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AND TOLERANT SOCIETY

Prison statistics

England and Wales 2000



HOME OFFICE

Prison statistics
England and Wales
2000

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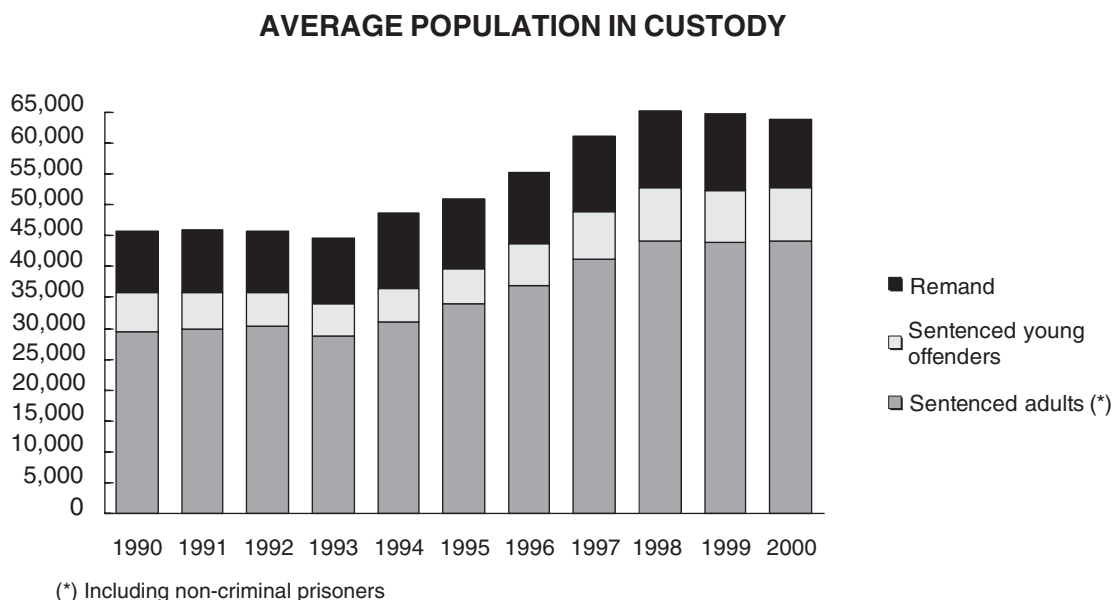
CHAPTER 1

THE PRISON POPULATION IN 2000

Key points

- The average population in custody during 2000 was 64,600, a reduction of 0.3 per cent on 1999 and one per cent on 1998, the year in which the average prison population (65,300) had been greater than in any previous year.
- The prison population fell unexpectedly from September to November 2000. The sentenced population fell by around 1,000 more than expected. This was due to a reduction in the number of cases being brought to the courts. The remand population also fell by 1,000 over the same period. This was partly due to the fall in numbers being brought before the courts but also a fall in the percentage of cases that resulted in remand to custody. The timing of this fall coincides with the introduction of the Human Rights Act into law although it has not been possible to attribute this to the fall directly.
- The average remand population for 2000 was 11,270 compared with 12,520 in 1999, a 10 per cent fall.
- The sentenced population increased by two per cent between 1999 and 2000 from an average 51,690 to 52,690.
- Between 1999 and 2000, female prisoners increased in number by three per cent from an average 3,250 to 3,350.
- Between 1999 and 2000 there were increases in the number of males serving sentences for motoring offences, theft and handling, violence against the person, drugs offences, sexual offences and burglary. There were reductions in the numbers of males serving sentences for robbery, and fraud and forgery.
- In the ten year period since 1990 longer sentence prisoners (over 4 years) have tended to increase as a proportion of all sentenced prisoners, increasing from 36 per cent of all prisoners in 1990 to 41 per cent in 2000.
- In England and Wales there were 124 prisoners for every 100,000 members of the general population in 2000. This was the second highest among western European countries. Only Portugal (127) had more prisoners relative to population. Russia and the United States have the highest rates in the world, some six times higher than those in western Europe, Canada and Australia.

Figure 1.1



The population in custody (Tables 1.1-1.8)

Changes in the total prison population

- 1.1 The average population in custody during 2000 was 64,600. This was a reduction of 0.3 per cent on the average for 1999, and of one per cent on the average for 1998, the year in which the average prison population had been greater than in any previous year. During the year the prison population peaked in July, at 65,870. The prison population increased from January to July. Between September and November the prison population fell substantially. The sentenced population fell by around 1,000 more than expected. This was due to a reduction in the number of cases being brought to the courts. The remand population also fell by 1,000 over the same period. This was partly due to the fall in numbers being brought before the courts but also a fall in the percentage of cases that resulted in remand to custody. The timing of this fall coincides with the introduction of the Human Rights Act into law.
- 1.2 Over the course of the twentieth century the average population of male prisoners has increased, from 15,870 in 1901 to 61,250 in 2000. As table 1(a) and Figure 1.2a show, the male prison population started the century at 16-18,000 but had reduced to less than 10,000 by 1916 and did not increase substantially beyond that figure until 1946. Apart from reductions between 1951 and 1956, and between 1986 and 1991, the male population has increased steadily since then. Between 1946 and 1986 the average total prison population rose from 15,790 to 46,770, an average rate of increase of nearly 800 per annum. Policy interventions between 1989 and 1992, illustrated in Figure 1.3, led to reductions in the prison population to an average of 44,600 during 1993, although the prison population had already begun to increase again during that year.
- 1.3 Figure 1.2b shows that the pattern of increase when expressed as the rate of prisoners per 100,000 male population is similar, except that the total increase between 1901 and 2000 is less. Between 1901 and 2000 the male prison population increased in absolute terms by nearly four times, but expressed as a rate per 100,000 male population, the rate of increase was around two and a half times.
- 1.4 For female prisoners, the pattern is different. The average female prison population in 2000, at 3,350, was only eight per cent higher than in 1901 when the average number of female prisoners was 3,110. In the Commissioners of Prisons report on the last peacetime year before the first world war (year ending in March 1914)⁽¹⁾, it was reported that nearly half (15,000 of 33,300 in total) of women

(1) 'Report of the Commissioners of Prisons and the Directors of Convict Prisons, with Appendices. (For the year ending 31st March 1914) Part I.' Cd 7601 HMSO 1914

received on conviction into local prisons had been convicted of drunkenness. Another 8,000 had been received after being convicted of prostitution. During 2000 only eight adult females were received into prison having been sentenced to immediate imprisonment for drunkenness offences (plus two who had been received in default of payment of a fine, see Table 4.5 in chapter 4) while six women (of all ages) were received under immediate sentence for prostitution offences (not shown in the table) out of a total of 7,160. The difference between the early years of the century and 2000 in terms of the type of offences for which women were being received into prison is clear. Men were also much more likely in 1913/14 than in 2000 to have been sentenced for drunkenness offences, however. Such offences accounted for 38 per cent of males received in 1913/14 but less than 0.4 per cent in 2000. Whether expressed as an absolute figure or as a rate per 100,000 population, the long term pattern is for a steady reduction in women prisoners between 1901 and 1936, with only modest increases through to 1971 despite a surge in the number of female prisoners held between 1941 and 1951. From 1976, however, the number of female prisoners has increased steadily, apart from a temporary reduction between 1986 and 1991. After 1991, growth was particularly rapid, between 1991 and 2000 the female prison population more than doubled. (See Table 1(a) and Figures 1.2c and 1.2).

Table 1(a) The prison population 1901–2000, by year and sex of prisoner

England and Wales

Year	Males	Females	Total	Females as a proportion (%)
1901	15,868	3,112	18,980	16.40
1906	18,102	2,972	21,074	14.10
1911	17,325	2,472	19,797	12.49
1916	8,210	1,848	10,058	18.37
1921	10,791	1,388	12,179	11.40
1926	9,972	888	10,860	8.18
1931	10,884	792	11,676	6.78
1936	9,939	674	10,613	6.35
1941	9,667	968	10,635	9.10
1946	14,556	1,233	15,789	7.81
1951	20,687	1,093	21,780	5.02
1956	19,941	866	20,807	4.16
1961	28,094	931	29,025	3.21
1966	32,127	959	33,086	2.90
1971	38,673	1,035	39,708	2.61
1976	40,161	1,282	41,443	3.09
1981	41,904	1,407	43,311	3.25
1986	45,163	1,607	46,770	3.44
1991	43,250	1,559	44,809	3.48
1996	53,019	2,262	55,281	4.09
1999	61,523	3,247	64,771	5.01
2000	61,252	3,350	64,602	5.19

1.5 Policy changes and events which may have affected the size of prison population in the last 10 years are listed below with some estimates of their likely impact. The changes and events are summarised in Figure 1.3 which also shows how the prison population varied over this period. Further details of the legislation are given in Notes at the end of this volume.

- The Criminal Justice Act 1991, implemented in October 1992, affected the numbers sentenced to custody and the sentence lengths given, and also introduced new early release arrangements, with a liability for recall, replacing the previous remission, release and parole schemes.
- Provisions of the Criminal Justice Act 1993, implemented in August 1993, restored to courts their power to take into account previous convictions and sentences (the Criminal Justice Act 1991 only allowed this in restricted circumstances). Offending on bail was made a mandatory statutory aggravating factor in sentencing.
- Provisions of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 increased the maximum sentence length for juveniles from 1 to 2 years for offences committed from February 1995 onwards; longer sentences for serious offences can still be given under section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933. The Act also relaxed the requirement for pre-sentence reports for those aged 18 and over.

Figure 1.2a: Male prison population 1901 -2000

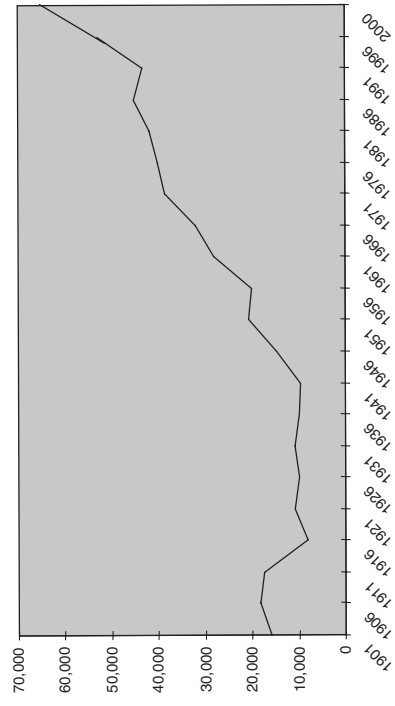


Figure 1.2c: Female prison population 1901 - 2000

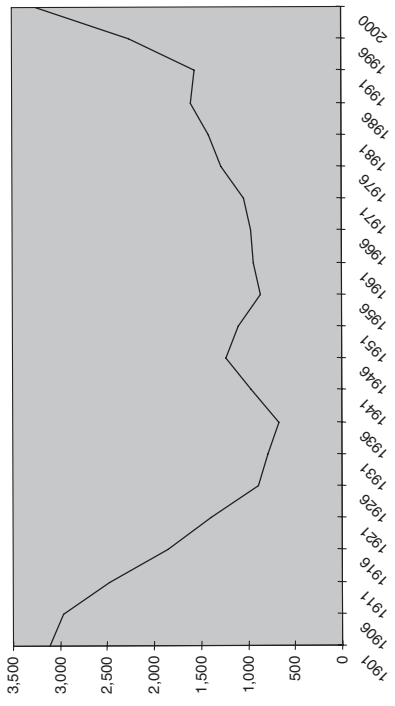


Figure 1.2b: Male prisoners, rate per 100,000 population 1901 - 2000

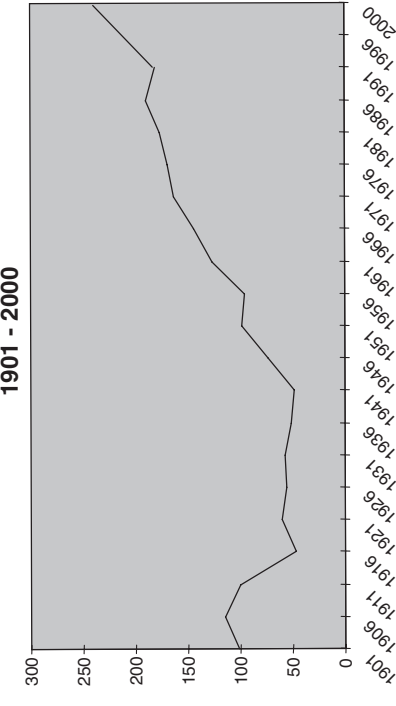
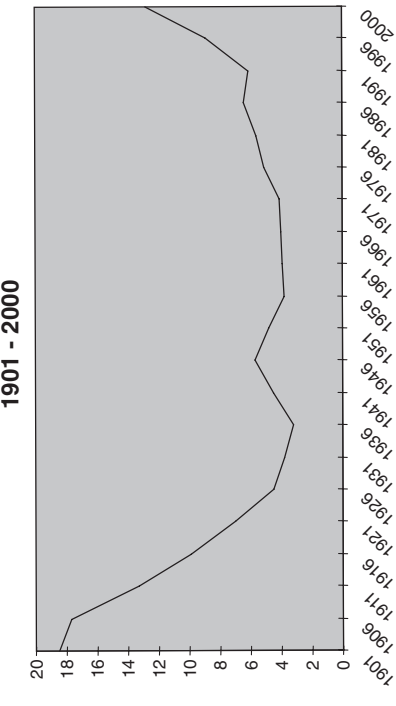


Figure 1.2d: Female prisoners, rate per 100,000 population 1901 - 2000



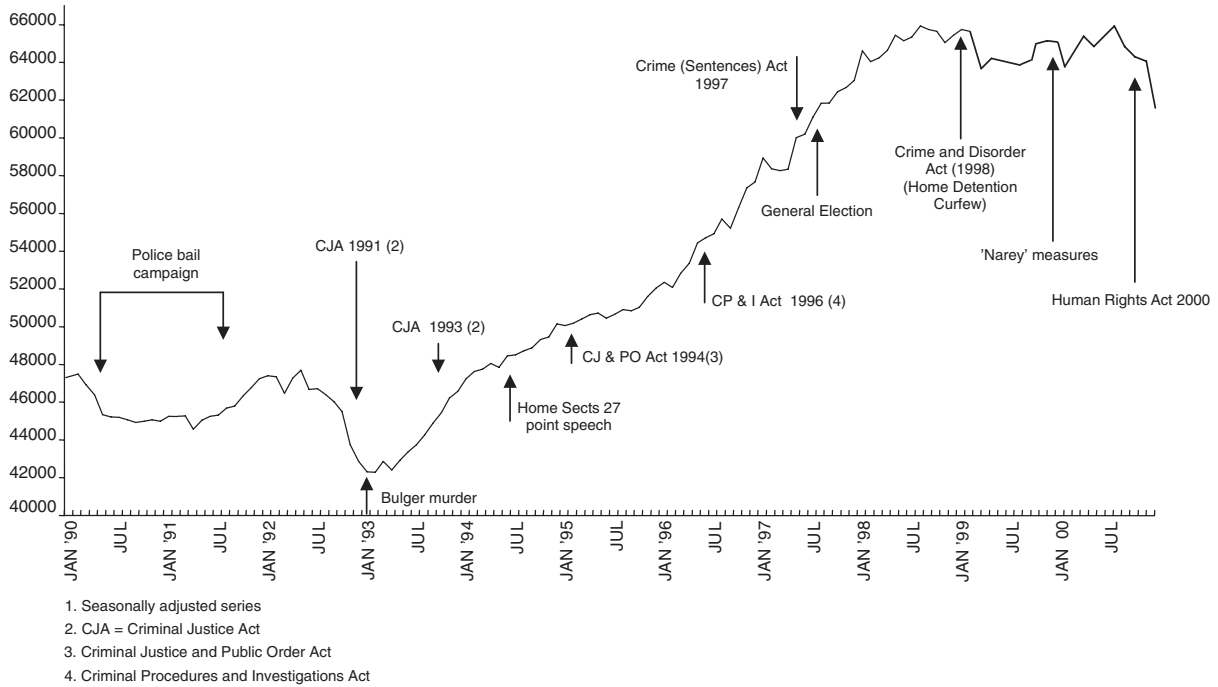
- The Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act introduced numerous changes to court procedure which were implemented during 1996 and 1997. These included arrangements for 'plea before venue' by which defendants are required to enter a plea before the venue for trial is decided, enacted in October 1997. The net effect has been estimated at a reduction of 500 prisoners in the prison population, due to more prisoners being sentenced at the magistrates' courts, where sentencing powers are limited to a maximum of six months imprisonment.
- In July 1996 the Offensive Weapons Act was implemented introducing increased maximum penalties for carrying offensive weapons or having an article with a blade or point in a public place. Further provisions to control knives were implemented in September. Increases were seen during 1996 in the numbers receiving community sentences and immediate custody for these offences.
- The Crime (Sentences) Act received Royal Assent in March 1997. The Act includes provision for:
 - Automatic life sentences for offenders convicted a second time of serious violent or sex offences
 - Mandatory minimum sentences of seven years for those convicted for a third time of a class A drug trafficking offence
 - Mandatory minimum sentences of three years for persons convicted for a third time of domestic burglary

The effect on the prison population of automatic life sentences has been estimated at an increase of up to 1,000 prisoners by 2006, but the immediate impact is smaller, up by around a 100 by the end of financial year 2000/01. The effect of mandatory minimum sentences for repeat domestic burglary is estimated as a gradual build up of around 5,000 extra prison places by about 2010.

- The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 includes provision for Home Detention Curfew, under which some prisoners spend up to the last two months of the custodial part of their sentence on a curfew enforced by electronic monitoring. This was implemented from January 1999 and is estimated to have reduced the prison population by around 2,000 prisoners. This Act also allows for Detention and Training Orders. Implemented in April 2000, this allows for changes in custodial penalties for juveniles. It was estimated to have increased the prison population by 200.
- Section 103 of the Act allows for the executive recall of short-term prisoners released on licence, should they breach their licence conditions. Previously only magistrates had that power.
- Measures designed to speed up the progress of cases through the criminal justice system were implemented in November 1999. These measures (sometimes referred to as 'Narey' reforms) include the location of CPS staff in police stations, CPS designated caseworkers to review files and present certain cases, introduction of 'early first hearings' for straightforward guilty plea cases, 'early administrative hearings' for all other cases and changes to the powers of justices and justices' clerks to assist case management. The implementation of these measures is estimated to have reduced the size of the remand population by more than 1,500.
- The Human Rights Act was implemented on 1st October 2000. It was predicted that it would lead to an increase in the number of appeals and elections for trial from magistrates' courts. It was predicted to increase the prison population on average by 1,130 places over the long term, although, since implementation, it has become clear that the impact on the criminal justice system as a whole has been less than previously estimated.
- Events such as the prison disturbances in 1990 and the murder of James Bulger in 1993 are sometimes thought to have an influence (however temporary) on public opinion and the use of custody by the courts.

Figure 1.3

PRISON POPULATION⁽¹⁾ POLICY INTERVENTIONS 1989–2000



1.6 As Figure 1.3 shows, growth in the prison population has been particularly rapid since 1992. Table 1(b) shows that the number of persons sentenced for indictable offences at all courts during 1999 was at the highest level of any of the last seven years. There have been reductions in numbers sentenced at both magistrates' courts (down by six per cent) and the Crown Court (down by four per cent). The custody rate, the proportion of those sentenced given immediate custody, has increased from 49 per cent in 1993 to 64 per cent at the Crown Court in 2000 and from six per cent to 14 per cent at magistrates' courts. Sentence lengths have increased by 11 per cent at the Crown Court, up from an average 21.6 months for adults convicted of indictable offences in 1993 to 24.0 months in 2000. The reduction in sentence lengths at the Crown Court between 1997 and 1998 was consistent with the slowing down in the underlying rate of growth in the prison population, which was seen from 1998. Average sentence lengths at magistrates' courts have remained at 2.5 months since 1997.

Table 1(b) Proportion of persons sentenced for indictable offences by type of sentence or order, and type of court

England and Wales						Percentages
Year	Type of sentence or order					Total number sentenced ⁽³⁾ (Thousands) (= 100%)
	Discharge	Fine	Community sentence ⁽¹⁾	Fully suspended sentence	Immediate custody ⁽²⁾	
Type of court						
Magistrates' courts						
1993	26	41	24	–	6	238.2
1994	25	38	27	–	7	243.6
1995	24	37	28	–	9	228.9
1996	23	35	29	–	10	228.0
1997	23	35	29	–	10	241.0
1998	22	34	29	–	12	262.6
1999	21	33	29	–	13	266.4
2000 ^(p)	20	31	31	–	14	251.4
Crown Court						
1993	6	5	34	3	49	67.0
1994	5	5	33	2	53	68.5
1995	5	5	30	3	56	71.5
1996	3	4	27	3	61	70.9
1997	3	3	28	3	61	76.5
1998	3	3	28	3	61	77.0
1999	3	3	27	3	63	73.9
2000 ^(p)	3	3	26	3	64	70.9
Average sentence length for adults for indictable offences (months)						
Year	Crown Court			Magistrates' courts		
1993	21.6			3.2		
1994	21.4			3.1		
1995	21.8			2.8		
1996	23.4			2.7		
1997	23.9			2.5		
1998	23.3			2.5		
1999	23.8			2.5		
2000 ^(p)	24.0			2.5		

Source: Criminal Statistics England and Wales 1999, 2000 data is provisional

⁽¹⁾ Probation orders, supervision orders, community service orders, attendance centre orders and combination orders (from 1 October 1992) or curfew order.

⁽²⁾ Detention in a young offender institution, unsuspended imprisonment and partly suspended imprisonment (before 1 October 1992).

⁽³⁾ Includes offenders otherwise dealt with.

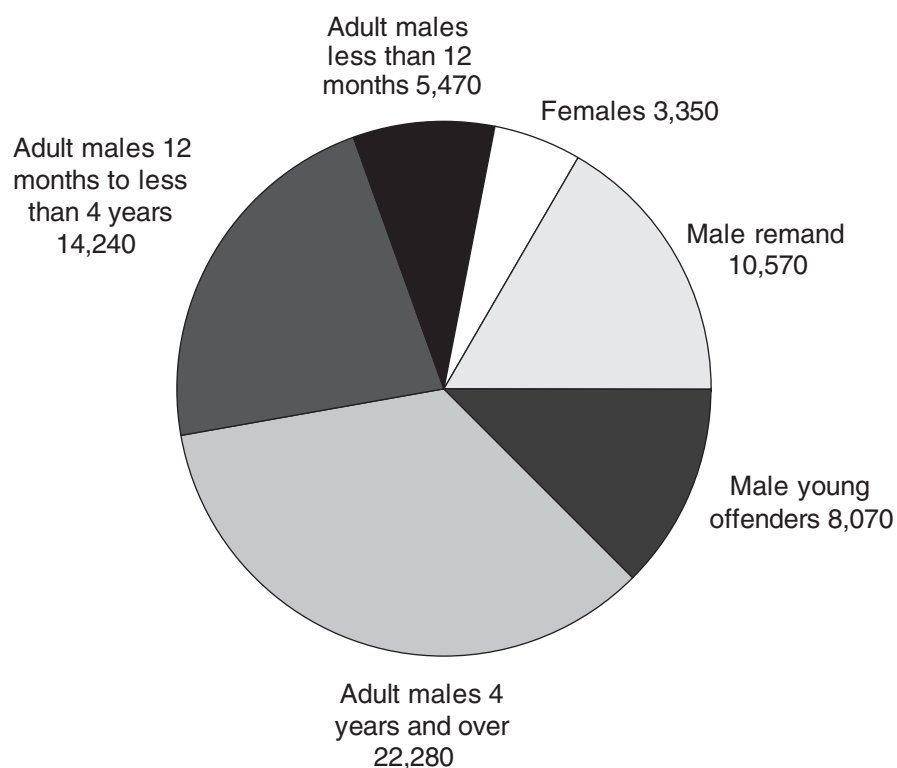
^(p) Provisional.

Components of the prison population

1.7 Among the prison population in 2000 were an average 52,690 prisoners under sentence (82 per cent of the total). These included 41,990 sentenced adult males, 8,070 sentenced male young offenders (generally aged under 21) and 2,630 sentenced females. The population held on remand consisted on average of 11,280 prisoners (17 per cent of the total), including 10,570 males and 700 females. The prison population also included 640 non-criminal prisoners, who were mainly persons held under the Immigration Act 1971, but also included prisoners held for civil offences such as contempt of court.

Figure 1.4

**MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE PRISON POPULATION
AVERAGE DURING 2000**



- 1.8** The prison population reduced by 170 or 0.3 per cent between 1999 and 2000, from 64,770 to 64,600. The sentenced population increased however, by two per cent (990), from 51,690 to 52,680. The average remand population fell by 10 per cent, from 12,520 in 1999 to 11,280 in 2000. This reduction is a continuation of the reduction seen since November 1999. The ‘Narey’ reforms to speed up progress of cases through the Criminal Justice System are a candidate for this fall, since the speeding up of justice would tend to reduce the numbers held on remand, while the timing of the introduction of Narey also fits.
- 1.9** Female prisoners (whether sentenced prisoners, held on remand or non-criminal) increased by three per cent from an average 3,250 in 1999 to 3,350 in 2000. Male prisoners reduced by 0.4 per cent, from 61,520 to 61,250. Females accounted for a greater proportion of the total prison population in 2000 than in 1999, at 5.2 per cent compared with 5.0 per cent during the previous year. This appears to be part of an ongoing trend, with the proportion of female prisoners having been 3.5 per cent in 1993, 3.9 per cent in 1995, 4.4 per cent in 1997, and 5.0 per cent in 1999.
- 1.10** The male prison population in 2000 consisted of an average 3,950, or seven per cent, prisoners held in remand centres, 23,100 (38 per cent) held in local prisons, 26,950 (44 per cent) held in training prisons and 7,250 (12 per cent) in young offender institutions. Included among these were 3,700 (six per cent) held in open conditions. The number and proportion of male prisoners held in open conditions was the same compared with 1999, when 3,730 (six per cent) were in open conditions. More than one third of the male prisoners held in remand centres were sentenced prisoners (mostly sentenced young offenders – see next paragraph). An average of 620 were non-criminal prisoners, nearly all of whom were held under the 1971 Immigration Act.
- 1.11** Sentenced young offenders and remand prisoners aged 15 to 20 accounted for 17 per cent of the male prison population in 2000, with an average population of 10,550, of whom 65 per cent (6,850) were held in young offender institutions. 3,540 (34 per cent) were held in remand centres and 146 (one per

cent) were held in local prisons during 2000. The proportion of young prisoners held in local prisons was lower than in 1998 (two per cent) and the same as in 1999 (one per cent). All female prisoners were held in female prisons during 2000 and there was no use of police cells to allay overcrowding during the year.

1.12 A summary of the sentenced prison population by offence group is given in Table 1(c). Between 1999 and 2000 (taking June 30 as a reference date) there were increases for male sentenced prisoners among those sentenced for motoring offences (up 16.5 per cent), theft and handling (11.4 per cent), violence against the person (3.5 per cent), drug offences (3.1 per cent), sexual offences (2.8 per cent) and burglary (2.3 per cent). There were reductions in the numbers of males serving sentences for fraud and forgery (down 12.2 per cent) and robbery (down 0.3 per cent). By the mid-point of 2000, over one fifth of sentenced male prisoners had been convicted of offences of violence against the person.

1.13 Among female sentenced prisoners, there were increases among those sentenced for theft and handling (up by 23.1 per cent), robbery (up 19.5 per cent), fraud and forgery (up 15.3 per cent) and drug offences (up 7.6 per cent). There was a reduction in the number of females serving sentences for violence against the person, down 3.7 per cent. The numbers held for robbery remained the same, at 158. By the end of June 2000, drug offenders made up more than one third of the sentenced female prison population.

Table 1(c) Population in Prison Service establishments under sentence on 30 June 1999 and 30 June 2000 by offence group

England and Wales		Number of persons			
Offence Group		30 June 1999	30 June 2000	Change	% change
Males	Total ⁽¹⁾	47,640	49,636	+1,996	+4.2
	Violence against the person	10,429	10,807	+378	+3.5
	Sexual offences	4,929	5,070	+141	+2.8
	Burglary	8,622	8,824	+202	+2.3
	Robbery	6,174	6,158	-16	-0.3
	Theft and handling	4,021	4,537	+516	+11.4
	Fraud and forgery	993	885	-108	-12.2
	Drug offences	7,294	7,526	+232	+3.1
	Motoring offences	1,913	2,291	+378	+16.5
	Other offences	3,265	3,538	+273	+7.2
Females	Total ⁽¹⁾	2,357	2,590	+233	+9.0
	Violence against the person ⁽²⁾	446	430	-16	-3.7
	Burglary	158	158	0	0
	Robbery	157	195	+38	+19.5
	Theft and handling	390	507	+117	+23.1
	Fraud and forgery	111	131	+20	+15.3
	Drug offences	875	947	+72	+7.6
	Other offences ⁽³⁾	220	222	+2	-0.9

⁽¹⁾ Totals exclude those held for offence not recorded and in default of payment of a fine, see Table 1.7.

⁽²⁾ Includes sexual offences.

⁽³⁾ Includes motoring offences.

1.14 Over the ten years shown in Table 1.7, the male sentenced prison population increased by 50 per cent, but this included more than double the number of drug offenders, up from 2,830 in 1990 to 7,530 in 2000. The rate of increase was also above the average for males sentenced for sexual offences. The number held for rape increased by 87 per cent (from 1,440 to 2,700) while the number held for other sexual offences increased by 50 per cent (from 1,580 to 2,370).

1.15 Over the same period, the number of females held as sentenced prisoners more than doubled, increasing from 1,230 in 1990 to 2,660 in 2000. The largest increase was among females held after conviction for robbery, where the numbers increased nearly three fold, from 50 in 1990 to 195 in 2000.

1.16 Table 1(d) gives more detail on prisoners held for drug offences. The number of prisoners held for unlawful supply has increased by 30 per cent since 1997 and the number held for possession with intent to supply has remained the same. Less than 10 per cent of prisoners held for drugs offences in 2000 had been convicted of possession without intent to supply.

Table 1(d) Population in Prison Service establishments under sentence on 30 June: by principal drugs offence, 1997 to 2000⁽¹⁾

England and Wales		Estimated number of persons ⁽²⁾			
Principal drugs offence ⁽³⁾	1997	1998	1999	2000	
All drug offences	7,200	7,900	8,200	8,400	
Unlawful supply	2,200	2,450	2,750	2,850	
Possession with intent to supply	2,400	2,500	2,350	2,400	
Possession	600	700	600	600	
Unlawful import/export	1,850	2,100	2,350	2,450	
Other drugs offences	150	200	150	100	

⁽¹⁾ Excluding persons committed in default of payment of a fine.

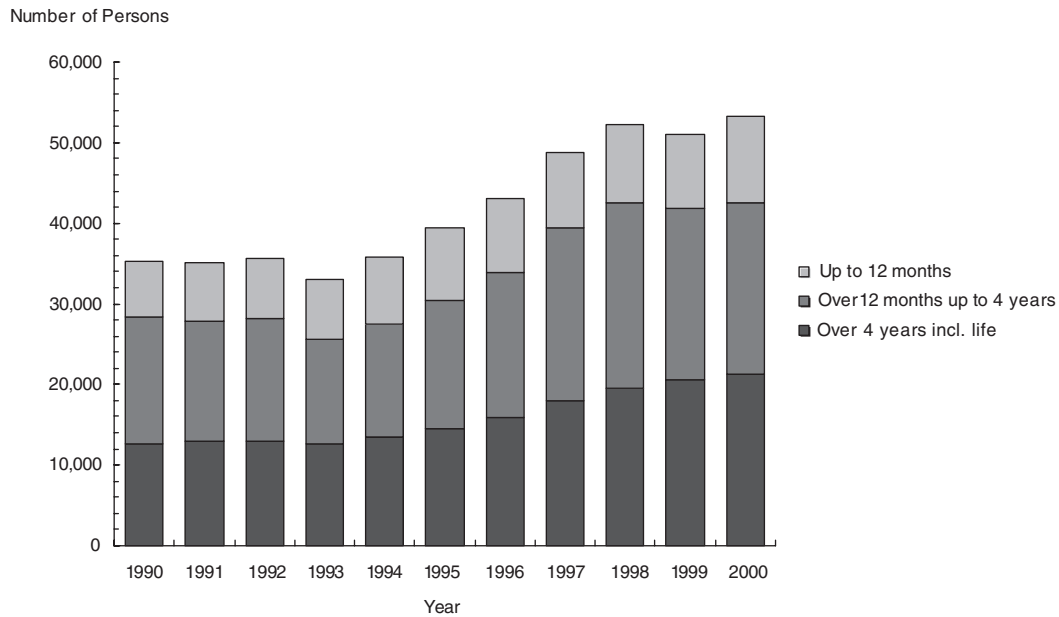
⁽²⁾ Figures rounded to the nearest 50.

⁽³⁾ A person sentenced to custody for more than one drug offence is recorded in this table against the offence which attracted the longest sentence.

1.17 Figure 1.5 and Table 1.8 show that since 1990 longer sentence prisoners (over four years sentence in this chart) have tended to increase as a proportion of all sentenced prisoners. By 2000 41 per cent of male sentenced prisoners were serving over four years, compared with 36 per cent in 1990. Between 1999 and 2000 the total number of sentenced prisoners serving sentences of up to four years increased, in line with the sentenced population generally; the numbers serving sentences of over four years also increased, by four per cent, up from 20,580 in 1999 to 21,330 in 2000.

Figure 1.5

**SENTENCED POPULATION BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE
1990–2000**



1.18 Table 1.9 shows that the number of sentenced prisoners aged under 21 on 30 June 2000 was 8,020, an increase of six per cent on the number held on the same date in 1999 (7,570). Between 1990 and 2000 the number of male sentenced prisoners aged 15-17 increased by 99 per cent; the number of prisoners aged 18-20 increased by 23 per cent. As a proportion of all male sentenced prisoners, however, the proportion who were aged under 21 decreased, from 17 per cent in 1990 to 15 per cent in 2000. For females, the number aged under 21 more than doubled from 140 in 1990 to 330 in 2000. As a proportion of all female sentenced prisoners, under 21s increased from 11 per cent in 1990 to 12 per cent in 2000.

1.19 Chapters 2, 3, and 4 in this report contain more details about the characteristics of remand prisoners, young offenders and adult prisoners under sentence.

Receptions (Tables 1.1, 1.10, 1.11 and 1.12)

1.20 In 2000 around 129,700 persons were initially received into Prison Service establishments, 5,400 less than the 135,100 in 1999. A person received into a Prison Service establishment to serve a sentence may previously have been received on remand after conviction prior to sentence, and before that as a remand prisoner awaiting trial. Table 1(e) gives the number of initial receptions in each category excluding subsequent receptions in a different category. 42,800 persons were initially received under an immediate custodial sentence in 2000; this compares with 91,200 receptions under sentence (excluding fine defaulters) when, as in Table 1.1, those previously received on remand are included. The number of initial receptions as a sentenced prisoner decreased by three per cent between 1999 and 2000, down from 44,000 in 1999, while the number of initial receptions on remand decreased from 84,100 to 81,300 (by three per cent). The number of receptions of fine defaulters decreased by 33 per cent, down from 3,700 to 2,500.

Table 1(e) Initial receptions during 2000 into Prison Service establishments by sex and type of custody.

England and Wales		Estimated number of receptions		
Persons initially received as:	Males	Females	All males and females	
All initial receptions	119,000	10,800	129,700	
All remand receptions	74,800	6,600	81,300	
Untried	50,900	4,000	54,900	
Convicted unsentenced	23,900	2,600	26,400	
Sentenced	38,800	3,900	42,800	
Fine defaulter	2,300	100	2,500	
Non-criminal	3,100	100	3,200	

1.21 The number of prisoners received from magistrates' courts under an immediate custodial sentence (i.e. excluding fine defaulters) increased between 1990, when there were nearly 15,970 receptions, up to 50,380 in 2000. The number increased from 48,330 in 1999. Receptions from the Crown Court have also increased since the low point of 29,040 in 1993 to exceed 42,370 in 1997, but there was no further increase in receptions from the Crown Court in 1998 or 1999, and there has been a decrease in the number of receptions between 1999 and 2000, from 41,820 to 40,720. As a proportion of all sentenced receptions, prisoners received from the Crown Court reduced from 44.5 per cent to 43.5 per cent between 1999 and 2000.

1.22 84 per cent of the sentenced population in 2000 were sentenced at Crown Court which reflects the longer sentences generally given at the Crown Court.

1.23 The following table, 1(f), shows that between 1999 and 2000 the numbers of prisoners received decreased slightly, and this was mainly concentrated amongst offenders receiving sentences of up to six months, who decreased in number by one per cent. The numbers received with medium sentence lengths increased by three per cent between 1999 and 2000. The numbers received with longer sentence lengths were at about the same level in 2000 as in 1999. This is consistent with a reduction in the proportion of prisoners received who had been sentenced in the Crown Court.

Table 1(f) All prisoners received into custody under sentence by sentence length⁽¹⁾

England and Wales		Thousands			
Year	All sentence lengths	Up to (and including) 6 months	More than 6 months to less than 12 months	12 months to 4 years	4 years and over (inc. life)
1996	74.3	38.9	7.2	22.1	6.1
1997	80.8	43.0	7.5	23.5	6.8
1998	85.9	47.6	7.8	24.0	6.4
1999	90.2	52.4	7.6	23.7	6.5
2000	90.0	51.9	7.8	23.7	6.6
% change over one year earlier					
1996	8	5	0	12	24
1997	9	11	4	6	11
1998	6	11	4	2	-6
1999	5	10	-3	-1	2
2000	-4	-1	3	0	1

(1) Excludes fine defaulters.

Fine defaulters and civil prisoners (Tables 1.13–1.16)

1.24 There were 90 fine defaulters in prison on 30 June 2000. This was about a fifth of the level of five years earlier and well below the level at any time between 1990-1995. Two major developments which affected fine enforcement practice account for the fall. In November 1995 a Queen's Bench Judgement in *Cawley and Others*⁽²⁾ clarified the legislative position whereby all enforcement measures have to be actively considered or tried before imprisonment can be imposed by the courts. A number of initiatives under the Government's Working Group on the Enforcement of Financial Penalties were taken forward in 1996 and will also have contributed to the fall in the use of imprisonment for fine defaulters. These included issuing good practice guidance for the courts in July 1996 and the extension of the power to impose an attachment of earnings order in the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996.

1.25 Most fine defaulters serve only very short periods of detention or imprisonment and there was a reduction in the average time served between 1990 and 1994. In 2000 the average time served in prisons was seven days for males and five days for females. This has not changed since 1994 but compares with seven and six days in 1990. As a result of the comparatively short time served, fine defaulters form a smaller proportion of the total sentenced prison population (0.2 per cent in 2000) than they do of receptions (three per cent).

1.26 Receptions of fine defaulters were also much reduced on earlier years being, at 2,480 during 2000, around one third the level of four years previously (over 8,500 in 1996). The great majority of these receptions were males, 94 per cent in 2000. The total number of females received into prison as fine defaulters was 150 during 2000 and as a result of the relatively short times served, the average population of female fine defaulters during 2000 was just seven prisoners.

1.27 Table 1.14 gives receptions of fine defaulters into prison by age, offence group and sex. Fine defaulters were most likely (25 per cent of receptions) to be received into prison after defaulting on a fine imposed for motoring offences.

1.28 Statistics on the population of non-criminal prisoners at 30 June 2000 are presented in Tables 1.15 and 1.16. The number of non-criminal prisoners held increased by six per cent between 1999 and 2000. All but 20 were male. The majority of these prisoners (520 or 89 per cent) were held under the 1971 Immigration Act, although this does not include persons held in detention centres controlled by the Immigration Service. Fifty four non-criminal prisoners were held for contempt of court (nine per cent of all non-criminal prisoners). There were no prisoners held for non payment of local government taxes such as the community charge, a decrease from the five that were held one year earlier.

(2) *R v Oldham Justices and another, ex parte Cawley and other applications*. Queen's Bench Division. 30, 31 October, 28 November 1995.

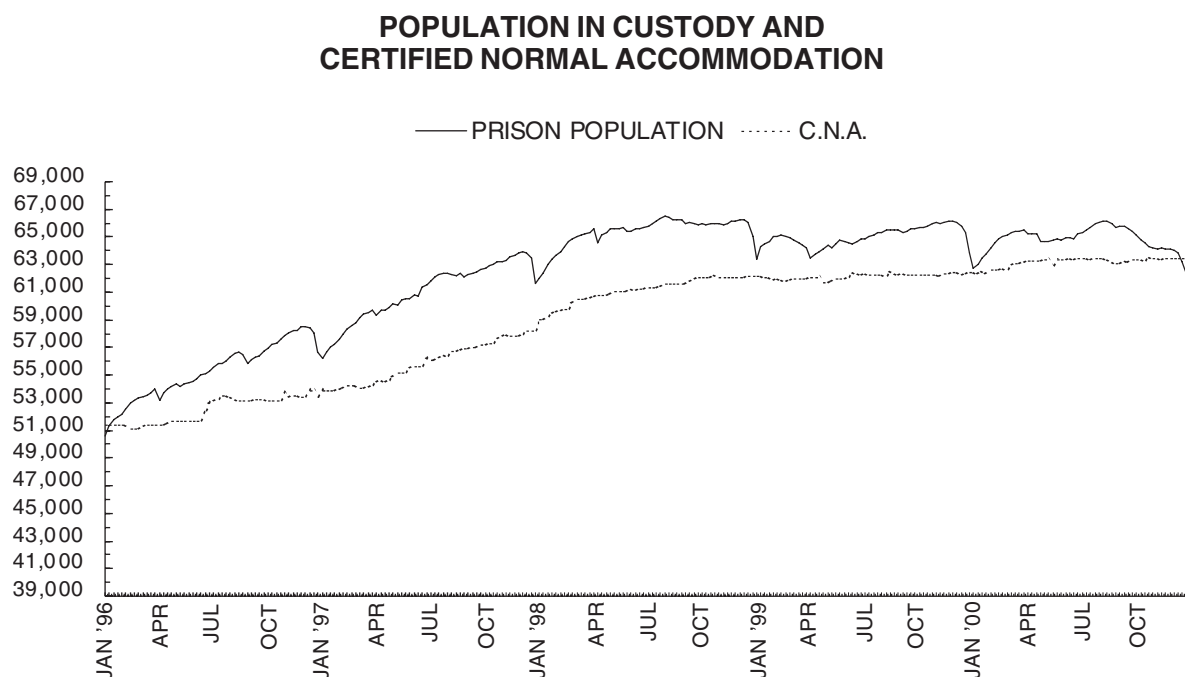
1.29 Although receptions of non-criminal prisoners decreased by four per cent between 1999 and 2000, there was an increase of 0.5 per cent in receptions of prisoners held under the 1971 Immigration Act, from 2,440 to 2,460.

Accommodation (Tables 1.17 and 1.18)

1.30 In-use Certified Normal Accommodation (CNA) recorded on 30 June 2000 was 63,440, 1,070 more than a year earlier. The average population during 2000 was 1,170 more than the CNA on 30 June.

1.31 Table 1.18 gives the number of prisoners held on 30 June 2000 at each establishment, together with the CNA on that date.

Figure 1.6



Discharges (Tables 1.19, 1.20)

1.32 About 92,930 prisoners were discharged from prison service establishments in 2000, 86,200 males and 6,770 females. The total number of discharges decreased slightly between 1999 and 2000, by 940 prisoners, or one per cent. Similarly, males discharged from all establishments decreased by one per cent. However, the number of females discharged increased between 1999 and 2000, by three per cent. Of those discharged from prison service establishments, 5,430 (six per cent) were discharged from remand establishments, 71,120 (77 per cent) were discharged from prisons, and 14,200 (15 per cent) were discharged from young offender institutions.

1.33 Around 89,420 prisoners under sentence were discharged from prison service establishments in 2000, 82,810 males and 6,600 females. Seventy per cent of all those discharged were serving sentences of twelve months or less. The proportion of males discharged after serving sentences of twelve months or less was similar, at 69%. For females, this proportion was 80%.

International comparisons (Table 1.21)

1.34 Table 1.21 shows information on the total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees), the rate of imprisonment in relation to the general population and the rate of occupancy of prison establishments in a number of countries. When making comparisons of prison population statistics across different jurisdictions it should be borne in mind that there are differences in both the definitions and the recording methods used.

- 1.35** There was no change in the prison population in England & Wales in 1999 - 2000 compared to an average rise of 1.1 per cent in the European Union member states. The greatest increases in the countries listed in the table were in Slovenia (21.5 per cent), Poland (19.1 per cent), Finland (12.7 per cent), Japan (9.4 per cent), Estonia (8.4 per cent), South Africa (7.6 per cent) and Greece (6.8 per cent). The greatest reductions were in Russia (36.5 per cent), Northern Ireland (12.7 per cent), the Czech Republic (7.4 per cent) and Denmark (7.3 per cent).
- 1.36** England & Wales (at 124 prisoners per 100,000 resident population in 2000) had the highest per capita rate of the European Union member states (average 88), apart from Portugal (127). It was about 30 per cent higher than the rates in Austria, Belgium, Greece and Ireland. The lowest rates in Western Europe were in Finland (52), Northern Ireland (60), Denmark (61) and Sweden (64).
- 1.37** The World Prison Population List⁽¹⁾ gives details of the number of prisoners held in some 200 independent countries and dependent territories (some 8.6 million people). The highest rates in the world were found in the USA (702), Russia (465) and South Africa (385).

⁽¹⁾ World Prison Population List (Home Office Research Findings No.116), by Roy Walmsley.

Table 1.1 Receptions into prison and average population in custody: by sex and type of custody

England and Wales 2000

Males and femalesNumber of persons⁽¹⁾

	Receptions into Prison Service establishments			Average population			
	Males	Females	All males and females	Males	Females	All males and females	
All persons in custody	118,981	10,752	129,733	61,252	3,350	64,602	
Prisoners on remand	74,752	6,584	81,336	10,574	700	11,275	
Untried criminal prisoners	50,866	4,026	54,892	6,701	396	7,098	
Convicted unsentenced prisoners awaiting sentence or enquiry	40,116	3,773	43,889	3,873	304	4,177	
Received under Section 37 Mental Health Act 1983	213	27	240	–	–	–	
Others	39,903	3,746	43,649	–	–	–	
Prisoners under sentence	86,516	7,155	93,671	50,057	2,627	52,685	
Young offenders	20,293	1,245	21,538	8,070	369	8,439	
Detention in a young offender institution	19,635	1,220	20,855	}			
Section 53(2) C&YP Act 1933 (excluding life)	405	13	418		6,443	317	6,760
Life (including HMP and custody for life)	46	3	49		1,482	46	1,528
In default of payment of a fine	207	9	216		141	6	147
Adults	66,223	5,910	72,133	41,987	2,258	44,246	
Immediate imprisonment (excluding life)	63,696	5,752	69,448	37,670	2,109	39,779	
Life (including HMP and custody for life)	407	18	425	4,261	145	4,406	
In default of payment of a fine	2,120	140	2,260	56	3	60	
Non-criminal prisoners	3,076	77	3,153	619	22	641	
Held under the 1971 Immigration Act ⁽²⁾	2,408	47	2,455	557	19	576	
Others	668	30	698	61	2	63	

⁽¹⁾ The components do not always add up to the totals, because they have been rounded independently.⁽²⁾ Total receptions cannot be calculated by adding together receptions in each category, because there is double counting (see paragraph 26 of the Notes). The total receptions figures given are estimates of initial receptions (see paragraph 1.19 and table 1(e) of the commentary).⁽³⁾ Schedule 2, paragraph 16; Schedule 3, paragraph 2.

Table 1.2 Population in custody: by sex and type of custody, annual averages and month end figures

England and Wales
Males and females

Thousands⁽¹⁾

	Prisoners on remand			Male prisoners under sentence					
	Males		Females	All remand	Young offenders	Adults by sentence length			
	Untried	Convicted unsentenced	All sentenced adult males			Less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	12 months less than 4 years	4 years & over (inc. life)	
Annual averages									
1996	8.00	3.08	0.54	11.61	6.49	4.97	12.80	17.09	34.86
1997	8.06	3.50	0.60	12.13	7.56	5.17	14.36	19.27	38.81
1998	7.73	4.13	0.70	12.57	8.17	5.57	15.29	20.76	41.62
1999	7.51	4.26	0.75	12.52	8.01	5.27	14.26	21.68	41.21
2000	6.70	3.87	0.70	11.27	8.07	5.47	14.24	22.28	41.99
Financial year averages									
1995-96	7.92	2.79	0.48	11.20	5.77	4.92	11.71	15.85	32.54
1996-97	8.06	3.16	0.56	11.78	6.78	4.93	13.22	17.58	35.73
1997-98	7.96	3.65	0.63	12.24	7.79	5.37	14.70	19.77	39.84
1998-99	7.70	4.17	0.72	12.59	8.15	5.46	15.16	21.02	41.64
1999-00	7.34	4.25	0.74	12.32	8.00	5.36	14.20	21.86	41.42
Month end figures									
1999									
January	7.71	4.22	0.78	12.71	7.91	5.04	14.91	21.33	41.27
February	7.63	4.24	0.78	12.66	8.04	5.23	14.49	21.39	41.11
March	7.33	4.22	0.71	12.26	8.30	5.26	14.14	21.52	40.92
April	7.60	4.43	0.73	12.75	7.94	5.10	14.05	21.57	40.72
May	7.39	4.25	0.74	12.38	8.03	5.12	14.19	21.62	40.93
June	7.50	4.34	0.75	12.59	8.03	5.16	14.13	21.56	40.93
July	7.52	4.11	0.76	12.38	8.14	5.41	14.26	21.77	41.43
August	8.06	4.20	0.81	13.06	8.06	5.42	14.21	21.79	41.42
September	7.65	4.49	0.78	12.92	7.95	5.67	14.14	21.82	41.63
October	7.61	4.42	0.79	12.82	8.15	5.61	14.27	21.91	41.79
November	7.39	4.56	0.74	12.69	8.24	5.69	14.26	21.95	41.90
December	6.78	3.63	0.61	11.03	7.62	4.44	14.01	21.96	40.41
2000									
January	6.91	4.31	0.73	11.95	7.70	4.93	14.14	22.07	41.13
February	6.89	4.14	0.74	11.77	7.99	5.70	14.31	22.18	42.19
March	6.74	4.07	0.72	11.53	8.12	5.94	14.45	22.19	42.58
April	6.81	3.83	0.68	11.32	7.99	5.38	14.35	22.19	41.92
May	7.06	3.93	0.70	11.69	8.03	5.43	14.29	22.22	41.94
June	6.82	3.94	0.67	11.43	8.16	5.85	14.23	22.27	42.35
July	7.03	3.94	0.72	11.69	8.34	5.88	14.28	22.33	42.49
August	6.92	3.85	0.71	11.48	8.32	5.93	14.22	22.31	42.46
September	6.56	3.85	0.69	11.10	8.22	5.68	14.27	22.31	42.26
October	6.26	3.74	0.73	10.73	8.17	5.41	14.19	22.36	41.97
November	6.23	3.74	0.73	10.70	8.06	5.28	14.23	22.42	41.93
December	6.19	3.13	0.60	9.92	7.75	4.25	13.90	22.49	40.64

(1) The components do not always add up to the totals, because they have been rounded independently.

