (calendar year Prison Releases data)	• Less than or equal to 6 months • Greater than 6 months to less than 12 months • 12 months to less than 2 years • 2 years to less than 4 years	
	Number released on HDC by sentence length: • Less than or equal to 6 months • Greater than 6 months to less than 12 months • 12 months to less than 2 years • 2 years to less than 4 years	
	Population on HDC at end of period (31st December)	
	Number of HDC recalls by sentence length: • Less than or equal to 6 months • Greater than 6 months to less than 12 months • 12 months to less than 2 years • 2 years to less than 4 years	**Sex:** males and females (table A3.6i)
	Number of HDC recalls by reason for recall: • Breach of curfew conditions • Inability to monitor	

Topic	Metric	Protected Characteristic breakdowns available
	• Breach of non-curfew conditions	

Safety in Custody Statistics Bulletin

Safety in Custody quarterly bulletin, June 2024 was released on 31 October 2024. The bulletin contains calendar year annual tables for self-harm and assaults in prison custody in England and Wales. For all editions of this bulletin, link to: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/safety-in-custody-statistics

Topic	Metric	Protected Characteristic breakdowns available
Deaths in prison	Number of deaths	**Sex:** males and females (Safety in Custody summary tables, table 2) **Age:** age group from 15 years of age (deaths data tool) Bespoke datasets can be generated using the pivot table in the deaths data tool.
	Deaths per 1,000 prisoners	
	Number of self-inflicted deaths	
	Self-inflicted deaths per 1,000 prisoners	
	Number of natural cause deaths	
	Natural cause deaths per 1,000 prisoners	
	Number of homicides	
Self-harm (Tables: Self-harm in prison custody 2004 to 2023)	Number of self-harm incidents	**Age and sex:** male and female establishment by age group from 15 years of age (table 2.3) **Ethnicity:** including 5+1 ethnicity breakdowns (table 2.7)
	Self-harm incidents per 1,000 prisoners	**Sex:** male establishment and female establishment breakdowns (table 2.1)

Topic	Metric	Protected Characteristic breakdowns available
	Number of self-harm individuals	**Age and sex:** male and female establishment by age group from 15 years of age (table 2.4)
	Self-harm individuals per 1,000 prisoners	**Sex:** male establishment and female establishment breakdowns (table 2.1)
	Number of self-harm incidents per individual	**Sex:** male establishment and female establishment breakdowns (table 2.1)
Assaults (Tables: Assaults in prison custody 2000 to 2023)	Number of assailants, fighters, and victims	**Sex:** male and female establishment breakdowns (table 3.2) **Age:** age groups from 15 years of age (table 3.3) **Ethnicity:** 5+1 ethnicity breakdowns (table 3.6)

Deaths of Offenders in the Community

The latest available edition of the Deaths of Offenders in the Community Bulletin, annual update to March 2024, covering deaths of offenders supervised in the community by the probation service in England and Wales was published on 31 October 2024 and can be accessed at: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/death-of-offenders-in-the-community

Topic	Metric	Protected Characteristic breakdowns available
Deaths of offenders in the community	Deaths of offenders in the community	**Age group:** age bands from 18 years of age **Sex:** male and female **Ethnicity:** 5+1 category breakdown These data are available in a data tool released alongside this publication. Bespoke datasets can be generated using the pivot table in the deaths data tool.

Proven Reoffending Statistics bulletin

The proven reoffending statistics bulletin was released on 31 October 2024. This publication will include statistics related to the cohort periods October to December 2022. For this, and previous editions of this bulletin, refer to:
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics

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

Glossary

Ethnic Group Classification

To enable meaningful time series comparisons and to avoid disclosing confidential or personal information about offenders, this report continues to present data using the 5 + 1 ethnic groupings (Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British, Other ethnic group, Mixed ethnic group, White, Not Stated) classification that has traditionally been presented in the HMPPS Equalities Annual report. Data collected are based on the 18 + 1 classification used in the 2021 Census[12]. In a small number of cases, collected or stored data may still be based on the old 16 + 1 2001 census classifications, however, these align to the same 5 + 1 classifications meaning there is no impact on comparability.

Ethnic minority

Where possible, ethnicity is presented in aggregated form using the 5 + 1 approach outlined above. Where the above approach could pose disclosure risks, those from the black, Asian, mixed, and other ethnic background categories are grouped together (referred to as the 'ethnic minority' group) and compared to those in the white group. The government's recommendation[13] is to compare all ethnic minorities (including white minority groups) to the white group, so that all ethnic minorities are considered together, where possible. We have included white minorities in the white group here to retain consistency and comparability with previous publications but will keep this approach under review for future publication.

We also acknowledge that grouping ethnicity in this way does not capture the different outcomes of people within these groups. However, it is necessary to not risk disclosure of personal information, and from a statistical perspective, to consider groups with sufficient numbers to make meaningful comparisons. The comparisons presented maintain consistency with previous iterations of this bulletin and is consistent with the approach used in other statistical publications.

Sex

Sex commonly refers to 'biological sex' and is usually assigned at birth. This report uses the term 'sex' when describing the differences between men and women in the data. Sex is self-declared as either male or female by prisoners and recorded on p-NOMIS. Sex is different to gender identity, which is how an individual sees and describes themself.

Transgender

For the purposes of this report, transgender prisoners are defined as those individuals known within prison to be currently living in, or presenting in, a gender different to their legal gender, who have had a local case board (as defined by 'The Care and Management of

---

[12] https://www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk/style-guide/ethnic-groups/#2021-census

[13] https://www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk/style-guide/writing-about-ethnicity

Individuals who are Transgender' policy framework), and are known to the diversity and inclusion lead within the individual prison where they are housed.

Legal Gender

Legal gender is a term used in this report in relation to transgender individuals. Legal gender is the gender recorded on an individual's birth certificate, or Gender Recognition Certificate (GRC) where they have acquired one and is recorded as either male or female.

Gender Identity

Gender identity is a term used in this report in relation to transgender individuals. This could include identifying as male, female, non-binary, or in another way (such as, but not limited to, gender fluid, intersex, or cross dresser).

Sexual Identity

Sexual identity is one part of the umbrella concept of "sexual orientation". Sexual identity does not necessarily reflect sexual attraction or sexual behaviour – these are separate concepts which the Office for National Statistics (ONS) currently does not measure and are therefore not specifically included in prison management information systems.

Sexual Orientation

Sexual orientation is one of the nine protected characteristics covered by legislation. Sexual orientation is an umbrella term which encompasses several dimensions including sexual identity, attraction and behaviour. For the purposes of the legislation, sexual orientation is not defined in terms of any specific dimension. Data collected are based on the categories in the 2021 ONS Census (Heterosexual, Gay/ Lesbian, Bisexual, Other).

Religious or belief

Within this report, religion or belief is reported using the 8+1 religion classification approach from the 2021 ONS Census, where the reported population size is large enough. For cohorts with a smaller population size, the 3+1 approach is used.[14] Additional breakdowns for the Christian category has also been provided, where numbers allow.

---

[14]
https://www.beta.ons.gov.uk/census/census2021dictionary/variablesbytopic/ethnicgroupnationalidentitylanguageandreligionvariablescensus2021/religion/classifications