(2) Including fine defaulters and police cells.

Table 1.2 (continued) Population in custody: by sex and type of custody, annual averages and month end figures

England and Wales Males and females		Prisoners under sentence				Thousands ⁽¹⁾		Number
		Males	Females	All sentenced	Non-criminal prisoners	All males	All females	Total in custody ⁽²⁾
Annual averages								
1996		41.35	1.70	43.04	0.63	53.02	2.26	55,281
1997		46.36	2.05	48.41	0.57	58.44	2.68	61,114
1998		49.80	2.38	52.18	0.55	62.19	3.11	65,298
1999		49.22	2.47	51.69	0.56	61.52	3.25	64,771
2000		50.06	2.63	52.69	0.64	61.25	3.35	64,602
Financial year averages								
1995-96		38.31	1.51	39.82	0.63	49.63	2.01	51,644
1996-97		42.51	1.77	44.28	0.61	54.31	2.36	56,671
1997-98		47.63	2.16	49.78	0.56	59.78	2.81	62,584
1998-99		49.79	2.41	52.20	0.56	62.20	3.16	65,353
1999-00		49.42	2.51	51.93	0.56	61.54	3.28	64,816
Month end figures								
1999	January	49.19	2.40	51.59	0.54	61.64	3.19	64,833
	February	49.15	2.43	51.57	0.56	61.55	3.24	64,789
	March	48.95	2.44	51.38	0.57	61.04	3.18	64,212
	April	48.66	2.41	51.07	0.57	61.23	3.17	64,396
	May	48.96	2.45	51.41	0.56	61.13	3.22	64,349
	June	48.96	2.44	51.39	0.55	61.32	3.21	64,529
	July	49.57	2.48	52.05	0.55	61.73	3.26	64,990
	August	49.48	2.50	51.99	0.55	62.26	3.33	65,594
	September	49.58	2.54	52.12	0.58	62.27	3.34	65,614
	October	49.94	2.58	52.52	0.56	62.50	3.40	65,900
	November	50.14	2.59	52.73	0.58	62.64	3.36	65,993
	December	48.04	2.45	50.48	0.54	58.97	3.08	62,055
2000	January	48.31	2.49	50.80	0.55	60.58	3.24	63,821
	February	50.18	2.59	52.77	0.55	61.74	3.35	65,089
	March	50.70	2.66	53.36	0.58	62.07	3.93	65,463
	April	49.91	2.62	52.53	0.57	61.11	3.32	64,425
	May	49.97	2.59	52.56	0.58	61.52	3.32	64,837
	June	50.51	2.67	53.18	0.58	61.84	3.36	65,194
	July	50.83	2.69	53.52	0.65	62.43	3.43	65,867
	August	50.78	2.71	53.49	0.71	62.22	3.44	65,666
	September	50.48	2.69	53.17	0.70	61.57	3.40	64,960
	October	50.13	2.68	52.81	0.68	60.79	3.43	64,218
	November	49.99	2.63	52.62	0.76	60.69	3.38	64,075
	December	48.39	2.52	50.91	0.79	58.47	3.15	61,617

⁽¹⁾ The components do not always add up to the totals, because they have been rounded independently.

⁽²⁾ Including fine defaulters and police cells.

Table 1.3 Average population in custody: by type of prisoner, type of establishment (including police cells) and sex

England and Wales 2000

Males

Type of prisoner	All types of establishment (including police cells)	Police cells	Remand centres	Local prisons	Number of persons ⁽¹⁾				
					Training prisons		Young offender institutions		
					Open	Closed	Juvenile	Open	Closed
All males	61,252	–	3,951	23,098	3,324	23,627	2,048	373	4,827
Untried criminal prisoners	6,701	–	1,297	5,181	1	42	129	2	49
Aged 15 to 20	1,417	–	1,197	46	–	1	129	2	42
Aged 21 and over	5,284	–	100	5,135	1	41	–	–	7
Convicted unsentenced prisoners	3,873	–	946	2,794	2	21	68	1	40
Aged 15 to 20	1,064	–	921	37	–	–	68	1	37
Aged 21 and over	2,808	–	25	2,757	2	21	–	–	3
Sentenced prisoners	50,057	–	1,511	14,710	3,319	23,561	1,851	370	4,735
Young offenders	8,070	–	1,422	63	–	12	1,851	344	4,378
Less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	2,276	–	628	30	–	–	752	74	792
12 months to less than 4 years	4,342	–	651	20	–	2	974	248	2,447
4 years to less than 10 years	1,288	–	130	10	–	8	112	22	1,006
10 years less than life	19	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	15
Life (including HMP and custody for life)	141	–	10	2	–	2	12	–	115
In default of payment of a fine	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
Adults	41,987	–	89	14,647	3,319	23,549	–	26	357
Less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	5,563	–	11	4,497	495	544	–	–	16
12 months to less than 4 years	14,323	–	58	5,806	1,346	6,871	–	25	217
4 years to less than 10 years	15,475	–	20	3,307	996	11,049	–	1	102
10 years less than life	2,309	–	–	334	100	1,875	–	–	–
Life (including HMP and custody for life)	4,261	–	–	659	380	3,200	–	–	22
In default of payment of a fine	56	–	–	44	2	10	–	–	–
Non criminal prisoners	619	–	197	413	2	3	–	–	3
Held under the 1971 Immigration Act	557	–	195	360	–	1	–	–	1
Others	61	–	2	53	2	2	–	–	2

⁽¹⁾ The components do not always add up to the totals, because they have been rounded independently.⁽²⁾ Excluding fine defaulters.

Table 1.3 Average population in custody: by type of prisoner, type of establishment (including police cells) and sex

England and Wales 2000

FemalesNumber of persons⁽¹⁾

Type of prisoner	All types of establishment (including police cells)	Police cells	Remand centres	Local prisons	Training prisons		Young offender institutions	
					Open	Closed	Open	Closed
All females	3,350	-	-	1,284	341	1,323	25	373
Untried criminal prisoners	396	-	-	312	-	61	-	23
Aged 15 to 20	66	-	-	43	-	1	-	22
Aged 21 and over	330	-	-	269	-	60	-	1
Convicted unsentenced prisoners	304	-	-	236	-	42	-	25
Aged 15 to 20	60	-	-	35	-	1	-	24
Aged 21 and over	243	-	-	201	-	41	-	1
Sentenced prisoners	2,627	-	-	717	341	1,218	25	325
Young offenders	369	-	-	39	4	3	24	299
Less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	138	-	-	21	1	-	6	110
12 months to less than 4 years	175	-	-	16	2	1	14	142
4 years to less than 10 years	50	-	-	2	1	2	4	41
10 years less than life	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Life (including HMP and custody for life)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
In default of payment of a fine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults	2,258	-	-	678	337	1,215	1	26
Less than 12 months ⁽²⁾	490	-	-	237	69	181	-	3
12 months to less than 4 years	838	-	-	283	153	390	1	11
4 years to less than 10 years	706	-	-	117	87	492	-	10
10 years less than life	75	-	-	7	9	59	-	-
Life (including HMP and custody for life)	145	-	-	32	19	92	-	2
In default of payment of a fine	3	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Non criminal prisoners	22	-	-	19	-	2	-	-
Held under the 1971 Immigration Act	19	-	-	18	-	1	-	-
Others	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-

⁽¹⁾ The components do not always add up to the totals, because they have been rounded independently.⁽²⁾ Excluding fine defaulters.

Table 1.4 Average population in custody: by type of custody and sex

England and Wales

Males and females

Number of persons⁽¹⁾

Type of custody	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All males and females											
Population in custody of which:	45,636	45,897	45,817	44,566	48,794	51,047	55,281	61,114	65,298	64,771	64,602
Population in Prison Service establishments	44,975	44,809	44,719	44,552	48,621	50,962	55,281	61,114	65,298	64,771	64,602
Population in police cells	661	1,088	1,098	14	173	85	–	–	–	–	–
All males											
Population in custody of which:	44,039	44,336	44,240	43,005	46,983	49,068	53,019	58,439	62,194	61,523	61,252
Population in Prison Service establishments	43,378	43,250	43,157	42,991	46,810	48,983	53,019	58,439	62,194	61,523	61,252
Population in police cells	661	1,086	1,083	14	173	85	–	–	–	–	–
Prisoners on remand	9,520	9,768	9,707	10,265	11,867	10,884	11,075	11,532	11,863	11,772	10,574
Untried	7,771	7,923	7,805	7,675	8,818	8,077	8,004	8,057	7,730	7,513	6,701
Convicted unsentenced	1,749	1,845	1,902	2,590	3,049	2,807	3,071	3,475	4,133	4,258	3,873
Prisoners under sentence	34,322	34,274	34,230	32,183	34,505	37,593	41,346	46,360	49,796	49,217	50,057
Young offenders	6,121	5,723	5,336	4,994	5,164	5,619	6,489	7,556	8,172	8,012	8,070
Detention in a young offender institution ⁽²⁾	5,928	5,518	5,169	4,836	5,020	5,486	6,389	7,439	8,035	7,869	6,443
Sentenced to detention centre	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Youth custody/borstal training	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Life (including HMP and custody for life)	115	122	105	84	84	81	80	105	122	135	141
In default of payment of a fine	78	82	62	74	60	52	20	12	15	8	4
Adults	28,201	28,551	28,894	27,189	29,340	31,974	34,856	38,805	41,624	41,205	41,987
Life (including HMP and custody for life)	2,603	2,708	2,812	2,917	2,999	3,112	3,289	3,488	3,688	3,939	4,261
Immediate imprisonment (excl. life)	25,325	25,573	25,830	23,874	25,977	28,528	31,417	35,194	37,825	37,183	37,670
In default of payment of a fine	273	271	252	398	364	334	150	123	112	83	56
Non-criminal prisoners	197	294	303	543	611	591	599	547	534	534	619
Held under the 1971 Immigration Act	141	218	224	405	464	464	494	464	455	463	557
Others	55	76	79	137	147	127	105	83	78	71	61
All females											
Population in custody of which:	1,597	1,561	1,577	1,561	1,811	1,979	2,262	2,675	3,105	3,247	3,350
Population in Prison Service establishments	1,597	1,559	1,562	1,561	1,811	1,979	2,262	2,675	3,105	3,247	3,350
Population in police cells	–	2	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prisoners on remand	384	389	383	395	490	491	538	599	704	748	700
Untried	300	292	271	285	351	344	371	396	426	434	396
Convicted unsentenced	84	97	112	110	139	147	167	203	278	313	304
Prisoners under sentence	1,209	1,166	1,190	1,135	1,292	1,464	1,697	2,052	2,380	2,474	2,627
Young offenders	143	136	133	137	155	187	233	278	333	332	369
Detention in a young offender institution ⁽²⁾	137	128	125	129	148	179	225	268	328	328	363
Youth custody/borstal training	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Life (including HMP and custody for life)	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	9	5	4	6
In default of payment of a fine	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	–	1	–
Adults	1,066	1,030	1,057	998	1,137	1,277	1,464	1,774	2,047	2,142	2,258
Life (including HMP and custody for life)	86	92	95	102	104	108	117	125	135	139	145
Immediate imprisonment (excl. life)	969	925	950	878	1,013	1,154	1,339	1,644	1,908	2,000	2,109
In default of payment of a fine	11	13	12	18	20	15	8	5	4	3	3
Non-criminal prisoners	4	6	5	31	29	24	28	25	20	24	22
Held under the 1971 Immigration Act	3	4	3	25	23	19	22	21	19	22	19
Others	1	2	2	6	6	5	6	4	1	2	2

⁽¹⁾ The components do not always add to the totals because they have been rounded independently.

⁽²⁾ Persons detained under Section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 (excluding lifers) are included with youth custody for 1986–88 and detention in a young offender institution subsequently.

Table 1.5 Population in prison under sentence by offence, type of establishment and sex

England and Wales 30 June 2000

Offence	Males							
	All types of establishment	Remand centres	Local prisons	Training prisons		Young offender institutions		
				Open	Closed	Open	Closed	Juvenile
All offences	50,514	1,707	15,271	3,440	23,653	389	4,376	1,677
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	50,434	1,706	15,210	3,437	23,639	389	4,375	1,677
Violence against the person	10,807	282	2,639	858	5,864	83	846	235
Murder	3,296	12	392	359	2,437	–	94	2
Other homicide and attempted homicide	861	26	175	83	505	3	59	10
Wounding	4,514	165	1,335	301	1,976	73	500	164
Assaults	619	42	337	29	105	5	73	28
Cruelty to children	54	3	29	–	22	–	–	–
Other offences of violence against the person	1,463	34	371	86	819	2	120	31
Sexual offences	5,070	27	1,358	45	3,451	–	153	36
Buggery and indecency between males	388	–	89	4	291	–	2	2
Rape	2,698	16	614	31	1,909	–	110	18
Gross indecency with children	761	–	230	5	515	–	8	3
Other sexual offences	1,223	11	425	5	736	–	33	13
Burglary	8,824	402	2,744	352	3,720	111	1,063	432
Robbery	6,158	230	1,198	207	3,183	53	904	383
Theft and handling	4,537	281	2,063	414	959	41	503	276
Taking and driving away	808	87	265	16	136	8	166	130
Other thefts	2,989	161	1,511	294	594	28	279	122
Handling stolen goods	740	33	287	104	229	5	58	24
Fraud and forgery	885	14	331	320	194	2	18	6
Frauds	837	14	313	301	185	2	16	6
Forgery	48	–	18	19	9	–	2	–
Drugs offences	7,526	96	1,783	592	4,666	26	312	51
Other offences	5,829	330	2,735	557	1,456	64	468	219
Arson	595	20	161	26	308	3	47	30
Criminal damage	278	21	131	8	57	2	40	19
In charge or driving under the influence of drink or drugs	377	13	266	54	32	2	8	2
Other motoring offences	1,914	127	1,151	135	258	20	161	62
Drunkenness	43	2	28	9	1	–	3	–
Blackmail	90	5	16	15	45	2	5	2
Kidnapping	176	4	32	4	120	–	14	2
Affray	415	29	164	39	101	12	43	27
Violent disorder	137	17	34	13	30	11	22	10
Perjury/libel/pervert the course of justice	212	9	96	29	56	4	15	3
Threatening/disorderly behaviour	204	16	107	8	41	2	16	14
Breach of court order	379	40	199	22	58	4	37	19
Other	1,009	27	350	195	349	2	57	29
Offence not recorded	797	44	359	92	146	9	108	39
In default of payment of a fine	80	1	61	3	14	–	1	–

Table 1.5 Population in prison under sentence by offence, type of establishment and sex

England and Wales 30 June 2000

Offence	Number of persons						
	All types of establishment	Remand centres	Local prisons	Training prisons		Young offender institutions	
				Open	Closed	Open	Closed
All offences	2,666	–	782	340	1,230	21	293
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	2,659	–	779	340	1,226	21	293
Violence against the person	410	–	113	45	187	1	64
Murder	129	–	29	19	75	–	6
Other homicide and attempted homicide	37	–	6	7	21	–	3
Wounding	136	–	41	9	43	1	42
Assaults	38	–	16	1	13	–	8
Cruelty to children	15	–	4	–	10	–	1
Other offences of violence against the person	55	–	17	9	25	–	4
Sexual offences	20	–	2	1	15	–	2
Buggery and indecency between males	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Gross indecency with children	6	–	1	1	4	–	–
Other sexual offences	10	–	1	–	7	–	2
Burglary	158	–	54	17	59	1	27
Robbery	195	–	41	14	90	6	44
Theft and handling	507	–	215	63	173	1	55
Taking and driving away	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other thefts	446	–	181	55	158	1	51
Handling stolen goods	59	–	33	7	15	–	4
Fraud and forgery	131	–	36	53	38	–	4
Frauds	126	–	34	51	37	–	4
Forgery	5	–	2	2	1	–	–
Drugs offences	947	–	189	118	570	8	62
Other offences	222	–	82	21	87	3	29
Arson	62	–	17	6	31	1	7
Criminal damage	16	–	10	–	3	–	3
In charge or driving under the influence of drink or drugs	8	–	6	–	2	–	–
Other motoring offences	29	–	14	3	11	–	1
Drunkenness	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Blackmail	5	–	2	–	3	–	–
Kidnapping	3	–	1	–	2	–	–
Affray	12	–	6	–	3	–	3
Violent disorder	4	–	–	1	2	–	1
Perjury/libel/pervert the course of justice	14	–	3	–	6	2	3
Threatening/disorderly behaviour	5	–	2	–	–	–	3
Breach of court order	31	–	12	3	11	–	5
Other	33	–	9	8	13	–	3
Offence not recorded	69	–	47	8	7	1	6
In default of payment of a fine	7	–	3	–	4	–	–

Table 1.6 Population in prison under sentence by offence group and length of sentence

England and Wales 30 June 2000

Males and females

Number of persons

Offence group	All sentence lengths	Length of sentence					
		Up to and including 3 months	Over 3 months up to 6 months	Over 6 months less than 12 months	12 months	Over 12 months up to 18 months	Over 18 months up to 3 years
All males and females							
All offences	53,180	2,134	4,340	2,405	1,825	3,569	10,816
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	53,093	2,049	4,338	2,405	1,825	3,569	10,816
Violence against the person	11,217	288	553	321	303	505	1,553
Rape	2,702	9	3	–	2	1	46
Other sexual offences	2,388	18	46	48	71	145	477
Burglary	8,982	135	372	391	378	1,019	3,384
Robbery	6,353	54	74	65	78	213	1,244
Theft and handling	5,044	640	1,184	756	336	556	1,017
Fraud and forgery	1,016	69	127	86	66	127	287
Drugs offences	8,473	78	117	129	158	335	1,591
Other offences	6,051	721	1,745	488	342	527	1,004
Offence not recorded	866	37	117	121	92	141	212
In default of payment of a fine	87	85	2	–	–	–	–

Table 1.6 (continued) Population in prison under sentence by offence group and length of sentence

England and Wales 30 June 2000

Males and females

Number of persons

Offence group	Length of sentence					
	Over 3 years less than 4 years	4 years	Over 4 years up to 5 years	Over 5 years up to 10 years	Over 10 years less than life	Life
All males and females						
All offences	3,417	3,344	4,949	9,341	2,429	4,610
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	3,417	3,344	4,949	9,341	2,429	4,610
Violence against the person	452	591	821	1,519	394	3,919
Rape	24	81	223	1,424	510	380
Other sexual offences	95	288	332	721	107	41
Burglary	1,066	590	872	729	38	8
Robbery	539	615	997	1,878	506	90
Theft and handling	189	95	154	107	6	4
Fraud and forgery	69	65	54	62	3	1
Drugs offences	763	768	1,223	2,517	788	7
Other offences	182	216	248	346	76	156
Offence not recorded	39	36	26	39	2	4
In default of payment of a fine	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 1.7 Population in prison under sentence by offence group and sex

England and Wales 30 June

Males and females

Number of persons

Offence group	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All males and females	35,220	35,114	35,564	33,046	35,763	39,379	43,055	48,805	52,269	51,393	53,180
All males all offences	33,967	33,966	34,389	31,897	34,474	37,897	41,323	46,739	49,902	48,957	50,514
Offences with immediate custodial sentence⁽¹⁾	33,526	33,569	34,030	31,375	33,960	37,407	41,187	46,611	49,793	48,862	50,434
Violence against the person	7,477	6,945	6,893	7,273	7,715	8,491	9,230	10,033	10,524	10,429	10,807
Rape	1,441	1,508	1,582	1,593	1,638	1,781	1,926	2,080	2,369	2,571	2,698
Other sexual offences	1,577	1,585	1,564	1,572	1,629	1,875	2,013	1,989	2,410	2,358	2,372
Burglary	5,885	5,082	5,349	4,690	5,096	5,896	6,342	7,976	8,538	8,622	8,824
Robbery	4,052	3,990	4,174	4,856	5,090	5,264	5,591	6,277	6,449	6,174	6,158
Theft and handling	3,042	2,910	2,910	2,578	3,030	3,450	3,591	3,929	4,097	4,021	4,537
Fraud and forgery	795	791	800	826	879	1,071	1,099	1,104	1,080	993	885
Drugs offences	2,829	2,584	2,899	2,900	3,186	3,858	5,269	6,483	7,099	7,294	7,526
Other offences	3,280	3,172	3,457	3,293	3,828	4,174	4,672	5,046	5,208	5,178	5,829
Offence not recorded	3,148	5,002	4,402	1,794	1,869	1,547	1,454	1,694	2,019	1,222	797
In default of payment of a fine	441	397	359	522	514	490	136	128	109	94	80
All females all offences	1,253	1,148	1,175	1,149	1,289	1,482	1,732	2,066	2,367	2,436	2,666
Offences with immediate custodial sentence⁽¹⁾	1,228	1,136	1,152	1,125	1,266	1,456	1,727	2,063	2,366	2,431	2,659
Violence against the person	201	189	184	216	277	290	355	391	420	429	410
Rape	3	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	4
Other sexual offences	8	15	8	14	11	10	9	5	12	12	16
Burglary	51	39	51	39	39	57	80	101	118	158	158
Robbery	51	46	56	77	95	108	124	161	177	157	195
Theft and handling	203	175	190	207	227	279	314	334	395	390	507
Fraud and forgery	50	42	53	64	65	96	119	121	119	111	131
Drugs offences	318	272	259	308	326	398	486	691	794	875	947
Other offences	212	176	158	125	132	132	164	190	217	220	222
Offence not recorded	131	181	191	74	93	84	73	66	110	74	69
In default of payment of a fine	25	12	23	24	23	26	5	3	1	5	7

⁽¹⁾ Figures for particular offence groups are understated because they do not include those for which the offences were not recorded, the numbers of which were particularly high for 1990, 1991, and 1992.

Table 1.8 Population in prison under sentence⁽¹⁾ by length of sentence and sex

England and Wales 30 June

Males and females

Number of persons

Length of sentence	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Males											
All offenders	33,967	33,966	34,389	31,897	34,474	37,897	41,323	46,739	49,902	48,956	50,514
Up to and including 3 months	1,274	1,396	1,461	1,591	1,567	1,644	1,363	1,448	1,463	1,584	1,933
Over 3 months up to 6 months	1,800	2,109	2,004	2,015	2,652	2,969	3,087	3,287	3,375	3,313	4,050
Over 6 months less than 12 months	1,613	1,811	1,817	1,860	1,959	2,085	2,210	2,309	2,339	2,055	2,232
12 months	1,789	1,684	1,727	1,647	1,648	1,801	1,866	1,817	1,894	1,560	1,692
Over 12 months up to 18 months	3,539	3,504	3,540	2,658	2,821	3,146	3,416	3,639	3,983	3,430	3,356
Over 18 months up to 3 years	8,322	7,720	8,027	6,645	7,373	8,277	9,532	11,180	11,550	10,740	10,294
Over 3 years less than 4 years	1,210	1,126	1,191	1,130	1,252	1,388	1,602	2,329	2,747	3,063	3,269
4 years	2,234	2,127	2,068	2,077	2,158	2,432	2,812	3,371	3,644	3,421	3,189
Over 4 years up to 5 years	2,583	2,574	2,563	2,501	2,652	3,062	3,504	4,156	4,628	4,765	4,736
Over 5 years up to 10 years	5,711	5,846	5,710	5,408	5,802	6,327	6,873	7,735	8,394	8,742	8,952
Over 10 years less than life	1,188	1,269	1,377	1,375	1,509	1,590	1,693	1,884	2,088	2,227	2,352
Life	2,704	2,800	2,904	2,990	3,081	3,176	3,365	3,584	3,797	4,056	4,458
Females											
All offenders	1,253	1,148	1,175	1,149	1,289	1,482	1,732	2,066	2,367	2,436	2,666
Up to and including 3 months	67	60	79	121	70	94	102	117	141	159	201
Over 3 months up to 6 months	97	85	77	94	139	148	171	208	230	233	290
Over 6 months less than 12 months	82	95	71	88	101	125	166	166	172	135	173
12 months	88	54	74	83	82	88	116	96	137	151	133
Over 12 months up to 18 months	122	113	136	126	135	146	173	186	221	225	213
Over 18 months up to 3 years	273	214	232	201	265	315	359	476	507	458	522
Over 3 years less than 4 years	31	29	25	21	34	42	48	73	91	114	148
4 years	83	78	70	52	80	86	92	135	158	168	155
Over 4 years up to 5 years	111	104	91	71	91	110	115	146	180	201	213
Over 5 years up to 10 years	187	203	202	167	158	188	230	279	330	372	389
Over 10 years less than life	21	17	22	20	23	27	36	47	63	70	77
Life	91	96	96	105	111	113	124	137	137	150	152

⁽¹⁾ Including persons imprisoned or detained in default of payment of a fine.

Table 1.9 Population in prison under sentence⁽¹⁾ by age and sex

England and Wales 30 June

Males and females

Age in years	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All males											<i>Number of persons</i>
15-17	896	726	711	754	813	957	1,262	1,620	1,627	1,643	1,786
18-20	4,811	4,634	3,881	3,830	3,944	4,187	4,315	5,092	5,807	5,633	5,906
21-24	7,456	7,305	7,667	6,490	6,919	7,305	7,739	8,685	8,780	8,245	8,700
25-29	7,509	7,703	7,904	7,233	7,704	8,390	8,928	10,162	10,590	10,080	10,060
30-39	7,887	8,081	8,476	7,932	8,954	10,184	11,507	12,801	14,109	14,072	14,454
40-49	3,712	3,743	3,818	3,673	4,019	4,460	4,826	5,189	5,485	5,552	5,720
50-59	1,341	1,378	1,490	1,543	1,599	1,827	2,047	2,370	2,608	2,678	2,750
60 and over	355	396	442	442	522	587	699	820	896	1,053	1,138
All ages	33,967	33,966	34,389	31,897	34,474	37,897	41,323	46,739	49,902	48,956	50,514
											<i>Percentage</i>
15-17	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5
18-20	14.2	13.6	11.3	12.0	11.4	11.0	10.4	10.9	11.6	11.5	11.7
21-24	22.0	21.5	22.3	20.3	20.1	19.3	18.7	18.6	17.6	16.8	17.2
25-29	22.1	22.7	23.0	22.7	22.3	22.1	21.6	21.7	21.2	20.6	19.9
30-39	23.2	23.8	24.6	24.9	26.0	26.9	27.8	27.4	28.3	28.7	28.6
40-49	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.1	11.0	11.3	11.3
50-59	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.4
60 and over	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.3
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All females											<i>Number of persons</i>
15-17	28	16	18	15	27	31	57	53	62	67	65
18-20	109	99	101	117	105	129	169	165	210	224	265
21-24	228	211	178	193	238	237	265	377	425	427	458
25-29	293	253	274	256	295	331	374	457	501	491	563
30-39	368	351	378	333	382	451	544	627	709	798	862
40-49	169	162	166	166	175	227	231	278	332	301	335
50-59	48	44	48	61	53	60	81	92	116	108	102
60 and over	10	12	12	8	14	16	11	17	12	20	16
All ages	1,253	1,148	1,175	1,149	1,289	1,482	1,732	2,066	2,367	2,436	2,666
											<i>Percentage</i>
15-17	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.1	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.4
18-20	8.7	8.6	8.6	10.2	8.1	8.7	9.8	8.0	8.9	9.2	9.9
21-24	18.2	18.4	15.1	16.8	18.5	16.0	15.3	18.2	18.0	17.5	17.2
25-29	23.4	22.0	23.3	22.3	22.9	22.3	21.6	22.1	21.2	20.2	21.1
30-39	29.4	30.6	32.2	29.0	29.6	30.4	31.4	30.3	30.0	32.8	32.3
40-49	13.5	14.1	14.1	14.4	13.6	15.3	13.3	13.5	14.0	12.4	12.6
50-59	3.8	3.8	4.1	5.3	4.1	4.0	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.4	3.8
60 and over	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ Including persons committed in default of payment of a fine.

Table 1.10 Receptions into prison by type of custody and sex

England and Wales

Males and females

Number of persons

Type of custody	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Males											
Untried	50,431	51,997	47,501	50,918	54,157	52,347	55,545	58,092	60,157	59,985	50,866
Convicted unsentenced	19,229	18,828	20,051	28,593	32,751	30,261	32,993	33,988	39,945	41,958	40,116
Under sentence	64,550	69,080	66,630	69,312	79,251	84,342	78,390	81,949	85,107	86,934	86,516
Young offenders	17,359	18,648	16,941	15,973	17,570	18,400	17,727	18,427	19,071	20,145	20,293
Young offender institution	13,851	14,509	12,691	12,423	14,058	15,318	16,328	17,325	18,039	19,340	19,635
Immediate imprisonment (excl. life) ⁽¹⁾	111	83	107	327	357	333	494	499	442	379	405
Life (including HMP and custody for life)	37	27	32	36	32	29	59	66	47	68	46
In default of payment of a fine	3,360	4,029	4,111	3,187	3,123	2,720	846	537	543	358	207
Adults	47,191	50,432	49,689	53,339	61,681	65,942	60,663	63,522	66,036	66,789	66,223
Immediate imprisonment (excl. life)	34,557	36,258	34,828	35,240	43,608	49,645	53,147	57,798	61,180	63,239	63,696
Life	180	206	190	189	181	230	268	297	351	396	407
In default of payment of a fine	12,454	13,968	14,671	17,910	17,892	16,067	7,248	5,427	4,505	3,154	2,120
Non-criminal	2,238	2,680	2,968	4,756	4,217	3,611	2,994	3,063	3,196	3,178	3,076
Held under 1971 Immigration Act	893	1,185	1,221	1,773	1,593	1,776	1,810	2,051	2,283	2,380	2,408
Others	1,345	1,495	1,747	2,983	2,624	1,835	1,184	1,012	913	798	668
Females											
Untried	2,704	2,679	2,368	2,647	2,922	2,940	3,343	3,974	4,540	4,587	4,026
Convicted unsentenced	1,181	1,099	1,199	1,505	1,812	1,778	1,994	2,436	3,442	3,935	3,773
Under sentence	2,960	3,223	3,202	3,654	4,406	4,831	4,471	5,219	6,175	7,031	7,155
Young offenders	543	589	515	585	654	690	751	871	1,096	1,241	1,245
Young offender institution	371	401	339	406	492	544	700	830	1,064	1,224	1,220
Immediate imprisonment (excl. life) ⁽¹⁾	8	4	5	8	16	17	11	18	6	5	13
Life (including HMP and custody for life)	2	4	–	5	1	3	1	5	1	4	3
In default of payment of a fine	162	180	171	166	145	126	39	18	25	8	9
Adults	2,417	2,644	2,687	3,069	3,752	4,141	3,720	4,348	5,079	5,790	5,910
Immediate imprisonment (excl. life)	1,724	1,829	1,800	1,916	2,435	2,879	3,288	3,978	4,764	5,568	5,752
Life	10	9	14	13	8	18	10	16	14	15	18
In default of payment of a fine	683	796	873	1,140	1,309	1,244	422	354	301	207	140
Non-criminal	76	111	141	317	290	178	134	141	94	93	77
Held under 1971 Immigration Act	23	40	51	64	48	49	47	71	65	63	47
Others	53	71	90	253	242	129	87	70	29	30	30

⁽¹⁾ Persons detained under Section 53(2) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933.

Table 1.11 Receptions and population under sentence in prison by court sentencing

England and Wales

Males and females

Number of persons

Court sentencing ⁽¹⁾	1990 ⁽²⁾	1991 ⁽²⁾	1992 ⁽²⁾	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Receptions											
All receptions	67,510	72,313	69,832	72,996	83,657	89,173	82,861	87,168	91,282	93,965	93,671
Crown Court	34,962	35,293	32,732	29,189	31,133	34,996	40,063	42,424	42,254	41,853	40,738
Young offenders	9,116	8,751	7,592	6,149	6,072	6,839	8,704	9,412	9,163	9,356	11,036
Adults	25,738	26,280	24,865	22,892	24,971	28,070	31,300	32,961	33,048	32,463	29,686
In default of payment of a fine	108	262	275	148	90	87	59	51	43	34	16
Magistrates' courts	32,488	36,923	36,962	43,625	52,339	53,981	42,628	44,509	48,910	52,000	52,831
Young offenders	5,258	6,268	5,568	7,038	8,864	9,380	8,870	9,301	10,428	11,655	15,312
Adults	10,712	11,989	11,899	14,396	21,133	24,566	25,286	28,945	33,172	36,675	35,068
In default of payment of a fine	16,518	18,666	19,495	22,191	22,342	20,035	8,472	6,263	5,310	3,670	2,451
Other courts	60	97	138	152	185	196	170	235	118	112	102
Young offenders	6	9	14	18	20	25	19	30	8	9	33
Adults	21	43	68	70	128	136	127	183	89	80	60
In default of payment of a fine	33	45	56	64	37	35	24	22	21	23	9
Population at 30 June											
Total population	35,220	35,114	35,564	33,046	35,763	39,379	43,055	48,805	52,269	51,392	53,180
Crown Court	31,412	31,115	30,835	29,372	31,001	34,613	37,975	43,437	46,650	45,748	44,759
Young offenders	5,109	4,535	4,151	3,851	3,829	4,539	5,220	6,496	7,132	6,923	6,667
Adults	26,275	26,565	26,667	25,500	27,163	30,057	32,747	36,931	39,509	38,808	38,077
In default of payment of a fine	28	15	17	21	9	17	8	10	9	17	15
Magistrates' courts	2,271	2,437	3,114	3,504	4,603	4,534	4,858	5,084	5,525	5,515	8,014
Young offenders	662	719	937	1,124	1,363	1,208	1,319	1,370	1,357	1,372	1,788
Adults	1,369	1,506	1,941	1,930	2,775	2,917	3,437	3,634	4,075	4,077	6,173
In default of payment of a fine	240	212	236	450	465	409	102	80	93	66	53
Other courts	90	12	14	21	21	23	12	49	22	22	126
Young offenders	8	2	5	2	3	3	2	19	1	2	40
Adults	81	8	8	15	17	20	10	30	21	17	85
In default of payment of a fine	1	2	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	3	1
Not recorded	1,447	1,550	1,601	149	138	209	210	235	72	107	281
Young offenders	504	445	397	3	7	17	59	49	20	32	35
Adults	746	925	1,076	75	69	102	120	145	44	62	228
In default of payment of a fine	197	180	128	71	62	90	31	41	8	13	18

⁽¹⁾ Type of court originally awarding a custodial sentence; further sentences may have been awarded at a different court.⁽²⁾ The receptions data for 1989 to 1992 include estimates for cases where the type of court is not recorded. The breakdown by type of court in 1990, 1991 and 1992 is subject to a wider margin of error than in previous years because the numbers of cases where the type of court is not recorded are particularly high.

Table 1.12 Receptions into prison under sentence: by type of prisoner and length of sentence

England and Wales

Males and females

Number of persons

Type of prisoner	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All sentenced prisoners	67,510	72,313	69,832	72,966	83,657	89,173	82,861	87,168	91,282	93,965	93,671
Immediate custodial sentence	50,851	53,340	50,006	50,563	61,188	69,016	74,306	80,832	85,908	90,238	91,195
Young offenders	14,380	15,028	13,174	13,205	14,956	16,244	17,593	18,743	19,599	21,020	21,322
Up to and including 3 months	2,749	3,362	2,922	2,986	3,721	4,185	4,154	4,641	5,342	6,197	5,162
Over 3 months up to 6 months	3,555	4,007	3,373	3,984	4,592	4,843	4,910	5,050	5,397	5,984	7,089
Over 6 months less than 12 months	1,964	1,942	1,760	1,897	2,207	2,280	2,221	2,176	2,203	2,149	2,388
12 months	1,613	1,487	1,371	1,213	1,204	1,225	1,256	1,273	1,251	1,216	1,464
Over 12 months up to 18 months	1,877	1,649	1,433	1,034	1,015	1,250	1,615	1,753	1,772	1,792	1,732
Over 18 months up to 3 years	1,980	1,953	1,718	1,460	1,556	1,763	2,385	2,618	2,565	2,545	2,286
Over 3 years less than 4 years	131	133	88	108	146	155	241	305	333	351	395
4 years	196	184	180	184	180	211	287	331	255	275	275
Over 4 years up to 5 years	141	139	116	143	124	171	249	270	210	229	259
Over 5 years up to 10 years	130	134	166	148	169	126	192	234	204	201	211
Over 10 years less than life	5	7	15	7	9	3	23	21	19	9	12
Life	39	31	32	41	33	32	60	71	48	72	49
Adults	36,471	38,312	36,832	37,358	46,232	52,772	56,713	62,089	66,309	69,218	69,873
Up to and including 3 months	7,086	7,455	7,370	7,982	11,299	14,320	15,224	17,546	19,722	21,491	21,708
Over 3 months up to 6 months	6,829	7,520	7,111	8,949	12,422	13,818	14,664	15,805	17,161	18,686	19,265
Over 6 months less than 12 months	4,080	4,336	4,090	4,119	4,476	4,915	4,976	5,351	5,630	5,485	5,786
12 months	2,955	3,152	2,998	2,863	3,151	3,263	3,298	3,357	3,416	3,371	3,175
Over 12 months up to 18 months	4,413	4,696	4,303	3,730	4,172	4,322	4,511	4,668	4,915	4,781	4,578
Over 18 months up to 3 years	6,696	6,590	6,292	5,415	6,182	6,981	7,784	8,307	8,328	8,065	7,881
Over 3 years less than 4 years	588	674	632	532	641	762	967	1,214	1,441	1,534	1,656
4 years	969	935	1,043	917	921	1,068	1,368	1,451	1,357	1,293	1,313
Over 4 years up to 5 years	933	1,018	885	948	968	1,192	1,339	1,545	1,542	1,548	1,598
Over 5 years up to 10 years	1,546	1,498	1,668	1,494	1,563	1,610	1,963	2,147	2,032	2,150	2,112
Over 10 years less than life	186	223	236	207	248	273	341	385	400	403	359
Life	190	215	204	202	189	248	278	313	365	411	442
In default of payment of a fine⁽¹⁾	16,659	18,973	19,826	22,403	22,469	20,157	8,555	6,336	5,374	3,727	2,476
Young offenders	3,522	4,209	4,282	3,353	3,268	2,846	885	555	568	366	216
Up to 1 month	3,261	3,832	3,844	2,905	2,914	2,598	815	483	507	331	190
Over 1 month up to 3 months	223	326	381	415	332	238	64	64	60	33	22
Over 3 months up to 6 months	19	29	37	28	22	10	6	8	1	2	4
Over 6 months	19	22	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults	13,137	14,764	15,544	19,050	19,201	17,311	7,670	5,781	4,806	3,361	2,260
Up to 1 month	11,978	13,283	13,818	16,566	16,745	15,405	6,935	5,126	4,281	2,957	1,984
Over 1 month up to 3 months	1,014	1,309	1,529	2,279	2,312	1,811	696	627	512	370	245
Over 3 months up to 6 months	99	122	124	146	144	90	39	28	13	34	31
Over 6 months	46	50	73	59	-	5	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Period imposed in default.

Table 1.13 Fine defaulters: population, receptions and estimated average time spent in prison by sex

England and Wales

Fine defaulters

Numbers/days

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Population at 30 June											
All fine defaulters	466	409	382	546	537	516	141	131	110	99	87
Males	441	397	359	522	514	490	136	128	109	94	80
Females	25	12	23	24	23	26	5	3	1	5	7
Total sentenced population	35,220	35,114	35,564	33,046	35,763	39,379	43,055	48,805	52,269	51,392	53,180
Fine defaulters as a percentage of total sentenced population (%)	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Population serving sentences of imprisonment of 6 months or less ⁽¹⁾	3,238	3,650	3,621	3,821	4,428	4,855	4,723	5,060	5,209	5,289	6,474
Fine defaulters as a percentage of population serving sentences of imprisonment of 6 months or less	14.4	11.2	10.5	14.3	12.1	10.6	3.0	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.3
Receptions											
All fine defaulters	16,659	18,973	19,826	22,403	22,469	20,157	8,555	6,336	5,374	3,727	2,476
Males	15,814	17,997	18,782	21,097	21,015	18,787	8,094	5,964	5,048	3,512	2,327
Females	845	976	1,044	1,306	1,454	1,370	461	372	326	215	149
All receptions under sentence	67,510	72,313	69,832	72,966	83,657	89,173	82,861	87,168	91,282	93,965	93,671
Fine defaulters as a percentage of all receptions under sentence	24.7	26.2	28.4	30.7	26.9	22.6	10.3	7.3	5.9	4.0	2.6
All receptions under sentence of imprisonment of 6 months or less ⁽¹⁾	36,813	41,245	40,509	46,240	54,503	57,318	47,507	49,408	52,996	56,085	55,699
Fine defaulters as a percentage of all receptions serving sentences of imprisonment of 6 months or less	45.3	46.0	48.9	48.4	41.2	35.2	18.0	12.8	10.1	6.6	4.4
Average time served (days)⁽²⁾											
Males	7.0	7.5	7.3 ⁽³⁾	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Females	6.0	6.8	6.8 ⁽³⁾	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

⁽¹⁾ Excludes detention centre trainees; includes youth custody trainees and persons sentenced to detention in a young offender institution.⁽²⁾ Excluding those remaining in custody as fine defaulters on completion of a custodial sentence for a criminal offence.⁽³⁾ January to June.

Table 1.14 Receptions of fine defaulters into prison by age, offence group and sex

England and Wales

Males

Number of persons

Offence group	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All ages 18 and over⁽¹⁾	15,814	17,997	18,782	21,097	21,015	18,787	8,094	5,964	5,048	3,512	2,327
Violence against the person	986	1,177	1,247	1,446	1,203	1,040	454	331	317	189	120
Sexual offences	40	35	29	27	13	17	11	8	6	5	6
Burglary/Robbery	934	1,128	1,318	1,440	1,109	899	338	232	171	86	90
Theft and handling	2,844	3,074	3,335	3,802	3,189	2,738	1,076	733	664	402	297
Fraud and forgery	553	557	598	602	548	406	179	131	109	76	38
Drunkenness	719	655	540	633	486	417	216	188	164	110	73
Motoring offences	4,562	5,180	6,139	8,141	7,383	6,789	2,976	2,263	1,794	1,170	582
Using a TV without a licence	–	258	405	547	487	493	238	171	104	56	22
Other offences	3,632	3,578	3,759	4,377	3,950	3,584	1,699	1,308	1,107	757	559
Offence not recorded	1,544	2,355	1,412	82	2,647	2,404	907	599	612	661	540
Aged under 21⁽¹⁾	3,360	4,029	4,111	3,187	3,123	2,720	846	537	543	358	207
Violence against the person	236	276	255	231	216	184	53	34	36	21	18
Sexual offences	10	10	3	3	1	1	1	–	1	–	1
Burglary/Robbery	312	456	497	415	278	225	67	32	30	20	17
Theft and handling	738	923	961	752	605	457	156	76	90	44	27
Fraud and forgery	63	54	52	31	30	27	7	4	5	4	3
Drunkenness	87	85	62	55	49	36	24	15	19	10	3
Motoring offences	716	873	1,055	973	851	777	236	163	134	89	42
Using a TV without a licence	–	5	10	8	4	7	3	–	–	1	–
Other offences	868	926	850	707	584	540	169	111	137	100	59
Offence not recorded	330	421	366	12	505	466	130	102	91	69	37
Aged 21–29	8,084	9,035	9,369	11,284	10,895	9,549	4,116	2,996	2,344	1,588	1,093
Violence against the person	552	628	699	809	625	537	235	172	163	82	55
Sexual offences	14	15	15	8	9	6	4	5	1	4	1
Burglary/Robbery	506	527	625	767	631	508	200	147	110	41	43
Theft and handling	1,407	1,439	1,622	2,042	1,676	1,439	552	395	333	213	161
Fraud and forgery	241	251	271	284	244	168	75	54	34	31	13
Drunkenness	294	260	191	248	164	147	79	69	58	34	13
Motoring offences	2,498	2,753	3,187	4,516	4,005	3,576	1,569	1,163	879	547	274
Using a TV without a licence	–	106	159	188	168	164	86	61	35	21	9
Other offences	1,801	1,800	1,950	2,383	2,071	1,855	870	655	477	333	253
Offence not recorded	771	1,256	650	39	1,302	1,149	446	275	254	282	271
Aged 30 and over	4,370	4,933	5,302	6,626	6,997	6,518	3,132	2,431	2,161	1,566	1,027
Violence against the person	198	273	293	406	362	319	166	125	118	86	47
Sexual offences	16	10	11	16	3	10	6	3	4	1	4
Burglary/Robbery	116	145	196	258	200	166	71	53	31	25	30
Theft and handling	699	712	752	1,008	908	842	368	262	241	145	109
Fraud and forgery	249	252	275	287	274	211	97	73	70	41	22
Drunkenness	338	310	287	330	273	234	113	104	87	66	57
Motoring offences	1,348	1,554	1,897	2,652	2,527	2,436	1,171	937	781	534	266
Using a TV without a licence	–	147	236	351	315	322	149	110	69	34	13
Other offences	963	852	959	1,287	1,295	1,189	660	542	493	324	247
Offence not recorded	443	678	396	31	840	789	331	222	267	310	232

⁽¹⁾ Includes those aged 17 up to 1992.

Table 1.14 Receptions of fine defaulters into prison by age, offence group and sex

England and Wales

Females

Number of persons

Offence group	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All ages 18 and over⁽¹⁾	845	976	1,044	1,306	1,454	1,370	461	372	326	215	149
Violence against the person	42	38	59	60	73	54	21	20	29	15	3
Sexual offences	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Burglary/Robbery	22	14	15	22	21	21	8	2	2	3	–
Theft and handling	155	158	174	265	238	222	59	63	45	25	23
Fraud and forgery	35	74	71	87	82	58	14	9	6	6	6
Drunkenness	27	32	27	24	17	25	5	9	6	2	2
Motoring offences	66	113	146	202	214	288	93	68	66	33	29
Using a TV without a licence	–	136	163	278	243	235	89	61	41	24	11
Other offences	441	268	303	352	444	360	136	111	97	63	29
Offence not recorded	56	142	95	16	122	107	35	29	34	44	45
Aged under 21⁽¹⁾	162	180	171	166	145	126	39	18	25	8	9
Violence against the person	12	10	14	11	16	10	3	3	5	1	–
Sexual offences	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary/Robbery	7	2	8	4	3	5	3	1	1	–	–
Theft and handling	38	49	51	57	44	30	7	7	6	1	3
Fraud and forgery	3	7	5	8	8	11	2	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness	10	6	6	5	1	2	1	2	1	–	–
Motoring offences	9	17	18	20	13	20	6	1	2	–	–
Using a TV without a licence	–	8	6	15	4	9	3	–	–	–	–
Other offences	72	49	47	44	41	33	13	4	7	3	4
Offence not recorded	11	31	16	2	15	6	1	–	3	3	2
Aged 21–29	392	453	512	664	730	627	210	179	130	97	64
Violence against the person	20	20	29	36	37	27	12	11	14	8	2
Sexual offences	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Burglary/Robbery	9	8	3	12	14	8	2	–	–	1	–
Theft and handling	76	67	74	133	117	100	32	32	23	13	12
Fraud and forgery	18	31	36	47	40	27	7	5	2	3	1
Drunkenness	9	7	9	8	10	8	–	4	3	–	–
Motoring offences	31	53	59	99	108	146	44	38	32	15	15
Using a TV without a licence	–	60	89	129	120	102	37	25	12	11	4
Other offences	208	138	160	190	222	159	55	48	31	29	9
Offence not recorded	20	69	52	10	62	50	21	16	13	17	20
Aged 30 and over	291	343	361	476	579	617	212	175	171	110	76
Violence against the person	10	8	16	13	20	17	6	6	10	6	1
Sexual offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Burglary/Robbery	6	4	4	6	4	8	3	1	1	2	–
Theft and handling	41	42	39	75	77	92	20	24	16	11	8
Fraud and forgery	14	36	30	32	34	20	5	4	4	3	5
Drunkenness	8	19	12	11	6	15	4	3	2	2	2
Motoring offences	26	43	69	83	93	122	43	29	32	18	14
Using a TV without a licence	–	68	68	134	119	124	49	36	29	13	7
Other offences	161	81	96	118	181	168	68	59	59	31	16
Offence not recorded	25	42	27	4	45	51	13	13	18	24	23

(1) Includes those aged 17 up to 1992.

Table 1.15 Non-criminal prisoners: population in prison by sex and type of committal

England and Wales 30 June

Non-criminal prisoners

Number of persons

Type of committal	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All males and females	189	377	363	568	623	649	633	557	555	548	581
All males	186	368	361	539	599	628	606	538	537	529	561
Committed for non payment of:											
Wife maintenance (including wife and child maintenance)	4	19	9	14	9	7	2	–	–	–	–
Child maintenance	3	4	6	8	4	4	1	–	2	–	–
Arrears under an affiliation order	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Rates	3	6	6	6	2	4	1	–	–	–	–
Community charge/council tax	–	4	16	32	43	44	21	18	8	5	–
Other debts	–	3	–	3	1	3	–	1	2	1	1
In contempt of court	20	29	36	38	58	52	57	49	55	36	50
Persons held under the 1971 Immigration Act ⁽¹⁾	132	280	264	405	460	488	499	457	459	474	503
Others	3	–	1	6	1	2	1	1	2	5	6
Committal type not recorded	21	22	23	26	21	22	24	12	9	8	1
All females	3	9	2	29	24	21	27	19	18	19	20
Committed for non payment of:											
Child maintenance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rates	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community charge/council tax	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–
Other debts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
In contempt of court	–	1	–	3	–	4	4	–	–	1	4
Persons held under the 1971 Immigration Act ⁽¹⁾	1	8	2	24	20	17	20	19	18	16	15
Others	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Committal type not recorded	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–

⁽¹⁾ The figures do not include persons held in detention centres controlled by the Immigration Service.

Table 1.16 Non-criminal prisoners: receptions into prison by sex and type of committal

England and Wales

Non-criminal prisoners

Number of persons

Type of committal	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All males and females	2,314	2,791	3,109	5,073	4,507	3,789	3,128	3,204	3,290	3,271	3,153
All males	2,238	2,680	2,968	4,756	4,217	3,611	2,994	3,063	3,196	3,178	3,076
Committed for non-payment of:											
Wife maintenance (including wife and child maintenance)	192	240	167	207	148	79	35	14	8	8	3
Child maintenance	51	58	80	104	80	55	26	26	14	9	12
Arrears under an affiliation order	27	20	3	21	12	10	5	1	2	1	-
Rates	172	198	188	173	100	31	18	18	13	4	4
Community charge/council tax	1	104	476	1,249	1,175	727	413	327	183	94	36
Other debts	69	73	37	68	27	38	26	18	21	10	10
In contempt of court	550	584	532	716	772	680	533	540	571	567	523
Persons held under the 1971 Immigration Act ⁽¹⁾	893	1,185	1,221	1,773	1,593	1,776	1,810	2,051	2,283	2,380	2,408
Others	95	78	36	86	40	67	42	24	64	76	55
Committal type not recorded	188	140	228	359	270	148	86	44	37	29	25
All females	76	111	141	317	290	178	134	141	94	93	77
Committed for non-payment of:											
Child maintenance	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rates	22	30	24	21	16	2	4	-	-	-	-
Community charge/council tax	-	9	28	177	188	85	46	30	11	7	5
Other debts	2	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
In contempt of court	16	23	22	36	24	31	31	36	17	19	16
Persons held under the 1971 Immigration Act ⁽¹⁾	23	40	51	64	48	49	47	71	65	63	47
Others	8	2	4	4	2	2	2	3	-	3	3
Committal type not recorded	5	5	11	14	12	9	3	1	1	1	6

⁽¹⁾ The figures do not include persons held in detention centres controlled by the Immigration Service.

Table 1.17 Average population in custody and certified normal accommodation: by type of establishment

England and Wales

Males and females

Number of persons

Type of establishment	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Population in custody	44,975	44,809	44,719	44,552	48,621	50,962	55,281	61,114	65,298	64,771	64,602
All establishments											
Male establishments, of which											
Remand centres	2,299	2,304	2,678	3,172	3,202	2,697	3,118	4,025	4,142	4,440	3,951
Local prisons	15,551	15,208	14,948	15,112	17,309	18,484	19,672	21,849	23,683	23,759	23,098
Open prisons	3,187	3,246	3,206	3,159	3,341	3,240	3,576	3,853	3,800	3,380	3,324
Closed training prisons	16,651	17,172	17,484	17,152	18,319	19,436	20,953	22,308	23,572	23,388	23,627
All young offender institutions	5,690	5,319	4,840	4,396	4,640	5,128	5,701	6,402	6,996	6,555	7,248
Juvenile young offender institutions	285	314	276	437	704	1,013	1,360	1,433	1,664	1,631	2,048
Short sentence young offender institutions	296	290	303	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Open young offender institutions	877	793	604	565	446	339	377	423	367	348	373
Closed young offender institutions	4,232	3,923	3,657	3,395	3,490	3,776	3,964	4,546	4,965	4,576	4,827
Female establishments	1,597	1,559	1,562	1,561	1,811	1,979	2,262	2,675	3,105	3,247	3,350
Certified normal accommodation (CNA) on 30 June											
All establishments	42,804	43,875	46,239	46,646	48,291	50,239	53,152	56,329	61,253	62,369	63,436
Male establishments, of which											
Remand centres	2,133	2,117	2,994	3,268	3,341	2,992	3,041	3,754	3,962	3,781	4,139
Local prisons	11,460	11,706	12,571	12,938	14,762	16,041	16,359	17,549	19,577	19,838	19,835
Open prisons	3,496	3,434	3,674	3,581	3,745	3,682	3,834	4,068	4,066	4,078	3,840
Closed training prisons	17,073	18,602	19,487	19,210	19,206	20,314	21,929	22,007	23,322	24,128	24,500
All young offender institutions	6,869	6,240	5,748	5,867	5,374	5,150	5,785	6,258	7,230	7,299	7,593
Juvenile young offender institutions	398	378	244	486	747	842	1,088	1,202	1,437	1,550	2,165
Short sentence young offender institutions	448	384	619	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Open young offender institutions	1,312	1,222	833	1,138	706	450	552	548	496	556	496
Closed young offender institutions	4,711	4,256	4,052	4,243	3,921	3,858	4,145	4,508	5,297	5,193	4,932
Female establishments	1,773	1,776	1,765	1,782	1,863	2,060	2,204	2,693	3,096	3,245	3,529
Excess of average population over CNA											
Population in custody	2,832	2,022	(422)⁽¹⁾	(2,080)⁽²⁾	503	808	2,129	4,785	4,045	2,402	63,436
All establishments	2,171	934	(1,520)⁽²⁾	(2,095)⁽²⁾	330	723	2,129	4,785	4,045	2,402	63,436
Male establishments, of which											
Remand centres	166	187	(316) ⁽²⁾	(96) ⁽²⁾	(139) ⁽²⁾	(295) ⁽²⁾	77	271	180	659	(351) ⁽²⁾
Local prisons	4,091	3,502	2,377	2,174	2,547	2,443	3,313	4,300	4,106	3,921	3,263

⁽¹⁾ CNA was redefined in September 1992 to exclude accommodation in new establishments which is not yet operational.⁽²⁾ Excess of CNA over average population.

Table 1.18 Population in prison by Prison Service establishment

England and Wales 30 June 2000

Prison Service establishment	Population	In use CNA	Prison Service establishment	Population	In use CNA
Males					
Acklington	763	782	Lowdham Grange	510	504
Albany	439	446	Maidstone	556	549
Altcourse	838	614	Manchester	1,103	953
Ashfield	316	400	Moorland	764	740
Ashwell	481	484	Morton Hall	198	208
Aylesbury	349	351	North Sea Camp	207	208
Bedford	353	352	Northallerton	220	152
Belmarsh	821	843	Norwich	650	564
Birmingham	1,027	724	Nottingham	457	466
Blakenhurst	844	647	Onley	488	640
Blantyre House	115	120	Parc	813	800
Blundeston	408	424	Parkhurst	451	482
Brinsford	473	477	Pentonville	1,076	897
Bristol	495	386	Portland	523	512
Brixton	799	692	Preston	551	343
Buckley Hall	353	350	Ranby	736	725
Bullingdon	852	767	Reading	220	204
Camp Hill	469	394	Risley	792	806
Canterbury	267	196	Rochester	357	433
Cardiff	520	428	Shepton Mallet	208	162
Castington	253	360	Shrewsbury	331	323
Channings Wood	570	482	Stafford	624	627
Chelmsford	360	450	Standford Hill	281	384
Coldingley	306	322	Stocken	572	556
Dartmoor	660	691	Stoke Heath	573	622
Deerbolt	464	484	Sudbury	502	511
Doncaster	1,023	771	Swaleside	735	752
Dorchester	245	172	Swansea	295	251
Dover	310	316	Swinfen Hall	301	320
Downview	338	327	The Mount	739	705
Durham	787	546	The Verne	562	552
Elmley	895	763	The Weare	372	400
Erlestone	292	326	The Wolds	401	360
Everthorpe	458	438	Thorn Cross	235	316
Exeter	433	316	Usk/Prescoed	295	251
Featherstone	587	599	Wakefield	562	563
Feltham	717	768	Wandsworth	1,277	1,142
Ford	375	501	Wayland	634	620
Forest Bank	716	800	Wealstun	611	628
Frankland	519	545	Wellingborough	503	518
Full Sutton	590	584	Werrington	100	106
Garth	637	633	Wetherby	271	360
Gartree	359	366	Whatton	269	275
Glen Parva	810	678	Whitmoor	384	408
Gloucester	292	235	Winchester	489	381
Grendon/Spring Hill	441	497	Woodhill	631	672
Guys Marsh	522	487	Wormwood Scrubs	801	812
Haslar	155	160	Wymott	795	809
Hatfield	115	180			
Haverigg	379	402	All males	61,839	59,907
Hewell Grange	182	191			
Highdown	668	649	Females		
Highpoint	567	592	Askham Grange	113	132
Hindley	380	519	Brockhill	155	159
Hollesley Bay	311	355	Bullwood Hall	160	180
Holme House	945	971	Cookham Wood	137	120
Hull	538	615	Drake Hall	162	295
Huntercombe	339	360	Durham	96	124
Kingston (Portsmouth)	179	189	East Sutton Park	70	94
Kirkham	499	606	Eastwood Park	301	295
Kirklevington	173	183	Exeter	-	5
Lancaster	137	142	Foston Hall	167	174
Lancaster Farms	462	496	Highpoint	201	218
Latchmere House	184	193	Holloway	490	477
Leeds	1,199	770	Low Newton	207	215
Leicester	342	219	New Hall	366	327
Lewes	455	485	Send	201	220
Leyhill	380	410	Styal	449	412
Lincoln	457	360	Winchester	80	82
Lindholme	473	642			
Littlehey	642	624	All females	3,355	3,529
Liverpool	1,260	1,216			
Long Lartin	452	472	All males and females	65,194	63,436

Table 1.19 Discharges from prison by sex and type of establishment

England and Wales

Males and females

Number of persons

Type of establishment	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All establishments:	85,758	76,667	79,582	88,734	93,872	92,930
Males						
All establishments	81,319	72,664	74,963	83,085	87,299	86,161
Prisons and remand centres	66,134	57,676	60,763	68,385	71,966	70,751
Remand centres	3,093	2,494	3,586	4,631	5,608	5,430
Local prisons	38,479	30,997	33,602	40,095	42,497	42,541
Open prisons	8,874	9,715	10,262	9,494	9,105	8,136
Closed training prisons	15,688	14,470	13,313	14,165	14,756	14,644
Young offender institutions	12,503	11,788	11,894	12,750	13,491	13,271
Open young offender institutions	1,444	1,592	1,644	1,253	1,132	1,010
Closed young offender institutions	7,603	6,500	6,569	7,285	7,889	7,937
Juvenile young offender institutions	3,456	3,696	3,678	4,210	4,470	4,318
Remand (Juvenile)	–	–	3	2	–	6
Others	2,682	3,200	2,306	1,950	1,842	2,139
Females						
All establishments	4,439	4,003	4,619	5,649	6,573	6,769
Prisons	4,018	3,628	4,172	4,982	5,713	5,800
Remand centres	–	–	2	–	–	–
Local prisons	2,217	1,730	1,942	2,412	2,725	2,603
Open prisons	1,253	1,222	1,300	1,334	1,392	1,100
Closed training prisons	548	676	930	1,236	1,596	2,097
Young offender institutions	392	349	411	631	826	933
Open young offender institutions	144	131	139	118	94	94
Closed young offender institutions	248	218	272	513	732	839
Others	29	26	36	36	34	36

Table 1.20 Discharges of prisoners under sentence by age group and length of sentence

England and Wales 2000

Males and females

Number of persons

Offence group	Length of sentence									
	All sentence lengths	up to and including 3 months	over 3 months up to 6 months	over 6 months less than 12 months	12 months	over 12 months up to 18 months	18 months	over 18 months up to 3 years	3 years up to 4 years	4 years	over 4 years less than life
All males and females	89,419	25,618	24,390	8,410	4,324	6,842	11,298	2,189	1,740	4,608
Males										
All ages	82,813	23,008	22,669	7,766	3,998	6,419	10,794	2,098	1,657	4,404
15 – 17	3,921	444	1,966	593	296	309	280	14	14	5
18 – 20	13,195	3,661	3,842	1,523	767	1,204	1,743	214	116	125
21 – 24	16,508	4,584	4,384	1,638	759	1,380	2,399	517	314	533
25 – 29	17,254	4,889	4,560	1,559	707	1,302	2,440	526	361	910
30 – 39	21,330	6,275	5,536	1,715	958	1,497	2,646	566	522	1,615
40 – 49	7,130	2,193	1,727	501	323	473	809	182	209	713
50 – 59	2,597	741	522	172	130	180	360	59	87	346
60 and over	878	221	132	65	58	74	117	20	34	157
Females										
All ages	6,606	2,610	1,721	644	326	423	504	91	83	204
15 – 17	212	43	101	24	13	16	15	–	–	–
18 – 20	836	329	242	85	37	60	67	7	3	6
21 – 24	1,328	584	345	125	59	69	97	17	15	17
25 – 29	1,411	568	359	153	72	83	92	23	19	42
30 – 39	1,989	803	477	178	99	132	156	33	35	76
40 – 49	616	216	142	56	33	49	57	7	10	46
50 – 59	175	47	51	19	11	12	16	4	–	15
60 and over	39	20	4	4	2	2	4	–	1	2

The components do not always add to totals in similar tables because they have been rounded independently.

Table 1.21 International prison population comparisons⁽¹⁾

Country	1998	1999	2000	% change 1999–2000	Rate of occupancy in 2000 (per 100 places)	Rate ⁽¹²⁾ per 100,000 population in 2000
EU Member States						
average				1.1		
England & Wales ⁽²⁾	65,771	65,594	65,666	0.1	104	124
Northern Ireland	1,454	1,518	1,011	-12.7	46	60
Scotland ⁽³⁾	6,018	6,029 ⁽¹³⁾	5,868	-2.7	95	115
Austria ⁽⁴⁾	6,891	6,877	6,861	-0.2	..	84
Belgium ⁽³⁾	7,860	8,143	8,524	4.7	96	83
Cyprus	226	247	..	9.3 ⁽¹³⁾	..	37 ⁽¹⁴⁾
Czech Republic ⁽⁵⁾	22,067	23,060	21,358	-7.4	106	208
Denmark	3,340	3,496	3,240	-7.3	89	61
Estonia ⁽⁶⁾	4,791	4,379	4,745	8.4	91	330
Finland ⁽⁵⁾	2,585	2,389	2,692	12.7	68	52
France ⁽⁷⁾	53,607	53,948	..	0.6 ⁽¹³⁾	..	89 ⁽¹⁴⁾
Germany ⁽⁶⁾	78,324	79,666	79,507	-0.2	..	97
Greece	7,129	7,525	8,038	6.8	166	76
Hungary ⁽⁵⁾	14,366	15,110	15,757	4.3	147	157
Ireland (Eire)	2,620	2,741	2,887	5.3	89	80
Italy	49,864	51,427	54,039	5.1	112	94
Luxembourg	392	386	..	-1.5 ⁽¹³⁾	..	90 ⁽¹⁴⁾
Netherlands ⁽⁸⁾	13,333	13,231	13,847	4.7	96	87
Norway ⁽³⁾	2,466	..	..	..	..	..
Poland ⁽²⁾	59,180	54,842	65,336	19.1	..	170
Portugal	14,330	13,086	12,728	-2.7	..	127
Russia ⁽⁵⁾	1,009,172	1,060,085	673,191	-36.5	125	465
Slovenia	793	935	1,136	21.5	108	57
Spain ⁽⁵⁾	44,370	44,197	45,309	2.5	108	114
Sweden ⁽⁹⁾	5,290	5,484	5,678	3.5	101	64
Switzerland	5,648	5,818	5,727	-1.6	85	79
Australia ⁽³⁾	18,923	20,416	..	7.9 ⁽¹³⁾	..	108 ⁽¹⁴⁾
Canada ⁽¹⁰⁾	37,793	37,384	..	-1.1 ⁽¹³⁾	..	123 ⁽¹⁴⁾
Japan ⁽²⁾	52,830	54,811	59,982	9.4	93	47
New Zealand ⁽⁴⁾	5,450	5,660	..	3.9 ⁽¹³⁾	..	149 ⁽¹⁴⁾
South Africa ⁽³⁾	141,441	154,576	166,334	7.6	..	385
U.S.A. ⁽¹¹⁾	1,802,187	1,860,520	1,931,859	3.8	..	702

⁽¹⁾ At 1 September: number of prisoners including pre-trial detainees.

⁽²⁾ At 31 August.

⁽³⁾ Average daily population.

⁽⁴⁾ Annual averages.

⁽⁵⁾ At 31 December.

⁽⁶⁾ At 31 January.

⁽⁷⁾ Metropolitan and overseas departments.

⁽⁸⁾ At 1 September.

⁽⁹⁾ At 30 September.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Annual average by financial year (1 April–31 March).

⁽¹¹⁾ At 30 June.

⁽¹²⁾ Based on estimates of national population.

⁽¹³⁾ 1998–1999.

⁽¹⁴⁾ In 1999.

.. Data not available.

Source: Statistical contacts in each country.

CHAPTER 2

REMAND PRISONERS

Key points

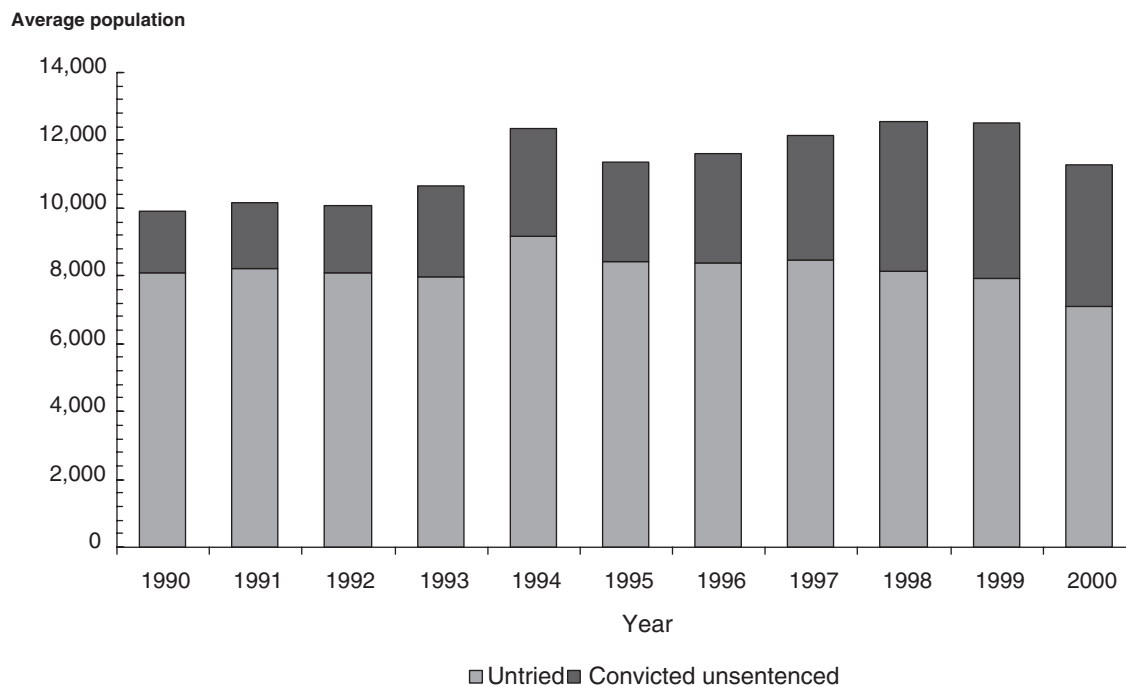
- The average remand population in 2000 was 11,270, a 10 per cent decrease from 1999. Females accounted for six per cent of the average remand population, the gradual rise seen since 1993 appears to have stabilised, and a decrease may have started.
- Untried prisoners reduced to 7,100 in 2000, down from 7,950 in 1999 and 8,160 in 1998.
- An average of 4,170 previously convicted remand prisoners were awaiting sentence in 2000, a decrease of just over 200 since 1998.
- The decrease in the convicted unsentenced population can be considered an effect of the 'Narey' reforms that were introduced in November 1999.
- The average time spent in custody in 2000 by male untried prisoners was 49 days. Female untried prisoners spent an average of 36 days in custody.
- The total number of convicted unsentenced receptions during 2000 was 43,889, four per cent lower than the previous year. Within this fall, the number of females received decreased by four per cent which is the same as the decrease in the number of males received (also four per cent).
- Of male prisoners received on remand, 48 per cent were subsequently received with a custodial sentence in 2000; for females the proportion was 36 per cent. Around 23 per cent of males and 21 per cent of females remanded in custody were acquitted, or the proceedings were terminated early.

Population (Table 2.1)

- 2.1** The average remand population in 2000 was 11,280, a 10 per cent change from 1999 as well as 1998. The average female remand population stabilised at six per cent between 1999 and 2000, having risen gradually since 1993 when females accounted for 3.7 per cent of the average remand population.
- 2.2** The average population of untried prisoners was 7,100 in 2000, down from 7,950 in 1999 and 8,160 in 1998. In 2000 untried prisoners accounted for 63 per cent of the remand population. This has fallen from 77 per cent in 1990 (including remand prisoners held in police cells). The percentage of untried prisoners who were involved in proceedings at magistrates' courts was 52.7 per cent, a slightly smaller proportion than in 1999.
- 2.3** An average of 4,180 previously convicted remand prisoners were awaiting sentence in 2000, a fall of nearly 400 from 1999 and slightly more than 200 from 1998. Of the 4,180, just over seven per cent were females. The fall in the untried population since 1997 is consistent with the ongoing effects of Plea before Venue (Crime (Sentences) Act 1997). This allows defendants to plead at an earlier stage of proceedings with the expected result that some remand prisoners would be held as convicted unsentenced, rather than as untried prisoners. However, the fall in the convicted unsentenced population since last year is inconsistent with this theory.
- 2.4** No females on remand have been accommodated in police cells since 1992, no males since 1995.
- 2.5** The average age of the remand population on 30 June 2000 was 27 years. Just over 23 per cent of remand prisoners were under 21 years of age in 2000, similar to the proportion in previous years. Further details of young remand prisoners are given in Chapter 3.

Figure 2.1

**AVERAGE POPULATION OF REMAND PRISONERS,
1990–2000¹**



⁽¹⁾ Remand prisoners held in police cells are included in the untried population.

Average time spent in custody and number of receptions (Table 2.2)

- 2.6** The average time spent in custody in 2000 by male untried prisoners was 49 days. Female untried prisoners spent an average of 36 days in custody, an increase of one day on 1999 levels. The average population of untried males fell by nearly 11 per cent over the year, while the number of male untried receptions was 50,900, a decrease of 15 per cent on last year. Female receptions fell by just over 12 per cent.

Figure 2.2

ESTIMATED AVERAGE TIME SPENT IN PRISON SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS BY UNTRIED PRISONERS BEFORE CONVICTION OF ACQUITTAL, 1990–2000

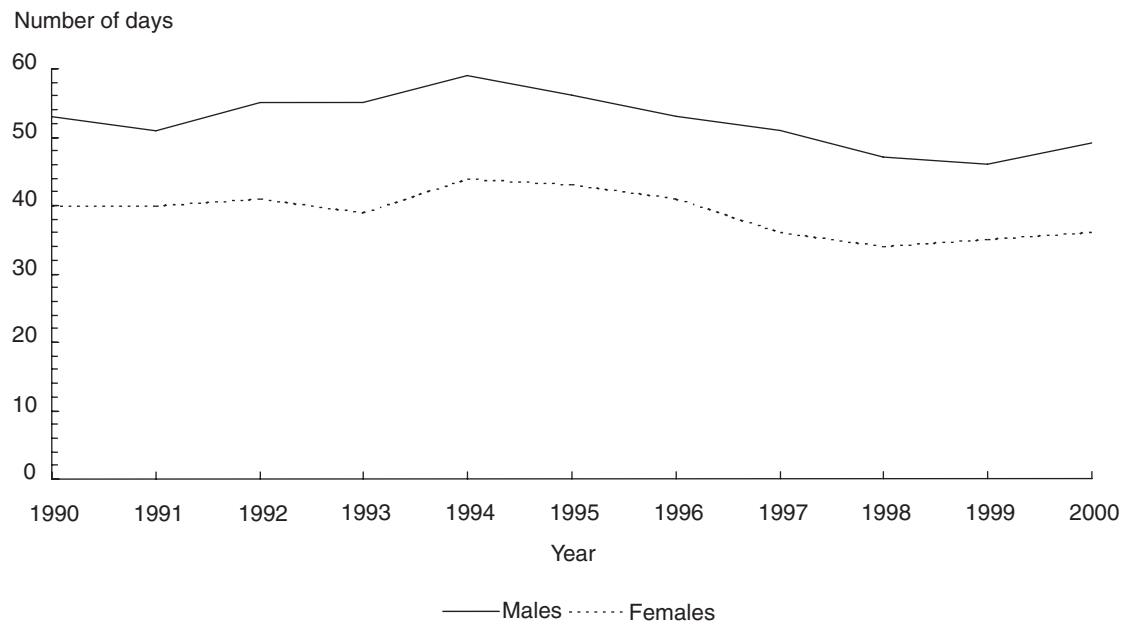
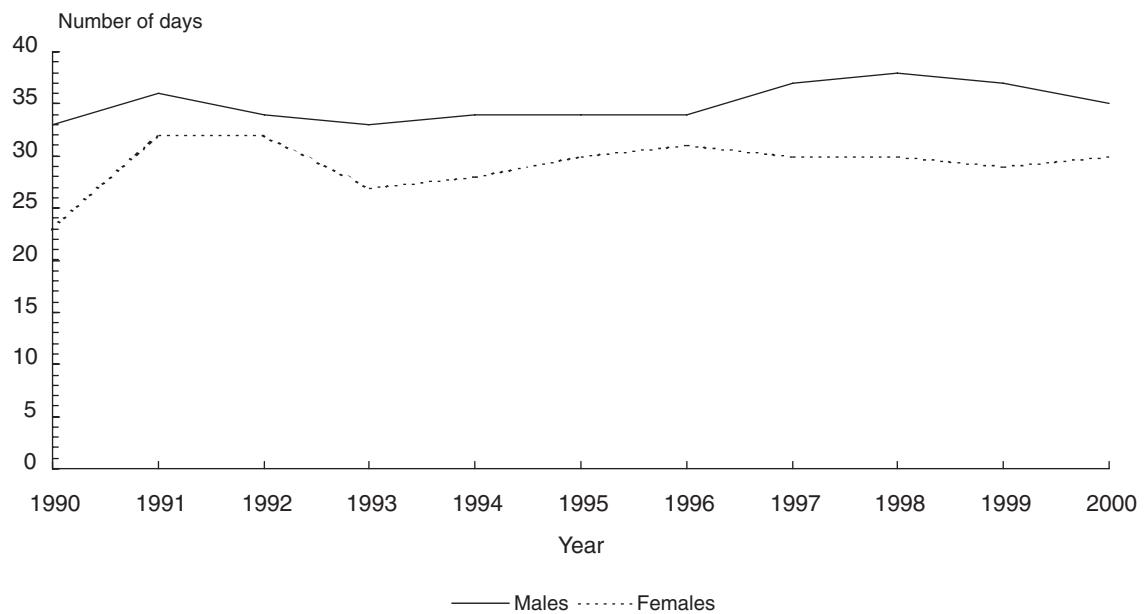


Figure 2.3

ESTIMATED AVERAGE TIME SPENT IN PRISON SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS BY CONVICTED PRISONERS BEFORE SENTENCE, 1990–2000



2.7 Convicted unsentenced males spent an average of 35 days in custody in 2000. Females spent an average of 30 days in custody, similar to that in recent years.

2.8 The total number of convicted unsentenced receptions during 2000 was 43,900, four per cent lower than in 1999. Within this fall, the number of females received decreased by three per cent compared to a decrease of four per cent in the number of males received.

Length of time since first reception as a remand prisoner (Tables 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5)

2.9 The untried population on 30 June 2000 (7,220) included 670 prisoners who were first received as remand prisoners more than 6 months previously. This represented 9.3 per cent of the total untried population, compared to 9.4 per cent on 30 June 1999. The number received more than 12 months previously decreased from 150 on 30 June 1999 to 140 on 30 June 2000. 1,300 untried prisoners were first received between 3 and 6 months earlier — 100 less than in 1999.

2.10 Table 2.5 gives equivalent information for all remand prisoners, i.e. including both untried and convicted unsentenced prisoners. The time spent on remand by convicted unsentenced prisoners includes any time spent on remand as an untried prisoner.

Remand disposals (Table 2.6, provisional data)

2.11 Of males received on remand, 48 per cent subsequently received a custodial sentence in 2000; for females the proportion was 36 per cent. These proportions are 1 percentage point higher than those recorded in 1999 for males and females.

2.12 Around 23 per cent of males and 21 per cent of females remanded in custody were acquitted, or the proceedings were terminated early, a rise of one percentage point on 1998 for males. Fifteen per cent of males and 23 per cent of females received a community sentence.

Persons received with a custodial sentence previously remanded in custody (Table 2.7)

2.13 Of those received under a custodial sentence, 50 per cent of males and 41 per cent of females had previously been remanded in custody. Prisoners with longer sentences were more likely to have been remanded in custody; 88 per cent of males sentenced to over four years were known to have been remanded in custody compared to 34 per cent of those sentenced to three months or less. The number of females previously remanded in custody was proportionately lower than for males for all sentence lengths.

2.14 The percentage previously held on remand also depends on the offence committed; 80 per cent of males sentenced for robbery offences and 76 per cent sentenced for burglary offences were previously received on remand, compared with 35 per cent of those sentenced for fraud and forgery offences.

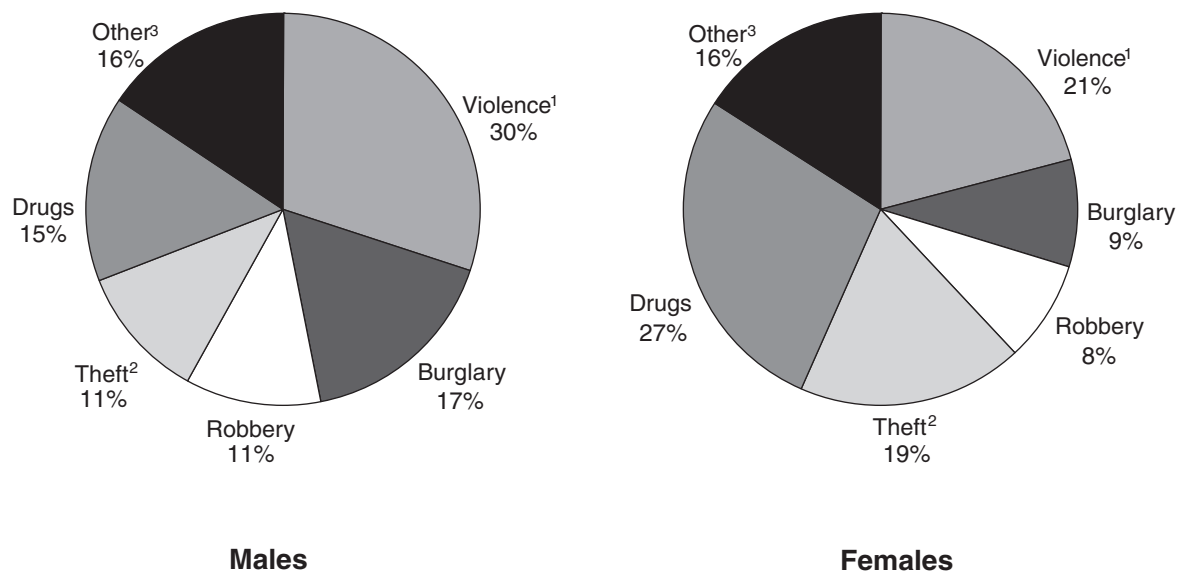
Remand population and receptions by offence (Tables 2.8 and 2.9)

2.15 The remand population, 11,430 on 30 June 2000, had decreased by 9.3 per cent compared with 30 June 1999. Within this decrease, the numbers held on remand for burglary, sex offences, robbery, drug offences and violence against the person fell by 19.9, 16.2, 12.6, 8.7 and 5.4 per cent, respectively. The number held on remand for theft and handling rose by 0.8 per cent.

2.16 On 30 June 2000, 17 per cent of the male remand population were held for burglary and 19 per cent were held for violence against the person. Burglary only accounted for eight per cent of the female remand population, whereas 27 per cent of females were being held for theft and handling and 23 per cent for drug offences. Figure 2.4 shows the untried population breakdown by gender.

Figure 2.4

**POPULATION OF UNTRIED PRISONERS
BY OFFENCE AND SEX,
30 JUNE 2000**



- (¹) Includes sexual offences.
- (²) Includes Theft and handling, fraud and forgery.
- (³) Includes offence not recorded.

2.17 Total initial receptions, as either an untried or convicted unsentenced prisoner, decreased by just over three per cent between 1999 and 2000. Within this decrease, receptions for all offence categories apart from violence against the person and robbery decreased. In particular, fraud and forgery decreased by 19.2 per cent and offences outside the main offence categories by 11.4 per cent.

Table 2.1 Average population of remand prisoners in custody: by type of committal, age and sex

England and Wales											
Males and females		Number of persons									
Type of prisoner	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Males											
All untried prisoners	7,324	7,253	7,122	7,675	8,696	8,008	8,004	8,057	7,730	7,513	6,701
Involved in proceedings at Magistrates' courts	3,973	3,655	3,337	3,806	4,125	4,053	4,459	4,502	4,287	4,088	3,525
Committed for trial to the Crown Court	3,331	3,592	3,774	3,839	4,536	3,922	3,506	3,521	3,404	3,383	3,121
Other untried prisoners	21	8	12	31	36	33	39	34	39	42	55
Convicted unsentenced prisoners	1,731	1,834	1,885	2,590	3,042	2,807	3,071	3,475	4,133	4,258	3,873
All remand prisoners in Prison Service establishments	9,055	9,087	9,007	10,265	11,738	10,815	11,075	11,532	11,864	11,772	10,574
Aged 14–20 ⁽¹⁾	2,816	2,730	2,486	2,649	2,919	2,701	2,848	2,879	2,818	2,799	2,481
Aged 21 and over	6,239	6,357	6,521	7,616	8,819	8,114	8,227	8,653	9,045	8,973	8,093
Remand prisoners in police cells	465	681	700	14	129	68	–	–	–	–	–
All in custody	9,521	9,800	9,707	10,279	11,867	10,884	11,075	11,532	11,864	11,772	10,574
Females											
All untried prisoners	300	291	264	285	350	344	371	396	426	434	396
Involved in proceedings at Magistrate courts	167	150	126	152	172	170	204	224	245	236	216
Committed for trial to the Crown Court	133	141	136	127	170	163	148	165	176	196	177
Other untried prisoners	–	–	2	6	8	10	19	7	5	2	3
Convicted unsentenced prisoners	84	96	104	110	139	147	167	203	278	313	304
All remand prisoners in Prison Service establishments	384	387	368	395	490	491	538	599	704	748	700
Aged 14–20 ⁽¹⁾	79	79	65	67	74	88	93	99	118	131	126
Aged 21 and over	305	308	303	327	416	403	445	500	586	617	574
Remand prisoners in police cells	–	2	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All in custody	384	389	383	395	490	491	538	599	704	748	700

⁽¹⁾ 14 year olds have not been held in custody since October 1993.

Table 2.2 Untried and convicted unsentenced prisoners in prison: average population, receptions⁽¹⁾ and estimated average time spent in custody

England and Wales											
Males and females		Number of persons/days									
Type of prisoner	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Untried prisoners											
Males											
Average population	7,324	7,253	7,122	7,675	8,696	8,008	8,004	8,057	7,730	7,513	6,701
Receptions	50,431	51,997	47,501	50,918	54,157	52,347	55,545	58,092	60,157	59,985	50,866
Average number of days in custody ⁽²⁾	53	51	55	55	59	56	53	51	47	46	49
Females											
Average population	300	291	264	285	351	344	371	396	426	434	396
Receptions	2,704	2,679	2,368	2,647	2,922	2,940	3,343	3,974	4,540	4,587	4,026
Average number of days in custody ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	40	40	41	39	44	43	41	36	34	35	36
Convicted unsentenced prisoners											
Males											
Average population	1,731	1,834	1,885	2,590	3,042	2,807	3,071	3,475	4,133	4,258	3,873
Receptions	19,229	18,828	20,051	28,593	32,751	30,261	32,993	33,988	39,945	41,958	40,116
Average number of days in custody ⁽³⁾	33	36	34	33	34	34	34	37	38	37	35
Females											
Average population	84	96	104	110	139	147	167	203	278	313	304
Receptions	1,181	1,099	1,199	1,505	1,812	1,778	1,994	2,436	3,442	3,935	3,773
Average number of days in custody ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	26	32	32	27	28	30	31	30	30	29	30

(1) Total receptions cannot be calculated by adding together receptions in each category, because there is double counting (see paragraph 27 of the Notes).

(2) Time spent in Prison Service establishments before conviction, acquittal etc.

(3) Time spent in Prison Service establishments after conviction before being sentenced.

(4) Averages are subject to wide variation because of the small population on which they are based.

Table 2.3 Untried prisoners in prison by length of time since first reception⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 30 June

Males and femalesNumber of persons⁽²⁾

Length of time since first remand into a Prison Service establishment	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All lengths	8,300	7,300	7,400	7,550	7,850	9,200	7,950	8,450	8,550	8,350	7,950	7,220
Less than 1 week	800	700	900	700	750	700	600	950	700	700	850	800
1 week	50	–	100	100	100	100	100	–	200	200	100	130
More than 1 week up to and including 1 month	1,800	1,600	1,700	1,500	1,800	1,850	1,900	1,900	2,000	1,900	2,050	1,980
More than 1 month up to and including 3 months	2,900	2,300	2,400	2,700	2,600	3,000	2,400	2,900	3,200	2,800	2,800	2,340
More than 3 months up to and including 6 months	1,800	1,700	1,450	1,500	1,700	2,050	1,650	1,500	1,400	1,500	1,400	1,300
More than 6 months up to and including 12 months	850	900	800	900	800	1,250	1,050	950	850	1,050	600	530
More than 12 months	100	100	100	100	150	250	250	250	200	200	150	140

(1) Time since first reception on remand into a Prison Service establishment. This includes any intervening time spent on bail, but excludes time spent in police cells beforehand.

(2) Rounded estimates which therefore may not add to the totals.

Table 2.4 Convicted unsentenced prisoners in prison by length of time since first reception⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 30 June

Males and femalesNumber of persons⁽²⁾

Length of time since first remand into a Prison Service establishment	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All lengths	1,950	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,800	3,300	3,100	3,150	3,550	4,550	4,650	4,210
Less than 1 week	150	150	150	150	200	250	250	300	250	300	400	440
1 week	–	–	–	–	50	50	50	–	100	150	100	90
More than 1 week up to and including 1 month	550	500	450	400	750	850	850	750	900	1,150	1,250	1,220
More than 1 month up to and including 3 months	500	450	550	550	600	750	700	750	850	1,200	1,250	990
More than 3 months up to and including 6 months	450	400	400	550	650	750	700	800	850	950	1,050	940
More than 6 months up to and including 12 months	300	350	350	400	400	650	450	450	500	700	450	410
More than 12 months	–	–	–	–	100	–	100	100	100	100	150	130

(1) Time since first reception on remand into a Prison Service establishment. This includes any intervening time spent on bail, but excludes time spent in police cells beforehand.

(2) Rounded estimates which therefore may not add to the totals.

Table 2.5 All remand prisoners in prison by length of time since first reception⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 30 June

Males and femalesNumber of persons⁽²⁾

Length of time since first remand into a Prison Service establishment	1998	1999	2000
All lengths	12,900	12,600	11,430
Less than 1 week	1,000	1,250	1,150
1 week	300	200	200
More than 1 week up to and including 1 month	3,050	3,300	2,960
More than 1 month up to and including 3 months	4,050	4,050	3,080
More than 3 months up to and including 6 months	2,450	2,450	2,070
More than 6 months up to and including 12 months	1,700	1,050	870
More than 12 months	300	300	1,100

⁽¹⁾ Time since first reception on remand into a Prison Service establishment. This includes any intervening time spent on bail, but excludes time spent in police cells beforehand.

⁽²⁾ Rounded estimates which therefore may not add to the totals.

Table 2.6 Final court outcome for persons remanded in custody at some stage in magistrates' court proceedings⁽¹⁾

England and Wales

Estimated percentages

Final court outcome ⁽²⁾	Males			Females		
	1998	1999	2000 ⁽³⁾	1998	1999	2000 ⁽³⁾
Acquitted, etc	23	23	23	21	20	21
Convicted ⁽⁴⁾ :	77	77	77	79	79	78
Discharge	5	4	3	8	7	6
Fine	7	6	5	7	7	6
Community service ⁽⁵⁾	17	16	15	25	24	23
Fully suspended sentence	–	–	–	1	1	1
Immediate custody ⁽⁶⁾	45	47	48	32	35	36
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ Includes persons remanded in custody by magistrates during proceedings or on committal.

⁽²⁾ Includes estimated outcome at the Crown Court for those committed for trial or sentence.

⁽³⁾ Provisional figures

⁽⁴⁾ Includes offences otherwise dealt with.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes CSO, probation, supervision orders, attendance centre orders.

⁽⁶⁾ Includes detention in a young offender institution and unsuspended imprisonment.

Table 2.7 Receptions into prison under an immediate custodial sentence: proportion known to have been previously remanded in custody: by sex, offence and length of sentence

England and Wales 2000

Males and females

Percentage

Offence group	Length of Sentence								
	All sentence lengths	Up to and including 3 months	Over 3 months up to 6 months	Over 6 months less than 12 months	12 months	Over 12 months up to 18 months	Over 18 months up to 4 years	4 years	Over 4 years (including life)
All males and females	49	34	42	51	47	60	74	79	88
All males	50	34	42	52	48	61	74	80	88
Violence against the person	46	30	36	43	47	58	71	81	92
Sexual offences	50	34	42	52	48	61	74	80	88
Burglary	76	67	59	66	64	79	91	93	98
Robbery	80	94	64	59	59	66	79	90	95
Theft and handling	55	40	56	69	67	79	90	95	96
Fraud and forgery	35	24	29	35	33	47	56	67	79
Drugs offences	66	51	43	45	37	54	73	81	92
Other offences	38	24	37	59	59	69	83	84	97
Offence not recorded	24	26	13	16	17	24	33	46	49
All females	41	32	37	45	38	50	63	72	87

Table 2.8 Population of untried and convicted unsentenced prisoners in prison by offence and sex

England and Wales 30 June

Males and females

Number of persons

Offence	1999			2000		
	Untried	Convicted Unsentenced	Total	Untried	Convicted Unsentenced	Total
Males						
All offences	7,501	4,336	11,837	6,820	3,944	10,764
Violence against the person	1,581	545	2,126	1,582	430	2,012
Sexual offences	543	152	695	461	121	581
Burglary	1,380	986	2,366	1,151	731	1,882
Robbery	830	296	1,126	768	214	982
Theft and handling	722	868	1,590	682	957	1,640
Fraud and forgery	105	80	185	78	69	146
Drugs offences	1,097	467	1,564	1,031	399	1,430
Other offences	921	749	1,670	897	744	1,642
Offence not recorded	322	193	515	170	279	448
Females						
All offences	431	321	752	399	270	669
Violence against the person	79	26	105	78	20	99
Sexual offences	7	–	7	5	2	7
Burglary	32	21	53	35	21	56
Robbery	32	9	41	33	4	38
Theft and handling	74	140	214	63	115	178
Fraud and forgery	11	10	21	11	8	19
Drugs offences	123	45	168	110	42	152
Other offences	69	63	132	57	46	103
Offence not recorded	4	7	11	6	11	17

Table 2.9 Receptions⁽¹⁾ of untried and convicted unsentenced prisoners into prison by offence and sex

England and Wales

Males and females

Number of persons

Offence	1999			2000		
	Untried	Convicted Unsentenced	Total	Untried	Convicted Unsentenced	Total
Males						
All offences	59,985	41,958	77,384	50,866	40,116	74,752
Violence against the person	9,421	4,235	10,786	9,164	4,884	11,766
Sexual offences	2,445	879	2,687	2,068	976	2,589
Burglary	10,740	7,240	12,614	9,164	7,113	12,577
Robbery	3,727	1,677	3,942	3,849	2,128	4,757
Theft and handling	13,363	12,891	19,803	10,001	11,352	17,857
Fraud and forgery	1,090	811	1,475	801	706	1,255
Drugs offences	5,163	2,972	6,101	4,301	2,996	5,901
Other offences	13,173	10,602	18,620	10,569	9,095	16,498
Offence not recorded	863	651	1,356	949	866	1,552
Females						
All offences	4,587	3,935	6,721	4,026	3,773	6,584
Violence against the person	503	287	622	537	295	709
Sexual offences	20	9	22	17	10	21
Burglary	342	193	383	306	191	398
Robbery	177	78	190	233	135	294
Theft and handling	1,671	2,010	2,915	1,398	1,941	2,883
Fraud and forgery	224	188	328	129	116	202
Drugs offences	751	362	865	632	409	851
Other offences	765	704	1,183	642	550	992
Offence not recorded	134	104	213	132	126	234

⁽¹⁾ Total receptions cannot be calculated by adding together receptions in each category, because there is double counting (see paragraph 27 of the Notes).

CHAPTER 3

YOUNG OFFENDERS UNDER SENTENCE

Key points

Population

- The population of young offenders under sentence, which fell by a half between 1980 and 1993, rose by over two-thirds in the period to the year 2000.
- At mid-2000, 1,860 young offenders under sentence were aged 17 years or under, a rise of nearly nine per cent on the previous year.
- There were 380 young females under sentence at mid-2000, a rise from 320 in the previous year.

Receptions

- 21,300 young offenders were received into Prison Service establishments under sentence in 2000: 1500 more than in 1999.
- 5,830 offenders aged 17 years or under were received into prison in 2000 - slightly fewer than in 1999.
- 1,240 females were received in 2000, the same as in 1999.

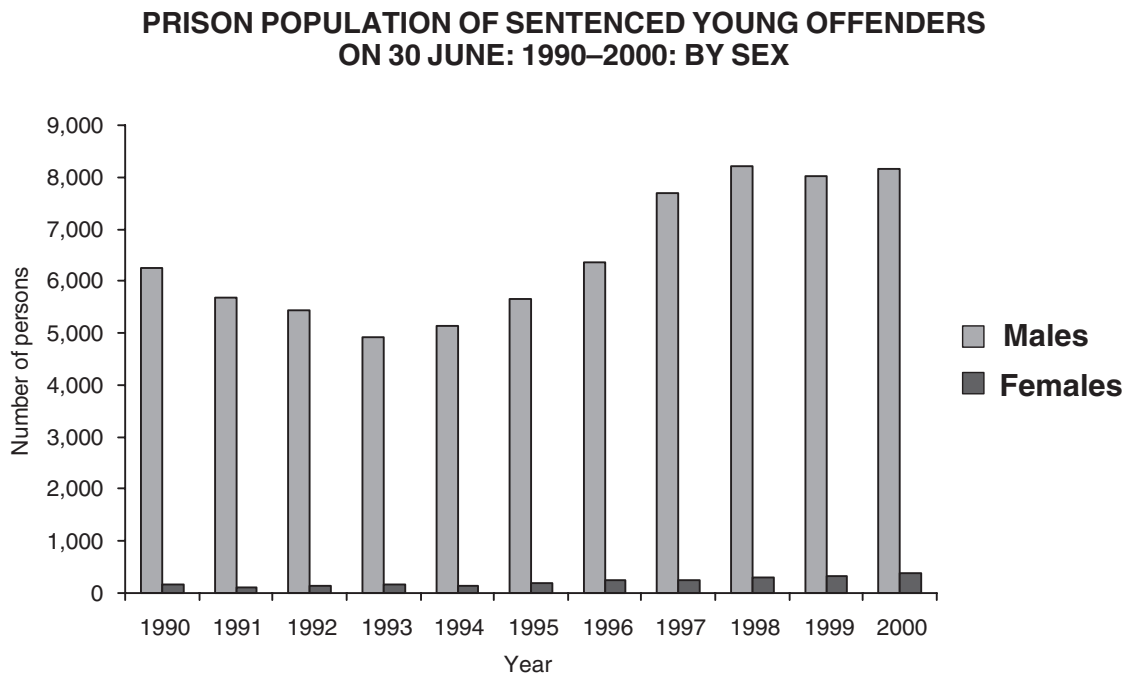
Discharges

- The average sentence length of young offenders discharged in 2000 was 11.1 months for males and 8.5 months for females. This compared with 11.4 months and 7.7 months for those released in 1999.
- Average time served by male young offenders discharged in 2000 was 6.0 months, including remand time and 4.7 months excluding remand time.
- On average male young offenders discharged in 2000 had served 54 per cent of their sentence, including remand time and 42 per cent excluding remand time.

Population (Tables 3.1-3.7)

- 3.1 Young offenders are those given a custodial sentence when aged under 21 who have not subsequently been reclassified as adults. Their treatment was heavily influenced by legislative and administrative changes in the first half of the 1990s. In October 1992, under the Criminal Justice Act 1991, 17 year olds were brought within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court (renamed the youth court) and the sentence of detention in young offenders institutions for 14 year old males was abolished.
- 3.2 The 1994 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act influenced the sentencing of young offenders in 1995. From 9 January 1995 the provisions of section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 for 10 to 13 year olds were extended, but this had only a minor effect on the figures for 1995. Of greater effect was the provision of the 1994 Act that increased the maximum sentence length for 15 to 17 years from one to two years, which came into effect from 3 February 1995. From 1st of April 2000 sentences for those under 18 were replaced by the Detention and Training Order, under the Crime & Disorder Act 1998.
- 3.3 The total number of sentenced young offenders in Prison Service custody on 30 June 2000 was 8,537. This was a two per cent rise on 1999, returning the figure to the same level as in 1998. With the exception of 1999, there has been a year-on-year increase ever since 1993. 377 sentenced young offenders were female – more than twice the figure ten years ago.

Figure 3.1

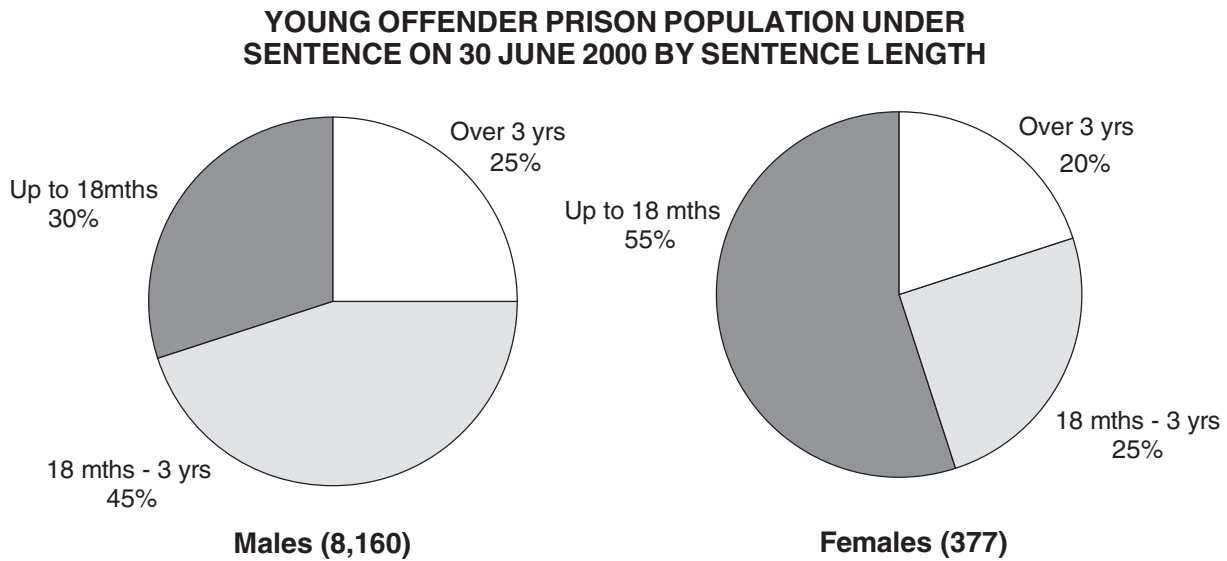


- 3.4 The total population of young offenders aged 17 years or under in 2000 was 2,430, little changed from 1999. However, their status in prison had changed: the 1,860 sentenced to imprisonment was a rise of nine per cent over 1999; the 570 held on remand showed a fall of nearly 20 per cent over 1999.

Sentence length

3.5 In mid-2000, around 47 per cent of young offenders with immediate custodial sentences were serving sentences of up to 18 months, 29 per cent were serving sentences of 18 months to three years and 25 per cent were serving sentences of longer than three years.

Figure 3.2



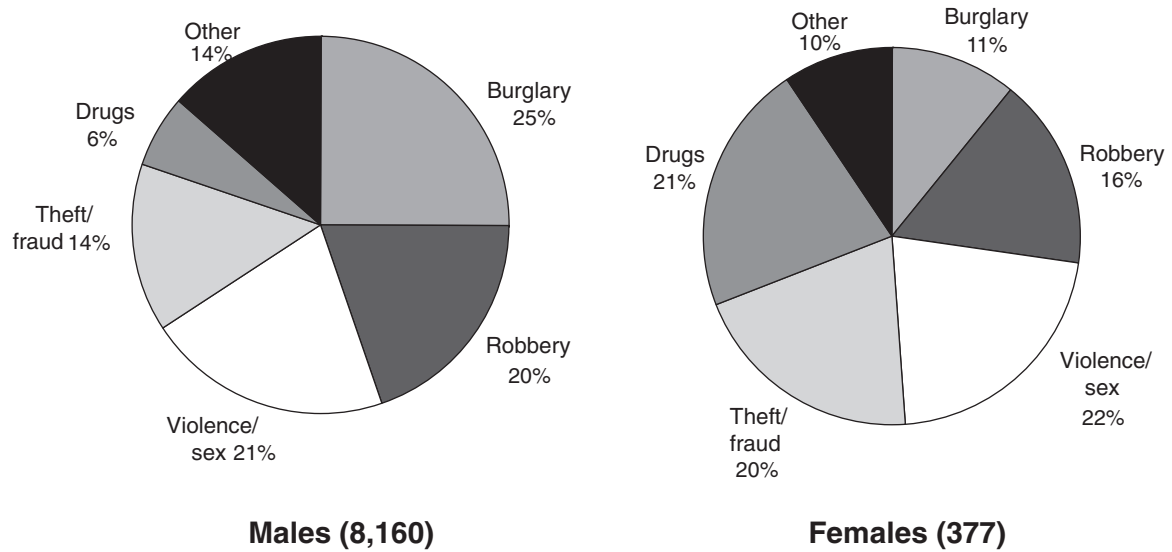
3.6 25 per cent of male young offenders in the prison population at mid-2000 had been sentenced for burglary, nearly 20 per cent for robbery, 18 per cent for violence against the person and 14 per cent for theft and handling. 6.1 per cent had been sentenced for drugs offences. It may be unsafe to analyse changes by type of offence because of differences in the proportion with offence not recorded. Nevertheless general trends can be seen. The main increase over the last decade has been in the proportion serving sentences for drugs offences (up from 1.7 per cent to 6.1 per cent). The proportion sentenced for burglary fell: (from 32 per cent to 25 per cent). The proportion sentenced for robbery, having risen from 17 per cent in 1990 to 24 per cent in 1998, has now fallen back to under 20 per cent.

3.7 For sentenced males aged 17 and under, the main offence groups were burglary (26 per cent), robbery (22 per cent) theft and handling (17 per cent) and violence against the person (15 per cent).

3.8 The proportions for young offender females, being based on small numbers vary considerably from year to year. In mid-2000 both violent and sexual offenders and drugs offenders each accounted for 21 per cent of the sentenced population, with robbery accounting for 19 per cent.

Figure 3.3

YOUNG OFFENDER PRISON POPULATION UNDER SENTENCE ON 30 JUNE 2000 BY OFFENCE GROUP*



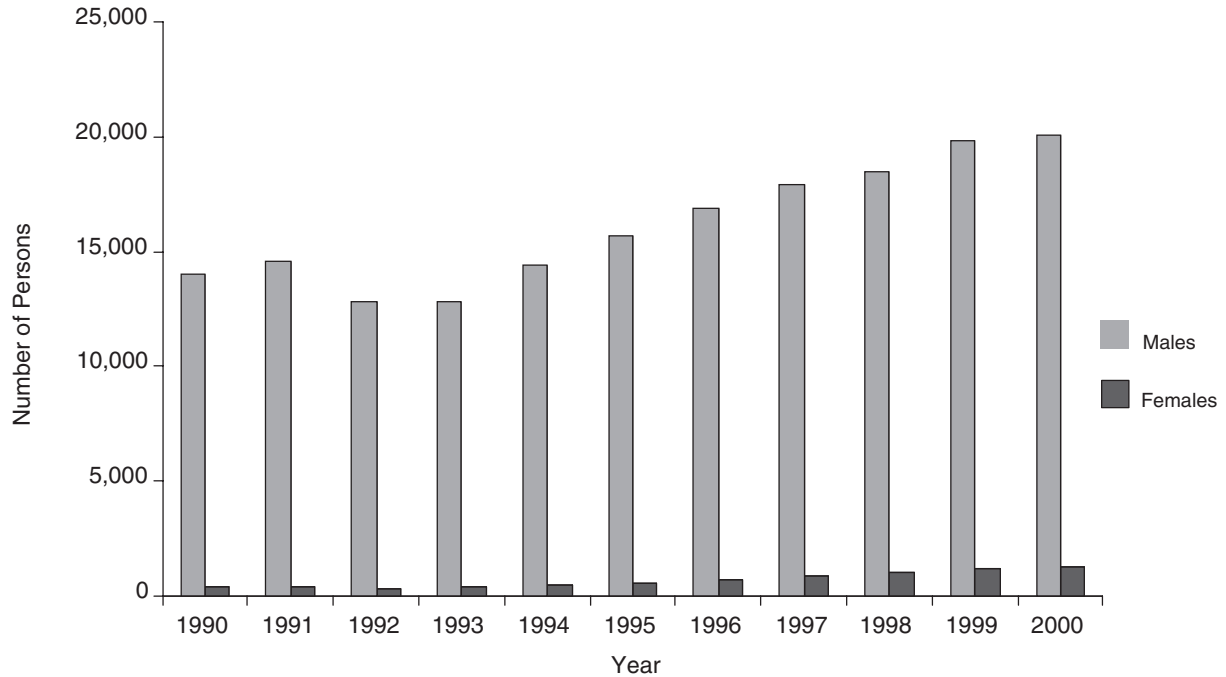
*Excluding offence not recorded

Receptions (Tables 3.8-3.13)

3.9 In 1999 21,300 young offenders were received into Prison Service establishments under an immediate custodial sentence. 5,800 were aged 17 years or under and 1,240 were female. Forty five young offenders were received under a life sentence.

Figure 3.4

RECEPTIONS OF SENTENCED YOUNG OFFENDERS UNDER AN IMMEDIATE CUSTODIAL SENTENCE 1990–2000



Males aged 15 to 17

- 3.10** Receptions of sentenced males aged 17 years or under were 5,530 in 2000. Four hundred and forty males were received under section 53(2) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 with sentence lengths of greater than a year for very serious offences other than murder. This compared with 449 in 1998 and 385 in 1999.
- 3.11** Four hundred and forty males aged 17 or under received in 2000 were sentenced up to three months. 2,520 were sentenced to over three and up to six months and 2,540 were sentenced to over six months. Those given up to three months were a much lower proportion of receptions than in 1999.
- 3.12** The main two offence groups of males received in 1999 aged 15 to 17 years were burglary and theft and handling (both around 23 per cent). Violence accounted for around 17 per cent and robbery for 14 per cent.

Males aged 18 to 20

- 3.13** Receptions of sentenced males aged 18 to 20 were 14,560 in 2000. Some 11,800 were sentenced up to 18 months, 1,770 sentenced to over 18 months to up to three years and 950 were sentenced to over three years. Theft and handling accounted for 23 per cent of receptions of 18-20 year olds: 'other offences' (including motoring offences and criminal damage) accounted for a further 27 per cent, burglary for 17 per cent and violence for 16 per cent.

Females aged 15 to 17

- 3.14** Receptions of sentenced females aged 15 to 17 were 300 in 2000, compared to 350 in 1999: 53 (162 in 1999) of these were received with sentences of up to three months and 150 (94 in 1999) with sentences between three and six months. Ten were received under section 53(2) of the Children and Young persons Act 1933. The main offences for young females were violence, robbery and theft and handling but as numbers are small any further analysis would be misleading.

Females aged 18 to 20

- 3.15** Receptions of sentenced females aged 18 to 20 were 930 in 2000 compared with 880 in 1999. 370 (570 in 1999) were sentenced to up to 18 months. The main offence group for females aged 18 to 20 received in 1999 was theft and handling (40 per cent) followed by 'other' offences — including motoring offences and criminal damage — and violence against the person (both 15 per cent).

Discharges (Tables 3.13)

- 3.16** In 2000 17,390 young offenders were discharged from Prison Service custody, excluding those with life sentences. The average sentence length of those discharged was 11.6 months for males and 9.0 months for females, compared with 11.4 months and 7.7 months in 1999. The average time served under determinate sentences was 6.3 months for males, including remand time, and 5.0 months excluding remand time. It was 4.5 months for females, including remand time and 3.6 months excluding remand time. Of all males discharged, 95,000, or 55 per cent had been sentenced to six months or under: this compared with 60 per cent serving such shorter sentences in 1999.

Table 3.1 Population in prison under sentence by type of custody, sex, offence group and length of sentence

England and Wales 30 June 2000

Young offenders⁽¹⁾

Number of persons

Offence group	All custody types	In default of payment of a fine	All sentence lengths	Detention in a young offender institution					
				Length of sentence					
				Up to 3 months	Over 3 months less than 6 months	Over 6 months less than 12 months	12 months	Over 12 months up to 18 months	Over 18 months up to 3 years
All males and females	8,537	7	8,379	396	1,236	759	566	985	2,423
All males	8,160	7	8,009	368	1,167	720	541	939	2,330
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	8,153	7	8,009	368	1,167	720	541	939	2,330
Violence against the person	1,445	4	1,325	59	152	102	85	122	344
Rape	159	-	148	2	2	-	-	1	16
Other sexual offences	79	-	79	-	7	3	7	8	21
Burglary	1,995	-	1,994	36	166	178	174	345	796
Robbery	1,557	-	1,550	19	52	48	50	131	563
Theft and handling	1,109	-	1,107	98	366	207	80	128	186
Fraud and forgery	37	-	37	8	11	5	3	4	5
Drugs offences	485	-	484	9	16	20	26	46	180
Other offences	1,081	3	1,079	127	357	119	87	125	171
Offence not recorded	207	-	207	10	37	38	29	29	47
In default of payment of a fine	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All females	377	-	370	28	69	39	25	46	93
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	377	-	370	28	69	39	25	46	93
Violence against the person	78	-	72	9	18	9	2	6	13
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sexual offences	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Burglary	40	-	40	-	6	7	6	8	10
Robbery	60	-	60	1	2	4	5	8	31
Theft and handling	71	-	71	15	25	15	4	6	4
Fraud and forgery	4	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	2
Drugs offences	78	-	78	-	4	1	5	8	24
Other offences	35	-	34	2	11	3	2	6	7
Offence not recorded	9	-	9	1	1	-	1	4	1
In default of payment of a fine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Includes young offenders aged 20 at conviction, who have not been reclassified as part of the adult population.

Table 3.1 Population in prison under sentence by type of custody, sex, offence group and length of sentence

England and Wales 30 June 2000

Young offenders⁽¹⁾

Number of persons

Offence group	Detention in a young offender institution					Custody for life	Detained under S53 C&YP Act 1933	
	Length of sentence						S53(1) HMP	S53(2) Life
	Over 3 years less than 4 years	4 years	Over 4 years up to 5 years	Over 5 years up to 10 years	Over 10 years less than life			
All males and females	594	455	462	479	22	50	70	31
All males	578	440	444	458	22	50	66	28
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	578	440	444	458	22	50	66	28
Violence against the person	95	112	107	143	3	41	65	14
Rape	5	18	27	66	11	5	1	5
Other sexual offences	5	11	10	4	3	-	-	-
Burglary	155	63	50	30	-	-	-	1
Robbery	188	159	170	166	3	-	-	7
Theft and handling	21	7	9	3	1	1	-	1
Fraud and forgery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs offences	75	43	43	26	-	1	-	-
Other offences	24	21	28	18	1	2	-	-
Offence not recorded	9	6	-	2	-	-	-	-
In default of payment of a fine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All females	16	15	18	21	-	-	4	3
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	16	15	18	21	-	-	4	3
Violence against the person	5	2	5	3	-	-	4	2
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sexual offences	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
Theft and handling	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud and forgery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs offences	3	8	7	18	-	-	-	-
Other offences	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Offence not recorded	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
In default of payment of a fine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

⁽¹⁾ Includes young offenders aged 20 at conviction, who have not been reclassified as part of the adult population.

Table 3.2 Population of young offenders in prison by sex, age and type of custody

England and Wales 30 June 2000

Sex and age	Number of persons					
	All custody types	Type of custody				
		Detention in a young offender institution	Section 53 C&YP Act 1933 and custody for life	In default of payment of a fine	Untried	Convicted unsentenced
All males and females	11,214	7,562	968	7	1,549	1,128
All males	10,715	7,211	942	7	1,487	1,068
Aged 15	283	201	31	–	35	16
Aged 16	664	438	112	–	82	32
Aged 17	1,398	789	220	–	242	147
Aged 18	2,157	1,263	266	–	352	276
Aged 19	2,633	1,832	178	3	351	269
Aged 20	2,966	2,170	101	4	385	306
Aged 21	614	518	34	–	40	22
All females	499	351	26	–	62	60
Aged 15	3	3	–	–	–	–
Aged 16	28	26	2	–	–	–
Aged 17	58	36	2	–	13	7
Aged 18	102	64	9	–	12	17
Aged 19	147	97	6	–	22	22
Aged 20	134	99	6	–	15	14
Aged 21	27	26	1	–	–	–

Table 3.3 Population of prisoners aged 17 and under held in prison under sentence by sex, offence group and type of custody

England and Wales 30 June 2000

Sex and offence	Number of persons		
	All custody types	Type of custody	
		Detention in a young offender institution	Section 53 C&YP Act 1933
All youths⁽¹⁾	1,860	1,493	367
All males	1,791	1,428	363
Violence against the person	264	179	85
Sexual offences	59	18	41
Burglary	458	417	41
Robbery	396	242	155
Theft and handling	303	299	4
Fraud and forgery	6	6	–
Other offences	268	239	29
Offence not recorded	37	28	9
All females	69	65	4
Violence against the person	24	22	2
Sexual offences	–	–	–
Burglary	10	10	–
Robbery	13	13	–
Theft and handling	7	7	–
Fraud and forgery	–	–	–
Other offences	12	10	2
Offence not recorded	2	2	–

⁽¹⁾ Youths are inmates aged 15, 16 or 17.

Table 3.4 Population of prisoners aged 17 and under held in prison by type of custody and sex

England and Wales 30 June

Youths	Number of persons				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Male youths					
<i>Aged 15</i>					
Total	217	254	244	218	283
Untried	35	46	48	29	35
Convicted unsentenced	39	28	38	15	16
Detention in a young offender institution	129	140	139	145	201
Detained under Section 53 C&YP Act 1933	14	40	19	29	31
<i>Aged 16</i>					
Total	582	643	675	639	664
Untried	133	114	100	106	82
Convicted unsentenced	64	57	83	49	32
Detention in a young offender institution	309	354	373	396	438
Detained under Section 53 C&YP Act 1933	76	118	119	88	112
<i>Aged 17</i>					
Total	1,225	1,511	1,468	1,479	1,398
Untried	304	297	286	285	242
Convicted unsentenced	187	246	205	209	147
Detention in a young offender institution	580	713	709	736	789
Detained under Section 53 C&YP Act 1933	154	255	268	249	220
In default of payment of a fine	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Aged 15 to 17</i>					
Total	2,024	2,408	2,387	2,336	2,345
Untried	472	457	434	420	359
Convicted unsentenced	290	331	326	273	195
Detention in a young offender institution	1,018	1,207	1,221	1,277	1,428
Detained under Section 53 C&YP Act 1933	244	413	406	366	363
In default of payment of a fine	-	-	-	-	-
Female youths					
<i>Aged 15</i>					
Total	7	9	7	7	3
Untried	-	-	-	-	-
Convicted unsentenced	-	-	-	-	-
Detention in a young offender institution	7	7	7	7	3
Detained under Section 53 C&YP Act 1933	-	2	-	-	-
<i>Aged 16</i>					
Total	17	12	20	22	28
Untried	-	-	-	-	-
Convicted unsentenced	1	-	-	-	-
Detention in a young offender institution	16	12	20	22	26
Detained under Section 53 C&YP Act 1933	1	-	-	-	2
<i>Aged 17</i>					
Total	45	50	52	57	58
Untried	8	11	8	13	13
Convicted unsentenced	4	7	9	6	7
Detention in a young offender institution	32	29	30	32	36
Detained under Section 53 C&YP Act 1933	1	3	5	6	2
In default of payment of a fine	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Aged 15 to 17</i>					
Total	69	71	79	86	89
Untried	8	11	8	13	13
Convicted unsentenced	4	7	9	6	7
Detention in a young offender institution	55	48	57	61	65
Detained under Section 53 C&YP Act 1933	2	5	5	6	4
In default of payment of a fine	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.5 Population in prison under sentence by sex and offence group

England and Wales 30 June

Young offenders

Number of persons

Offence group	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All males and females	6,401	5,793	5,572	5,081	5,276	5,842	6,615	7,949	8,521	8,343	8,537
All males	6,247	5,683	5,443	4,925	5,137	5,659	6,363	7,698	8,212	8,025	8,160
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	6,134	5,592	5,354	4,830	5,064	5,587	6,349	7,684	8,201	8,012	8,153
Violence against the person	1,019	852	715	838	846	983	1,114	1,254	1,414	1,502	1,445
Rape	159	123	118	91	89	89	101	126	142	148	159
Other sexual offences	58	53	43	58	40	51	51	34	80	88	79
Burglary	1,653	1,337	1,360	1,217	1,356	1,462	1,657	2,018	2,143	2,102	1,995
Robbery	900	791	797	854	828	978	1,245	1,663	1,847	1,739	1,557
Theft and handling	650	640	524	587	641	716	697	744	764	828	1,109
Fraud and forgery	23	26	19	10	10	16	20	26	33	32	37
Drugs offences	90	108	123	161	136	199	304	385	421	437	485
Other offences	629	611	640	566	606	667	715	860	908	915	1,081
Offence not recorded	953	1,051	1,015	448	512	426	445	574	449	221	207
In default of payment of a fine	113	91	79	95	73	72	14	14	11	13	7
										<i>Percentage⁽¹⁾</i>	
Violence against the person	19.7	18.8	16.5	19.1	18.6	19.0	18.9	17.6	18.2	19.3	18.2
Rape	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
Other sexual offences	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.0
Burglary	31.9	29.4	31.3	27.8	29.8	28.3	28.1	28.4	27.6	27.0	25.1
Robbery	17.4	17.4	18.4	19.5	18.2	18.9	21.1	23.4	23.8	22.3	19.6
Theft and handling	12.5	14.1	12.1	13.4	14.1	13.9	11.8	10.5	9.9	10.6	14.0
Fraud and forgery	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Drugs offences	1.7	2.4	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.9	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.6	6.1
Other offences	12.1	13.5	14.7	12.9	13.3	12.9	12.1	12.1	11.7	11.7	13.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All females	154	110	139	156	139	183	252	251	309	318	377
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	149	109	136	150	138	180	251	250	309	317	377
Violence against the person	31	19	26	38	39	39	67	61	61	81	78
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Other sexual offences	2	1	1	1	-	3	1	-	1	2	2
Burglary	11	5	11	12	9	14	28	17	26	38	40
Robbery	20	17	19	22	23	36	45	68	73	42	60
Theft and handling	21	9	18	18	17	22	34	26	42	48	71
Fraud and forgery	1	2	1	3	-	1	2	2	6	-	4
Drugs offences	15	12	14	18	13	36	35	47	51	60	78
Other offences	24	15	15	23	24	15	28	20	32	31	35
Offence not recorded	24	29	31	15	13	14	10	8	16	15	9
In default of payment of a fine	5	1	3	6	1	3	1	1	-	1	-
										<i>Percentage⁽¹⁾</i>	
Violence against the person	24.8	23.8	24.8	28.1	31.2	23.5	27.8	25.2	20.8	26.8	21.2
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.3	-	-
Other sexual offences	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.7	-	1.8	0.4	-	0.3	0.7	0.5
Burglary	8.8	6.3	10.5	8.9	7.2	8.4	11.6	7.0	8.9	12.6	10.9
Robbery	16.0	21.3	18.1	16.3	18.4	21.7	18.7	28.1	24.9	13.9	16.3
Theft and handling	16.8	11.3	17.1	13.3	13.6	13.3	14.1	10.7	14.3	15.9	19.3
Fraud and forgery	0.8	2.5	1.0	2.2	-	0.6	0.8	0.8	2.0	-	1.1
Drugs offences	12.0	15.0	13.3	13.3	10.4	21.7	14.5	19.4	17.4	19.9	21.2
Other offences	19.2	18.8	14.3	17.0	19.2	9.0	11.6	8.3	10.9	10.3	9.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) Excluding offence not recorded.

Table 3.6 Population of male young offenders in prison under sentence by number of previous convictions⁽¹⁾(²)

England and Wales 30 June

Young male offenders

Year	All young offenders	Previous convictions not found ⁽⁴⁾	Percentage ⁽³⁾				
			Number of previous convictions				
			Nil	1-2	3-6	7-10	11 and over
1993	4,830	4	18	22	36	14	6
1994	5,064	4	15	23	33	19	7
1995	5,587	5	18	22	29	17	9
1996	6,349	10	21	21	27	13	8
1997	7,684	7	17	23	31	14	7
1998	8,201	4	19	23	32	14	8
1999	8,012	7	17	20	31	15	10

⁽¹⁾ Excludes fine defaulters.

⁽²⁾ Based on a samples of 2,072, 2,562, 3,281, 3,630 and 3,810 prisoners respectively in the years 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998.

⁽³⁾ Rounded estimates which therefore may not add to 100.

⁽⁴⁾ From 1996 more stringent criteria for accepting a possible match to records on the Home Office Offenders Index have been applied that will have tended to increase the number of instances where previous convictions are not found.

Table 3.7 Population in prison under sentence by sex, type of custody and length of sentence

England and Wales 30 June

Young offenders

Number of persons

Sex, type of custody and length of sentence	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All males and females	6,401	5,793	5,572	5,081	5,276	5,842	6,615	7,949	8,521	8,343	8,537
All males	6,247	5,683	5,433	4,925	5,137	5,659	6,363	7,698	8,212	8,025	8,160
Detention in a young offender institution/youth custody/imprisonment/Section 53 C&YP Act 1933	6,134	5,592	5,354	4,830	5,064	5,587	6,349	7,684	8,201	8,012	8,153
Up to and including 3 months	266	318	337	304	280	270	288	304	310	379	368
Over 3 months up to 6 months	611	677	621	603	705	747	706	806	809	833	1,167
Over 6 months less than 12 months	517	529	479	610	660	636	615	664	652	581	720
12 months	624	526	482	480	433	448	499	466	520	452	541
Over 12 months up to 18 months	1,022	891	844	543	540	681	830	943	1,056	979	939
Over 18 months up to 3 years	1,810	1,527	1,567	1,334	1,374	1,563	1,994	2,519	2,561	2,518	2,330
Over 3 years less than 4 years	202	152	150	149	188	210	265	445	512	538	578
4 years	312	302	282	265	270	329	393	497	567	521	440
Over 4 years up to 5 years	309	276	245	224	252	250	342	475	557	547	444
Over 5 years up to 10 years	317	278	248	226	264	351	320	436	503	506	458
Over 10 years less than life	23	16	12	15	15	19	22	29	33	27	22
Life ⁽¹⁾	121	100	87	77	83	83	75	100	121	131	144
In default of payment of a fine	113	91	79	95	73	72	14	14	11	13	7
All females	154	110	139	156	139	183	252	251	309	318	377
Detention in a young offender institution/youth custody/imprisonment/Section 53 C&YP Act 1933	149	109	136	150	138	180	251	250	309	317	377
Up to and including 3 months	4	5	8	20	14	10	21	20	27	29	28
Over 3 months up to 6 months	16	9	20	20	21	26	44	26	40	43	69
Over 6 months less than 12 months	16	12	9	16	13	20	28	19	27	26	39
12 months	21	7	7	16	13	15	25	15	27	30	25
Over 12 months up to 18 months	23	13	18	14	20	16	23	38	47	36	46
Over 18 months up to 3 years	42	37	45	37	22	51	60	67	86	82	93
Over 3 years less than 4 years	7	5	3	3	5	7	10	8	4	14	16
4 years	7	6	10	6	12	16	9	19	20	16	15
Over 4 years up to 5 years	4	4	6	4	8	8	16	19	11	9	18
Over 5 years up to 10 years	5	6	6	10	5	6	10	10	15	23	21
Over 10 years less than life	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Life ⁽¹⁾	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	9	5	8	7
In default of payment of a fine	5	1	3	6	1	3	1	1	–	1	–

⁽¹⁾ Includes HMP, detention for life and custody for life.

Table 3.8 Receptions into prison under sentence: by age, sex and offence

England and Wales 2000

Young offenders

Offence	Number of persons								
	Immediate custodial sentence						In default of payment of a fine		
	Males			Females			Males	Females	All
	15-17	18-20	All	15-17	18-20	All			
All offences	5,519	14,567	20,086	304	932	1,236	207	9	216
Violence against the person	920	2,382	3,302	100	141	241	18	-	18
Murder	10	35	45	2	-	2	-	-	-
Manslaughter	8	26	34	1	4	5	-	-	-
Other homicide and attempted homicide	20	92	112	1	4	5	-	-	-
Wounding	567	1,389	1,956	65	71	136	8	-	8
Assaults	207	592	799	26	51	77	6	-	6
Cruelty to children	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	-	-
Other offences of violence against the person	108	244	352	5	9	14	4	-	4
Sexual offences	74	112	186	-	1	1	1	-	1
Buggery and indecency between males	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape	30	44	74	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gross indecency with children	9	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sexual offences	34	58	92	-	1	1	-	-	-
Burglary	1,273	2,524	3,797	25	54	79	15	-	15
Robbery	759	1,072	1,831	39	60	99	3	-	3
Theft and handling	1,278	3,293	4,571	80	373	453	24	3	27
Taking and driving away	552	915	1,467	5	6	11	5	-	5
Other thefts	608	2,054	2,662	66	342	408	19	2	21
Handling stolen goods	118	324	442	9	25	34	-	1	1
Fraud and forgery	22	127	149	3	28	31	3	-	3
Fraud	21	119	140	2	27	29	3	-	3
Forgery	1	8	9	1	1	2	-	-	-
Drugs offences	105	714	819	18	95	113	7	1	8
Other offences	990	3,970	4,960	29	145	174	98	3	101
Arson	64	75	139	1	9	10	-	-	-
Criminal damage	106	290	396	6	14	20	21	-	21
In charge or driving under the influence of drink or drugs	13	144	157	-	-	-	4	-	4
Other motoring offences	357	1,754	2,111	1	21	22	38	-	38
Drunkenness	2	35	37	-	-	-	3	-	3
Blackmail	5	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping	8	16	24	-	4	4	-	-	-
Affray	121	408	529	5	13	18	1	-	1
Violent disorder	57	152	209	1	1	2	-	-	-
Perjury/Libel/Pervert the course of justice	25	98	123	4	10	14	1	-	1
Threat/disorderly behaviour	52	181	233	3	13	16	6	-	6
Breach of Court Order	94	604	698	4	42	46	2	-	2
Other	86	205	291	4	18	22	22	3	25
Offence not recorded	98	373	471	10	35	45	38	2	40

Table 3.9 Receptions into prison under immediate custodial sentence: by age, sex, offence group, type of custody and length of sentence

England and Wales 2000

Young offenders

Number of persons

Sex, age and offence	All custody types	Detention in a young offender institution												Custody for life	Detained under S53 C&YP Act 1933	
		All sentence lengths	Length of sentence												S53(1) HMP	S53(2) Life
			Up to 3 months	Over 3 months less than 6 months	Over 6 months less than 12 months	12 months	Over 12 months up to 18 months	Over 18 months up to 3 years	Over 3 years less than 4 years	4 years	Over 4 years up to 5 years	Over 5 years up to 10 years	Over 10 years less than life			
All males and females	21,322	21,262	5,159	7,085	2,387	1,463	1,731	2,285	395	275	259	211	12	45	13	2
All males	20,086	20,030	4,733	6,685	2,266	1,397	1,656	2,192	381	268	243	197	12	44	11	1
Aged 15–17	5,527	5,507	444	2,524	829	597	505	426	49	65	46	24	–	11	8	1
Violence against the person	922	909	72	422	134	88	69	70	11	19	17	7	–	4	8	1
Sexual offences	74	73	–	18	6	6	5	16	3	7	8	4	–	1	–	–
Burglary	1,274	1,274	53	503	253	184	178	87	5	7	4	1	–	–	–	–
Robbery	761	755	27	163	97	105	119	177	27	21	14	6	–	6	–	–
Theft and handling	1,277	1,277	136	780	188	94	57	22	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud and forgery	22	22	2	13	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drugs offences	105	105	8	29	17	14	13	17	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences	991	991	143	561	113	91	50	21	1	5	1	6	–	–	–	–
Offence not recorded	100	100	3	36	18	12	13	16	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aged 18–20	14,559	14,523	4,290	4,162	1,437	801	1,151	1,766	332	203	197	173	12	33	3	–
Violence against the person	2,381	2,346	651	601	251	145	197	302	45	40	57	53	5	32	3	–
Sexual offences	112	112	15	15	7	6	13	16	6	10	9	10	5	–	–	–
Burglary	2,523	2,523	416	472	302	226	390	568	85	28	26	11	–	–	–	–
Robbery	1,072	1,071	93	86	53	66	109	345	101	86	65	65	2	1	–	–
Theft and handling	3,291	3,291	1,255	1,176	376	111	173	174	16	2	3	5	–	–	–	–
Fraud and forgery	127	127	44	47	16	12	5	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drugs offences	714	714	104	96	64	55	73	197	57	24	26	18	–	–	–	–
Other offences	3,968	3,968	1,629	1,554	296	153	158	130	19	8	11	10	–	–	–	–
Offence not recorded	373	373	83	115	73	27	34	33	2	5	–	1	–	–	–	–
All females	1,236	1,232	426	400	121	66	75	93	14	7	16	14	–	1	2	1
Aged 15–17	303	301	53	147	37	23	18	16	2	2	2	1	–	1	1	–
Violence against the person	99	97	18	51	10	5	5	6	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–
Sexual offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	25	25	2	12	5	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	39	39	2	16	7	4	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft and handling	80	80	23	43	11	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud and forgery	3	3	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drugs offences	18	18	2	3	–	3	2	4	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences	29	29	5	17	2	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offence not recorded	10	10	–	4	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aged 18–20	933	931	373	253	84	43	57	77	12	5	14	13	–	–	1	1
Violence against the person	142	141	48	45	12	5	9	14	2	2	2	2	–	–	1	–
Sexual offences	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	54	54	7	14	8	7	11	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Robbery	60	60	7	6	3	10	9	18	3	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
Theft and handling	373	373	209	115	31	4	7	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud and forgery	28	28	16	7	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drugs offences	95	95	5	20	11	7	8	20	6	1	7	10	–	–	–	–
Other offences	145	144	69	37	11	4	9	11	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1
Offence not recorded	35	35	12	9	4	6	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 3.10 Receptions⁽¹⁾ into prison by age, sex and type of custody

England and Wales 2000

Young offenders

Number of persons

Sex and type of custody	All young offenders	Age on sentence					
		15	16	17	18	19	20
All males and females on remand⁽¹⁾	22,099	1,040	1,892	3,311	4,899	5,399	5,558
All males and females under sentence	21,538	1,035	1,845	3,100	4,641	5,366	5,550
All males on remand⁽¹⁾	20,818	1,001	1,790	3,131	4,621	5,077	5,198
Untried	15,655	241	560	1,735	2,609	2,677	2,615
Convicted unsentenced	10,381	760	1,230	1,396	2,012	2,400	2,583
All males under sentence	20,293	997	1,739	2,936	4,385	5,033	5,202
Detention in a young offender institution	19,264	938	1,618	2,676	4,274	4,894	4,865
Custody for life	24	–	–	1	2	7	14
In default of payment of a fine	194	–	–	2	32	73	86
Section 53(1) C&YP Act 1933	373	1	11	12	59	59	233
Section 53(2) C&YP Act 1933	437	57	111	246	19	–	4
All females on remand⁽¹⁾	1,281	39	102	180	278	322	360
Untried	508	2	1	74	122	147	162
Convicted unsentenced	773	37	101	106	156	175	198
All females under sentence	1,245	38	105	164	256	333	348
Detention in a young offender institution	1,210	38	100	154	251	327	340
Custody for life	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
In default of payment of a fine	8	–	1	–	2	3	2
Section 53(1) C&YP Act 1933	12	–	1	3	2	1	5
Section 53(2) C&YP Act 1933	13	–	3	7	1	1	1

⁽¹⁾ Total receptions cannot be calculated by adding together receptions in each category because there is double counting (See paragraph 27 of the Notes). However double counting has been allowed for in the figures of receptions of prisoners under remand where the figures for “all remand” record only once a person received as an untried prisoner who is subsequently received also as a convicted unsentenced prisoner.

Table 3.11 Receptions into prison under an immediate custodial sentence: by age, sex and offence group

England and Wales

Male young offenders

Number of persons

Age and offence group	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All males	13,999	14,619	12,830	12,786	14,447	15,680	16,881	17,890	18,528	19,787	20,086
Aged under 21	13,999	14,619	12,830	12,786	14,447	15,680	16,881	17,890	18,528	19,787	20,086
Violence against the person	1,734	1,570	1,593	1,646	1,802	1,980	2,288	2,549	2,780	2,877	3,302
Sexual offences	185	174	137	155	114	165	152	173	200	227	186
Burglary	3,889	3,842	3,608	3,405	3,746	3,923	3,752	3,916	3,797	3,733	3,797
Robbery	1,057	941	1,024	1,039	1,047	1,247	1,681	1,796	1,687	1,662	1,833
Theft and handling	2,741	3,127	2,463	3,087	3,778	4,005	3,912	4,032	4,397	4,863	4,568
Fraud and forgery	76	80	49	70	89	80	137	125	159	195	149
Drugs offences	215	233	335	319	322	434	581	632	706	815	819
Other offences	2,327	2,597	2,444	2,653	3,141	3,533	3,622	4,022	4,510	5,155	4,959
Offence not recorded ⁽¹⁾	1,775	2,055	1,177	412	408	313	756	645	292	260	473
Aged under 18	3,709	3,621	3,344	3,564	3,971	4,505	5,071	5,365	5,283	5,523	5,527
Violence against the person	350	309	385	425	424	546	665	715	781	835	921
Sexual offences	52	44	35	47	33	46	62	65	65	95	74
Burglary	1,203	1,112	1,056	1,070	1,211	1,258	1,284	1,421	1,315	1,209	1,274
Robbery	314	276	293	330	378	521	704	777	706	689	762
Theft and handling	761	874	726	1,004	1,192	1,268	1,219	1,230	1,232	1,355	1,277
Fraud and forgery	7	2	4	4	10	8	14	15	25	25	22
Drugs offences	22	19	36	32	26	43	63	74	101	118	105
Other offences	507	545	543	555	625	721	789	857	964	1,112	991
Offence not recorded ⁽¹⁾	493	440	266	97	72	94	271	211	94	85	100
Aged 18–20	10,290	10,998	9,486	9,222	10,476	11,175	11,810	12,525	13,245	14,264	14,559
Violence against the person	1,384	1,261	1,208	1,221	1,378	1,434	1,623	1,834	1,999	2,042	2,381
Sexual offences	133	130	102	108	81	119	90	108	135	132	112
Burglary	2,686	2,730	2,552	2,335	2,535	2,665	2,468	2,495	2,482	2,524	2,523
Robbery	743	665	731	709	669	726	977	1,019	981	973	1,071
Theft and handling	1,980	2,253	1,737	2,083	2,586	2,737	2,693	2,802	3,165	3,508	3,291
Fraud and forgery	69	78	45	66	79	72	123	110	134	170	127
Drugs offences	193	214	299	287	296	391	518	558	605	697	714
Other offences	1,820	2,052	1,901	2,098	2,516	2,812	2,833	3,165	3,546	4,043	3,968
Offence not recorded ⁽¹⁾	1,282	1,615	911	315	336	219	485	434	198	175	373

⁽¹⁾ See paragraph 19 of the Notes.

Table 3.11 Receptions into prison under an immediate custodial sentence: by age, sex and offence group

England and Wales

Female young offenders

Number of persons

Age and offence group	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All females	381	409	344	419	509	564	712	853	1,071	1,233	1,236
Aged under 21	381	409	344	419	509	564	712	853	1,071	1,233	1,236
Violence against the person	58	55	59	93	128	115	149	230	210	234	241
Sexual offences	4	3	2	–	–	4	–	–	1	2	1
Burglary	26	38	26	39	45	51	49	50	74	90	79
Robbery	38	41	32	46	58	60	86	111	105	74	99
Theft and handling	100	96	87	106	144	168	222	208	346	436	453
Fraud and forgery	11	11	12	16	9	23	25	26	41	35	31
Drugs offences	26	26	27	26	34	47	62	89	96	108	113
Other offences	65	51	51	68	69	76	92	119	162	217	174
Offence not recorded ⁽¹⁾	53	88	48	25	22	20	27	20	36	37	45
Aged under 18	95	97	79	102	149	166	214	252	302	354	304
Violence against the person	20	13	18	34	54	48	68	83	96	95	100
Sexual offences	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	7	14	8	4	15	21	15	15	25	22	25
Robbery	14	18	15	22	28	28	40	66	50	35	39
Theft and handling	23	20	15	20	31	39	43	42	56	96	80
Fraud and forgery	–	–	2	3	–	–	2	1	2	5	3
Drugs offences	–	3	4	2	3	4	4	8	15	13	18
Other offences	13	8	6	15	13	20	31	30	42	79	29
Offence not recorded ⁽¹⁾	18	20	11	2	5	3	11	7	16	9	10
Aged 18–20	286	312	265	317	360	398	498	601	769	879	932
Violence against the person	38	42	41	59	74	67	81	147	114	139	141
Sexual offences	4	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	1
Burglary	19	24	18	35	30	30	34	35	49	68	54
Robbery	24	23	17	24	30	32	46	45	55	39	60
Theft and handling	77	76	72	86	113	129	179	166	290	340	373
Fraud forgery	11	11	10	13	9	23	23	25	39	30	28
Drugs offences	26	23	23	24	31	43	58	81	81	95	95
Other offences	52	43	45	53	56	56	61	89	120	138	145
Offence not recorded ⁽¹⁾	35	68	37	23	17	17	16	13	20	28	35

⁽¹⁾ See paragraph 19 of the Notes.

Table 3.12 Receptions into prison under an immediate custodial sentence: by sex, age, type of custody and length of sentence

England and Wales		Number of persons											
Male young offenders													
Sex, age, type of custody and length of sentence	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		
All males	13,999	14,619	12,830	12,786	14,447	15,680	16,881	17,890	18,528	19,787	20,086		
Detained under Section 53(2) C&YP Act 1933⁽¹⁾	113	85	108	327	357	339	502	517	449	385	412		
Section 53⁽²⁾ Life	2	2	1	-	-	6	8	18	7	6	11		
Section 53⁽²⁾ Determinate sentence	111	83	107	327	357	333	494	499	442	379	402		
Less than 12 months	}	6	8	12	{	1	8	2	-	-	3	31	
12 months													3
Over 12 months up to 18 months	-	-	-	24	14	4	5	4	5	6	9		
Over 18 months up to 3 years	85	60	70	212	243	182	242	203	209	191	187		
Over 3 years less than 4 years	}	14	10	11	{	10	12	38	50	61	57	44	48
4 years														30	38	41	79	103	73	50	55
Over 4 years up to 5 years	2	2	7	19	10	36	59	78	29	45	40		
Over 5 years up to 10 years	3	2	3	28	29	29	53	43	61	37	23		
Over 10 years less than life	-	-	3	-	1	-	5	7	7	2	-		
Life	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Aged under 21	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Detention centre	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Detention in a young offender institution/youth custody/imprisonment	13,886	14,534	12,722	12,459	14,090	15,341	16,379	17,373	18,079	19,402	19,673		
Up to and including 3 months	2,659	3,230	2,823	2,841	3,538	3,972	3,916	4,305	4,906	5,665	4,722		
Over 3 months up to 6 months	3,462	3,922	3,272	3,875	4,451	4,701	4,714	4,864	5,118	5,693	6,669		
Over 6 months less than 12 months	1,909	1,896	1,722	1,841	2,135	2,221	2,145	2,101	2,096	2,033	2,262		
12 months	1,576	1,465	1,344	1,178	1,166	1,185	1,201	1,220	1,181	1,144	1,390		
Over 12 months up to 18 months	1,822	1,599	1,389	988	973	1,214	1,562	1,674	1,700	1,699	1,647		
Over 18 months up to 3 years	1,857	1,835	1,614	1,213	1,278	1,524	2,070	2,322	2,272	2,260	2,005		
Over 3 years less than 4 years	111	127	87	94	130	113	187	241	269	299	333		
4 years	190	172	165	149	133	166	199	220	174	209	213		
Over 4 years up to 5 years	136	132	108	121	107	128	182	183	178	178	203		
Over 5 years up to 10 years	124	124	153	116	139	91	134	181	134	153	174		
Over 10 years less than life	5	7	14	7	8	3	18	14	11	7	12		
Life ⁽²⁾	35	25	31	36	32	23	51	48	40	62	43		

(1) Those detained under Section 53 of the C and YP Act 1933 applied to 14-16 year olds for any offence (15-16 for females) up to 30 September 1992. Thereafter it applies to 15-17 year olds.

(2) Includes HMP, Section 53(1), detention for life and custody for life.

Table 3.12 Receptions into prison under an immediate custodial sentence: by sex, age, type of custody, and length of sentence

England and Wales		Number of persons									
Female young offenders											
Sex, age, type of custody and length of sentence	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All females	381	409	344	419	509	564	712	853	1,071	1,233	1,236
Detained under Section 53(2) C&YP Act 1933⁽¹⁾											
Section 53⁽²⁾ Life	8	4	5	8	16	18	12	18	7	5	2
Section 53⁽²⁾ Determinate sentence	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
Up to and including 18 months	8	4	5	8	16	17	11	18	6	5	1
Over 18 months up to 3 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5
Over 3 years up to 4 years	85	60	70	212	243	182	242	203	209	2	4
Over 4 years up to 5 years	14	10	11	10	12	38	50	61	57	1	2
Over 5 years up to 10 years	2	2	7	19	10	36	59	78	29	–	–
Over 10 years less than life	3	2	3	28	29	29	53	43	61	1	–
Life	–	–	3	–	1	–	5	7	7	–	1
Aged under 21											
Detention centre	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Detention in a young offender institution/youth custody/imprisonment	373	405	339	411	493	546	700	835	1,064	1,228	1,221
Up to and including 3 months	90	132	99	145	183	213	238	336	436	532	425
Over 3 months up to 6 months	93	85	101	109	137	142	196	185	279	291	400
Over 6 months less than 12 months	55	46	38	55	68	57	76	74	107	113	121
12 months	35	22	27	32	36	39	54	53	69	71	66
Over 12 months up to 18 months	47	42	32	22	26	31	48	75	67	86	75
Over 18 months up to 3 years	36	54	28	27	25	46	65	85	82	92	88
Over 3 years less than 4 years	4	1	4	4	2	2	2	3	6	7	12
4 years	6	7	1	5	8	4	9	4	5	16	5
Over 4 years up to 5 years	2	5	1	3	7	5	8	8	3	6	14
Over 5 years up to 10 years	3	7	7	4	–	5	4	7	9	10	14
Over 10 years less than life	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Life ⁽²⁾	2	4	–	5	1	2	–	5	–	4	1

(¹) Those detained under Section 53 of the C and YP Act 1933 applied to 14–16 year olds for any offence (15–16 for females) up to 30 September 1992. Thereafter it applies to 15–17 year olds.

(²) Includes HMP, Section 53(1) Life, detention for life and custody for life.

Table 3.13 Average time served in prison under sentence by prisoners discharged from determinate sentences on completion of sentence or on licence: by sex and length of sentence

England and Wales 2000

Young offenders

Length of sentence ⁽¹⁾	Number of persons discharged ⁽²⁾	Months				Percentage of sentence served under sentence	
		Average length of sentence	Average time served under sentence		Including remand time	Excluding remand time	
			Including remand time	Excluding remand time			
Males							
Detention in a young offender institution⁽³⁾							
All lengths of sentence less than life	17,061	11.1	6.0	4.7	54	42	
Up to and including 3 months	3,841	2.2	1.2	0.9	54	41	
Over 3 months up to 6 months	5,595	4.8	2.5	2.0	52	41	
Over 6 months less than 12 months	2,009	8.7	4.4	3.5	51	40	
12 months	1,073	12.0	6.3	4.9	52	40	
Over 12 months up to 18 months	1,540	16.5	8.7	6.6	52	40	
Over 18 months up to 3 years	2,306	27.6	14.3	11.5	52	42	
Over 3 years less than 4 years	304	42.1	21.7	18.2	51	43	
4 years	186	48.0	29.5	25.1	61	52	
Over 4 years less than life	207	62.6	37.6	32.8	60	52	
Females							
Detention in a young offender institution⁽³⁾							
All lengths of sentence less than life	1,051	8.5	4.2	3.5	50	41	
Up to and including 3 months	355	2.1	1.0	0.8	50	40	
Over 3 months up to 6 months	340	4.8	2.3	2.0	49	41	
Over 6 months less than 12 months	111	8.6	3.9	3.3	46	38	
12 months	48	12.0	5.5	4.3	46	36	
Over 12 months up to 18 months	83	16.4	7.8	6.5	48	39	
Over 18 months less than life	114	32.5	16.6	14.0	51	43	

⁽¹⁾ On discharge: the sentence may change after reception if there are further charges or an appeal.

⁽²⁾ Excludes discharges following recall after release on licence, non-criminals, persons committed to custody for non-payment of a fine and persons reclassified as adult prisoners. A further 153 males and 20 females died or were discharged for other reasons such as transfers to other establishments or successful appeals. Figures have been rounded to the nearest fifty except for the two longest sentence bands which have been rounded to the nearest ten. All female sentence bands are rounded to the nearest ten.

⁽³⁾ Includes detention under Section 53(2), Children and Young Persons Act 1933.

Table 3.14 Average time served in prison under sentence⁽¹⁾ by prisoners discharged⁽²⁾ from determinate sentences on completion of sentence or on licence: by sex and length of sentence, 1992–00

England and Wales

Young offenders

Length of sentence ⁽³⁾	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Males									
Months									
Average time served under sentence									
Youth custody/detention in a young offender institution ⁽⁴⁾									
Up to and including 3 months	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Over 3 months up to 6 months	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0
Over 6 months less than 12 months	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5
12 months	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.9
Over 12 months up to 18 months	7.4	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.6
Over 18 months up to 3 years	11.0	11.7	11.7	11.3	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.4	11.5
Over 3 years less than 4 years	18.6	18.0	19.7	18.3	17.1	17.4	17.8	17.7	18.2
4 years	22.4	21.0	23.2	24.4	22.9	24.1	24.9	25.3	25.1
Over 4 years less than life	28.1	29.4	29.4	31.6	31.1	31.5	30.1	31.0	32.8
Percentage									
Percentage of sentence served under sentence									
Youth custody/detention in a young offender institution ⁽⁴⁾									
Up to and including 3 months	43	44	44	44	44	43	42	42	41
Over 3 months up to 6 months	42	42	42	41	41	41	41	39	41
Over 6 months less than 12 months	40	42	42	41	41	42	41	39	40
12 months	39	42	41	40	40	41	42	39	40
Over 12 months up to 18 months	43	42	39	39	39	40	41	39	40
Over 18 months up to 3 years	41	43	42	41	41	42	43	41	42
Over 3 years less than 4 years	45	43	47	44	41	42	43	42	43
4 years	47	44	48	51	48	50	52	53	52
Over 4 years less than life	46	44	48	51	50	51	50	49	52
Females									
Months									
Average time served under sentence									
Youth custody/detention in a young offender institution ⁽⁴⁾									
Up to and including 3 months	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Over 3 months up to 6 months	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Over 6 months less than 12 months	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.3
12 months	8.2	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.3	4.5	4.3
Over 12 months up to 18 months	8.2	7.2	8.4	6.6	7.6	7.5	8.1	6.8	6.5
Over 18 months less than life	12.0	14.7	13.6	13.4	13.1	14.3	14.5	13.0	14.0
Percentage									
Percentage of sentence served under sentence									
Youth custody/detention in a young offender institution ⁽⁴⁾									
Up to and including 3 months	44	44	46	43	45	41	42	42	40
Over 3 months up to 6 months	44	45	46	44	43	45	43	39	41
Over 6 months less than 12 months	42	45	44	44	44	43	43	39	38
12 months	49	44	45	41	44	43	44	37	36
Over 12 months up to 18 months	49	44	49	40	46	44	48	40	39
Over 18 months less than life	39	32	46	43	42	43	46	42	43

⁽¹⁾ Excluding time served on remand awaiting trial or sentence, which counts towards the discharge of sentence.

⁽²⁾ Excluding discharges following recall after release on licence, non-criminals, persons committed to custody for non-payment of a fine and persons reclassified as adult prisoners.

⁽³⁾ On discharge; the sentence may change after reception if there are further charges or an appeal.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes imprisonment and detention under Section 53(2), Children and Young Persons Act 1933. Detention in a young offender institution from 1 October 1988.

Table 3.15 Average sentence length of receptions into prison under an immediate custodial sentence⁽¹⁾: by sex, age, type of custody and court sentencing

England and Wales							Months
Young offenders		Type of custody			Court sentencing ⁽²⁾		
Year and age		Detention centre	Youth custody ⁽³⁾	Young offender institution ⁽³⁾	Crown Court	Magistrate's court	All courts
All males							
Aged 15–17							
1991 ⁽⁴⁾	*	*	6.5	12.1	4.6	6.5	
1992 ⁽⁴⁾	*	*	9.2	14.8	4.6	9.2	
1993	*	*	8.6	16.4	5.1	8.6	
1994	*	*	8.5	16.5	5.2	8.5	
1995	*	*	9.6	17.3	5.2	9.6	
1996	*	*	11.1	20.0	5.5	11.1	
1997	*	*	11.6	20.5	5.4	11.6	
1998	*	*	10.7	19.4	5.1	10.7	
1999	*	*	10.3	18.7	4.7	10.3	
2000	*	*	10.9	20.4	6.6	10.9	
Aged 18–20							
1991 ⁽⁴⁾	*	*	12.4	17.9	4.3	12.4	
1992 ⁽⁴⁾	*	*	14.0	19.3	4.0	14.0	
1993	*	*	12.7	19.0	4.3	12.7	
1994	*	*	12.4	19.6	4.4	12.4	
1995	*	*	12.7	20.9	4.1	12.7	
1996	*	*	13.2	20.4	4.8	13.2	
1997	*	*	13.4	21.2	4.6	13.4	
1998	*	*	12.5	20.7	4.3	12.5	
1999	*	*	12.0	20.7	4.2	12.0	
2000	*	*	12.5	22.3	4.7	12.5	
All females							
Aged 15–17							
1991 ⁽⁴⁾	*	*	7.5	12.0	4.8	7.5	
1992 ⁽⁴⁾	*	*	8.1	11.4	4.2	8.1	
1993	*	*	6.9	13.3	3.7	6.9	
1994	*	*	8.2	14.8	4.1	8.2	
1995	*	*	10.0	18.5	3.5	10.0	
1996	*	*	8.3	15.1	4.3	8.3	
1997	*	*	9.6	15.6	3.7	9.6	
1998	*	*	7.6	14.1	3.9	7.6	
1999	*	*	7.1	14.3	3.6	7.1	
2000	*	*	9.0	16.6	5.8	9.0	
Aged 18–20							
1991 ⁽⁴⁾	*	*	12.9	19.3	3.1	12.9	
1992 ⁽⁴⁾	*	*	11.5	16.1	3.3	11.5	
1993	*	*	11.0	16.8	3.8	11.0	
1994	*	*	9.9	15.4	3.9	9.9	
1995	*	*	10.4	16.3	3.4	10.4	
1996	*	*	10.8	16.5	3.3	10.8	
1997	*	*	10.3	17.4	3.1	10.3	
1998	*	*	9.3	17.5	3.4	9.3	
1999	*	*	9.5	18.2	3.4	9.5	
2000	*	*	9.7	18.7	3.4	9.7	

⁽¹⁾ Excluding those sentenced to life.

⁽²⁾ Type of court originally imposing the sentence; further sentences may have been awarded at a different court.

⁽³⁾ Includes persons sentenced to detention under Section 53(2), Children and Young Persons Act 1933.

⁽⁴⁾ Figures for 1990, 1991 and 1992 are subject to a wider margin of error than those for earlier years because of a particularly large number of cases with court not recorded; such cases are included in the "All courts" column.

CHAPTER 4

ADULT PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE

Key points

Population

- The population of adult prisoners under sentence was 44,640 on 30 June 2000, almost four per cent higher than 1999 and 60 percent higher than mid-1993 (the lowest annual population of the decade).
- Males account for most of the sentenced adult population, about 95 per cent in 2000. The proportion of females has however been increasing, from 3.8 per cent in 1990 to 5.1 per cent in 2000.
- The proportion serving longer sentences (over four years) increased between 1990 and 2000 from 41 per cent to 45 per cent for males but decreased from 36 per cent to 34 per cent for females.
- In 2000, four offence groups accounted for two-thirds of adult male prisoners for whom offence type was recorded: 22 per cent were serving sentences for violence, 17 per cent for drug offences, 16 per cent for burglary and 11 per cent for robbery.
- Nearly two fifths (39 per cent) of adult females for whom offence type was recorded were serving a sentence for drug offences, 20 per cent for theft and handling and 15 per cent for violence.
- In 1999 (the latest year available) 14 per cent of adult males and 32 per cent of females for whom the information was known had no previous convictions. In contrast, 47 per cent of adult males and 24 per cent of females had seven or more previous convictions.

Receptions

- In 2000, there were 69,900 receptions of adults into prison under sentence, one per cent higher than in 1999 but 92 per cent higher than 1990 (the lowest annual receptions of the decade).
- Over the decade, adult female receptions rose by 233 per cent compared to a rise of 85 per cent in adult male receptions.
- The average sentence length of adults received (excluding life sentences) from the Crown Court rose from 24.9 months in 1990 to 28.1 months in 2000 for adult males, and from 19.6 months to 22.9 months for adult females over the same period.
- Excluding fine defaulters and offence not recorded, half (51 per cent) of adult male receptions were in three offence groups: violence, burglary and theft and handling. Over two-fifths (44 per cent) of all adult female receptions were for theft and handling.

Discharges

- 68,400 adults were discharged from determinate sentences in 2000, having served on average 8.6 months (including time on remand).
- On average 55 per cent of the sentence was served before discharge (including time spent on remand).
- Adult females discharged in 2000 spend on average 5.5 months in prison compared with 8.9 months for adult males (both including time on remand).

Population (Tables 4.1-4.4)

- 4.1** There were 44,640 sentenced adults in prison on 30 June 2000 (adults are those aged 21 years and over). This was about 1,590 (four per cent) more than a year earlier. It was 55 per cent higher than the mid-year population of a decade earlier and 60 per cent higher than mid 1993.
- 4.2** Since 1990 the population has increased most years, apart from 1993 and 1999. The decrease between mid-1992 and mid-1993 reflected the effects of the Criminal Justice Act 1991, which encouraged the use of community penalties except for the most serious offences. The change in legislative and political climate after that (see chapter 1) led to a sustained increase of 56 per cent in the sentenced adult population in the five years to mid-1998. The slight fall in population in 1999 is due to the introduction of Home Detention Curfew (see chapter 1 for more details). The underlying upward trend led to renewed growth to mid-2000.
- 4.3** Males accounted for 42,350 (about 95 per cent) of the sentenced adult population in 2000. There were 2,290 females in mid-2000, accounting for 5.1 per cent of the adult sentenced population, an increase from 3.8 per cent in 1990.
- 4.4** Estimates based on a sample of the prison population (see Notes) show that 14 per cent of adult males and 32 per cent of adult females were known to have no previous convictions in 1999, the latest year for which data are available. In contrast, 47 per cent of males and 24 per cent of females had 7 or more previous convictions. However information was missing for nine per cent of males and 15 per cent of females.
- 4.5** The following descriptions of offence and sentence length exclude fine defaulters. Numbers of fine defaulters in prison have fallen substantially over the last decade, from 348 in mid 1990 to 80 in mid 2000.

Figure 4.1

**PRISON POPULATION OF SENTENCED* ADULT MALES
BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE, 30 JUNE 1990–2000**

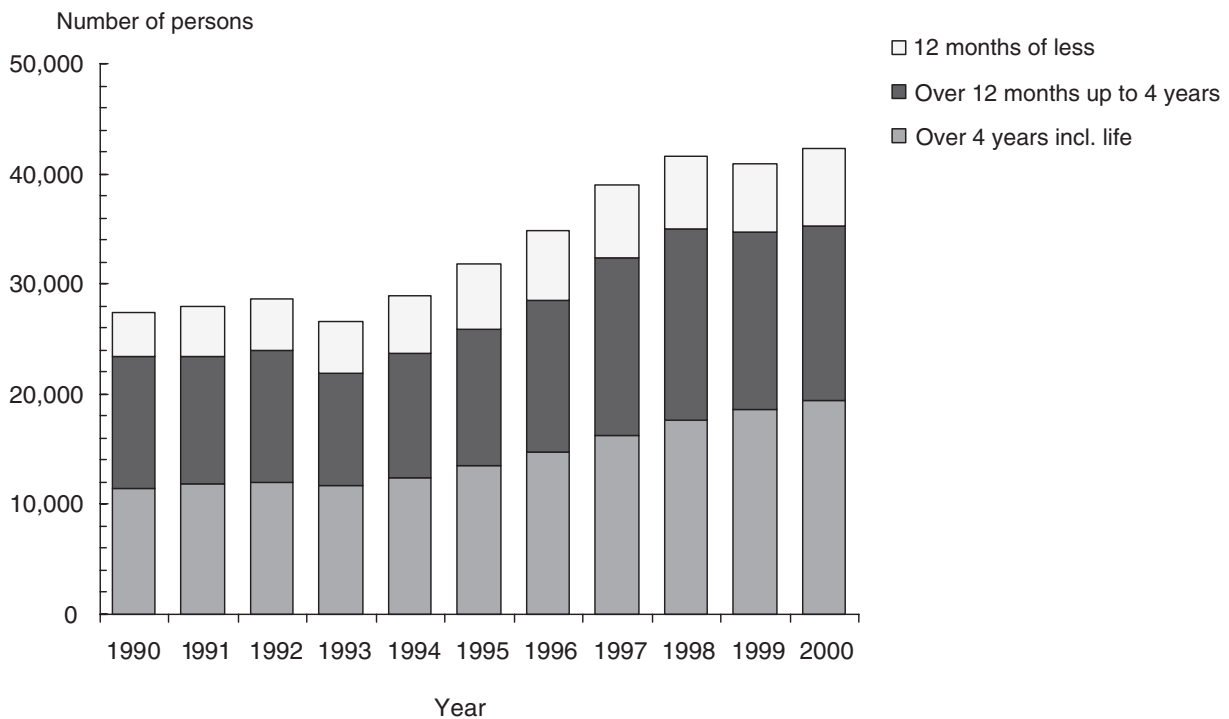
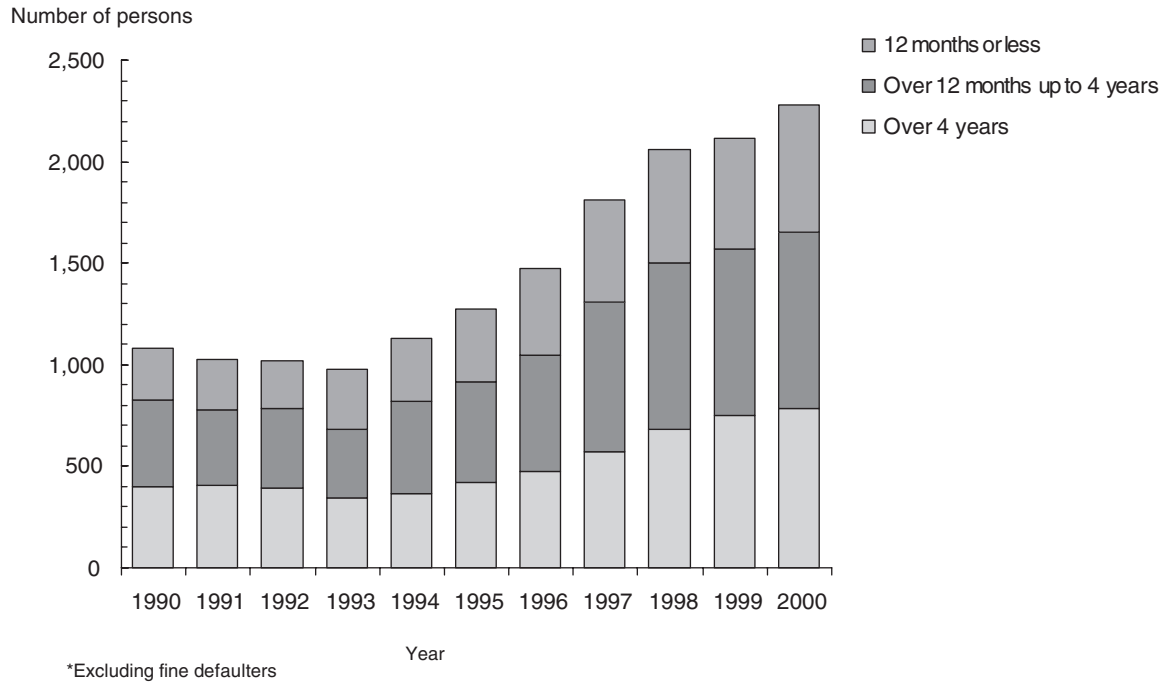


Figure 4.2

**PRISON POPULATION OF SENTENCED* ADULT FEMALES
BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE, 30 JUNE 1990–2000**



Sentence length

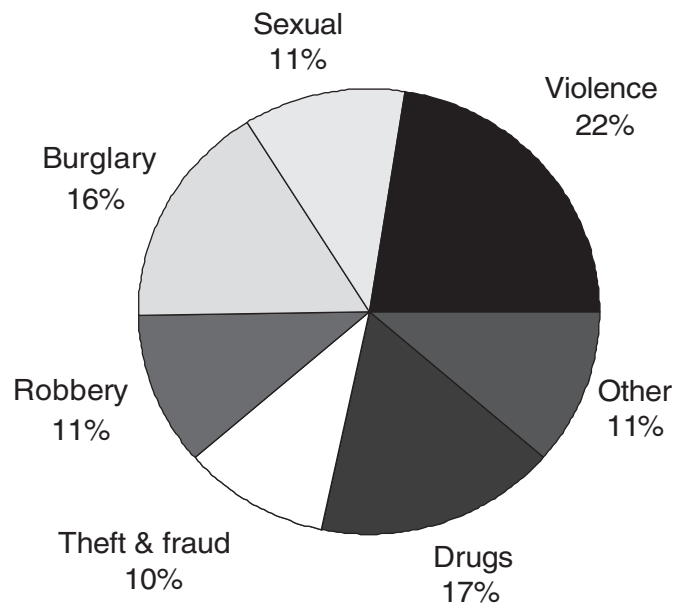
- 4.6** The last decade has seen a general decrease in the proportion of adult males serving medium-term sentences (over a year and up to four years) and an increase in those serving long sentences (over four years). In mid-2000, 17 per cent of adult male prisoners with immediate custodial sentences were serving sentences of 12 months or less, 37 per cent were serving medium sentences (over 12 months up to four years) and 46 per cent were serving long sentences (over four years including life). The corresponding figures for 1990 were 15 per cent, 44 per cent and 42 per cent.
- 4.7** Female sentence lengths have generally been shorter than those for males, and it is the proportion in the 12 months or less category that has grown for adult females compared to 1990. In mid-2000, 28 per cent of adult female prisoners were serving sentences of 12 months or less, 38 per cent were serving medium sentences (over 12 months up to four years) and 34 per cent were serving long sentences (over four years including life). The corresponding proportions for 1990 were 23 per cent, 40 per cent and 37 per cent.

Offence type

4.8 Excluding offences not recorded and fine defaulters, the main offence groups for the adult male population in mid-2000 were violence against the person (22 per cent), drug offences (17 per cent), burglary (16 per cent) and robbery (11 per cent). It is difficult to analyse changes over time because the proportion without an offence recorded has varied from two per cent to 14 per cent, but general trends can be seen. The proportion of adult males with drug offences rose from 11 to 17 per cent while violent offences fell from 26 to 22 per cent and theft and fraud from 13 to 10 per cent over the decade from 1990 to 2000.

Figure 4.3

PRISON POPULATION OF SENTENCED ADULT MALES BY TYPE OF OFFENCE* 2000

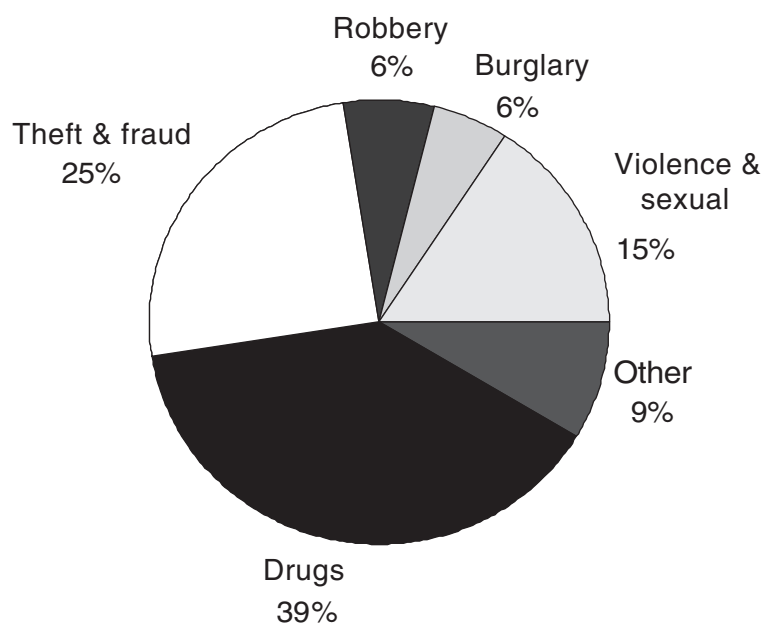


*Excluding offence not recorded

4.9 The main offence groups for adult sentenced females in mid-2000 were drug offences (39 per cent of all offences excluding offences not recorded), theft and fraud (25 per cent) and violence against the person (15 per cent). The main changes compared with 1990 have been an increase in the proportion with drug offences (up from 31 per cent to 39 per cent) and robbery offences (up from three per cent to six per cent), while there has been a decrease in 'other offences' (from 19 per cent to nine per cent).

Figure 4.4

**PRISON POPULATION OF SENTENCED ADULT FEMALES
BY TYPE OF OFFENCE* 2000**



*Excluding offence not recorded

Receptions (Tables 4.5-4.10)

4.10 In 2000 nearly 69,900 adults were received under sentence of immediate imprisonment into prison, plus a further 2,260 fine defaulters who on average spend about a week in prison. Excluding the fine defaulters, receptions in 2000 were one per cent higher than in 1999 and have risen continuously since 1992 when there were under 37,000. There were 64,100 receptions of male adults (up one per cent on 1999) and 5,800 receptions of female adults (up three per cent on 1999).

Ages

4.11 Over half (53 per cent) of adult males received under sentence were aged 21 to 29 and a further 32 per cent were aged 30 to 39. Females were similar: 51 per cent were aged 21 to 29 and 35 per cent were aged 30 to 39 in 2000. The age distributions of both male and female receptions has shifted upward in the last decade: in 1990 60 per cent of adult males and 56 per cent of adult females received were aged 21 to 29.

Sentence length

4.12 The proportion of adult males received with sentences of 12 months or less rose from 57 per cent in 1990 to 71 per cent in 2000. A further 23 per cent of adult male receptions in 2000 had sentences of over 12 months to four years and seven per cent had sentences of over four years (including life). The proportion of adult females received with sentences of 12 months or less rose from 66 per cent in 1990 to 79 per cent by 2000. A further 16 per cent of females received in 2000 had sentences of over 12 months to four years and five per cent had sentences of over four years.

Figure 4.5

**RECEPTIONS INTO PRISON OF SENTENCED* ADULT MALES
BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE, 1990–2000**

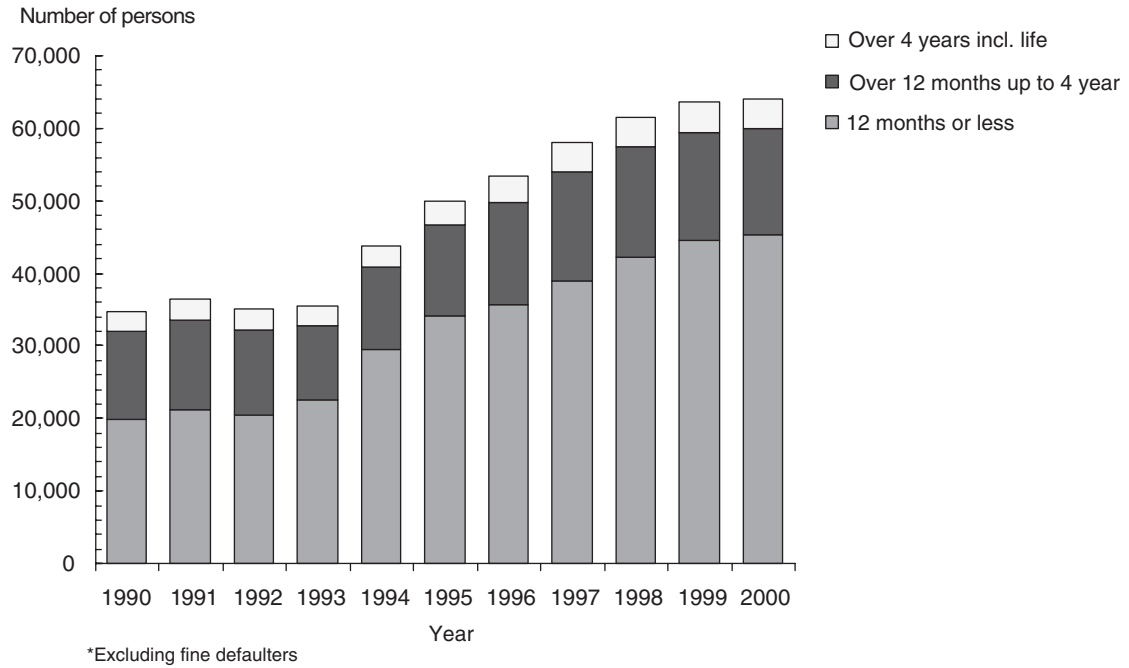
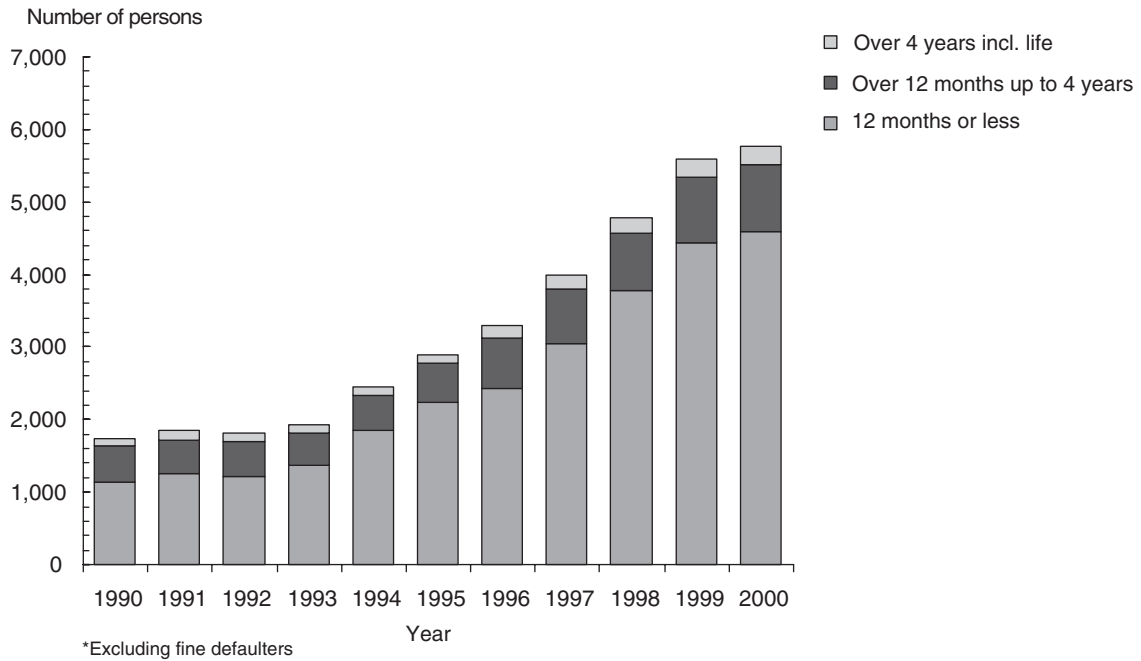


Figure 4.6

**RECEPTIONS INTO PRISON OF SENTENCED* ADULT FEMALES
BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE, 1990–2000**



Average sentence length

4.13 Crown Court sentences for adult males received into Prison Service establishments averaged 28.1 months in 2000, up from 27.7 months in 1999 and the highest level of the last decade. The average sentence for an adult male received from magistrates' courts was 4.2 months and the overall average was 14.9 months, similar to the overall average of 15.0 in 1999. The average sentence for an adult female received from the Crown Court in 2000 was 22.9 months. Females received from magistrates' courts had an average sentence of 3.5 months and the overall average was 11.0 months, also very similar to the overall average of 11.1 months in 1999.

Figure 4.7

AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH OF PRISON RECEPTIONS OF ADULT MALES, 1990–2000: BY TYPE OF COURT

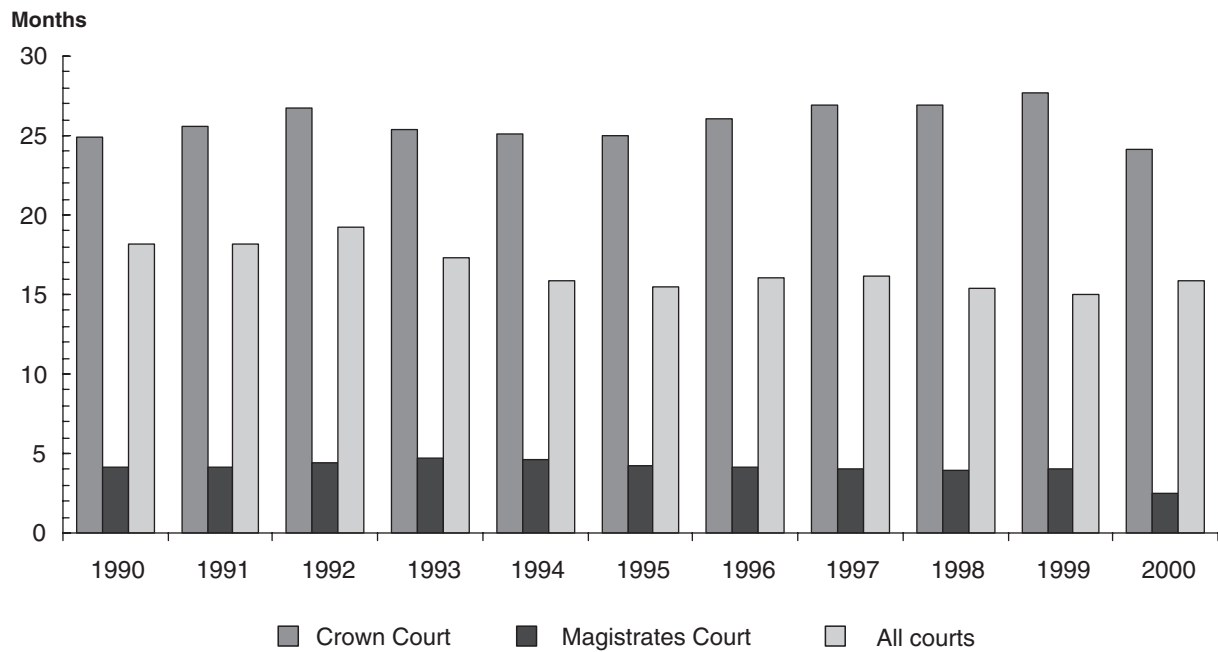
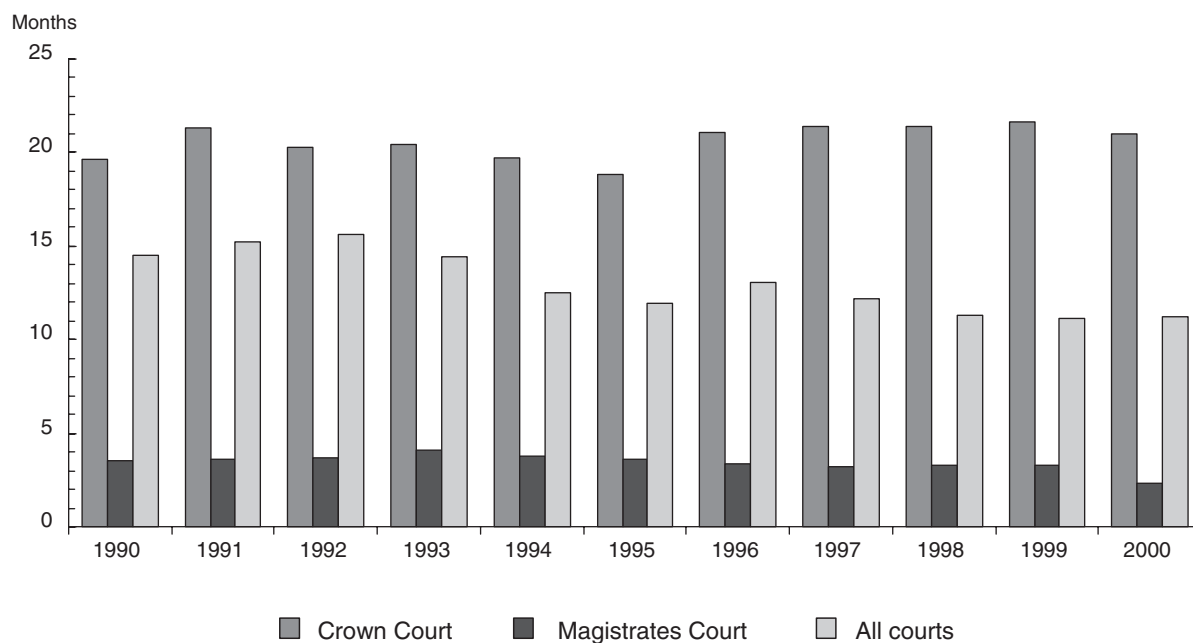


Figure 4.8

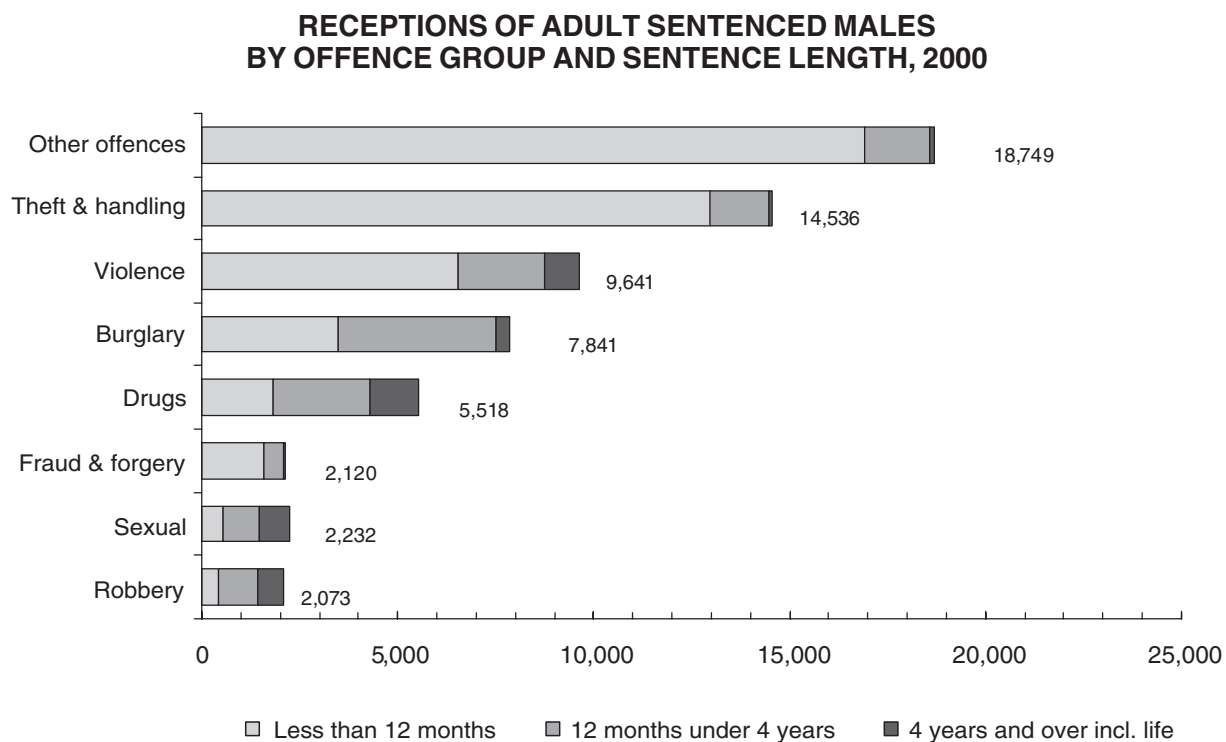
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH OF PRISON RECEPTIONS OF ADULT FEMALES, 1990–2000: BY TYPE OF COURT



Offence type

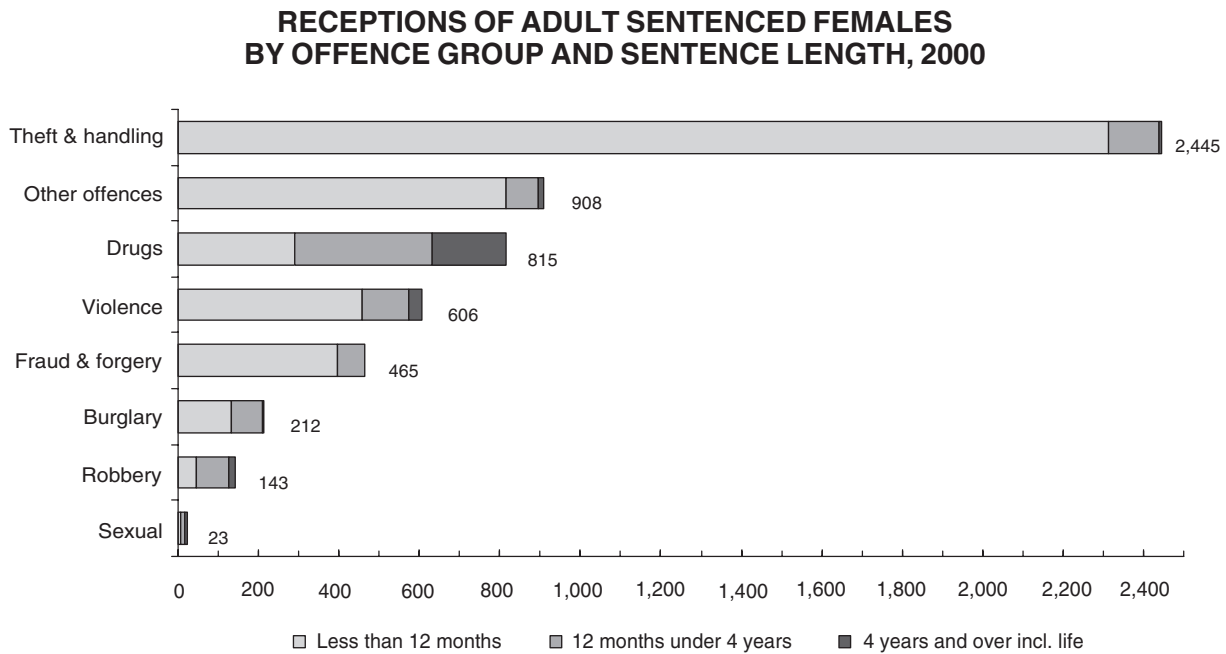
4.14 The largest offence group recorded for male adults received under sentence in 2000 was the ‘other’ offence group, which accounted for 30 per cent of receptions (excluding offences not recorded). The majority of these were motoring offences. Other large groups were theft and handling (23 per cent), violence against the person (15 per cent), burglary (13 per cent) and drug offences (nine per cent). The main changes in adult male receptions compared with 1990 were a reduction from 17 per cent in 1990 to 13 per cent in 2000 for burglary, an increase from 25 per cent to 30 per cent for ‘other’ offences and an increase in drugs offences from seven to nine per cent.

Figure 4.9



4.15 Theft and handling accounted for 44 per cent of female adult sentenced receptions in 2000 (excluding offences not recorded) compared with 38 per cent in 1990. The ‘other’ offences category reduced from 21 per cent in 1990 to 16 per cent in 2000. The remaining offence groups were in similar proportions for 1990 and 2000.

Figure 4.10



4.16 For both sexes, adults received for robbery (38 per cent), sexual (41 per cent) and drug offences (28 per cent) all had relatively high proportions of long sentences (four years or more) compared to other offence groups.

Discharges (Table 4.11)

4.17 About 68,400 adults were discharged from determinate sentences in 2000, 63,100 males and 5,400 females. The average length of sentence of adults discharged in 2000 was 15.8 months (15.9 for males and 11.0 for females). The time served in prison under sentence averaged 8.6 months including remand time and 7.0 months excluding remand time.

4.18 On average adults served 55 per cent of their sentence in prison before discharge (including remand time). This varied by length of sentence with those on shorter sentences (under four years) serving around 50 per cent of their sentences in prison while those on longer sentences served around 60 per cent in prison. This reflects different arrangements for release (sentences below four years have automatic release at half-way, while those of four years and above have discretionary release from half-way subject to the decision of the Parole Board). For longer sentences, females tend to serve a smaller percentage of their sentence in prison than males, probably reflecting the different nature of their offences.

Table 4.1 Population in prison under sentence by offence group and length of sentence

England and Wales 30 June 2000

All adults

Number of persons

Offence group	All sentence lengths	Length of sentence											
		Up to 3 months	Over 3 months up to 6 months	Over 6 months less than 12 months	12 months	Over 12 months up to 18 months	Over 18 months up to 3 years	Over 3 years less than 4 years	4 years	Over 4 years up to 5 years	Over 5 years up to 10 years	Over 10 years less than life	Life
All Adults													
All offences	44,643	1,735	3,102	1,646	1,266	2,584	8,392	2,823	2,890	4,488	8,867	2,408	4,442
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	44,563	1,655	3,102	1,646	1,266	2,584	8,392	2,823	2,890	4,488	8,867	2,408	4,442
Violence against the person	9,666	220	382	209	215	376	1,193	351	476	707	1,370	390	3,777
Rape	2,548	7	1	-	2	-	30	19	63	196	1,361	500	369
Other sexual offences	2,314	18	39	45	64	137	457	90	278	322	719	104	41
Burglary	6,947	99	200	206	198	666	2,577	909	527	821	699	38	7
Robbery	4,727	34	20	13	23	74	648	348	451	823	1,709	502	82
Theft and handling	3,862	526	792	534	252	422	826	166	88	145	104	5	2
Fraud and forgery	974	61	114	81	63	123	279	68	65	54	62	3	1
Drugs offences	7,924	69	97	108	127	282	1,390	686	718	1,175	2,477	789	6
Other offences	4,941	595	1,378	366	253	396	827	156	195	219	328	75	153
Offence not recorded	660	26	79	84	69	108	165	30	29	26	38	2	4
In default of payment of a fine	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adult males													
All offences	42,354	1,560	2,881	1,512	1,158	2,417	7,963	2,691	2,752	4,293	8,499	2,331	4,297
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	42,281	1,487	2,881	1,512	1,158	2,417	7,963	2,691	2,752	4,293	8,499	2,331	4,297
Violence against the person	9,334	202	368	200	207	353	1,156	342	457	691	1,337	378	3,643
Rape	2,544	7	1	-	2	-	30	18	63	195	1,361	498	369
Other sexual offences	2,301	18	37	45	63	136	454	89	276	321	718	103	41
Burglary	6,824	97	195	197	185	645	2,534	902	522	811	691	38	7
Robbery	4,591	32	18	12	21	65	598	337	432	795	1,699	500	82
Theft and handling	3,427	437	678	456	216	385	766	158	84	137	103	5	2
Fraud and forgery	848	51	89	71	52	98	246	62	62	52	61	3	1
Drugs offences	7,060	64	86	95	113	252	1,233	606	643	1,057	2,176	729	6
Other offences	4,752	563	1,341	357	238	384	789	151	186	210	316	75	142
Offence not recorded	600	16	68	79	61	99	157	26	27	24	37	2	4
In default of payment of a fine	73	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adult females													
All offences	2,289	175	221	134	108	167	429	132	138	195	368	77	145
Offences with immediate custodial sentence	2,282	168	221	134	108	167	429	132	138	195	368	77	145
Violence against the person	332	18	14	9	8	23	37	9	19	16	33	12	134
Rape	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Other sexual offences	13	-	2	-	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	-
Burglary	123	2	5	9	13	21	43	7	5	10	8	-	-
Robbery	136	2	2	1	2	9	50	11	19	28	10	2	-
Theft and handling	435	89	114	78	36	37	60	8	4	8	1	-	-
Fraud and forgery	126	10	25	10	11	25	33	6	3	2	1	-	-
Drugs offences	864	5	11	13	14	30	157	80	75	118	301	60	-
Other offences	189	32	37	9	15	12	38	5	9	9	12	-	11
Offence not recorded	60	10	11	5	8	9	8	4	2	2	1	-	-
In default of payment of a fine	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4.2 Population of adults in prison under sentence by number of previous convictions⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 30 June 2000

All adults

Year	All adults	Previous convictions not found ⁽²⁾	Percentage ⁽²⁾				
			Number of previous convictions				
			Nil	1-2	3-6	7-10	11 and over
Adult males⁽⁴⁾							
1994	28,896	5	15	15	22	18	25
1995	31,820	5	16	15	20	17	28
1996	34,848	9	22	16	18	14	22
1997	38,927	9	15	14	18	16	28
1998	41,592	5	16	14	19	15	31
1999	40,850	9	14	13	18	15	32
Adult females⁽⁵⁾							
1994	1,128	11	36	17	17	8	10
1995	1,276	15	34	17	14	10	10
1996	1,476	17	37	15	13	8	9
1997	1,813	15	35	16	14	8	12
1998	2,057	11	35	17	17	8	13
1999	2,114	15	32	14	15	9	15

⁽¹⁾ Excludes fine defaulters.⁽²⁾ Rounded estimates which therefore may not add to 100.⁽³⁾ From 1996 more stringent criteria for accepting a possible match to records on the Home Office Offenders Index have been applied that will have tended to increase the number of instances where previous convictions are not found.⁽⁴⁾ Based on samples of 4,605, 4,606, 6,543, 8,601, 8,170 and 8,743 prisoners respectively in the years 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998.⁽⁵⁾ Based on samples of 969, 1,105, 1,240, 1,536, 1,773 and 2,041 prisoners respectively in the years 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998.

Table 4.3 Population in prison under sentence by offence group

England and Wales 30 June

All adults

	Number of persons										
Offence group	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All adults											
All offences	28,819	29,321	29,992	27,965	30,487	33,537	36,440	40,856	43,748	43,049	44,643
Offences with immediate custodial sentence											
Violence against the person	6,628	6,263	6,336	6,613	7,107	7,759	8,404	9,109	9,469	9,275	9,666
Rape	1,285	1,386	1,466	1,503	1,550	1,694	1,827	1,956	2,230	2,428	2,548
Other sexual offences	1,525	1,546	1,528	1,527	1,600	1,831	1,970	1,960	2,341	2,280	2,314
Burglary	4,272	3,779	4,029	3,500	3,770	4,477	4,737	6,042	6,487	6,640	6,947
Robbery	3,183	3,228	3,414	4,057	4,334	4,358	4,425	4,707	4,706	4,550	4,727
Theft and handling	2,574	2,436	2,558	2,180	2,599	2,991	3,174	3,493	3,686	3,535	3,862
Fraud and forgery	821	805	833	877	934	1,150	1,196	1,197	1,160	1,072	974
Drugs offences	3,042	2,736	3,021	3,029	3,363	4,021	5,416	6,742	7,421	7,672	7,924
Other offences	2,839	2,722	2,960	2,829	3,330	3,624	4,093	4,356	4,485	4,452	4,941
Offence not recorded	2,302	4,103	3,547	1,405	1,437	1,191	1,072	1,178	1,664	1,060	660
In default of payment of a fine	348	317	300	445	463	441	126	116	99	85	80
Adult males											
All offences	27,720	28,283	28,956	26,972	29,337	32,238	34,960	39,041	41,690	40,931	42,354
Offences with immediate custodial sentence											
Violence against the person	6,458	6,093	6,178	6,435	6,869	7,508	8,116	8,779	9,110	8,927	9,334
Rape	1,282	1,385	1,464	1,502	1,549	1,692	1,825	1,954	2,227	2,423	2,544
Other sexual offences	1,519	1,532	1,521	1,514	1,589	1,824	1,962	1,955	2,330	2,270	2,301
Burglary	4,232	3,745	3,989	3,473	3,740	4,434	4,685	5,958	6,395	6,520	6,824
Robbery	3,152	3,199	3,377	4,002	4,262	4,286	4,346	4,614	4,602	4,435	4,591
Theft and handling	2,392	2,270	2,386	1,991	2,389	2,734	2,894	3,185	3,333	3,193	3,427
Fraud and forgery	772	765	781	816	869	1,055	1,079	1,078	1,047	961	848
Drugs offences	2,739	2,476	2,776	2,739	3,050	3,659	4,965	6,098	6,678	6,857	7,060
Other offences	2,651	2,561	2,817	2,727	3,222	3,507	3,957	4,186	4,300	4,263	4,752
Offence not recorded	2,195	3,951	3,387	1,346	1,357	1,121	1,009	1,120	1,570	1,001	600
In default of payment of a fine	328	306	280	427	441	418	122	114	98	81	73
Adult females											
All offences	1,099	1,038	1,036	993	1,150	1,299	1,480	1,815	2,058	2,118	2,289
Offences with immediate custodial sentence											
Violence against the person	170	170	158	178	238	251	288	330	359	348	332
Rape	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	4
Other sexual offences	6	14	7	13	11	7	8	5	11	10	13
Burglary	40	34	40	27	30	43	52	84	92	120	123
Robbery	31	29	37	55	72	72	79	93	104	115	136
Theft and handling	182	166	172	189	210	257	280	308	353	342	435
Fraud and forgery	49	40	52	61	65	95	117	119	113	111	126
Drugs offences	303	260	245	290	313	362	451	644	743	815	864
Other offences	188	161	143	102	108	117	136	170	185	189	189
Offence not recorded	107	152	160	59	80	70	63	58	94	59	60
In default of payment of a fine	20	11	20	18	22	23	4	2	1	4	7

Table 4.3 (continued) Population in prison under sentence by offence group (per cent)

England and Wales 30 June

All adultsPercentage⁽¹⁾

Offence group	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All adults											
Offences with immediate custodial sentence											
Violence against the person	25.3	25.2	24.2	25.3	24.9	24.3	23.8	23.0	22.6	22.1	22.0
Rape	4.9	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.8	5.8
Other sexual offences	5.8	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.3
Burglary	16.3	15.2	15.4	13.4	13.2	14.0	13.4	15.3	15.5	15.8	15.8
Robbery	12.2	13.0	13.1	15.5	15.2	13.7	12.6	11.9	11.2	10.9	10.8
Theft and handling	9.8	9.8	9.8	8.3	9.1	9.4	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.4	8.8
Fraud and forgery	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.2
Drugs offences	11.6	11.0	11.6	11.6	11.8	12.6	15.4	17.0	17.7	18.3	18.0
Other offences	10.8	10.9	11.3	10.8	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.0	10.7	10.6	11.3
Adult males											
Offences with immediate custodial sentence											
Violence against the person	25.6	25.4	24.4	25.5	24.9	24.5	24.0	23.2	22.8	22.4	22.4
Rape	5.1	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.1	6.1
Other sexual offences	6.0	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.5
Burglary	16.8	15.6	15.8	13.8	13.6	14.4	13.8	15.8	16.0	16.4	16.4
Robbery	12.5	13.3	13.4	15.9	15.5	14.0	12.8	12.2	11.5	11.1	11.0
Theft and handling	9.5	9.4	9.4	7.9	8.7	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.2
Fraud and forgery	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.0
Drugs offences	10.9	10.3	11.0	10.9	11.1	11.9	14.7	16.1	16.7	17.2	16.9
Other offences	10.5	10.7	11.1	10.8	11.7	11.4	11.7	11.1	10.7	10.7	11.4
Adult females											
Offences with immediate custodial sentence											
Violence against the person	17.5	19.4	18.5	19.4	22.7	20.8	20.4	18.8	18.3	16.9	14.9
Rape	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other sexual offences	0.6	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6
Burglary	4.1	3.9	4.7	2.9	2.9	3.6	3.7	4.8	4.7	5.8	5.5
Robbery	3.2	3.3	4.3	6.0	6.9	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.6	6.1
Theft and handling	18.7	19.0	20.1	20.6	20.0	21.3	19.8	17.5	18.0	16.6	19.6
Fraud and forgery	5.0	4.6	6.1	6.7	6.2	7.9	8.3	6.8	5.8	5.4	5.7
Drugs offences	31.2	29.7	28.6	31.7	29.9	30.0	31.9	36.7	37.9	39.7	38.9
Other offences	19.3	18.4	16.7	11.1	10.3	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.2	8.5

⁽¹⁾ Excludes offence not recorded and fine defaulters.

Table 4.4 Population in prison under sentence by length of sentence

England and Wales 30 June

All adults

	Number of persons										
Length of Sentence	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All adults	28,819	29,321	29,992	27,965	30,487	33,537	36,440	40,856	43,748	43,049	44,643
All sentence lengths	28,471	29,004	29,692	27,520	30,024	33,096	36,314	40,740	43,649	42,964	44,563
Up to 3 months	623	738	821	850	828	965	1,025	1,115	1,163	1,242	1,655
Over 3 months up to 6 months	1,252	1,494	1,432	1,478	2,043	2,321	2,498	2,658	2,750	2,664	3,102
Over 6 months less than 12 months	1,162	1,365	1,400	1,322	1,387	1,554	1,733	1,792	1,832	1,583	1,646
12 months	1,232	1,205	1,312	1,234	1,284	1,426	1,458	1,432	1,484	1,229	1,266
Up to 12 months	4,269	4,802	4,965	4,884	5,542	6,266	6,714	6,997	7,229	6,718	7,669
Over 12 months up to 18 months	2,616	2,713	2,814	2,227	2,399	2,595	2,736	2,844	3,101	2,640	2,584
Over 18 months up to 3 years	6,743	6,370	6,647	5,475	6,239	6,978	7,837	9,070	9,410	8,598	8,392
Over 3 years less than 4 years	1,032	998	1,063	999	1,094	1,213	1,375	1,949	2,322	2,625	2,823
4 years	1,998	1,897	1,846	1,858	1,955	2,173	2,502	2,990	3,215	3,052	2,890
Over 12 months to 4 years	12,389	11,978	12,370	10,559	11,687	12,959	14,450	16,853	18,048	16,915	16,689
Over 4 years up to 5 years	2,381	2,398	2,403	2,344	2,483	2,914	3,261	3,808	4,240	4,410	4,488
Over 5 years up to 10 years	5,576	5,765	5,658	5,339	5,691	6,158	6,773	7,568	8,206	8,585	8,867
Over 10 years less than life	1,186	1,270	1,387	1,380	1,517	1,598	1,707	1,902	2,118	2,269	2,408
Life	2,670	2,791	2,909	3,014	3,104	3,201	3,409	3,612	3,808	4,067	4,442
Over 4 years to Life	11,813	12,224	12,357	12,077	12,795	13,871	15,150	16,890	18,372	19,331	20,205
In default of payment of a fine	348	317	300	445	463	441	126	116	99	85	80
All adult males	27,720	28,283	28,956	26,972	29,337	32,238	34,960	39,041	41,690	40,931	42,354
All sentence lengths	27,392	27,977	28,676	26,545	28,896	31,820	34,838	38,927	41,592	40,850	42,281
Up to 3 months	582	694	772	773	795	907	949	1,021	1,050	1,117	1,487
Over 3 months up to 6 months	1,174	1,419	1,376	1,404	1,925	2,199	2,371	2,476	2,560	2,474	2,881
Over 6 months less than 12 months	1,096	1,282	1,338	1,250	1,299	1,449	1,595	1,645	1,687	1,474	1,512
12 months	1,165	1,158	1,245	1,167	1,215	1,353	1,367	1,351	1,374	1,108	1,158
Up to 12 months	4,017	4,553	4,731	4,594	5,234	5,908	6,282	6,493	6,671	6,173	7,038
Over 12 months up to 18 months	2,517	2,613	2,696	2,115	2,281	2,465	2,586	2,696	2,927	2,451	2,417
Over 18 months up to 3 years	6,512	6,193	6,460	5,311	5,999	6,714	7,538	8,661	8,989	8,222	7,963
Over 3 years less than 4 years	1,008	974	1,041	981	1,064	1,178	1,337	1,884	2,235	2,525	2,691
4 years	1,922	1,825	1,786	1,812	1,888	2,103	2,419	2,874	3,077	2,900	2,752
Over 12 months to 4 years	11,959	11,605	11,983	10,219	11,232	12,460	13,880	16,115	17,228	16,098	15,823
Over 4 years up to 5 years	2,274	2,298	2,318	2,277	2,400	2,812	3,162	3,681	4,071	4,218	4,293
Over 5 years up to 10 years	5,394	5,568	5,462	5,182	5,538	5,976	6,553	7,299	7,891	8,236	8,499
Over 10 years less than life	1,165	1,253	1,365	1,360	1,494	1,571	1,671	1,855	2,055	2,200	2,331
Life	2,583	2,700	2,817	2,913	2,998	3,093	3,290	3,484	3,676	3,925	4,297
Over 4 years to Life	11,416	11,819	11,962	11,732	12,430	13,452	14,676	16,319	17,693	18,579	19,420
In default of payment of a fine	328	306	280	427	441	418	122	114	98	81	73
All adult females	1,099	1,038	1,036	993	1,150	1,299	1,480	1,815	2,058	2,118	2,289
All sentence lengths	1,079	1,027	1,016	975	1,128	1,276	1,476	1,813	2,057	2,114	2,282
Up to 3 months	41	44	49	77	33	58	76	94	113	125	168
Over 3 months up to 6 months	78	75	56	74	118	122	127	182	190	190	221
Over 6 months less than 12 months	66	83	62	72	88	105	138	147	145	109	134
12 months	67	47	67	67	69	73	91	81	110	121	108
Upto 12 months	252	249	234	290	308	358	432	504	558	545	631
Over 12 months up to 18 months	99	100	118	112	118	130	150	148	174	189	167
Over 18 months up to 3 years	231	177	187	164	240	264	299	409	421	376	429
Over 3 years less than 4 years	24	24	22	18	30	35	38	65	87	100	132
4 years	76	72	60	46	67	70	83	116	138	152	138
Over 12 months to 4 years	430	373	387	340	455	499	570	738	820	817	866
Over 4 years up to 5 years	107	100	85	67	83	102	99	127	169	192	195
Over 5 years up to 10 years	182	197	196	157	153	182	220	269	315	349	368
Over 10 years less than life	21	17	22	20	23	27	36	47	63	69	77
Life	87	91	92	101	106	108	119	128	132	142	145
Over 4 years to Life	397	405	395	345	365	419	474	571	679	752	785
In default of payment of a fine	20	11	20	18	22	23	4	2	1	4	7

Table 4.5 Receptions into prison by age and offence

England and Wales 2000

All adults

Number of persons

Offence group	Immediate imprisonment							In default of payment of a fine
	Age							
	All ages	21–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 and over	
All offences	69,873	18,074	18,565	22,612	7,329	2,486	808	2,260
Violence against the person	10,247	2,602	2,611	3,537	1,093	317	87	106
Murder	233	47	62	75	33	15	1	–
Manslaughter	173	39	45	60	19	8	2	–
Other homicide and attempted homicide	531	112	117	187	86	19	10	1
Wounding	5,063	1,420	1,291	1,688	488	134	42	35
Assaults	2,807	675	742	1,013	273	85	19	46
Cruelty to children	117	25	44	34	11	3	–	–
Other offences of violence against the person	1,322	284	310	480	183	53	12	24
Sexual offences	2,255	179	262	689	491	375	259	6
Buggery and indecency between males	128	4	11	28	31	38	16	–
Rape	566	61	83	176	111	80	55	–
Gross indecency with children	598	24	39	176	143	122	94	–
Other sexual offences	963	90	129	309	206	135	94	4
Burglary	8,053	2,851	2,613	2,137	373	67	12	70
Robbery	2,216	838	652	605	102	18	1	4
Theft and handling	16,981	4,684	5,090	5,409	1,329	363	106	291
Taking and driving away	1,226	607	371	215	30	3	–	13
Other thefts	13,755	3,539	4,156	4,496	1,138	326	100	246
Handling stolen goods	1,999	538	563	698	161	34	5	32
Fraud and forgery	2,585	341	494	923	483	260	84	41
Fraud	2,431	322	459	866	459	245	80	38
Forgery	154	19	35	57	24	15	4	3
Drugs offences	6,333	1,317	1,639	2,299	820	209	49	81
Other offences	19,657	4,881	4,821	6,516	2,456	794	189	1,120
Arson	341	58	82	112	63	15	11	3
Criminal damage	1,090	275	275	367	132	35	6	171
In charge or driving under the influence of drink or drugs	2,557	326	468	960	567	204	32	48
Other motoring offences	8,589	2,391	2,350	2,809	806	199	34	526
Drunkenness	253	30	49	92	60	21	1	73
Blackmail	57	15	14	22	4	2	–	–
Kidnapping	76	17	24	24	8	1	2	1
Affray	1,177	369	299	365	113	21	10	21
Violent disorder	214	97	58	42	14	3	–	–
Perjury/Libel/Pervert the course of justice	574	148	158	180	64	20	4	6
Threat/disorderly behaviour	728	187	175	249	81	30	6	37
Breach of Court Order	1,836	658	477	540	125	30	6	41
Other	2,043	282	375	710	390	210	76	193
Offence not recorded	1,546	381	383	497	182	83	21	541

Table 4.5 (continued) Receptions into prison by age and offence

England and Wales 2000

All males

Number of persons

Offence group	Immediate imprisonment							In default of payment of a fine
	Age							
	All ages	21–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 and over	
All offences	64,103	16,624	17,088	20,571	6,727	2,320	774	2,120
Violence against the person	9,641	2,468	2,443	3,304	1,035	307	84	103
Murder	223	46	59	71	31	15	1	–
Manslaughter	154	32	43	54	16	7	2	–
Other homicide and attempted homicide	506	106	116	178	80	16	10	1
Wounding	4,831	1,367	1,228	1,598	468	130	40	35
Assaults	2,566	625	670	914	254	84	19	43
Cruelty to children	74	12	27	24	9	2	–	–
Other offences of violence against the person	1,287	280	300	465	177	53	12	24
Sexual offences	2,232	179	259	678	484	374	258	5
Buggery and indecency between males	128	4	11	28	31	38	16	–
Rape	562	61	83	176	107	80	55	2
Gross indecency with children	589	24	39	170	141	122	93	–
Other sexual offences	953	90	126	304	205	134	94	3
Burglary	7,841	2,766	2,550	2,084	363	67	11	70
Robbery	2,073	789	604	569	93	18	–	4
Theft and handling	14,536	3,993	4,429	4,555	1,143	312	104	271
Taking and driving away	1,219	604	368	213	30	3	1	13
Other thefts	11,573	2,932	3,568	3,730	969	276	98	226
Handling stolen goods	1,744	457	493	612	144	33	5	32
Fraud and forgery	2,120	281	407	742	392	222	76	35
Fraud	1,987	264	380	691	372	208	72	33
Forgery	133	17	27	51	20	14	4	2
Drugs offences	5,518	1,147	1,438	1,996	710	185	42	77
Other offences	18,749	4,656	4,608	6,198	2,345	764	178	1,057
Arson	296	49	73	96	56	12	10	3
Criminal damage	1,019	254	259	340	126	34	6	164
In charge or driving under the influence of drink or drugs	2,557	326	468	960	567	204	32	48
Other motoring offences	8,367	2,342	2,289	2,720	789	196	31	497
Drunkenness	245	30	48	87	59	20	1	71
Blackmail	53	15	14	19	3	2	–	–
Kidnapping	74	16	23	24	8	1	2	1
Affray	1,130	355	289	348	108	20	10	21
Violent disorder	207	94	58	39	13	3	–	–
Perjury/Libel/Pervert the course of justice	574	148	158	180	64	20	4	6
Threat/disorderly behaviour	695	177	171	238	74	29	6	37
Breach of Court Order	1,634	585	416	485	116	26	6	41
Other	1,898	265	342	662	362	197	70	168
Offence not recorded	1,393	345	350	445	162	71	21	498

Table 4.5 (continued) Receptions into prison by age and offence

England and Wales 2000

Adult females

Number of persons

Offence group	Immediate imprisonment							In default of payment of a fine
	Age							
	All ages	21–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 and over	
All offences	5,770	1,450	1,477	2,041	602	166	34	140
Violence against the person	606	134	168	233	58	10	3	3
Murder	10	1	3	4	2	–	–	–
Manslaughter	19	7	2	6	3	1	–	–
Other homicide and attempted homicide	25	6	1	9	6	3	–	–
Wounding	232	53	63	90	20	4	2	–
Assaults	241	50	72	99	19	1	–	3
Cruelty to children	44	13	17	10	2	1	1	–
Other offences of violence against the person	35	4	10	15	6	–	–	–
Sexual offences	23	–	3	11	7	1	1	1
Buggery and indecency between males	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Gross indecency with children	9	–	–	6	2	–	1	–
Other sexual offences	10	–	3	5	1	1	–	1
Burglary	212	85	63	53	10	–	1	–
Robbery	143	49	48	36	9	–	1	–
Theft and handling	2,445	691	661	854	186	51	2	20
Taking and driving away	8	3	3	2	–	–	–	–
Other thefts	2,182	607	588	766	169	50	2	20
Handling stolen goods	255	81	70	86	17	1	–	–
Fraud and forgery	465	60	87	181	91	38	8	6
Fraud	444	58	79	175	87	37	8	5
Forgery	21	2	8	6	4	1	–	1
Drugs offences	815	170	201	303	110	24	7	4
Other offences	908	225	213	318	111	30	11	63
Arson	45	9	9	16	7	3	1	–
Criminal damage	71	21	16	27	6	1	–	7
In charge or driving under the influence of drink or drugs	68	6	7	28	25	2	–	–
Other motoring offences	222	49	61	89	17	3	3	29
Drunkenness	8	–	1	5	1	1	–	2
Blackmail	4	–	–	3	1	–	–	–
Kidnapping	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Affray	47	14	10	17	5	1	–	–
Violent disorder	7	3	–	3	1	–	–	–
Perjury/Libel/Pervert the course of justice	54	22	10	16	4	1	1	–
Threat/disorderly behaviour	33	10	4	11	7	1	–	–
Breach of Court Order	202	73	61	55	9	4	–	–
Other	145	17	33	48	28	13	6	25
Offence not recorded	153	36	33	52	20	12	–	43

Table 4.6 Receptions into prison under sentence of immediate imprisonment: by age, offence group and length of sentence

England and Wales 2000

All adults

Number of persons

Age and offence group	All sentence lengths	Length of sentence											
		Up to 3 months	Over 3 months up to 6 months	Over 6 months less than 12 months	12 months	Over 12 months up to 18 months	Over 18 months up to 3 years	Over 3 years less than 4 years	4 years	Over 4 years up to 5 years	Over 5 years up to 10 years	Over 10 years less than life	Life
All adults													
All ages	69,873	21,730	19,288	5,802	3,050	4,603	7,937	1,667	1,327	1,521	2,147	365	435
Violence against the person	10,247	2,917	2,618	866	585	733	1,177	222	209	230	318	48	324
Sexual offences	2,255	160	213	160	33	231	463	62	150	169	459	92	63
Burglary	8,053	1,068	1,335	711	493	1,083	2,328	479	202	211	133	9	1
Robbery	2,216	238	130	63	59	141	543	206	197	223	351	37	26
Theft and handling	16,981	7,967	5,027	1,654	626	725	777	93	36	45	28	1	1
Fraud and forgery	2,585	670	724	382	188	218	286	42	32	20	22	1	1
Drugs offences	6,333	659	638	459	363	549	1,414	448	384	521	734	165	-
Other offences	19,657	7,713	8,231	1,238	563	744	779	97	101	86	81	10	15
Offence not recorded	1,545	337	372	269	140	179	171	19	16	16	20	2	4
Adult males	64,103	19,334	17,869	5,307	2,776	4,304	7,472	1,587	1,247	1,413	2,024	352	417
Aged 21-29	33,711	10,039	9,666	2,978	1,513	2,339	4,089	879	580	604	783	88	152
Violence against the person	4,911	1,282	1,265	456	297	362	625	112	91	112	157	26	126
Sexual offences	438	55	59	46	28	36	56	10	22	25	81	10	10
Burglary	5,316	671	912	485	325	743	1,568	317	106	106	80	3	-
Robbery	1,393	157	84	37	31	97	358	136	128	128	210	13	12
Theft and handling	8,422	3,693	2,696	884	290	355	409	47	18	18	11	-	-
Fraud and forgery	688	193	236	99	48	44	50	7	6	6	-	-	-
Drugs offences	2,585	311	282	207	154	238	609	207	165	165	217	31	-
Other offences	9,264	3,525	3,962	631	277	375	347	39	39	39	23	5	3
Offence not recorded	694	151	170	134	64	88	68	5	5	5	4	-	1
Aged 30 and over	30,392	9,295	8,203	2,329	1,263	1,966	3,383	708	667	809	1,240	264	265
Violence against the person	4,730	1,391	1,204	376	256	320	503	105	108	108	154	21	184
Sexual offences	1,794	104	152	114	1	192	403	50	127	142	375	81	53
Burglary	2,525	362	379	196	146	309	720	160	91	102	53	6	1
Robbery	680	67	34	16	18	28	137	61	62	84	136	24	13
Theft and handling	6,114	2,960	1,642	546	251	298	318	43	16	23	15	1	1
Fraud and forgery	1,432	328	330	223	112	142	205	30	25	14	21	1	1
Drugs offences	2,933	252	269	193	160	249	624	191	171	282	419	123	-
Other offences	9,485	3,686	4,031	557	260	344	383	55	59	44	52	5	9
Offence not recorded	699	145	162	108	59	84	90	13	8	10	15	2	3
Adult females	5,770	2,396	1,419	495	274	299	465	80	80	108	123	13	18
Aged 21-29	2,927	1,266	729	264	125	148	221	43	32	44	41	5	9
Violence against the person	302	125	81	21	17	26	17	2	4	2	1	-	6
Sexual offences	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Burglary	148	24	31	20	18	21	30	2	1	1	-	-	-
Robbery	97	8	9	8	7	10	36	7	4	5	3	-	-
Theft and handling	1,352	729	398	128	36	34	25	-	-	2	-	-	-
Fraud and forgery	147	52	48	21	12	8	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs offences	371	56	40	28	16	32	83	26	19	32	34	5	-
Other offences	438	250	103	28	11	14	20	3	2	2	2	-	3
Offence not recorded	69	22	18	10	7	3	6	1	2	-	-	-	-
Aged 30 and over	2,843	1,130	690	231	149	151	244	37	48	64	82	8	9
Violence against the person	304	119	68	13	15	25	32	3	6	8	6	1	8
Sexual offences	20	1	1	-	3	3	4	2	1	2	2	1	-
Burglary	64	11	13	10	4	10	10	-	4	2	-	-	-
Robbery	46	6	3	2	3	6	12	2	3	6	2	-	1
Theft and handling	1,093	585	291	96	49	38	25	3	2	2	2	-	-
Fraud and forgery	318	97	110	39	16	24	27	3	1	-	1	-	-
Drugs offences	444	40	47	31	33	30	98	24	29	42	64	6	-
Other offences	470	252	135	22	15	11	29	-	1	1	4	-	-
Offence not recorded	84	19	22	18	11	4	7	-	1	1	1	-	-

Table 4.7 Receptions into prison under sentence of immediate imprisonment: by offence group

England and Wales

All adults

Number of persons

Offence group	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All adults											
All offences	36,471	38,312	36,832	37,358	46,232	52,772	56,713	62,089	66,309	69,218	69,873
Violence against the person	5,124	5,006	5,279	5,578	6,576	7,189	8,092	8,933	9,606	9,463	10,247
Sexual offences	1,880	1,806	1,687	1,744	1,815	2,211	2,321	2,325	2,508	2,431	2,255
Burglary	5,175	5,342	5,603	5,516	6,650	7,058	7,197	7,734	7,534	7,484	8,053
Robbery	1,596	1,631	1,877	1,810	1,696	1,751	1,908	1,877	1,795	1,981	2,216
Theft and handling	6,553	7,118	6,479	6,597	8,531	10,266	11,070	12,745	14,414	16,037	16,981
Fraud and forgery	1,508	1,571	1,718	1,889	2,115	2,606	2,818	2,688	3,059	2,984	2,585
Drugs offences	2,300	2,175	2,765	2,794	3,127	4,248	5,457	6,353	6,598	6,753	6,333
Other offences	7,800	8,317	8,656	10,274	14,388	16,330	16,801	18,189	19,383	20,853	19,657
Offence not recorded ⁽¹⁾	4,535	5,346	2,768	1,156	1,334	1,113	1,049	1,245	1,412	1,232	1,546
Adult males											
All offences	34,737	36,464	35,018	35,429	43,789	49,875	53,415	58,095	61,531	63,635	64,103
Violence against the person	4,965	4,856	5,114	5,363	6,308	6,850	7,717	8,503	9,100	8,926	9,641
Sexual offences	1,872	1,795	1,678	1,726	1,806	2,202	2,312	2,311	2,486	2,414	2,232
Burglary	5,102	5,279	5,536	5,447	6,558	6,976	7,080	7,604	7,377	7,294	7,841
Robbery	1,566	1,593	1,835	1,752	1,645	1,694	1,824	1,815	1,707	1,873	2,073
Theft and handling	5,974	6,505	5,872	5,915	7,550	9,140	9,910	11,219	12,593	13,813	14,536
Fraud and forgery	1,376	1,430	1,549	1,643	1,859	2,255	2,420	2,311	2,578	2,449	2,120
Drugs offences	2,060	1,952	2,516	2,522	2,874	3,891	4,944	5,692	5,863	5,932	5,518
Other offences	7,484	8,004	8,372	10,003	13,996	15,903	16,265	17,521	18,569	19,842	18,749
Offence not recorded ⁽¹⁾	4,338	5,050	2,546	1,058	1,193	964	943	1,119	1,258	1,092	1,393
Adult females											
All offences	1,734	1,848	1,814	1,929	2,443	2,897	3,298	3,994	4,778	5,583	5,770
Violence against the person	159	150	165	215	268	339	375	430	506	537	606
Sexual offences	8	11	9	18	9	9	9	14	22	17	23
Burglary	73	63	67	69	92	82	117	130	157	190	212
Robbery	30	38	42	58	51	57	84	62	88	108	143
Theft and handling	579	613	607	682	981	1,126	1,160	1,526	1,821	2,224	2,445
Fraud and forgery	132	141	169	246	256	351	398	377	481	535	465
Drugs offences	240	223	249	272	253	357	513	661	735	821	815
Other offences	316	313	284	271	392	427	536	668	814	1,011	908
Offence not recorded ⁽¹⁾	197	296	222	98	141	149	106	126	154	140	153

⁽¹⁾ See paragraph 19 of the Notes.

Table 4.8 Receptions into prison under sentence of immediate imprisonment: by length of sentence

England and Wales

All adults

Number of persons

Length of sentence	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All adults											
All sentence lengths	36,471	38,312	36,832	37,358	46,232	52,772	56,713	62,089	66,309	69,218	69,873
Up to 3 months	7,086	7,455	7,370	7,982	11,299	14,320	15,224	17,546	19,722	21,491	21,730
Over 3 months up to 6 months	6,829	7,520	7,111	8,949	12,422	13,818	14,664	15,805	17,161	18,686	19,288
Over 6 months less than 12 months	4,080	4,336	4,090	4,119	4,476	4,915	4,976	5,351	5,630	5,485	5,802
12 months	2,955	3,152	2,998	2,863	3,151	3,263	3,298	3,357	3,416	3,371	3,050
12 months or less	20,950	22,463	21,569	23,913	31,348	36,316	38,162	42,059	45,929	49,033	49,871
Over 12 months up to 18 months	4,413	4,696	4,303	3,730	4,172	4,322	4,511	4,668	4,915	4,781	4,603
Over 18 months up to 3 years	6,696	6,590	6,292	5,415	6,182	6,981	7,784	8,307	8,328	8,065	7,937
Over 3 years less than 4 years	588	674	632	532	641	762	967	1,214	1,441	1,534	1,667
4 years	969	935	1,043	917	921	1,068	1,368	1,451	1,357	1,293	1,327
Over 12 months up to 4 years	12,666	12,895	12,270	10,594	11,916	13,133	14,630	15,640	16,041	15,673	15,534
Over 4 years up to 5 years	933	1,018	885	948	968	1,192	1,339	1,545	1,542	1,548	1,521
Over 5 years up to 10 years	1,546	1,498	1,668	1,494	1,563	1,610	1,963	2,147	2,032	2,150	2,147
Over 10 years less than life	186	223	236	207	248	273	341	385	400	403	365
Life	190	215	204	202	189	248	278	313	365	411	435
Over 4 years	2,855	2,954	2,993	2,851	2,968	3,323	3,921	4,390	4,339	4,512	4,468
Adult males											
All sentence lengths	34,737	36,464	35,018	35,429	43,789	49,875	53,415	58,095	61,531	63,635	64,103
Up to 3 months	6,651	6,983	6,879	7,446	10,498	13,296	14,034	16,007	17,828	19,191	19,334
Over 3 months up to 6 months	6,485	7,137	6,762	8,515	11,819	13,121	13,951	14,904	15,992	17,340	17,869
Over 6 months less than 12 months	3,844	4,093	3,880	3,886	4,191	4,607	4,639	4,948	5,158	5,013	5,307
12 months	2,824	2,996	2,835	2,700	2,986	3,064	3,101	3,157	3,179	3,058	2,776
12 months or less	19,804	21,209	20,356	22,547	29,494	34,088	35,725	39,016	42,157	44,602	45,287
Over 12 months up to 18 months	4,231	4,488	4,110	3,553	3,965	4,109	4,273	4,416	4,617	4,436	4,304
Over 18 months up to 3 years	6,451	6,382	6,072	5,198	5,965	6,715	7,422	7,927	7,942	7,651	7,472
Over 3 years less than 4 years	571	660	614	512	625	740	938	1,167	1,391	1,449	1,587
4 years	925	903	999	887	883	1,027	1,310	1,380	1,290	1,227	1,247
Over 12 months up to 4 years	12,178	12,433	11,795	10,150	11,438	12,591	13,943	14,890	15,240	14,763	14,610
Over 4 years up to 5 years	897	972	840	905	931	1,151	1,284	1,470	1,468	1,461	1,413
Over 5 years up to 10 years	1,496	1,426	1,608	1,439	1,499	1,556	1,865	2,054	1,937	2,025	2,024
Over 10 years less than life	182	218	229	199	246	259	330	368	378	388	352
Life	180	206	190	189	181	230	268	297	351	396	417
Over 4 years	2,755	2,822	2,867	2,732	2,857	3,196	3,747	4,189	4,134	4,270	4,206
Adult females											
All sentence lengths	1,734	1,848	1,814	1,929	2,443	2,897	3,298	3,994	4,778	5,583	5,770
Up to 3 months	435	472	491	536	801	1,024	1,190	1,539	1,894	2,300	2,396
Over 3 months up to 6 months	344	383	349	434	603	697	713	901	1,169	1,346	1,419
Over 6 months less than 12 months	236	243	210	233	285	308	337	403	472	472	495
12 months	131	156	163	163	165	199	197	200	237	313	274
12 months or less	1,146	1,254	1,213	1,366	1,854	2,228	2,437	3,043	3,772	4,431	4,584
Over 12 months up to 18 months	182	208	193	177	207	213	238	252	298	345	299
Over 18 months up to 3 years	245	208	220	217	217	266	362	380	386	414	465
Over 3 years less than 4 years	17	14	18	20	16	22	29	47	50	85	80
4 years	44	32	44	30	38	41	58	71	67	66	80
Over 12 months up to 4 years	488	462	475	444	478	542	687	750	801	910	924
Over 4 years up to 5 years	36	46	45	43	37	41	55	75	74	87	108
Over 5 years up to 10 years	50	72	60	55	64	54	98	93	95	125	123
Over 10 years less than life	4	5	7	8	2	14	11	17	22	15	13
Life	10	9	14	13	8	18	10	16	14	15	18
Over 4 years	100	132	126	119	111	127	174	201	205	242	262

Table 4.9 Receptions into prison under sentence of immediate imprisonment: by age

England and Wales

All adults

Number of persons

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All adults											
Age on reception											
All ages	36,471	38,312	36,832	37,358	46,232	52,772	56,713	62,089	66,309	69,218	69,873
21–24	12,108	12,345	11,655	12,055	14,491	15,370	16,138	16,767	16,721	17,273	18,074
25–29	9,872	10,617	10,141	10,292	12,813	14,601	15,710	17,251	18,397	18,649	18,565
30–39	8,714	9,501	9,331	9,513	12,278	14,980	16,478	18,756	20,983	22,505	22,612
40–49	3,940	4,068	3,986	3,900	4,737	5,375	5,791	6,415	7,004	7,356	7,329
50–59	1,425	1,368	1,347	1,259	1,486	1,969	2,058	2,285	2,543	2,689	2,486
60 and over	412	413	372	339	427	477	538	615	661	746	808
Adult males											
Age on reception											
All ages	34,737	36,464	35,018	35,429	43,789	49,875	53,415	58,095	61,531	63,635	64,103
21–24	11,608	11,875	11,204	11,564	13,864	14,725	15,401	15,794	15,608	15,905	16,624
25–29	9,401	10,109	9,629	9,736	12,099	13,769	14,773	16,180	17,086	17,133	17,088
30–39	8,270	8,925	8,776	8,958	11,538	14,002	15,359	17,431	19,365	20,596	20,571
40–49	3,705	3,841	3,759	3,663	4,457	5,034	5,412	5,935	6,422	6,772	6,727
50–59	1,355	1,312	1,296	1,185	1,416	1,882	1,946	2,160	2,408	2,505	2,320
60 and over	398	402	354	323	415	463	524	595	642	724	774
Adult females											
Age on reception											
All ages	1,734	1,848	1,814	1,929	2,443	2,897	3,298	3,994	4,778	5,583	5,770
21–24	500	470	451	491	627	645	737	973	1,113	1,368	1,450
25–29	471	508	512	556	714	832	937	1,071	1,311	1,516	1,477
30–39	444	576	555	555	740	978	1,119	1,325	1,618	1,909	2,041
40–49	235	227	227	237	280	341	379	480	582	584	602
50–59	70	56	51	74	70	87	112	125	135	184	166
60 and over	14	11	18	16	12	14	14	20	19	22	34

Table 4.10 Average sentence length of receptions into prison under sentence of immediate imprisonment⁽¹⁾: by court sentencing and date of reception

England and Wales

All adults	Number of months										
	1990 ⁽³⁾	1991 ⁽³⁾	1992 ⁽³⁾	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All adults											
Court sentencing ⁽²⁾											
Crown Court	..	..	26.4	25.1	24.8	24.6	25.8	26.6	26.5	27.2	27.7
Magistrates' court	..	..	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1
All court	..	..	19.0	17.2	15.7	15.3	16.0	15.9	15.1	14.7	14.6
Adult males											
Court sentencing ⁽²⁾											
Crown Court	24.9	25.6	26.7	25.4	25.1	25.0	26.1	26.9	26.9	27.7	28.1
Magistrates' court	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.2
All courts	18.2	18.2	19.2	17.3	15.9	15.5	16.1	16.2	15.4	15.0	14.9
Adult females											
Court sentencing ⁽²⁾											
Crown Court	19.6	21.3	20.3	20.4	19.7	18.8	21.1	21.4	21.4	21.6	22.9
Magistrates' courts	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5
All courts	14.5	15.2	15.6	14.4	12.5	11.9	13.1	12.2	11.3	11.1	11.0

(1) Excluding those sentenced to life imprisonment.

(2) Type of court originally imposing a sentence of imprisonment; further sentences may have been awarded at a different court.

(3) Figures are subject to a wider margin of error than those for other years because of a particularly large number of cases with court not recorded; such cases are included in the "all courts" figures.

Table 4.11 Average time served in prison under sentence by prisoners discharged from determinate sentences on completion of sentence or on licence: by sex and length of sentence

England and Wales 2000

All adults

Length of sentence ⁽¹⁾	Number of persons discharged ⁽²⁾	Months				Percentage of sentence served under sentence	
		Average length of sentence	Average time served under sentence		Including remand time	Excluding remand time	
			Including remand time	Excluding remand time			
All adults							
All lengths of sentence less than life	68,430	15.8	8.6	7.0	55	44	
Up to and including 3 months	18,700	2.0	1.0	0.8	50	39	
Over 3 months up to 6 months	18,110	4.9	2.3	1.9	48	38	
Over 6 months less than 12 months	6,150	8.7	4.1	3.2	48	37	
12 months	3,190	12.0	5.8	4.5	49	37	
Over 12 months up to 18 months	5,220	16.5	8.4	6.4	51	39	
Over 18 months up to 3 years	9,150	28.4	14.4	11.6	51	41	
Over 3 years less than 4 years	1,940	42.2	21.6	17.8	51	42	
4 years	1,600	48.0	30.0	25.8	62	54	
Over 4 years up to 5 years	1,830	57.7	36.1	31.1	62	54	
Over 5 years up to 10 years	2,300	85.0	52.5	45.9	62	54	
Over 10 years less than life	240	159.5	92.0	86.7	58	54	
Adult males							
All lengths of sentence less than life	63,050	15.9	8.9	7.2	56	46	
Up to and including 3 months	16,610	2.0	1.0	0.8	51	40	
Over 3 months up to 6 months	16,740	4.9	2.4	1.9	49	38	
Over 6 months less than 12 months	5,620	8.7	4.2	3.2	48	37	
12 months	2,920	12.0	5.9	4.5	49	37	
Over 12 months up to 18 months	4,880	16.4	8.4	6.4	51	39	
Over 18 months up to 3 years	8,730	28.4	14.4	11.6	51	41	
Over 3 years less than 4 years	1,860	42.2	21.6	17.8	51	42	
4 years	1,520	48.0	30.1	26.0	63	54	
Over 4 years up to 5 years	1,750	57.6	36.2	31.3	63	54	
Over 5 years up to 10 years	2,190	84.7	52.7	46.1	62	54	
Over 10 years less than life	230	160.5	93.2	87.5	58	55	
Adult females							
All lengths of sentence less than life	5,380	11.0	5.5	4.5	51	41	
Up to and including 3 months	2,090	1.9	0.9	0.8	48	39	
Over 3 months up to 6 months	1,370	4.8	2.2	1.8	46	38	
Over 6 months less than 12 months	530	8.6	3.8	3.2	44	37	
12 months	270	12.0	5.5	4.4	45	37	
Over 12 months up to 18 months	340	16.7	8.2	6.4	49	38	
Over 18 months up to 3 years	420	27.7	13.9	11.2	50	40	
Over 3 years less than 4 years	80	42.4	21.4	17.2	51	41	
4 years	80	48.0	27.6	23.7	57	49	
Over 4 years up to 5 years	80	58.7	32.3	27.3	55	46	
Over 5 years up to 10 years	110	88.5	48.0	41.9	54	47	
Over 10 years less than life	10	178.7	64.2	64.8	36	36	

⁽¹⁾ On discharge: the sentence may change after reception if there are further charges or an appeal.

⁽²⁾ Excludes discharges following recall after release on licence, non-criminals, persons committed to custody for non-payment of a fine and persons reclassified as adult prisoners. A further 396 adult males and 63 adult females died or were discharged for other reasons such as transfers to other establishments or successful appeals. Figures have been rounded to the nearest ten.

CHAPTER 5

LIFE SENTENCE PRISONERS

Key points

Population

- There were 4,540 inmates serving life sentences in Prison Service establishments on 30 June 2000. Approximately three quarters of these were convicted murderers.
- The vast majority, 97 per cent, of these prisoners were male.

Receptions

- There were 492 receptions in 2000. This was a record high, and continues a rapid increase from the average of 243 receptions between 1990 and 1995.

Time served

- The average time served by life sentence prisoners first released on life licence has increased slightly over the last decade from 13 years in 1990 to just over 13 years in 2000.

Releases

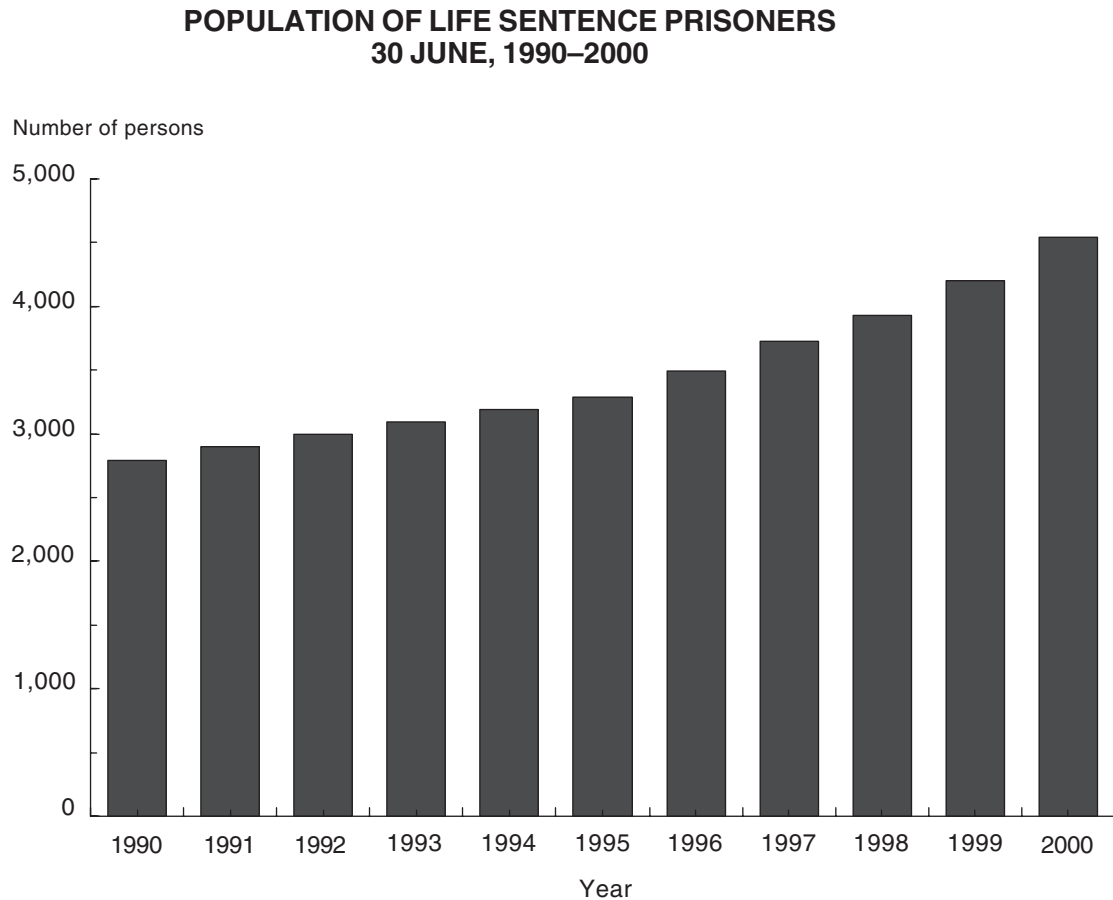
- The number of life sentence prisoners first released on life licence rose from 85 in 1996 to 127 in 2000.
- Less than a tenth (nine per cent) of life licensees released between 1975 and 2000 were reconvicted of a standard list offence⁽¹⁾ within two years.

(1) The standard list of offences covers all indictable offences, including triable either way offences, and a number of the more serious summary offences.

Population and receptions (Tables 5.1 and 5.2)

5.1 On 30 June 2000, there were 4,540 persons serving a life sentence (including detention during Her Majesty's pleasure and custody for life) in Prison Service establishments. This was an increase of 332 (8 per cent) compared with a year earlier and 62 per cent above the figure for 30 June 1990. Receptions in 2000 were 492, which was three per cent higher than the number of receptions in 1999 and more than twice the average of 243 for the six years 1990 to 1995.

Figure 5.1



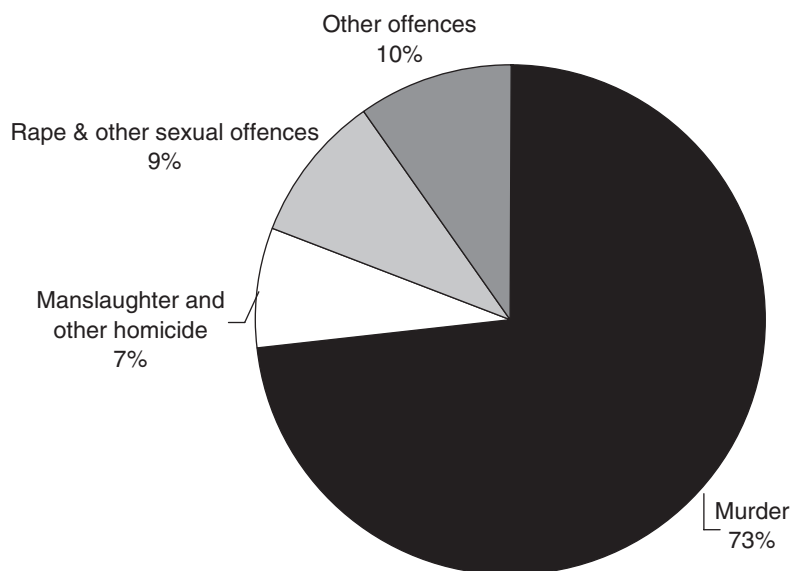
5.2 Adult males accounted for 93 per cent of the life sentence prisoner population in mid-2000, but for only 85 per cent of the 2000 receptions. Male young offenders form a higher proportion of receptions than of the population⁽²⁾, with 11 per cent of receptions compared to only three per cent of the population.

5.3 Three quarters of the lifers held by the Prison Service on 30 June 2000 were serving sentences for murder. A further eight per cent had a principal offence of manslaughter, other homicide or attempted homicide, and nine per cent were imprisoned for rape or other sexual offences. The female population contained one sexual offender and 13 (eight per cent of all female lifers) arsonists.

⁽²⁾ Young offenders are reclassified as adults before they reach the age of 22.

Figure 5.2

**POPULATION OF LIFE SENTENCE PRISONERS, BY OFFENCE
30 JUNE 2000**

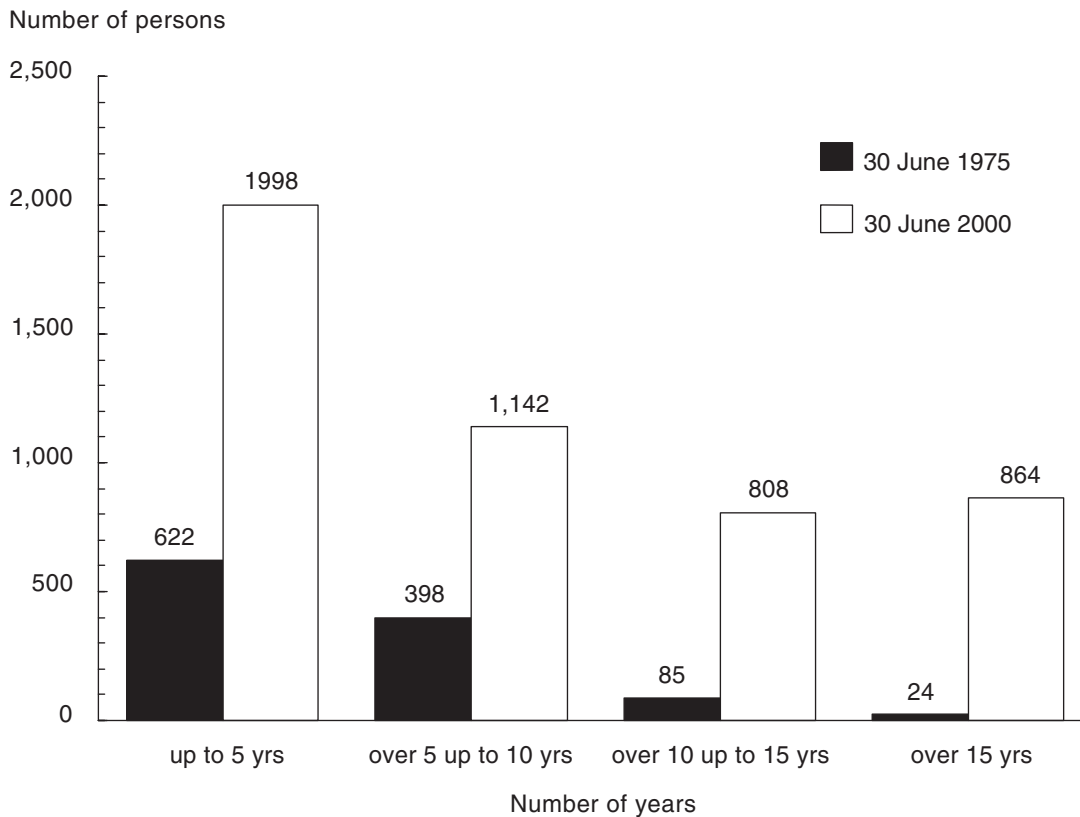


Population by interval since reception (Table 5.3)

- 5.4** The abolition of the death penalty for murder by Acts of Parliament in 1957 and 1965 resulted in a gradual increase in the time served by those given sentences of life imprisonment, and so increased the proportion of lifers who have served long periods under sentence. On 30 June 2000, 17 per cent of those in custody serving a life sentence had been sentenced between 10 and 15 years ago, and another 16 per cent had been sentenced over 15 years ago. The comparable figures for June 1975 were seven per cent in the 10-15 years group and two per cent in the over 15 years group.
- 5.5** The life sentence prisoner population on 30 June 2000 included 186 inmates who had been recalled from release on life licence (112 murderers and 74 others). Only four per cent of current lifers were recalled licencees, including 12 per cent of those sentenced 15-20 years ago, 16 per cent of those sentenced 20-30 years ago and 25 per cent of those sentenced over 30 years ago.

Figure 5.3

**POPULATION OF LIFE SENTENCE PRISONERS
30 JUNE 1975 AND 30 JUNE 2000
BY TIME SERVED UNDER SENTENCE**



Releases on licence and time served (Tables 5.4 and 5.5)

- 5.6** Time served after sentence and before release on life licence by life sentence prisoners varies considerably. The few who have been released on licence within seven years are outnumbered by those discharged for other reasons, such as successful appeals, or transfers to other jurisdictions or to psychiatric hospitals. Of those received under sentence between 1965 and 1974, over 50 per cent were still in custody 10 years after their reception. Those received between 1975 and 1982 tended to wait longer to be released – between 12 and 15 years passed before as many had been released on licence as were still in custody. Of the 1,824 people received under sentence between 1965 and 1978, 200 (9 per cent) had not been released by the end of 1999 and had therefore served at least 20 years.
- 5.7** Of those received between 1965 and 1989 who have since been released on licence, six per cent served up to seven years before their first release, 26 per cent served from seven to less than 13 years and one per cent served 13 years or more.
- 5.8** Table 5.5 shows the number of people first released on life licence in each year from 1990 to 2000 and the average time they served since being sentenced. The average time served has increased, rising from 13 years in 1990 to nearly 15 years in 1999, before falling back to 13 years in 2000. The small numbers involved cause a lot of fluctuation in the average.
- 5.9** The introduction of Discretionary Lifer Panels (DLPs) in the 1991 Criminal Justice Act led to an increase in the numbers of discretionary life sentence prisoners who were released for the first time in 1993, as the backlog of prisoners who had served their “relevant parts” (a minimum period to be served under sentence) were reviewed by the DLP. The number of discretionary lifers released has remained low, amounting to only 14 in 2000. The number of mandatory lifers released on licence has increased steadily since 1993, over 110 being released on licence for the first time in 2000.

- 5.10** The growth of the lifer population does not exactly equal the difference between receptions under sentence (Table 5.1) and first releases on licence (Table 5.5), as a number of other flows affect population size. The most numerous of these are recalls from licence (about 25 returning each year), second and subsequent releases on licence (about 15 leaving each year), successful appeals (again, about 15 leaving each year), transfers to and from psychiatric and other institutions (usually a few more leaving than arriving), and deaths (about 15 a year).
- 5.11** Life sentence prisoners are released on a life licence which can be revoked if the offender commits another offence, or if the degree of perceived risk to the public is judged to require return to prison. Upon revocation the licensee is immediately recalled to prison to continue serving their life sentence. Between 1972 and 1994, 1,587 life sentence prisoners were released for the first time on a life licence. Of these life licensees, less than a tenth (nine per cent) were reconvicted of a standard list offence within two years; this group includes one per cent who were reconvicted for a grave offence⁽³⁾. A smaller proportion of mandatory life sentence prisoners (eight per cent) than discretionary life sentence prisoners (11 per cent) were reconvicted within two years.

⁽³⁾ Grave offences are a subset of standard list offences. They cover all indictable-only offences which have a maximum sentence of life imprisonment; these are mainly offences of homicide, serious wounding, rape, buggery, robbery, aggravated burglary and arson endangering life.

Table 5.1 Population in and receptions into prison by type of prisoner and sex

England and Wales											
Life sentence prisoners											Number of persons
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Population 30 June											
Total population	2,795	2,896	3,000	3,095	3,192	3,289	3,489	3,721	3,934	4,206	4,538
Males:	2,704	2,800	2,904	2,990	3,081	3,176	3,365	3,584	3,797	4,056	4,385
Young offenders	121	100	87	77	83	83	75	100	121	131	144
Adults	2,583	2,700	2,817	2,913	2,998	3,093	3,290	3,484	3,676	3,925	4,241
Females:	91	96	96	105	111	113	124	137	137	150	153
Young offenders	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	9	5	8	7
Adults	87	91	92	101	106	108	119	128	132	142	146
Receptions											
Total receptions	229	246	236	243	222	280	338	384	413	477	492
Males:	217	233	222	225	213	259	327	363	398	458	470
Young offenders	37	27	32	36	32	29	59	66	47	62	54
Adults	180	206	190	189	181	230	268	297	351	396	416
Females:	12	13	14	18	9	21	11	21	15	19	22
Young offenders	2	4	–	5	1	3	1	5	1	4	4
Adults	10	9	14	13	8	18	10	16	14	15	18

Table 5.2 Population in prison by age and principal offence

England and Wales 30 June 2000									
Life sentence prisoners									Number of persons
Offence	Males			Females			Males and females		
	Young offenders	Adults	All	Young offenders	Adults	All	Young offenders	Adults	All
All offences	144	4,241	4,385	7	146	153	151	4,387	4,538
Murder	94	3,107	3,201	4	122	126	98	3,229	3,327
Manslaughter	4	152	156	–	6	6	4	158	162
Other homicide and attempted homicide	8	104	112	–	6	6	8	110	117
Other violence against the person	13	202	215	1	1	2	14	203	218
Rape	11	375	385	–	1	1	11	375	386
Other sexual offences	–	39	39	–	–	–	–	39	39
Robbery	9	81	90	–	–	–	9	81	90
Arson	1	95	96	1	11	12	2	106	109
Other offences	4	87	91	–	–	–	4	87	91

Table 5.3 Population in prison by interval since date of reception under sentenceEngland and Wales
Life sentence prisoners

Number of persons

Date/custody type	Offence	Interval since date of reception under sentence						
		Up to 5 years	Over 5 up to 10 years	Over 10 up to 15 years	Over 15 up to 20 years	Over 20 up to 30 years	Over 30 years	All intervals
30 June 1975								
Recalled from licence ⁽¹⁾	Murder	3	–	1	–	1	–	5
	Other	2	–	–	–	–	–	2
	All	5	–	1	–	1	–	7
Original sentence	Murder	478	294	66	11	1	1	851
	Other	139	104	18	10	–	–	271
	All	617	398	84	21	1	1	1,122
All types	Murder	481	294	67	11	2	1	856
	Other	141	104	18	10	–	–	273
	All	622	398	85	21	2	1	1,129
30 June 1980								
Recalled from licence ⁽¹⁾	Murder	1	–	8	9	6	1	25
	Other	–	–	5	3	3	–	11
	All	1	–	13	12	9	1	36
Original sentence	Murder	606	390	131	19	7	–	1,153
	Other	215	112	61	5	2	–	395
	All	821	502	192	24	9	–	1,548
All types	Murder	607	390	139	28	13	1	1,178
	Other	215	112	66	8	5	–	406
	All	822	502	205	36	18	1	1,584
30 June 1985								
Recalled from licence ⁽¹⁾	Murder	–	1	10	21	17	5	54
	Other	–	1	4	12	4	–	21
	All	–	2	14	33	21	5	75
Original sentence	Murder	743	535	191	56	11	1	1,537
	Other	175	167	68	26	3	–	439
	All	918	702	259	82	14	1	1,976
All types	Murder	743	536	201	77	28	6	1,591
	Other	175	168	72	38	7	–	460
	All	918	704	273	115	35	6	2,051
30 June 1990								
Recalled from licence ⁽¹⁾	Murder	4	2	8	25	39	9	87
	Other	1	2	2	7	14	–	26
	All	5	4	10	32	53	9	113
Original sentence	Murder	942	687	357	115	45	4	2,150
	Other	172	149	137	53	20	1	532
	All	1,114	836	494	168	65	5	2,682
All types	Murder	946	689	365	140	84	13	2,237
	Other	173	151	139	60	34	1	558
	All	1,119	840	504	200	118	14	2,795
30 June 1995								
Recalled from licence ⁽¹⁾	Murder	6	7	10	25	43	17	108
	Other	–	3	3	6	27	4	43
	All	6	10	13	31	70	21	151
Original sentence	Murder	947	844	512	214	87	10	2,614
	Other	203	129	98	59	32	3	524
	All	1,150	973	610	273	119	13	3,138
All types	Murder	953	851	522	239	130	27	2,722
	Other	203	132	101	65	59	7	567
	All	1,156	983	623	304	189	34	3,289
30 June 2000								
Recalled from licence ⁽¹⁾	Murder	3	6	21	33	32	11	106
	Other	5	5	15	19	21	6	70
	All	8	10	36	52	53	17	175
Original sentence	Murder	1,204	869	609	292	205	40	3,219
	Other	672	198	117	75	73	9	1,144
	All	1,877	1,067	726	367	277	49	4,363
All types	Murder	1,207	874	630	325	237	51	3,324
	Other	677	203	132	93	93	15	1,214
	All	1,884	1,077	762	419	330	66	4,538

⁽¹⁾ Including time spent on release under licence.

Table 5.4 Receptions into prison by year of reception under sentence, type of release and time spent under sentence

England and Wales

Life sentence prisoners

Number of persons

Year of reception under sentence and type of release	Total received	Number released by years under sentence ⁽¹⁾						Total released by end 1999	Not released by end 1999	Median ⁽³⁾ number of years to release on licence
		Up to 7	Over 7 up to 9	Over 9 up to 11	Over 11 up to 13	Over 13 up to 17	Over 17 ⁽⁴⁾			
1965										
On licence	76	5	22	13	9	8	10	67	4	10
Other ⁽²⁾		5	-	-	-	-	-	5		
1966										
On licence	89	8	12	19	8	11	10	68	5	11
Other ⁽²⁾		6	1	1	-	3	5	16		
1967										
On licence	89	6	25	14	8	11	8	72	4	10
Other ⁽²⁾		4	1	2	-	2	4	13		
1968										
On licence	92	7	16	14	6	14	10	67	4	10
Other ⁽²⁾		10	4	-	-	3	4	21		
1969										
On licence	103	13	20	12	12	11	13	81	7	11
Other ⁽²⁾		5	2	2	2	3	1	15		
1970										
On licence	134	18	21	29	12	5	13	98	7	11
Other ⁽²⁾		15	-	5	1	2	6	29		
1971										
On licence	128	20	23	15	9	9	18	94	11	10
Other ⁽²⁾		15	1	1	2	1	3	23		
1972										
On licence	102	14	17	17	5	3	18	74	6	10
Other ⁽²⁾		10	4	1	1	1	5	22		
1973										
On licence	139	11	24	12	10	16	8	81	22	11
Other ⁽²⁾		21	3	1	-	5	6	36		
1974										
On licence	169	29	30	11	14	13	17	114	22	10
Other ⁽²⁾		21	2	2	1	2	5	33		
1975										
On licence	160	11	22	21	5	14	21	94	20	12
Other ⁽²⁾		21	2	-	5	12	6	46		
1976										
On licence	167	15	14	12	11	34	19	105	25	14
Other ⁽²⁾		22	1	4	2	3	5	37		
1977										
On licence	185	18	12	16	9	34	11	100	28	12
Other ⁽²⁾		38	3	1	2	6	7	57		
1978										
On licence	191	10	18	15	9	24	8	84	46	13
Other ⁽²⁾		40	3	3	5	8	2	61		
1979										
On licence	191	11	14	22	16	20	9	92	54	14
Other ⁽²⁾		27	4	-	4	8	2	45		
1980										
On licence	222	15	15	21	22	29	9	111	54	13
Other ⁽²⁾		35	5	6	5	3	3	57		
1981										
On licence	185	9	10	15	21	22	-	77	63	15
Other ⁽²⁾		26	3	6	5	5	-	45		
1982										
On licence	248	9	23	22	20	29	-	103	87	14
Other ⁽²⁾		35	5	10	5	3	-	58		
1983										
On licence	175	6	6	12	16	23	-	63	66	13
Other ⁽²⁾		36	1	2	2	5	-	46		
1984										
On licence	200	4	13	14	16	14	-	61	95	..
Other ⁽²⁾		31	5	2	1	5	-	44		
1985										
On licence	213	3	5	20	16	7	-	51	110	..
Other ⁽²⁾		36	5	4	4	3	-	52		
1986										
On licence	247	9	11	18	9	-	-	47	131	..
Other ⁽²⁾		44	14	9	2	-	-	69		
1987										
On licence	257	4	12	22	3	-	-	41	152	..
Other ⁽²⁾		55	4	4	1	-	-	64		
1988										
On licence	262	8	10	14	-	-	-	32	166	..
Other ⁽²⁾		54	5	5	-	-	-	64		
1989										
On licence	248	6	7	22	-	-	-	35	157	..
Other ⁽²⁾		51	5	-	-	-	-	56		

⁽¹⁾ Excluding any time spent either on remand in custody or following any subsequent recall. Releases after 1999 are not included.

⁽²⁾ Including successful appeals, deaths and transfers to psychiatric hospitals or to outside England and Wales.

⁽³⁾ Number of complete years which 50 per cent of those received, excluding "other" releases, had been released on licence. Figures are not available for the latest years because insufficient inmates have been released to establish medians.

⁽⁴⁾ The figures include releases only until the end of 1999 and are therefore incomplete.

Table 5.5 Persons first released from prison on life licence and average time served⁽¹⁾

England and Wales

Life sentence prisoners

Year of release	Murderers		Others		Total	
	Number	Time served (years)	Number	Time served (years)	Number	Time served (years)
1990	57	12.2	17	15.5	74	13.0
1991	58	11.9	14	12.7	72	12.1
1992	67	12.4	23	15.3	90	13.2
1993	66	14.4	60	14.6	126	14.5
1994	77	15.4	29	13.6	106	14.9
1995	60	14.0	32	13.5	92	13.8
1996	71	13.1	14	17.3	85	13.8
1997	88	14.4	10	13.3	98	14.3
1998	90	13.3	8	13.6	98	13.3
1999	113	13.1	9	16.2	122	14.8
2000	113	13.3	14	13.5	127	13.3

⁽¹⁾ Excluding any time spent on remand in custody or following any subsequent recall.

CHAPTER 6

ETHNIC GROUP, NATIONALITY AND RELIGION

Key points

Ethnic group

- On 30 June 2000, 12,610 people in Prison Service establishments in England and Wales belonged to ethnic minority groups. This was little changed from the 12,120 held in June 1999. Over the same period, the prison population as a whole increased by one per cent.
- Ethnic minority groups made up 19 per cent of the male prison population and 25 per cent of the female prison population at the end of June 2000.
- A higher proportion of white prisoners were in prison for violent or sexual offences (27 per cent) or for burglary (14 per cent) than were black prisoners (17 per cent and nine per cent respectively). Among sentenced prisoners, black males were more likely than white males to be held for robbery (22 per cent among blacks, 11 per cent among whites) and for drug offences (25 per cent among blacks, 13 per cent among whites).
- Among sentenced adult males, 43 per cent of the white population were serving sentences of four years or more. The equivalent figures among sentenced adult males from other ethnic groups were 54 per cent of the black population, 57 per cent of the South Asian population and 44 per cent from Chinese and other ethnic groups.

Nationality

- On 30 June 2000, nine per cent (5,590) of the prison population were foreign nationals. This represented a small increase in the number of foreign nationals in prison, from eight per cent (5,390) of the population in 1999.
- Twenty eight per cent of sentenced female British nationals were being held for drug offences. Among female foreign nationals, the proportion being held for drug offences was 79 per cent.

Religion

- The religions with the greatest number of adherents were Anglicanism (39 per cent) and Roman Catholicism (18 per cent). Muslims accounted for seven per cent of all prisoners. Among South Asians and those of 'Chinese and other' ethnicity, the majority with a recorded religion were Muslim.

Ethnic group (Table 6.1)

- 6.1** In June 2000, 12,581 prisoners held in Prison Service establishments were known to belong to ethnic minority groups. Ethnic minority groups made up 19 per cent of the male prison population and 25 per cent of the female population (where ethnicity was known). The largest ethnic minority group was of black prisoners, who accounted for 13 per cent of the male prison population and 19 per cent of the female prison population. South Asians and 'Chinese and others' accounted for three per cent and four per cent respectively of the male population and one per cent and five per cent respectively of the female population.
- 6.2** Data on the ethnicity of prisoners are collected primarily to provide the management of the Prison Service with information to assist in the development of race relations policy and practices. When comparing the ethnic composition of the prison population of England and Wales, it is important to realise the limited explanatory value of such a comparison as regards the involvement of particular ethnic groups in crime or how they are dealt with in the criminal justice process. The likelihood of a given offender being sent to prison depends on many factors, including the nature of the offence, whether the offence comes to the attention of the police, whether a prosecution is brought, the type of sentencing court, and the offender's age, history of previous convictions and plea at court.
- 6.3** More information is becoming available on the various processes which take place before defendants come to court. In her review *Ethnic Minorities and the Criminal Justice System* (1993)⁽¹⁾, Fitzgerald found that black defendants were more likely than other defendants to plead not guilty to charges against them. Data on ethnic monitoring of stop/searches, arrests, cautions, prosecutions and sentencing and homicides are included in the 1999 report *Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System*, a Home Office publication under Section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act. Barclay and Mhlanga⁽²⁾ provide information on the progress of cases in the courts, including plea rates and acquittal rates by ethnic group for young defendants.
- 6.4** Between 1985 and 1992, the system of ethnic classification used in prisons was similar to that used for official surveys such as the EC Labour Force Survey. In October 1992, a new ethnic classification system was introduced which is congruent with that used in the 1991 Census of Population. Although the two classifications are broadly similar, ethnicity figures before and after October 1992 are not directly comparable. The footnotes to table 6.1 detail the ethnic classifications used prior to October 1992. See also paragraph 31 of the Notes at the end of this Command Paper.

Nationality (Table 6.2 & 6.3)

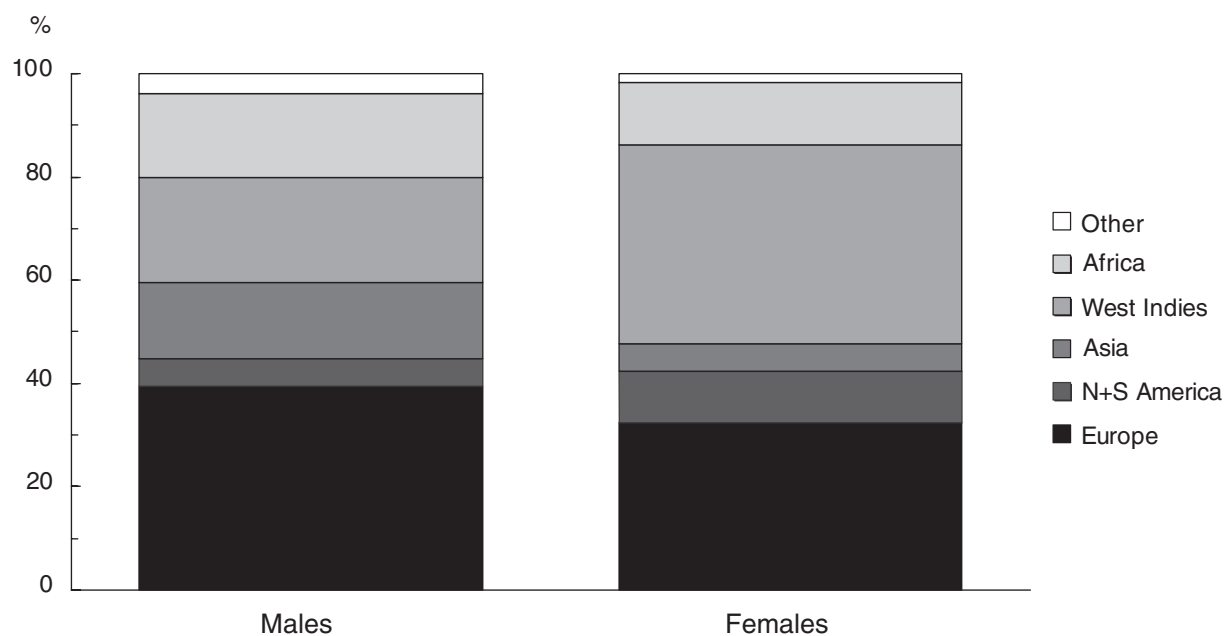
- 6.5** In June 2000, nine per cent of the prison population were known to be foreign nationals, 19 per cent of the male population and 25 per cent of the female population. The proportion of foreign nationals in prison has remained steady since 1993, when Prison Statistics England and Wales first began to publish statistics on nationality. Of male foreign nationals, more than a third (39 per cent) had European nationalities, 15 per cent were Asian nationals, 16 per cent were African nationals and 20 per cent were from the West Indies. Of female foreign nationals, more than a third (39 per cent) had West Indian nationalities and 33 per cent were European, while 12 per cent were African nationals and six per cent were Asian.

⁽¹⁾ Research Study No. 20, The Royal Commission on Criminal Justice, HMSO, 1993.

⁽²⁾ Gordon Barclay and Bonny Mhlanga, 'Ethnic differences in decisions on young defendants dealt with by the Crown Prosecution Service, Section 95 Findings No. 1', Home Office, 2000.

Figure 6.1

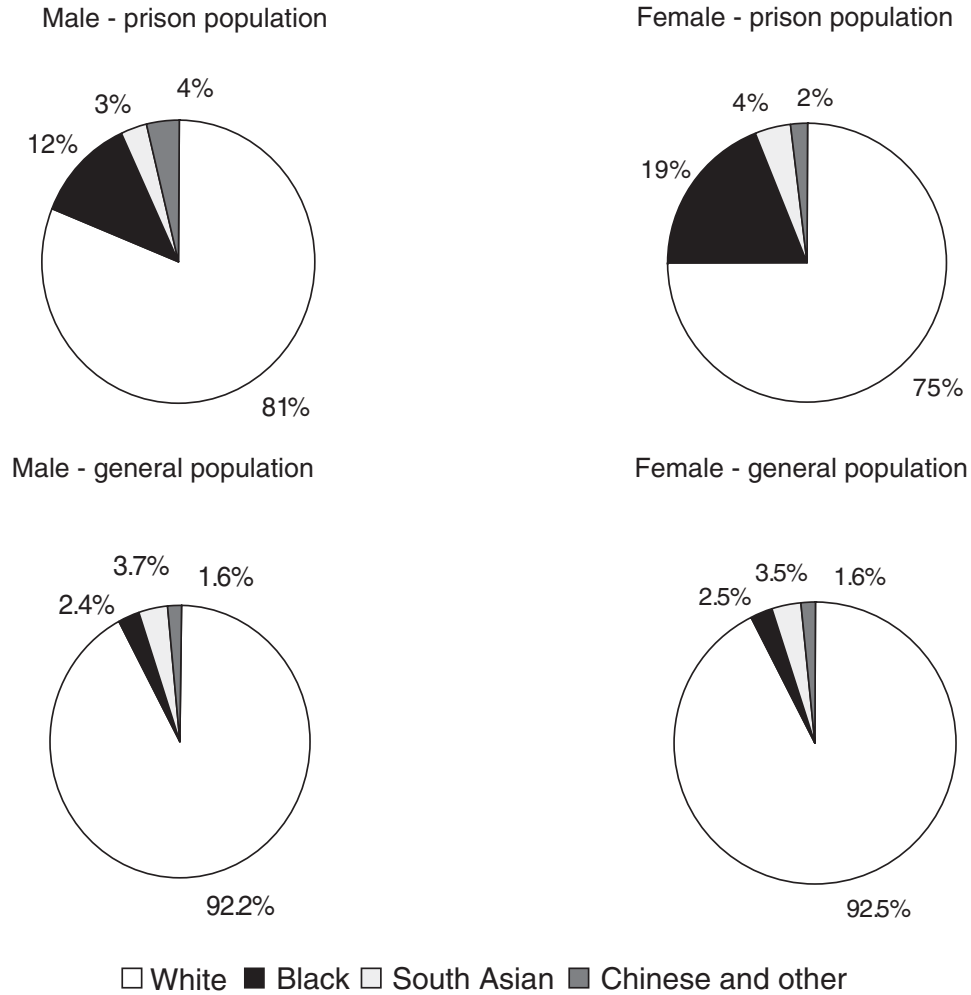
**FOREIGN NATIONALS IN THE PRISON POPULATION ON
30 JUNE 2000 BY SEX AND NATIONALITY**



6.6 Foreign nationals account for a higher proportion of ethnic minority prisoners than of white prisoners. In 2000, foreign nationals made up three per cent of the white prison population, 25 per cent of black prisoners, 29 per cent of South Asians and 50 per cent of prisoners from Chinese and other ethnic groups. Among black and South Asian female prisoners, the proportions of foreign nationals were 46 per cent and 33 per cent respectively. When comparing the ethnic composition of the prison population with the ethnic composition of the general population in figure 6.2, it would be more appropriate to compare only prisoners who are usually resident in the UK with the general population. As data on prisoners' usual place of residence are lacking, nationality has been used instead. Comparisons are limited to the general population aged 15 and over, as no prisoners held in Prison Service establishments in 2000 were aged less than 15. Older people (65+ for men and 55+ for women) have also been removed from the comparative national statistics as relatively few prisoners are included in these older age groups (see table 1.9 in chapter 1).

Figure 6.2

PRISON* AND GENERAL ** POPULATIONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES ON 30 JUNE 2000 BY SEX AND ETHNIC GROUP



* British nationals

**British nationals, males aged 15-64 and females aged 15-54

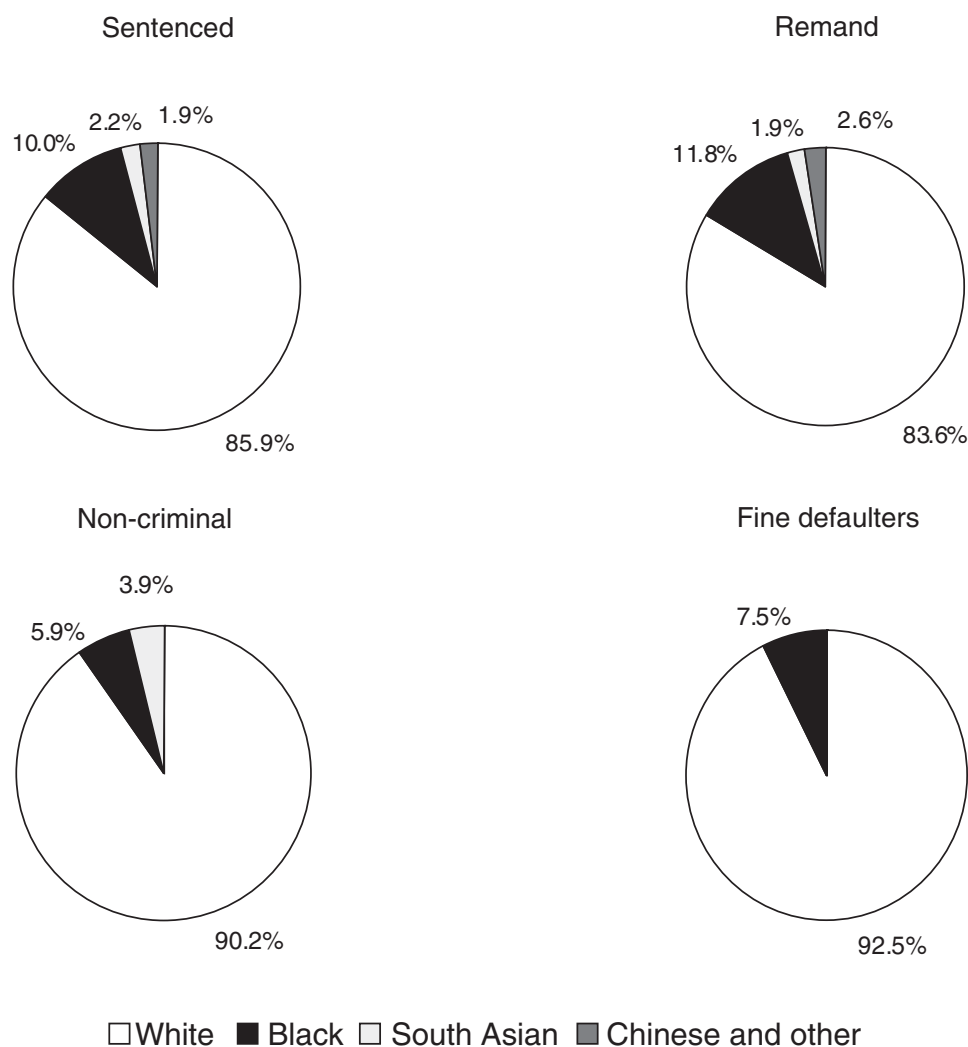
6.7 In England and Wales in 2000, 94 per cent of the general male population with British nationality (aged 15-64) were white, three per cent were black, two per cent were South Asian and one per cent belonged to Chinese and other ethnic groups.⁽³⁾ By contrast, 86 per cent of male British nationals in the prison population were white, 10 per cent were black, two per cent were South Asian and two per cent belonged to Chinese or other ethnic groups.

6.8 For females, the breakdown of the general population aged 15-54, excluding foreign nationals, was 94 per cent white, two per cent black, three per cent South Asian and one per cent belonging to Chinese and other ethnic groups. The female prison population of British nationals was 85 per cent white, 12 per cent black, one per cent South Asian and two per cent belonging to Chinese and other ethnic groups.

⁽³⁾ Information on the numbers in each ethnic group in the general population during 2000 is derived from the Labour Force Survey carried out by the Office for National Statistics and represents an average of survey results during the year. As this is based on a sample survey, the estimates can vary from year to year and comparisons with earlier years should only be made with caution, especially for smaller groups.

Figure 6.3

PRISON POPULATION ON 30 JUNE 2000 BY TYPE OF PRISONER AND ETHNIC GROUP: BRITISH NATIONALS



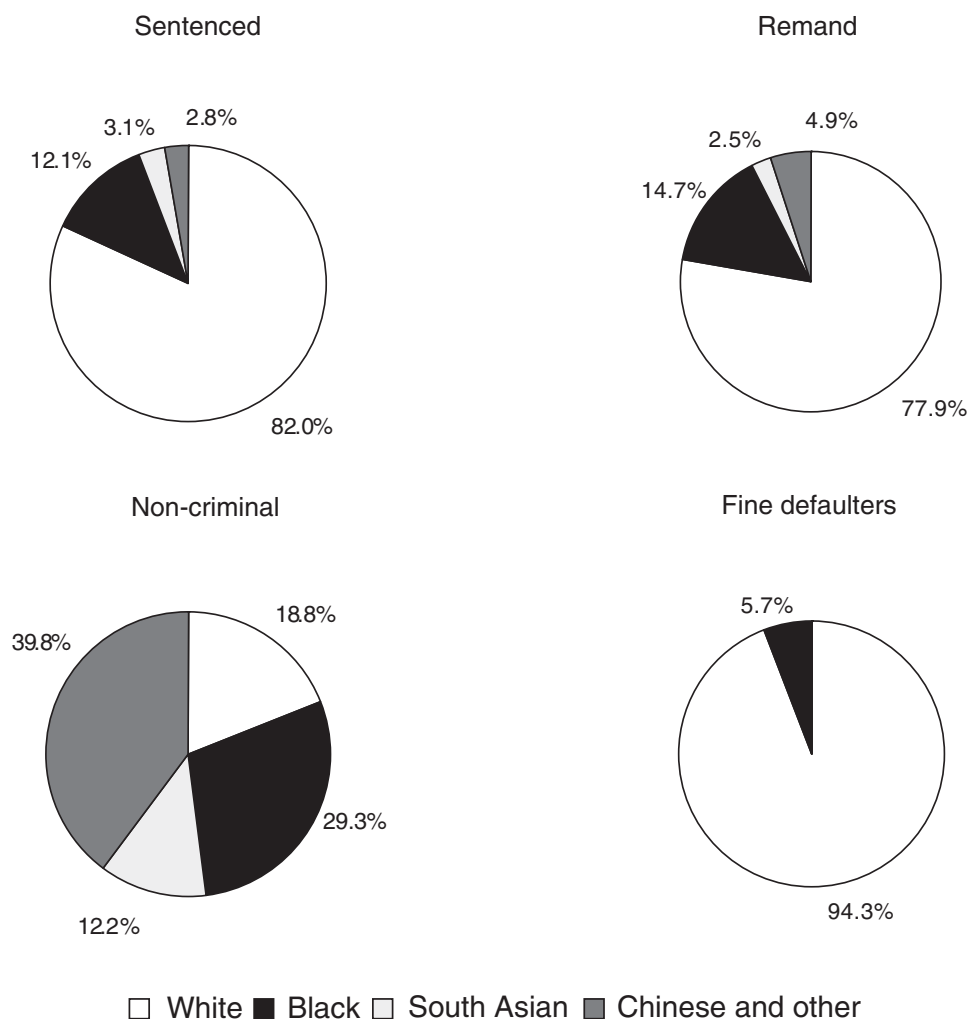
Type of prisoner (Table 6.3)

6.9 As figure 6.3 shows, among British nationals in prison in 2000, the proportion of whites among fine defaulters (93 per cent) and among non-criminal prisoners (90 per cent) was greater than among either sentenced (86 per cent) or remand (84 per cent) prisoners. Black British nationals accounted for 10 per cent of the sentenced population and for 12 per cent of the remand population, as opposed to only six per cent of the non-criminal population and under eight per cent of the fine defaulters.

6.10 Over nine in ten (90 per cent) non-criminal prisoners were foreign nationals. The majority of these were held for Immigration Act offences. If these prisoners, and a few whose nationality was not recorded, are included, the total proportion of non-criminal prisoners belonging to ethnic minority groups were as follows: 29 per cent black, 12 per cent South Asian, 40 per cent from Chinese or other ethnic groups.

Figure 6.4

PRISON POPULATION ON 30 JUNE 2000 BY TYPE OF PRISONER AND ETHNIC GROUP: ALL NATIONALITIES*

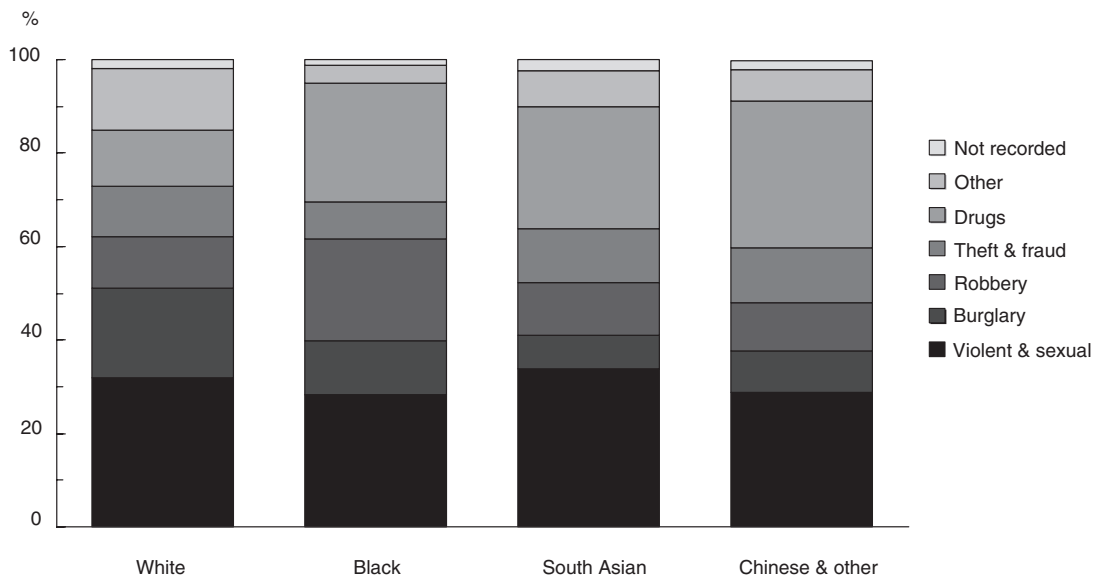


Offence type (Table 6.4)

- 6.11** For adult males and females, the proportion sentenced for various types of offence differed considerably between whites and members of ethnic minority groups and between foreign and British nationals.
- 6.12** In mid-2000, 32 per cent of white sentenced males were in prison for violent or sexual offences, 19 per cent for burglary, 11 per cent for robbery and 13 per cent for drugs offences. The proportions of black sentenced males who were in prison for robbery (22 per cent) and for drugs offences (25 per cent) were higher than among whites but proportionately fewer black males had been sentenced for burglary (11 per cent) and for violent or sexual offences (26 per cent) than white prisoners. There were also higher proportions of drug offenders within the South Asian and Chinese and other male sentenced populations (25 per cent) and (30 per cent) than among black or white male prisoners.

Figure 6.5

**MALE POPULATION UNDER SENTENCE ON 30 JUNE 2000
BY ETHNIC GROUP AND OFFENCE TYPE: ALL NATIONALITIES**



6.13 Among white sentenced females, 27 per cent were in prison for drug offences, 19 per cent for violent or sexual offences and 22 per cent for theft and handling offences. Among black sentenced female prisoners, more than two thirds (70 per cent) were held for drug offences.

6.14 Fifteen per cent of sentenced female prisoners were foreign nationals, compared with seven per cent among sentenced male prisoners. The most frequent type of offence among female sentenced prisoners with foreign nationality was drug offences (79 per cent). This compares with 28 per cent among British female sentenced prisoners. A substantial proportion of female foreign national prisoners have been arrested at ports or other locations and convicted of importing or exporting drugs. These offences carry longer sentences than average, which means that such offenders are disproportionately represented among the prison population. Seventy per cent of female foreign nationals serving sentences for drug offences were black, and 17 per cent were white.

6.15 Within the sentenced British female prison population, there are considerable differences in offence type between white females and females from ethnic minorities. The proportion of black British females sentenced for drug offences (50 per cent) was twice the proportion of white British females sentenced for drug offences (25 per cent). The proportion of black British females sentenced for drug offences was higher than the proportion of black British males sentenced for drug offences (19 per cent). The difference between the proportions of British white and black females sentenced for drug offences (25 percentage points) is higher than between the proportions of British white and black males sentenced for drug offences (seven percentage points).

Sentence length (Table 6.5)

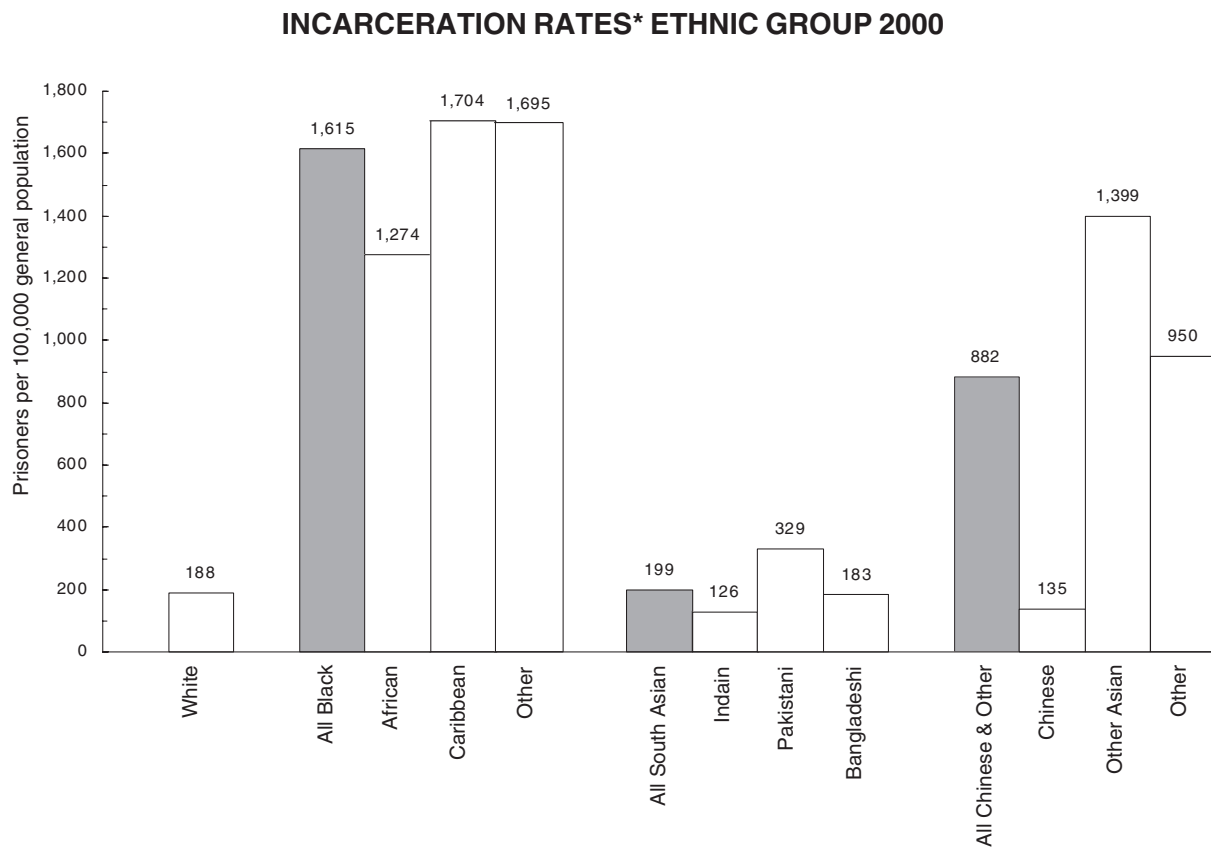
6.16 Sixty three percent of adult black prisoners were serving sentences of four years and over. Among the other ethnic groups, the proportions of adult prisoners who were serving sentences of four years and over were 68 per cent of South Asians, 52 per cent of Chinese and others, and 51 per cent of whites. Among young offenders, members of ethnic minority groups appear to be, on average, serving longer sentences than whites. Seventy seven per cent of sentenced young South Asians and 87 per cent of sentenced young blacks were serving sentences of over 12 months, compared to 70 per cent of young whites. Among adult female sentenced prisoners, 66 per cent of black prisoners were serving sentences of four years and over compared with 32 per cent of white prisoners.

- 6.17** Some of the differences between the sentence lengths being served by the members of different ethnic groups may be explained by the proportions convicted for offences such as drug offences, which tend to attract longer sentences. Nevertheless, the Home Office statistical bulletin 'The Ethnic Origin of Prisoners' (HOSB 21/94), concluded that in 1990, black male adult prisoners received, on average, sentences which were 98 days longer than would be expected, taking into account the age of the offender, the type of offence and the type of court sentencing. Black offenders who were aged under 21 received sentences which were 36 days longer on average than the average for all offenders. Asian offenders (who are not over-represented in the prison population relative to the national population) received sentences which were around 45 days longer than the average. Although the bulletin considered many possible explanatory factors such as age, type of offence and type of court, some factors such as previous convictions and differences in plea rates between ethnic groups were not taken into account.

Incarceration rates

- 6.18** The chart in figure 6.6 shows the numbers from each ethnic group in the total prison population, expressed as a rate per 100,000 for that ethnic group. For consistency with other material in this chapter, the general population has been defined as male British nationals aged 15-64 and females aged 15-54. Note that in chapter 1, table 1.19, rates are given for the total population of all ages in each country and that the table and chart are therefore not comparable. The chart is also inconsistent with earlier versions which appeared in pre-1997 editions of *Prison Statistics England and Wales* and which gave rates for all British nationals aged over 16, with no upper limit on age.
- 6.19** The incarceration rate for whites on this basis is 188 per 100,000 population. This compares with 1,615 for black per 100,000 population for blacks and 199 per 100,000 population for South Asians. There are differences within these broad groupings, as the incarceration rate for Pakistanis within the South Asian group is 329 per 100,000 population whereas that for Indian is only 126 per 100,000 population. As few as 135 in every 100,000 Chinese were in prison on 30 June 2000, but among 'Other Asian' groups, 1,399 per 100,000 population were in prison.

Figure 6.6



*British nationals, males aged 15-64, females aged 15-54

Religion

6.20 Table 6.6 gives the numbers of prisoners recorded as belonging to the various religions. The religious denominations with the greatest numbers of members were the Anglican churches (39 per cent) and Roman Catholicism (18 per cent). Overall, seven per cent of prisoners were recorded as Muslim. Muslims accounted for a majority of the inmates with a recorded religion among South Asians (68 per cent) and Chinese and others (47 per cent). Among black prisoners, the largest group (30 per cent) were Anglican and the next largest group (19 per cent) were Muslim.

6.21 A large proportion of prisoners (31 per cent) declared no religious affiliation. The vast majority (86 per cent) of these were white, 12 per cent were black. Chinese and others and South Asians accounted for 1.9 per cent and for 0.3 per cent of this group. Among white and black prisoners, 34 per cent and 29 per cent respectively had no declared religion, compared to 16 per cent of Chinese and others and only three per cent of South Asians.

Table 6.1 Population in prison by sex and ethnic group⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 30 June

Males and femalesNumber of persons and *percentages*

Sex of prisoner	Ethnic group ⁽¹⁾											
	Total		White		Black ⁽²⁾		South Asian ⁽³⁾		Chinese & Other ⁽⁴⁾		Unrecorded	
	number	<i>per cent</i>	number	<i>per cent</i>	number	<i>per cent</i>	number	<i>per cent</i>	number	<i>per cent</i>	number	<i>per cent</i>
Males and females												
1991	44,754	100	37,130	83	4,822	11	1,323	3	952	2	527	1
1992	45,486	100	37,705	83	4,773	10	1,388	3	1,043	2	577	1
1993	44,246	100	36,855	83	5,013	11	1,356	3	926	2	96	0
1994	48,879	100	40,754	83	5,606	11	1,347	3	1,102	2	70	0
1995	51,084	100	42,207	83	5,982	12	1,497	3	1,318	3	80	0
1996	55,256	100	45,029	81	6,986	13	1,654	3	1,524	3	63	0
1997	61,467	100	50,164	82	7,585	12	1,866	3	1,795	3	57	0
1998	65,727	100	53,677	82	7,976	12	2,007	3	2,046	3	21	0
1999	64,529	100	52,377	81	7,964	12	1,929	3	2,225	3	34	0
2000	65,194	100	52,581	81	8,287	13	1,837	3	2,457	4	32	0
Males												
1991	43,210	100	36,081	84	4,470	10	1,296	3	885	2	478	1
1992	43,950	100	36,616	83	4,464	10	1,363	3	981	2	526	1
1993	42,666	100	35,691	84	4,690	11	1,335	3	854	2	96	0
1994	47,075	100	39,399	84	5,236	11	1,320	3	1,050	2	70	0
1995	49,086	100	40,697	83	5,592	11	1,470	3	1,247	3	80	0
1996	52,951	100	43,280	82	6,538	12	1,629	3	1,441	3	63	0
1997	58,795	100	48,151	82	7,062	12	1,841	3	1,684	3	57	0
1998	62,607	100	51,304	82	7,416	12	1,977	3	1,889	3	21	0
1999	61,322	100	49,961	81	7,355	12	1,895	3	2,081	3	30	0
2000	61,839	100	50,059	81	7,644	12	1,801	3	2,304	4	31	0
Females												
1991	1,544	100	1,049	68	352	23	27	2	67	4	49	3
1992	1,536	100	1,089	71	309	20	25	2	62	4	51	3
1993	1,580	100	1,164	74	323	20	21	1	72	5	0	0
1994	1,804	100	1,355	75	370	21	27	1	52	3	0	0
1995	1,998	100	1,510	76	390	20	27	1	71	4	0	0
1996	2,305	100	1,749	76	448	19	25	1	83	4	0	0
1997	2,672	100	2,013	75	523	20	25	1	111	4	0	0
1998	3,120	100	2,373	76	560	18	30	1	157	5	0	0
1999	3,207	100	2,416	75	609	19	34	1	144	4	4	0
2000	3,355	100	2,522	75	643	19	36	1	153	5	1	0

– nil or negligible.

(1) Prior to 1993 coding of ethnic group was similar to that used in the EC Labour Force Survey. In 1993 a new ethnic classification system was adopted in prisons which is congruent with that used for the Census of population. The change in coding means that figures for 1989–92 and 1993–96 are not directly comparable.

(2) Between 1988 and 1992 ethnic group classification was ‘West Indian, Guyanese, African’.

(3) Between 1988 and 1992 ethnic group classification was ‘Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi’.

(4) Between 1988 and 1992 ethnic group classification was ‘Chinese, Arab, Mixed Origin’.

Table 6.2 Population in prison on 30 June 2000 by nationality and sex

Nationality	Persons			Nationality	Persons		
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
All Nationalities	65,194	61,839	3,355	Total North America	124	100	24
British	59,043	56,238	2,805	Canada	40	34	6
Foreign Nationals	5,587	5,067	520	United States of America	84	66	18
Total Europe	2,159	1,990	169	Total Central or South America	201	174	27
Albania	70	69	1	Argentina	3	3	–
Austria	6	5	1	Bolivia	3	3	–
Belgium	50	47	3	Brazil	22	17	5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	8	3	5	Chile	11	11	–
Bulgaria	6	6	–	Columbia	118	103	15
Croatia	5	4	1	Ecuador	7	7	–
Cyprus	72	71	1	Guatemala	5	4	1
Czech Republic	14	14	–	Peru	9	7	2
Denmark	14	13	1	Venezuela	18	16	2
France	82	74	8	Other	5	3	2
Germany	114	99	15	Total West Indies	1,222	1,021	201
Gibraltar	4	4	–	Barbados	20	20	–
Greece	29	28	1	Dominica	7	7	–
Hungary	11	11	–	Grenada	17	14	3
Irish Republic	671	634	37	Guyana	30	27	3
Italy	105	99	6	Jamaica	1,062	874	188
Latvia	7	6	1	Montserrat	8	8	–
Lithuania	27	27	–	Netherland Antilles	10	10	–
Malta	9	8	1	St Lucia	17	15	2
Moldavia	4	4	–	St Vincent & The Grenadines	6	5	1
Netherlands	209	169	40	Trinidad & Tobago	28	26	2
Poland	39	39	–	Other	18	16	2
Portugal	86	79	7	Total Africa	878	816	63
Romania	54	46	8	Algeria	80	80	–
Russia	48	48	–	Angola	18	18	–
Serbia	4	4	–	Cameroon	7	6	1
Sweden	8	8	–	Central African Republic	4	3	1
Slovakia	7	7	–	Congo	10	10	–
Spain	116	91	25	Egypt	12	11	1
Switzerland	2	2	–	Ethiopia	20	20	–
Turkey	196	192	4	Gambia	16	16	–
Yugoslavia	64	64	–	Ghana	81	65	16
Other	20	17	3	Ivory Coast	7	7	–
Total Asia	776	747	29	Kenya	33	31	2
Bangladesh	104	103	1	Liberia	5	5	–
China	53	51	2	Libya	15	15	–
Hong Kong	5	5	–	Malawi	6	6	–
India	190	185	5	Mauritius	8	5	3
Japan	4	4	–	Morocco	32	31	1
Korea (Sth)	3	3	–	Nigeria	184	168	16
Malaysia	8	8	–	Rwanda	3	3	–
Pakistan	293	282	11	Seychelles	3	3	–
Philippines	8	5	3	Sierre Leone	26	26	–
Singapore	6	5	1	Somalia	116	114	2
Sri Lanka	46	46	–	South Africa	78	62	16
Surinam	7	5	2	Tanzania	4	4	–
Thailand	6	4	2	Tunisia	3	3	–
Vietnam	35	34	1	Uganda	25	25	–
Other	8	7	1	Zaire	36	36	–
Total Middle East	164	162	2	Zambia	10	9	1
Afghanistan	28	28	–	Zimbabwe	16	16	–
Iran	46	45	1	Other	20	17	3
Iraq	32	32	–	Total Oceania	63	57	6
Israel	13	13	–	Australia	29	24	5
Jordan	5	5	–	New Zealand	10	9	1
Kuwait	4	4	–	Other	24	24	–
Lebanon	15	14	1	Unrecorded/ other	543	513	30
Saudi Arabia	5	5	–				
Syrian Arab Republic	5	5	–				
United Arab Emirates	4	4	–				
Yemen	6	6	–				

– nil or negligible.

Within each geographical area, nationalities with two or fewer representatives have been amalgamated into 'other'.

Table 6.3 Population in prison by ethnic group, type of prisoner, sex and nationality

England and Wales 30 June 2000

Males and females

Number of persons

Type of prisoner	Ethnic group					
	Total	White	Black	South Asian	Chinese & Other	Unrecorded
Males and females						
Total⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	65,194	52,581	8,287	1,837	2,457	32
British Nationals	59,043	50,473	6,091	1,288	1,165	26
Foreign Nationals	5,587	1,749	2,068	534	1,228	8
Untried	7,219	5,401	1,214	192	409	3
British Nationals	5,928	4,830	812	122	162	2
Foreign Nationals	880	273	336	61	209	1
Convicted unsentenced	4,214	3,499	469	92	154	-
British Nationals	3,925	3,408	355	67	94	-
Foreign Nationals	259	80	102	24	53	-
Sentenced	53,093	43,497	6,422	1,482	1,663	29
British Nationals	49,059	42,115	4,915	1,097	909	23
Foreign Nationals	3,919	1,333	1,462	380	737	7
Non-criminal	581	109	170	71	231	-
British Nationals	51	46	3	2	-	-
Foreign Nationals	525	62	165	69	229	-
Fine defaulters	87	75	12	-	-	-
British Nationals	80	74	6	-	-	-
Foreign Nationals	4	1	3	-	-	-
Males						
Total⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	61,839	50,059	7,644	1,801	2,304	31
British Nationals	56,238	48,101	5,749	1,264	1,099	25
Foreign Nationals	5,067	1,620	1,773	522	1,144	7
Untried	6,820	5,111	1,135	187	384	3
British Nationals	5,634	4,586	772	119	155	2
Foreign Nationals	799	246	300	59	193	1
Convicted unsentenced	4,944	3,271	440	90	143	-
British Nationals	3,677	3,189	335	65	87	-
Foreign Nationals	238	72	93	24	49	-
Sentenced	50,434	41,502	5,903	1,453	1,548	28
British Nationals	46,805	40,215	4,633	1,078	857	22
Foreign Nationals	3,518	1,239	1,228	370	675	6
Non-criminal	561	107	154	71	229	-
British Nationals	49	44	3	2	-	-
Foreign Nationals	507	62	149	69	227	-
Fine defaulters	80	68	12	-	-	-
British Nationals	73	67	6	-	-	-
Foreign Nationals	4	1	3	-	-	-
Females						
Total⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	3,355	2,522	643	36	153	1
British Nationals	2,805	2,372	342	24	66	1
Foreign Nationals	520	129	295	12	84	-
Untried	399	290	79	5	25	-
British Nationals	294	244	40	3	7	-
Foreign Nationals	81	27	36	2	16	-
Convicted unsentenced	270	228	29	2	11	-
British Nationals	248	219	20	2	7	-
Foreign Nationals	21	8	9	-	4	-
Sentenced	2,659	1,995	519	29	115	1
British Nationals	2,254	1,900	282	19	52	1
Foreign Nationals	400	94	234	10	62	-
Non-criminal	20	2	16	-	2	-
British Nationals	2	2	-	-	-	-
Foreign Nationals	18	-	16	-	2	-
Fine defaulters	7	7	-	-	-	-
British Nationals	7	7	-	-	-	-
Foreign Nationals	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Includes persons of unknown or unrecorded nationality.

(2) Totals for ethnic groups do not include 'others'.

Table 6.4 Population in prison under sentence by ethnic group, nationality, offence and sex

England and Wales 30 June 2000

Males

Number of persons, *per cent*

Type of offence	Ethnic group										
	Total	White	Black	South Asian	Chinese & Other	Un-recorded	Total	White	Black	South Asian	Chinese & Other
	Number						<i>per cent</i>				
All nationalities⁽¹⁾											
Total	50,434	41,502	5,903	1,453	1,548	28	100	100	100	100	100
Violence against the person	10,807	9,041	1,136	335	287	8	21	22	19	23	19
Rape	2,698	2,194	334	79	87	4	5	5	6	5	6
Other sexual offences	2,372	2,206	81	46	39	–	5	5	1	3	3
Burglary	8,824	7,924	666	100	132	2	17	19	11	7	9
Robbery	6,158	4,554	1,294	155	154	1	12	11	22	11	10
Theft, handling	4,537	3,968	344	87	135	3	9	10	6	6	9
Fraud and forgery	885	649	114	76	45	1	2	2	2	5	3
Drug offences	7,526	5,195	1,494	362	470	5	15	13	25	25	30
Other offences	5,829	5,137	359	173	159	1	12	12	6	12	10
Not recorded	797	634	81	40	40	3	2	2	1	3	3
British nationals											
Total	46,805	40,215	4,633	1,078	857	22	100	100	100	100	100
Violence against the person	10,121	8,805	926	232	153	5	22	22	20	22	18
Rape	2,440	2,112	234	53	38	3	5	5	5	5	4
Other sexual offences	2,201	2,090	59	29	22	1	5	5	1	3	3
Burglary	8,606	7,774	626	87	117	2	18	19	14	8	14
Robbery	5,867	4,441	1,163	134	128	1	13	11	25	12	15
Theft, handling	4,335	3,896	294	67	75	3	9	10	6	6	9
Fraud and forgery	753	609	73	51	19	1	2	2	2	5	2
Drug offences	6,070	4,733	887	258	188	4	13	12	19	24	22
Other offences	5,643	5,125	296	130	91	1	12	13	6	12	11
Not recorded	769	630	75	37	26	1	2	2	2	3	3
Foreign nationals											
Total	3,518	1,239	1,228	370	675	6	100	100	100	100	100
Violence against the person	661	221	200	106	132	2	19	18	16	29	20
Rape	254	79	98	27	50	–	7	6	8	7	7
Other sexual offences	166	60	55	20	31	–	5	5	4	5	5
Burglary	204	141	35	13	15	–	6	11	3	4	2
Robbery	283	113	123	22	25	–	8	9	10	6	4
Theft, handling	177	58	41	19	59	–	5	5	3	5	9
Fraud and forgery	132	37	41	26	26	2	4	3	3	7	4
Drug offences	1,432	450	590	107	283	2	41	36	48	29	42
Other offences	180	72	39	27	42	–	5	6	3	7	6
Not recorded	29	8	6	3	12	–	1	1	0	1	2

– nil or negligible.

(¹) Including prisoners where nationality was unrecorded.

Table 6.4 Population in prison under sentence by ethnic group, nationality, offence and sex

England and Wales, 30 June 2000

Females

Number of persons, *per cent*

Type of offence	Ethnic group										
	Total	White	Black	South Asian	Chinese & Other	Un-recorded	Total	White	Black	South Asian	Chinese & Other
	Number						<i>per cent</i>				
All nationalities⁽¹⁾											
Total	2,659	1,995	519	29	115	1	100	100	100	100	100
Violence against the person	410	355	27	6	22	–	15	18	5	21	19
Rape	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other sexual offences	16	15	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Burglary	158	150	8	–	–	–	6	8	2	–	–
Robbery	195	148	37	2	8	–	7	7	7	7	7
Theft, handling	507	439	45	5	18	–	19	22	9	17	16
Fraud and forgery	131	97	24	3	7	–	5	5	5	10	6
Drug offences	947	533	351	8	55	–	36	27	68	28	48
Other offences	222	198	18	3	2	1	8	10	3	10	2
Not recorded	69	56	8	2	3	–	3	3	2	7	3
British nationals											
Total	2,254	1,900	282	19	52	1	100	100	100	100	100
Violence against the person	391	349	27	3	12	–	17	18	10	16	23
Rape	4	4	–	–	–	–	0	0	0	0	0
Other sexual offences	15	15	–	–	–	–	1	1	0	0	0
Burglary	150	144	6	–	–	–	7	8	2	0	0
Robbery	189	143	36	2	8	–	8	8	13	11	15
Theft, handling	476	423	41	2	10	–	21	22	15	11	19
Fraud and forgery	121	93	18	3	7	–	5	5	6	16	13
Drug offences	633	483	140	6	4	–	28	25	50	32	8
Other offences	213	193	9	3	7	1	9	10	3	16	13
Not recorded	62	53	5	–	4	–	3	3	2	0	8
Foreign nationals											
Total	400	94	234	10	62	–	100	100	100	100	100
Violence against the person	17	6	1	3	7	–	4	6	0	30	11
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	0	0	0
Other sexual offences	1	–	1	–	–	–	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	7	5	1	–	1	–	2	5	0	0	2
Robbery	6	5	1	–	–	–	2	5	0	0	0
Theft, handling	30	15	3	3	9	–	8	16	1	30	15
Fraud and forgery	9	3	4	–	2	–	2	3	2	0	3
Drug offences	316	54	221	2	39	–	79	57	94	20	63
Other offences	10	5	2	1	2	–	3	5	1	10	3
Not recorded	4	1	–	1	2	–	1	1	0	10	3

– nil or negligible.

(¹) Including prisoners where nationality was unrecorded.

Table 6.5 Population in prison by ethnic group, sex, type of prisoner and length of sentence

England and Wales 30 June 2000

Males and females

Number of persons

Type of prisoner	Ethnic group					
	Total	White	Black	South Asian	Chinese & Other	Unrecorded
Males and females						
Total	65,194	52,581	8,287	1,837	2,457	32
Remand	11,433	8,900	1,683	284	543	3
Untried	7,219	5,401	1,214	192	409	3
Convicted unsentenced	4,214	3,499	469	92	154	–
Sentenced	53,093	43,497	6,422	1,482	1,663	29
Young Offenders	8,530	6,910	1,126	236	255	3
Up to 12 months	2,346	2,084	152	53	55	2
Over 12 months	6,184	4,826	974	183	200	1
Adults	44,563	36,587	5,296	1,246	1,408	26
Up to 12 months	6,307	5,554	445	130	176	1
Over 12 months up to 4 years	15,062	12,907	1,398	371	381	6
Over 4 years	23,194	18,126	3,453	745	851	19
Non-criminal	581	109	170	71	231	–
Fine defaulters	87	75	12	–	–	–
Males						
Total	61,839	50,059	7,644	1,801	2,304	31
Remand	10,764	8,382	1,575	277	527	3
Untried	6,820	5,111	1,135	187	384	3
Convicted unsentenced	3,944	3,271	440	90	143	–
Sentenced	50,434	41,502	5,903	1,453	1,548	28
Young Offenders	8,153	6,603	1,071	230	247	2
Up to 12 months	2,215	1,966	143	52	52	2
Over 12 months	5,938	4,637	928	178	195	–
Adults	42,281	34,899	4,832	1,223	1,301	26
Up to 12 months	5,777	5,087	394	128	167	1
Over 12 months up to 4 years	14,231	12,219	1,292	361	353	6
Over 4 years	22,273	17,593	3,146	734	781	19
Non-criminal	561	107	154	71	229	–
Fine defaulters	80	68	12	–	–	–
Females						
Total	3,355	2,522	643	36	153	1
Remand	669	518	108	7	36	–
Untried	399	290	79	5	25	–
Convicted unsentenced	270	228	29	2	11	–
Sentenced	2,659	1,995	519	29	115	1
Young Offenders	377	307	55	6	8	1
Up to 12 months	131	118	9	1	3	–
Over 12 months	246	189	46	5	5	1
Adults	2,282	1,688	464	23	107	–
Up to 12 months	529	467	51	2	9	–
Over 12 months up to 4 years	832	688	106	10	28	–
Over 4 years	921	533	307	11	70	–
Non-criminal	20	2	16	–	2	–
Fine defaulters	7	7	–	–	–	–

Table 6.6 Population in prison by ethnic group and religion

England and Wales, 30 June 2000

Males and Females

Number of persons, *per cent*

Religion ⁽¹⁾	Ethnic group						Total	White	Black	South Asian	Chinese & Other
	Total	White	Black	South Asian	Chinese & Other	Un-recorded					
Males and Females	Number						<i>per cent</i>				
Total	65,194	52,581	8,287	1,837	2,457	32	100	81	13	3	4
Anglican	25,289	22,533	2,504	37	202	12	100	89	10	–	1
<i>of whom:</i>											
<i>Anglican</i>	40	19	21	–	–	–	100	48	52	–	–
<i>Church in Wales</i>	73	72	–	1	–	–	100	98	–	2	–
<i>Church of England</i>	25,164	22,432	2,482	36	202	12	100	89	10	–	1
<i>Church of Ireland</i>	9	8	1	–	–	–	100	89	11	–	–
<i>Episcopalian</i>	2	2	–	–	–	–	100	100	–	–	–
Roman Catholic	11,470	10,087	991	21	367	4	100	88	9	–	3
Free Church	1,119	794	307	2	16	–	100	71	27	–	1
<i>of whom:</i>											
<i>Baptist</i>	165	77	86	1	1	–	100	47	52	1	1
<i>Celestial Church of God</i>	22	5	16	–	1	–	100	23	73	–	4
<i>Church of Scotland</i>	340	340	–	–	–	–	100	100	–	–	–
<i>Congregational</i>	3	3	–	–	–	–	100	100	–	–	–
<i>Methodist</i>	288	217	67	1	3	–	100	75	23	–	1
<i>Non Conformist</i>	39	11	25	–	3	–	100	28	64	–	7
<i>Pentecostal</i>	155	49	100	–	6	–	100	32	65	–	4
<i>Presbyterian</i>	35	26	9	–	–	–	100	74	26	–	–
<i>Quaker</i>	30	29	–	–	1	–	100	97	–	–	3
<i>Salvation Army</i>	27	26	1	–	–	–	100	96	4	–	–
<i>United Reformed Church</i>	9	6	2	–	1	–	100	67	22	–	10
<i>Welsh Independent</i>	5	5	–	–	–	–	100	100	–	–	–
Buddhist	328	237	20	2	68	–	100	73	6	1	20
Hindu	254	8	17	151	78	–	100	3	6	63	27
Jewish	168	141	19	–	8	–	100	84	11	–	4
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	126	117	9	–	–	–	100	93	7	–	–
Muslim	4,445	493	1,540	1,253	1,151	8	100	11	35	28	26
Sikh	418	3	9	313	92	1	100	1	2	78	19
Other	1,119	523	506	4	85	–	100	47	45	–	8
<i>of whom:</i>											
<i>Protestant</i>	212	200	11	–	1	–	100	94	5	–	–
<i>Jehovah's Witness</i>	99	67	30	–	2	–	100	68	30	–	2
<i>Greek/Russian Orthodox</i>	103	58	8	–	37	–	100	58	8	–	34
<i>Seven Day Adventist</i>	68	5	60	–	3	–	100	7	89	–	4
<i>Ethiopian Orthodox</i>	17	3	13	1	–	–	100	18	76	6	–
<i>Spiritualist</i>	22	21	1	–	–	–	100	95	5	–	–
<i>Chrisadelphian</i>	15	7	8	–	–	–	100	47	53	–	–
<i>Christian Scientist</i>	51	14	34	–	3	–	100	28	67	–	5
Other Christian religions	289	79	177	–	33	–	100	28	62	–	11
<i>of whom:</i>											
<i>Calvinist</i>	2	1	1	–	–	–	100	50	50	–	–
<i>Evangelist</i>	4	4	–	–	–	–	100	100	–	–	–
<i>Coptic</i>	4	1	2	–	1	–	100	25	50	–	25
Other non-Christian religions	76	61	7	3	5	–	100	28	67	1	3
<i>of whom:</i>											
<i>Pagan</i>	48	48	–	–	–	–	100	100	–	–	–
<i>Druid</i>	3	3	–	–	–	–	100	100	–	–	–
<i>Taoist</i>	3	2	–	–	1	–	100	67	–	–	33
<i>Jain</i>	3	1	1	1	–	–	100	33	33	33	–
Unrecognised religions											
<i>Rastafarian</i>	159	7	151	–	1	–	100	4	95	–	1
<i>Nation of Islam</i>	8	1	6	–	1	–	100	12	75	–	12
No religion	20,453	17,640	2,364	54	387	8	100	86	12	1	3
<i>of whom:</i>											
<i>Atheist</i>	128	112	10	1	5	–	100	88	8	–	4
<i>Agnostic</i>	62	51	9	1	1	–	100	82	15	2	2
Not recorded	6	4	–	–	2	–	100	68	–	–	32

(¹) Estimated breakdown based on central Inmate Information System (IIS).

CHAPTER 7

PRISON REGIMES, CONDITIONS AND COSTS

Key points

Regimes

- Average time spent on purposeful activity per prisoner was 23.7 hours per week in 2000, compared with 23 in 1999. In open prisons it was much higher: 42.4 hours for adult males and 40.8 hours for young offenders.
- Time spent unlocked averaged 9.5 hours on weekdays and 8.3 hours per day on weekends in 2000, compared with 10.3 hours and nine hours respectively in 1999.
- Average time unlocked fell while time spent on purposeful activities rose slightly compared with last year.
- 5,986 completions of accredited offending behaviour programmes counted towards and exceeded the KPI target of 5,000 for 2000/2001.
- Total hours of education study increased by 0.3 per cent between 1999 and 2000, from 9.67 million hours to 9.70 million hours.
- In 2000/2001, numbers of prisoners employed in prison workshops averaged 10,429. Those employed in agriculture and horticulture averaged 1,926. (See paragraph 7.18).
- Releases on temporary licence rose slightly between 1999 and 2000 — up 698 to 256,837. There were increases in the number of facility temporary releases and local visits while the number of resettlement releases and compassionate temporary releases fell.

Conditions

- 11,128 prisoners were held two to a cell designed for one in 2000/2001, a nine per cent decrease on the previous year.
- In 2000/2001, 12.4 per cent of samples tested positive under Random Mandatory Drugs Testing, compared with 14.2 per cent in 1999/2000 and 18.3 per cent in 1998/1999. Most positive tests were for cannabis.
- There were 12 escapes from establishments in 2000 (down from 32 in 1999) and 69 escapes from escorts (up from 64 in 1999), representing an overall decrease of 15 per cent on the preceding year.
- Absconds decreased by 48 per cent between 1994 and 2000, from 1,550 to 812.
- Restraints were used on 1,632 male prisoners and 56 female prisoners in 2000. The most common form of restraint was confinement to a special cell. Body restraints were relatively rarely used — 51 times in 2000.
- There were 81 self-inflicted deaths in prisons in 2000, compared with 91 in 1999. The rate per 1,000 prisoners decreased to 1.25 per 1,000 prisoners in custody in 2,000, compared to 1.4 per 1,000 in 1999 and 1.28 per 1,000 in 1998.

Costs

- The cost per uncrowded place for 2000/2001 is £27,090, just over a four per cent increase in real terms on 1999/2000.
- The cost per prisoner for 2000/2001 is £27,636.

7.1 This chapter presents statistics on prison regimes, conditions and costs. It draws on readily available statistics, especially those compiled for the Prison Service Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). Readers should refer to the notes at the end of this chapter for key points about the sources, definitions and comparability of the data presented. Wherever possible trends over time are presented and comparisons between different types of prisons shown. In line with the preferences of a survey of users in 1997, calendar year statistics are presented if possible, but many KPI statistics are only available for financial years and therefore have been shown on that basis.

Regimes

7.2 In 2000/2001 the Prison Service had three Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) relating to regimes: hours spent on purposeful activity, number of prisoners completing accredited offending behaviour programmes and number of prisoners completing accredited sex offender treatment programmes. Statistics for these and other regimes measures such as education, work and temporary releases on licence are shown in Table 7(a) and 7.1 to 7.8.

Hours spent on purposeful activity (Tables 7(a) and 7.1)

7.3 Purposeful activity covers education and training courses, employment in workshops, farms, kitchens, gardens and laundries, induction, resettlement and rehabilitation activities, sports and P.E., religious activities and visits. Table 7.1 shows the average time spent on purposeful activities in 2000 was 23.7 hours per week per prisoner, slightly more than in the previous year (23 hours). The hours spent on purposeful activities in female establishments were on average 11 per cent higher than in adult male establishments (26.3 hours compared to 23.7 hours). Young offender establishments provided slightly less at an average of 23.1 hours a week for purposeful activities.

7.4 Open establishments, in keeping with their relatively low security and role in preparing prisoners for outside life, provided the most hours of purposeful activity: 42.4 hours on average in adult male open establishments and 40.8 hours in young offender open establishments.

7.5 The KPI target for 2000/2001 was for prisoners across the estate to spend on average at least 24 hours a week in purposeful activity. This was not met as the average was 23.8 hours — although this improved on the average of 23.2 hours seen in 1999/2000. The reduction in hours in previous years reflects, in part, population pressures facing the service and, in part, changes to data collection arrangements to improve the accuracy of the KPI:

Weekly Average Hours spent on Purposeful Activities

1992/93	23.7
1993/94	24.7
1994/95	26.2
1995/96	25.2
1996/97	23.8
1997/98	23.3
1998/99	22.8
1999/00	23.2
2000/01	23.7

Time unlocked (Tables 7(a) and 7.1)

7.6 In 2000, an average of 9.5 hours on weekdays and 8.3 hours per day on weekends were spent unlocked. Female establishments provided 17 per cent more time unlocked on weekdays and 30 per cent more on weekends than adult male establishments. Prisoners in young offender establishments were unlocked slightly less than the average, at 8.3 hours on weekdays and 6.2 hours on weekends. Open adult male establishments, which have the lowest security requirements, had the longest average times unlocked, 16.2 hours on weekdays and 16.5 hours on weekends. For all types of prison time unlocked fell slightly compared with 1999.

Accredited Offending Behaviour Courses (Tables 7(a), 7.2 and 7.3)

7.7 Accredited Offending Behaviour Programmes are evidence-based practice: they are those programmes which have been accredited by a Panel of experts established for the purpose (the Prison/Probation Joint Accreditation Panel) as conforming to principles established by reference to the existing academic literature on what works in reducing re-offending. There are ten accredited offending behaviour programmes:

The Sex Offender Treatment Programme family — consisting of:

- (a) *The Core Programme (revised and re-accredited in March 2000)*
- (b) *The Booster Programme*
- (c) *The Adapted Programme (accredited March 1998)*

- (d) *The Extended Programme (accredited March 1998)*
- (e) *The Rolling Programme (provisionally accredited September 2000)*
- (f) *The Reasoning and Rehabilitation Programme*
- (g) *The Problem Solving Programme (accredited December 1997)*
- (h) *The Enhanced Thinking Skills Programme*
- (i) *Cognitive Self-Change Programme (accredited September 2000)*
- (j) *Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage It (accredited September 2000)*

- 7.8** Table 7.2 shows the number of completions back to 1993/1994 or the year a programme started. Completions have risen from 550 in 1993/1994 to 6,500 in 2000/2001, although this still only covers a minority of prisoners.
- 7.9** In 1996/1997 a KPI target for accredited offending behaviour programmes was introduced. This includes the use of an Implementation Quality Rating (IQR) which determines the proportion of completions that an establishment can count towards the KPI target. For example, an establishment that put 200 prisoners through an accredited programme but had an IQR of 80 per cent would only be able to count 160 accredited completions against the KPI. The KPI target for 2000/2001 was to ensure that at least 5,000 prisoners completed programmes accredited as being effective in reducing offending, of which 1,020 should be completions of programmes within the Sex Offender Treatment Programme family (both figures after IQR adjustment). The overall target was met with 5,986 adjusted completions, but only 786 IQR completions were achieved for the Sex Offender Treatment Programme.
- 7.10** Table 7.3 shows the majority of the accredited programmes in 2000/2001 took place in male adult establishments, where the majority of prisoners and, in particular, the majority of sex offenders are held. Eleven per cent of all accredited offending behaviour programmes that counted towards the 2000/2001 KPI took place in young offender establishments and six per cent in female establishments.

Education provision (Tables 7.4, 7.5 and 7.6)

- 7.11** The Prison Service has a National Core Curriculum that concentrates on four main elements: basic skills, information technology, social and life skills and English for speakers of other languages (ESOL). It was developed after consultation with education contractors who provide education in prisons and young offender institutions.
- 7.12** The core curriculum, with its emphasis on basic and key skills, is targeted at the less able student. All establishments deliver it and accreditation is standardised across the prison estate so that an inmate moving between prisons should be able to continue his education in his new location.
- 7.13** The wider curriculum is determined locally by the Governor to meet the needs of that particular population and ranges from GCSEs for the academic student to practical courses for those students wishing to gain vocational qualifications. In addition, the more able students can study for a degree through the Open University. Certificates are awarded to inmates whenever a unit of a particular exam is passed. In 2000/2001, a total of 60,000 such certificates, covering all levels, were awarded to prisoners.
- 7.14** Prisoners are screened for basic skills near the beginning of their sentence using tests developed for the Prison Service by the Basic Skills Agency. These measure reading, writing and numeracy skills at three levels. The levels have been mapped to GNVQ (General National Vocational Qualification) levels and National Curriculum levels in English and Mathematics, as follows:

Basic Skills Standard in reading, writing and numeracy*	GNVQ	National Curriculum in English and Mathematics
Entry level	—	Level 2/3 (7 or 8 year old)
Level 1	Level 1	Level 4/5 (11 year old)
Level 2	Level 2	Level 6

*Basic Skills Agency research indicates that people with entry level communication skills (reading and writing) have access to only one in 50 intermediate and lower level jobs and even with level 1 standard access would be limited to one in 25 jobs.

- 7.15** Table 7.4 gives results for around 97,000 prisoners tested for at least one basic skill in 2000/2001. Overall the proportion of prisoners whose results were at level one and below in reading was 48.8 per cent, in writing was 81.8 per cent and in numeracy was 64.6 per cent. The lowest levels and thus greatest educational needs were in the young offender establishments, where 58.5 per cent tested at level 1 or below in reading, 86.8 per cent tested at level 1 or below in writing and 72.5 per cent at level 1 or below in numeracy.
- 7.16** Average hours of education and vocational skills training per prisoner per week over the whole estate increased to 6.62 hours in 2000 (see Table 7.5) – up from 5.74 hours in 1999. Reflecting greater needs, average hours are highest in young offender establishments (an average of 9.43 hours per prisoner per week in 2000).
- 7.17** Table 7.6 shows total hours of student study and teaching hours bought (excluding vocational skills training) increased slightly in 2000/2001⁽¹⁾ when compared to 1999. Class sizes reduced slightly from 7.4 in 1999 to 7.3 in 2000/2001.

Work

- 7.18** A range of work is provided in prisons to keep prisoners occupied and provide skills and experience that may be useful in gaining employment on release. Areas of work include industrial workshops, farms, catering, cleaning, domestic duties and building maintenance.

Prisoners employed in:	1999/00	2000/01	% change
Industrial workshops	8,571	10,429	*
Agriculture and Horticulture	1,988	1,926	-2.2%

*Figures shown for 2000/2001 are calculated from April 2000 and March 2001 figures.

†Workshop figures for 2000/2001 include draft and charity workshops which were excluded from the figures for previous years.

Temporary release (Tables 7.7, 7.8 and 7.9)

- 7.19** There were 256,837 releases on temporary licence in 2000, about the same as in 1999. This reflects the similar levels of sentenced inmates seen during both 1999 and 2000. Compared with 1999, releases on temporary licence have increased in adult male and young offender establishments (up 0.3 per cent and 12 per cent respectively) and decreased in female establishments (down 7.3 per cent).
- 7.20** Release on temporary licence can be granted for a number of reasons, e.g. for working outside, as preparation for release, for making reparations and for compassionate reasons such as the death of a close relative. Table 7.8 illustrates that facility licences (mainly work, reparations, education and training) are now the most commonly given licences and have increased substantially in recent years largely due to the introduction of reparations licences and the working out scheme. Licences for resettlement are the next most commonly given licence, followed by local visits. Resettlement and compassionate licences decreased compared to 1999 whereas facility licences and those issued for local visits increased.
- 7.21** The number of temporary release failures decreased by 38 per cent in 2000 (see Table 7.9) and remained at a very low rate when compared to the number of licences issued – the 318 failures in 2000 representing a failure rate of 0.1 per cent.

Conditions

- 7.22** Six aspects of prison conditions are covered: overcrowding, mandatory drug testing, escapes, absconds, the use of restraints and suicides.

Overcrowding (Table 7.10)

- 7.23** This is measured by the Prison Service in two ways: as the number of prisoners held two or three to a cell designed for one and as the proportion of the population above the uncrowded capacity (the former is the KPI measure, expressed as percentage of the average population). Since 1994/1995 no prisoners have been held three to a cell designed for one, but the numbers held two to a cell designed for one have risen steadily in recent years as the prison population has increased. However in the financial year 2000/2001 the number fell with an average 11,128 prisoners held two to a cell designed for one. This was a nine per cent fall on the 12,222 held two to a cell on average in 1999/2000. The KPI target for 2000/2001 was to ensure that across the estate, on average, no more than 18 per cent of the prison population were held two to a cell. This was achieved, with an average of 17.2 per cent.

⁽¹⁾ From 1999, data available for financial years only.

- 7.24** Table 7.10, which shows calendar year statistics, shows that 90 per cent of the prisoners held two to a cell in 2000 were in adult male establishments, eight per cent were in young offender establishments and two per cent in female establishments. Local prisons, Category B prisons and remand centres have the greatest degree of overcrowding (proportion of population above uncrowded capacity).

Mandatory Drug Testing (Tables 7.11, 7.12 and 7.13)

- 7.25** Mandatory Drug Testing (MDT) has been operating in all establishments since the beginning of April 1996. Under the random element of the scheme, every establishment is required to test a proportion (5 or 10 per cent) of their prison population for a range of drugs every month. During the 1996/1997 financial year, 24.4 per cent of those selected for random testing proved positive for at least one drug. This dropped to 20.8 per cent for 1997/1998, reduced again to 18.3 per cent for 1998/1999 to 14.2 in 1999/2000 and to 12.4 in 2000/2001. The KPI for 2000/2001 was to ensure that the rate of positive tests was no more than 16 per cent and this has therefore been met.
- 7.26** Tables 7.11 and 7.12 show the rate of positive tests for each drug tested by month since the start of random testing in all establishments. The highest proportion of positive tests were for cannabis followed by opiates and then benzodiazepines (rates of positive tests for the financial year 2000/2001 were 7.5 per cent, 4.7 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively). Between April 2000 and March 2001 there was a 25 per cent fall in the rate of positive tests for cannabis, while rates of positive tests for opiates have remained fairly constant, fluctuating around four to five per cent. This pattern may in part relate to the fact that cannabis traces remain far longer in the body compared to opiates so that the deterrent effect of random MDT could be greater for cannabis than for opiates. In response to intelligence indicating a developing problem, the Prison Service has since September 1999, been screening all samples received from the Yorkshire and North East Areas (including relevant high security prisons) for buprenorphine. At present, testing is limited to these areas as buprenorphine (commonly known as temgesic) is known to be prevalent in this region. Between 1 April 2000 and 31 March 2001, 0.2 per cent of all random samples collected tested positive for buprenorphine in Yorkshire and the North East area.
- 7.27** Table 7.13 shows random MDT results by type of establishment for 2000/2001. The highest rates of positive tests were for adult male local and closed training (category C) prisons and open young offender establishments. The lowest rates were in higher security prisons (the high security dispersal establishments, closed adult male (category B) and young offender closed establishments), and in female prisons.
- 7.28** MDT is only one element of the wider Prison Service drug strategy, which is designed to produce a more integrated and balanced approach to tackling drug misuse. The Prison Service has implemented a number of measures to reduce the level of drug misuse in prisons. These include introduction of a range of measures to improve perimeter security and security of visits, increased use of active and passive dogs to deter and discover drug smugglers and, from 1 April 1999, the banning of visitors caught smuggling for a minimum of three months, with a further three months of visits in closed conditions. The Prison Service has also developed a major new drug treatment and support framework which includes; the launch of CARATs, an integrated, counselling, assessment, referral, advice and throughcare service available in all establishments since October 1999, the establishment of detoxification programmes in all local prisons and remand centres and, by the end of December 2000, 50 intensive treatment programmes were in place. Access to voluntary testing for all prisoners ready to prove that they are drug free is an integral feature of the Prison Service drug strategy.

Escapes (Tables 7.14 and 7.15)

- 7.29** Escapes which have a minimum duration of 15 minutes or lead to further charges are measured as a Key Performance Indicator (for 2000/2001, the number of escapes from contracted-out escorts counted as a separate indicator). In 2000 there were 12 KPI escapes from establishments compared with 32 in 1999. The number of escapes from establishments has reduced by 92 per cent between 1994 and 2000 — an impressive achievement especially as the average population rose by 32 per cent over that period. In 2000, young offender establishments and adult male (category C) establishments — which hold relatively less serious offenders — were the main location for escapes.

- 7.30** There were 69 KPI escapes from escorts in 2000, five more than in 1999. Since 1994, however, escapes from escorts have declined by 15 per cent.

Absconds (Table 7.16)

- 7.31** Inmates “abscond” when they unlawfully gain their liberty by an abuse of trust, without having to overcome any physical security restraint and at a time when they were not in the presence of an officer specifically assigned to guard them. In 2000 there were 812 absconds, of which 594 (73 per cent) were from adult male establishments, 63 (eight per cent) were from female establishments and 155 (19 per cent) were from young offender establishments.
- 7.32** Compared to 1994, the number of absconds in 2000 represents a fall of 48 per cent while, over the same time period, the average prison population has increased by 32 per cent. Open establishments had the highest numbers of absconds as would be expected. All types of establishment have experienced declines in absconds from the levels of the mid 1990s.

Use of restraints (Tables 7.17 and 7.18)

- 7.33** It is sometimes necessary to restrain a violent or difficult prisoner. Forms of restraint were used on 1,630 male prisoners and 56 female prisoners in 2000. Two per cent of the males and four per cent of females were restrained on medical grounds and the remainder on non-medical grounds. The greatest use of restraints was made in local prisons, followed by closed training prisons. Numbers of prisoners restrained fell by 14 per cent compared to 1999 and the number restrained in 2000 (1,688) is the lowest since 1991.
- 7.34** In 2000, special cells were the most frequently used form of restraint (used 2,132 times for male prisoners and 83 times for female prisoners). Body restraints were used relatively few times and their use has declined sharply since 1996: 49 applications were made to use body belts and two to use handcuffs in 2000.

Self-inflicted deaths in custody (Tables 7.19 and 7.20)

- 7.35** The Prison Service classifies prisoners’ deaths as self-inflicted for all coroners’ verdicts of suicide, death by misadventure, open verdicts and accidental deaths. This broad definition gives the benefit of doubt where it is not clear whether or not the inmate intended to take his or her own life and ensures that the Service can learn lessons from all such tragedies. In 2000 there were 81 self-inflicted deaths of inmates (73 males and 8 females) compared with 91 in 1999. The rate of self-inflicted deaths per 1,000 prisoners decreased from 1.4 in 1999 to 1.25 in 2000, similar to the level in 1998 (see Table 7.20).
- 7.36** Of the self-inflicted deaths in 2000, 64 (79 per cent) were in adult male establishments, eight (10 per cent) were in female establishments, nine (11 per cent) were in young offender establishments.

Costs

- 7.37** The KPI target for the cost per uncrowded place (£, cash terms) in 2000/2001 was £27,031, an expected 3.9 per cent increase on actual costs in 1999/2000 (£26,025 per place). The KPI achievement for 2000/2001 is £27,090, a 4.1 per cent increase in actual costs compared to 1999/2000.
- 7.38** For 2000/2001, the KPI target for average cost per prisoner was set at £26,118 per prisoner and was not met with an average of £27,636 per prisoner.

Notes

1. Various parts of the Prison Service record and collate the statistics described in this chapter, primarily for management purposes and for measuring performance, especially the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). The KPIs are published in the Prison Service Annual Report and Accounts (latest year April 1999 – March 2000, available from the Stationery Office, price £16.45) and performance targets in the Prison Service Business Plan (latest edition 1999-2000, available from Planning Group, Prison Service HQ, Cleland House, Page Street, London SW1P 4LN).
2. In line with the preferences of users as revealed in our survey, most statistics are for calendar years. Where this has not been possible, the relevant period, e.g. financial year, is indicated. In many tables establishments have been grouped by type using the Prison Service convention of putting establishments with more than one role into the category which represents the primary function of the prison. This differs from tables elsewhere in this publication where prisoners are grouped by the part of the establishment in which they reside. The latter groupings do however apply to a few tables in this chapter and where this is the case it has been indicated in the footnotes.

3. It has not been possible to check the accuracy and completeness of these statistics. They may also not be directly comparable to other published statistics due to different time periods and definitions.

Table 7(a) Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), financial year 2000/01

Data is provisional and subject to validation by prisons

Key Performance Indicator		Target	Actual	Result
KPI	To ensure that no Category A prisoners escape from prisons	0	0	Met
KPI	The number of escapes from prisons and prison service escorts expressed as a proportion of the prison population	0.05%	0.03%	Met
KPI	The number of escapes from contracted out escorts expressed as a ratio per 20,000 prisoners handled	<1:20,000	1:21,649	Met
KPI	Assaults: The number of assaults on staff, prisoners and others which result in disciplinary adjudication (including adjudications for inciting or assisting assaults) expressed as a proportion of the average population	9.0%	9.9%	Not Met
KPI	Drug Misuse: The rate of positive testing for drug misuse	16%	12.4%	Met
KPI	Drug Misuse: Number of new voluntary drug testing agreements (Throughput)	28,000	78,233	Met
KPI	The number of prisoners held two to a cell designed for one expressed as a proportion of the average prison population	18.0%	17.2%	Met
KPI	Purposeful Activity: The average number of hours per week which prisoners spend in purposeful activity	24.0	23.8	Not Met
KPI	Basic Skills: The proportion of prisoners discharged with numeracy skills below Level 2	61.9%	67.6%	Not Met
KPI	Basic Skills: The proportion of prisoners discharged with literacy skills below Level 2	52.8%	76.6%	Not Met
KPI	Offending Behaviour Programmes: The number of prisoners completing programmes accredited as effective in reducing re-offending	5,000	5,986	Met
KPI	Of total completions, the number of Sex Offender Treatment Programmes	1,020	786	Not Met
KPI	Cost per Prison Place: The average cost per uncrowded prison place (current expenditure per baseline Certified Normal Accommodation place)	£27,031	£27,090	Not Met
KPI	Cost per Prisoner: The average cost per prisoner	£26,118	£27,636	Not Met
KPI	Staff Sickness: The average number of sickness days per staff member	11.25 days	13.6 days	Not Met
KPI	The average rate of public correspondence replied to within 20 working days	95%	95%	Met
KPI	The average telephone response time	12 seconds	11.8 seconds	Met
KPI	The percentage of abandoned telephone calls	5%	7.2%	Not Met

Table 7.1 Purposeful activity and time out of cell, by type of establishment⁽¹⁾

England and Wales Males and females		Number of hours					
Establishment type	Purposeful activity (average hours per week)		Hours out of cell (average weekday hours)				
	1999	2000	(average weekday hours)		(average daily weekend hours)		
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	
All establishments:	23.0	23.7	10.3	9.5	9.0	8.3	
Adult male establishments:	23.2	23.7	10.3	9.6	9.1	8.5	
Local Prisons	19.2	20	8.9	8.4	7.5	7.3	
Open Training (Cat D)	42.4	42.4	17.2	16.2	17.0	16.5	
Closed Training (Cat C)	26.7	26.8	11.4	10.6	10.7	9.8	
Closed Training (Cat B)	23.7	24.2	10.7	10.2	8.8	8.4	
Closed Training (Dispersal)	19.2	19.3	9.5	6.5	8.6	4.8	
Young offender establishments⁽²⁾:	21.7	23.1	9.5	8.3	6.9	6.2	
Open YOI	44.3	40.8	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.3	
Closed YOI	21.8	22.2	9.8	8.9	6.9	6.7	
Remand Centre	18.7	24.2	8.4	5.1	6.0	3	
Female establishments:	23.8	26.3	12.5	11.1	11.9	10.8	

(1) Establishments have been categorised according to their main role only. Establishments that have more than one role have been placed in the category that represents the primary function of the prison. For example, the female wing at Winchester has been included as part of the male 'Local' estate.

(2) Male young offenders only. Female young offenders have been included in the 'Female establishments' category.

Table 7.2 Offending behaviour programme completions, by type of programme

England and Wales Males and females		Number of completed programmes					
Financial years	Sex Offender Treatment Programme						
	(All types)		Living Skills ⁽²⁾		All accredited programmes		
	Completed	KPI ⁽¹⁾	Completed	KPI ⁽¹⁾	Completed	KPI ⁽¹⁾	
1993-94	439	—	109	—	548	—	
1994-95	554	—	285	—	839	—	
1995-96	439	—	746	—	1,185	—	
1996-97	680	680	770	699	1,450	1,379	
1997-98	736	671	1,918	1,569	2,654	2,240	
1998-99	664	589	2,837	2,540	3,501	3,129	
1999-00	669	585	4,355	4,079	5,024	4,664	
2000-01	851	786	5,665	5,200	6,516	5,986	

(1) KPI completions – these are the actual completions that have been adjusted by the Implementation Quality Rating to give the figure which can be counted against the KPI (see earlier text for fuller explanation).

(2) Living skills is made up of reasoning and rehabilitation, problem solving and thinking skills/enhanced thinking skills.

Table 7.3 Offending behaviour programme completions, by type of establishment⁽¹⁾, financial year 2000–01

England and Wales
Males and females

Number of completed programmes

Establishment type	Sex Offender Treatment Programme (All types)		Living Skills ⁽²⁾		Total	
	Completed	KPI ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Completed	KPI ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Completed	KPI ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
	All establishments:	851	786	5,665	5,200	6,516	5,986
Adult male establishments:	815	754	4,258	3,896	5,073	4,650
Local Prisons	156	146	1,448	1,296	1,604	1,442
Open Training (Cat D)	87	85	238	209	325	294
Closed Training (Cat C)	442	405	1,691	1,595	2,133	2,000
Closed Training (Cat B)	20	18	573	556	593	574
Closed Training (Dispersal)	110	100	308	240	418	340
Young offender establishments⁽⁴⁾:	36	32	1,098	1,021	1,134	1,053
Open YOI	—	—	173	166	173	166
Closed YOI	36	32	451	392	487	424
Remand Centre	—	—	474	463	474	463
Female establishments:	—	—	309	283	309	283

⁽¹⁾ Establishments have been categorised according to their main role only. Establishments that have more than one role have been placed in the category that represents the primary function of the prison. For example, the female wing at Winchester has been included as part of the male 'Local' estate.

⁽²⁾ KPI completions – these are the actual completions that have been adjusted by the Implementation Quality Ratio to give the figure which can be counted against the KPI (see earlier text for fuller explanation).

⁽³⁾ As the KPI figures have been individually rounded, the sum of the components may not equal the totals/sub-totals shown.

⁽⁴⁾ Male young offenders only. Female young offenders have been included in the 'Female establishments' category.

⁽⁵⁾ Living skills is made up of reasoning and rehabilitation, problem solving and thinking skills/enhanced thinking skills.

Table 7.4 Results of the basic skills assessment screening tests, financial year 2000-01

England and Wales
Males and females

Number tested/results

Establishment type ⁽²⁾	Test	Number tested	Standard (%) ⁽¹⁾		
			Below level 1	At level 1	Above level 1
All establishments:	Reading	89,623	30.9	17.3	51.8
	Writing	97,681	53.6	28.3	18.2
	Numeracy	89,572	37.3	27.3	35.4
Adult male establishments:	Reading	61,985	30.9	15.1	54.0
	Writing	66,332	54.8	26.6	18.6
	Numeracy	62,488	35.7	26.3	38.0
Young offender establishments⁽³⁾:	Reading	21,369	33.5	25.0	41.5
	Writing	24,278	55.0	31.9	13.2
	Numeracy	21,113	43.6	38.9	27.5
Female establishments:	Reading	6,269	24.4	17.3	51.8
	Writing	7,071	40.0	33.5	26.6
	Numeracy	5,971	37.0	31.9	31.1

⁽¹⁾ Standard: Level 1 is about GCSE standard, above level 1 is higher while below level 1 indicates the need for remedial work.

⁽²⁾ Establishments have been categorised according to their main role only. Establishments that have more than one role have been placed in the category that represents the primary function of the prison. For example, the female wing at Winchester has been included as part of the 'Adult male establishments' category.

⁽³⁾ Male young offenders only. Female young offenders have been included in the 'Female establishments' category.

Table 7.5 Average hours of education in prison establishments, by type of establishment⁽¹⁾

England and Wales Males and females		Number of hours		
Establishment type	Average hours of education and skills training per prisoner per week			
	1998	1999	2000 ⁽³⁾	
All establishments:	4.08	5.74	6.62	
Adult male establishments:	3.70	5.33	6.13	
Local Prisons	2.56	4.09	4.86	
Open Training (Cat D)	5.27	7.64	8.23	
Closed Training (Cat C)	5.21	7.04	7.94	
Closed Training (Cat B)	3.95	5.18	5.83	
Closed Training (Dispersal)	3.82	5.58	6.22	
Young offender establishments⁽²⁾:	5.87	8.08	9.43	
Open YOI	12.80	18.80	17.82	
Closed YOI	6.31	8.31	8.72	
Remand Centre	4.27	6.26	11.17	
Female establishments:	5.61	6.47	7.44	

⁽¹⁾ Establishments have been categorised according to their main role only. Establishments that have more than one role have been placed in the category that represents the primary function of the prison. For example, the female wing at Winchester has been included as part of the male 'Local' estate.

⁽²⁾ Male young offenders only. Female young offenders have been included in the 'Female establishments' category.

⁽³⁾ From April 2000, includes any work activities containing an educational element.

Table 7.6 Number of education hours⁽¹⁾ delivered in prison establishments

England and Wales Males and females		Number of hours/class size			
Year	Total hours of student study	% variance on previous year	Total teaching hours bought	% variance on previous year	Average class size
1996	8,947,305	-4.95	1,169,717	-6.09	7.65
1997	8,879,747	-0.76	1,117,214	-4.49	8.00
1998	9,483,889	+6.80	1,213,562	+8.62	7.90
1999	9,668,535	+1.95	1,354,165	+11.59	7.40
2000-01 ⁽²⁾	9,698,170	+0.31	1,339,177	-1.11	7.30

⁽¹⁾ Excludes vocational training.

⁽²⁾ From 2000, data only available on a financial year basis.

Table 7.7 Number of releases on temporary licence, by type of establishment⁽¹⁾

England and Wales							
Males and females		Number of licences					
Establishment type	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All establishments:	177,885	164,521	181,660	227,078	255,886	256,179	256,837
Adult male establishments:	149,329	148,162	167,785	210,183	232,865	230,341	231,130
Local Prisons	22,142	24,771	14,575	8,876	9,833	8,535	8,800
Open Training	36,272	34,664	55,466	73,725	87,876	88,586	99,727
Closed Training	90,915	88,727	97,744	127,582	135,156	133,220	122,603
Adult female establishments	15,917	9,204	8,436	10,540	14,445	16,836	15,612
Young offender establishments:	12,639	7,155	5,439	6,355	8,576	9,002	10,095
Open YOI	2,782	1,974	1,773	2,804	2,829	3,720	6,479
Closed YOI	7,624	3,939	2,681	2,404	4,109	4,096	2,227
Juvenile YOI	1,196	512	241	426	661	972	1,328
Remand Centres	1,037	730	744	721	977	214	61

(1) Prisoners have been categorised according to the part of the establishment in which they reside. Inmates at Bullingdon, for example, will have been included in either of the 'Local' or 'Closed Training' categories, as appropriate.

Table 7.8 Number⁽¹⁾ of releases on temporary licence, by type of licence

England and Wales							
Males and females		Number of licences					
Establishment type	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All licences:	177,885	164,521	181,660	227,078	255,886	256,179	256,837
Local visit	54,012	32,812	36,095	44,984	49,116	45,543	46,406
Resettlement:	93,355	74,544	63,821	74,879	79,748	70,726	66,520
accommodation	348	310	298	260	246	142	160
community service	39,040	33,149	31,193	38,376	42,580	37,094	32,158
employment	1,942	10,153	12,493	18,270	20,569	20,426	21,528
family ties	29,006	17,209	14,009	15,186	14,412	11,411	11,052
pre-parole release	21,543	12,687	4,919	1,995	961	543	535
probation service	1,476	622	377	365	414	536	595
in hostel etc.	—	414	532	427	566	574	492
Facility:	17,180	49,098	74,585	99,597	119,875	130,894	135,501
reparation	—	9,948	19,906	31,478	34,598	31,455	26,083
training and education	9,525	13,033	11,320	12,261	12,415	13,055	14,043
working out	—	22,040	41,310	54,164	71,667	85,134	94,019
other	7,655	4,077	2,049	1,694	1,195	1,250	1,356
Compassionate:	13,338	8,067	7,159	7,618	7,147	9,016	8,411
carer	—	85	177	229	167	798	664
deaths	933	467	418	389	404	533	408
family needs	5,101	1,655	927	649	775	981	551
family occasions	26	105	133	188	112	49	34
medical	7,278	5,755	5,504	6,163	5,670	5,963	5,816
religious service ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	19	692	938

(1) In November 1994, the issue of temporary licences was subject to a review of risk assessment and, in May 1995, the classification categories of temporary licences were revised. As a result of these changes, pre-1995 data may not be directly comparable with that for later years.

(2) Licence category introduced in September 1998.

Table 7.9 Number of temporary release failures

England and Wales		Number of reported failures							
Males and females		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All establishments:		2,996	2,182	637	448	564	484	517	318

Table 7.10 Overcrowding in prisons, by type of establishment⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 2000		Average number and percentage	
Males and females		Average number of prisoners held two to a cell designed for one	% of population above uncrowded capacity ⁽²⁾
Establishment type			
All establishments:		11,478	2.0%
Adult male establishments:		10,284	2.4%
Local Prisons		9,214	14.7%
Open Training (Cat D)		–	–17.3%
Closed Training (Cat C)		910	–1.3%
Closed Training (Cat B)		160	14.7%
Closed Training (Dispersal)		–	–0.2%
Young offender establishments⁽³⁾:		922	–14.9%
Open YOI		–	–41.8%
Closed YOI		688	–14.4%
Remand Centre		234	2.7%
Female establishments:		272	–4.4%

(1) Establishments have been categorised according to their main role only. Establishments that have more than one role have been placed in the category that represents the primary function of the prison. For example, the female wing at Winchester has been included as part of the male 'Local' estate.

(2) Population surplus to planning in use certified normal accommodation as a percentage of population (calculated on annual averages).

(3) Male young offenders only. Female young offenders have been included in the 'Female establishments' category.

**Table 7.11 Mandatory Drug Testing⁽¹⁾: percentage testing positive by drug group
April 1999–March 2000, all establishments**

England and Wales													Overall
Males and females													
Drug group	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Percentage testing positive
Cannabis	12.1	11.2	10.9	11.2	11.1	9.6	8.2	8.8	10.4	9.7	9.7	9.5	10.2
Opiates	4.1	5.2	4.5	5.1	4.5	4.6	4.1	3.7	4.3	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.3
Cocaine	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Benzodiazepines	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.1
Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Amphetamines	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Barbiturates	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(1) Data refers to results of random testing only.

**Table 7.12 Mandatory Drug Testing⁽¹⁾: percentage testing positive by drug group
April 2000–March 2001, all establishments**

England and Wales													Overall
Males and females													
Drug group	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Percentage testing positive
Cannabis	9.2	8.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	6.0	6.8	6.9	8.2	7.8	7.1	6.9	7.5
Opiates	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.2	5.4	4.7
Cocaine	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Benzodiazepines	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.3
Methadone	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amphetamines	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Barbiturates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buprenorphine ⁽²⁾	0.1	0.3	2.2	1.9	2.5	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.5

(1) Data refers to results of random testing only.

(2) Buprenorphine only tested for in certain establishments. The percentages quoted represent the number of positive tests as a proportion of those MDT samples that were tested for this particular drug – see earlier text for fuller explanation.

Table 7.13 Mandatory Drug Testing, by type of establishment⁽¹⁾, financial year 2000–01

England and Wales Males and females		Number of tests/percentage tested positive		
Establishment type	Number sampled	Number tested	Number tested positive	Percentage tested positive
All establishments:	51,849	51,473	6,383	12.4%
Adult male establishments:	43,414	43,176	5,513	12.8%
Local Prisons	19,088	18,759	2,781	14.8%
Open Training (Cat D)	2,796	2,761	323	11.7%
Closed Training (Cat C)	13,923	13,700	1,680	12.3%
Closed Training (Cat B)	4,098	4,509	408	9.0%
Closed Training (Dispersal)	3,509	3,447	321	9.3%
Young offender establishments⁽²⁾:	5,838	5,744	617	10.7%
Open YOI	273	271	28	10.3%
Closed YOI	2,137	2,114	172	8.1%
Remand Centre	3,428	3,359	417	12.4%
Female establishments:	2,597	2,553	253	9.9%

⁽¹⁾ Establishments have been categorised according to their main role only. Establishments that have more than one role have been placed in the category that represents the primary function of the prison. For example, the female wing at Winchester has been included as part of the male 'Local' estate.

⁽²⁾ Male young offenders only. Female young offenders have been included in the 'Female establishments' category.

Table 7.14 Number of escapes from prison establishments, by type of establishment⁽¹⁾

England and Wales Males and females		Number of escapes					
Establishment type	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All establishments:	149	62	42	23	24	32	16
Male establishments:	101	47	35	18	10	24	10
Local Prisons	8	6	2	1	2	7	1
Open Training (Cat D)	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Closed Training (Cat C)	79	36	33	16	8	17	9
Closed Training (Cat B)	7	1	–	–	–	–	–
Closed Training (Dispersal)	6	3	–	1	–	–	–
Young Offender Institutions⁽²⁾	29	11	5	4	13	3	5
Remand Centres	15	3	2	–	–	1	1
Female establishments	4	1	–	1	1	4	–

⁽¹⁾ Establishments have been categorised according to their main role only. Establishments that have more than one role have been placed in the category that represents the primary function of the prison. For example, the female wing at Winchester has been included as part of the male 'Local' estate.

⁽²⁾ Male young offenders only. Female young offenders have been included in the 'Female establishments' category.

Table 7.15 Number of escapes from escort

England and Wales Males and females		Number of escapes					
Type	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All types:	81	60	94	81	62	64	66
Magistrate Court	22	26	55	57	59	44	43
Other	59	34	39	24	3	20	23

Table 7.16 Number of absconds from prison establishments, by type of establishment⁽¹⁾

England and Wales							
Males and females		Number of absconds					
Establishment type	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All establishments:	1,550	975	1,134	1,100	942	880	812
Male establishments:	973	558	684	667	572	555	594
Local Prisons	41	14	8	3	8	–	7
Open Training (Cat D)	735	419	572	564	444	444	431
Closed Training (Cat C)	146	84	81	78	108	97	143
Closed Training (Cat B)	51	41	23	22	12	14	13
Closed Training (Dispersal)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Young offender establishments⁽²⁾:	391	309	329	282	205	198	155
Open YOI	317	293	315	270	199	187	151
Closed YOI	61	14	8	9	6	11	4
Remand Centre	13	2	6	3	–	–	–
Female establishments:	186	108	121	151	165	127	63

⁽¹⁾ Establishments have been categorised according to their main role only. Establishments that have more than one role have been placed in the category that represents the primary function of the prison. For example, the female wing at Winchester has been included as part of the male 'Local' estate.

⁽²⁾ Male young offenders only. Female young offenders have been included in the 'Female establishments' category.

Table 7.17 Persons restrained and means of restraint applied to violent or refractory prison inmates, by sex and type of establishment

England and Wales 2000

Males and females

Number of persons/applications

Grounds for restraint and means of restraint used	All types of establishment	Type of establishment						
		Remand centres	Local prisons	Training prisons		Young offender		Juvenile Young offender
				Open	Closed	Open	Closed	
Males								
All males restrained:	1,632	205	659	–	404	–	321	43
On medical grounds by direction of the medical officer ⁽¹⁾	38	14	22	–	2	–	–	–
On non-medical grounds	1,594	191	637	–	402	–	321	43
Means of restraint:	2,225	260	919	–	548	–	450	48
On medical grounds								
Loose canvas jacket ⁽²⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Protective rooms for temporary confinement ⁽³⁾	44	18	23	–	3	–	–	–
On non-medical grounds								
Body belt ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	47	3	24	–	17	–	3	–
Handcuffs ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Ankle straps ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special cells/unfurnished cells (other than protective rooms) for temporary confinement ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	2,132	239	872	–	526	–	447	48
Females								
All females restrained:	56	–	28	–	23	–	5	–
On medical grounds by direction of the medical officer ⁽¹⁾	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
On non-medical grounds	54	–	26	–	23	–	5	–
Means of restraint:	87	–	35	–	43	–	9	–
On medical grounds								
Loose canvas jacket ⁽²⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Protective rooms for temporary confinement ⁽³⁾	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
On non-medical grounds								
Body belt ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Handcuffs ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ankle straps ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special cells/unfurnished cells (other than protective rooms) for temporary confinement ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	83	–	32	–	43	–	8	–

⁽¹⁾ Under Rule 46(6), Prison Rules 1964, Rule 49(6) Young Offender Institution Rules, 1988. Period of confinement exceeded 24 hours.

⁽²⁾ Number of applications.

⁽³⁾ Number of times used where the period of confinement exceeded 24 hours.

⁽⁴⁾ Under Rule 46(1), Prison Rules 1964; Rule 49(1), Young Offender Institution Rules, 1988.

⁽⁵⁾ Under Rule 45, Prison Rules 1964; Rule 48, Young Offender Institution Rules, 1988. Number of times used.

⁽⁶⁾ Includes juvenile institutions.

Table 7.18 Persons restrained and means of restraint applied to violent or refractory prison inmates

England and Wales

Males and females

Number of persons/applications

Grounds for restraints and means of restraints used	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Males											
All males restrained:	1,618	1,865	1,990	2,408	3,125	2,848	2,846	2,606	2,242	1,865	1,632
On medical grounds ⁽¹⁾	148	252	262	190	249	220	308	472	287	206	38
On non-medical grounds	1,470	1,613	1,728	2,218	2,876	2,628	2,538	2,134	1,955	1,659	1,594
Males											
Means of restraint:	2,076	2,424	2,640	3,141	4,058	3,670	3,593	3,340	2,881	2,447	2,225
On medical grounds											
Loose canvas jacket ⁽²⁾	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protective rooms for temporary confinement ⁽¹⁾	193	326	319	227	290	258	375	565	337	234	44
On non-medical grounds											
Body belt ⁽²⁾	107	86	57	90	91	96	87	53	45	54	47
Handcuffs ⁽²⁾	22	76	123	99	32	35	88	4	13	23	2
Ankle straps ⁽²⁾	13	10	1	7	7	7	3	3	1	-	-
Special cells/unfurnished cells (other than protective rooms) for temporary confinement ⁽³⁾	1,740	1,926	2,140	2,718	3,638	3,274	3,040	2,715	2,485	2,136	2,132
Females											
All females restrained:	75	85	68	96	82	104	81	90	73	91	56
On medical grounds ⁽¹⁾	10	43	20	35	24	49	28	25	25	30	2
On non-medical grounds	65	42	48	61	58	55	53	65	48	61	54

⁽¹⁾ Under Rule 46(6), Prison Rules 1964, Rule 49(6) Young Offender Institution Rules, 1988. Period of confinement exceeded 24 hours.

⁽²⁾ Number of applications.

⁽³⁾ Number of times used where the period of confinement exceeded 24 hours.

Table 7.19 Number of self-inflicted deaths in prisons, by type of establishment⁽¹⁾

England and Wales		Number of self-inflicted deaths							
Males and females									
Establishment type	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
All establishments:	47	62	59	64	70	83	91	81	
Male establishments:	44	57	53	55	56	72	71	64	
Local Prisons	34	40	35	41	40	62	60	53	
Open Training (Cat D)	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
Closed Training (Cat C)	2	6	8	5	5	3	8	5	
Closed Training (Cat B)	3	9	5	5	10	5	1	6	
Closed Training (Dispersal)	5	2	5	3	1	2	2	–	
Young offender establishments⁽²⁾:	2	4	4	7	11	8	11	9	
Open YOI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Closed YOI	1	1	2	5	5	2	8	6	
Remand Centre	1	3	2	2	6	6	3	3	
Female establishments	1	1	2	1	1	3	4	8	
Prisoners under escort	–	–	–	1	2	–	5	–	

(¹) Establishments have been categorised according to their main role only. Establishments that have more than one role have been placed in the category that represents the primary function of the prison. For example, the female wing at Winchester has been included as part of the male 'Local' estate.

(²) Male young offenders only. Female young offenders have been included in the 'Female establishments' category.

Table 7.20 Number of self-inflicted deaths in prisons, by gender

England and Wales		Number of self-inflicted deaths							
Males and females									
Gender	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Males and females	47	62	59	64	70	83	91	81	
Males	46	61	57	62	67	80	86	73	
Females	1	1	2	2	3	3	5	8	
Rate per 1,000 prisoners in custody	1.05	1.27	1.16	1.16	1.15	1.27	1.40	1.25	

CHAPTER 8

OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENTS

Key points

Offences

- There were 105,200 proven offences against prison discipline in 2000, 900 more than in 1999.
- There were 163 offences per 100 population in 2000, an increase of one per cent when compared to the rate in 1999 (161 per 100). The rate of offending was highest in young offender institutions and in female establishments. The most common offences were disobeying lawful orders, unauthorised drug use and possessing unauthorised articles.
- There were 6,300 proven assaults in 2000 (about the same as in 1999) while offences of fighting increased — from 8,900 to 9,600. As a result, the overall rate of violent offending rose from 24 offences per 100 population to 28 per 100 population.
- Drug use and possession fell to 15,800 offences (from 16,100 in 1999) and evading drug tests remained at the low level seen in 1999 (around 400). Compared to 1999, levels of nearly all the broad categories of offences increased slightly.
- Black male prisoners had around 40 per cent more proven offences per 100 population than white males. Black females had 31 per cent less proven offences per 100 population than white females. For proven offences South Asians and Chinese/other male prisoners had relatively low adjudication rates. But the actual number of offences committed by white males was 81,350, more than four times the number committed by black males.

Punishments

- The award of additional days was the most common punishment, followed by forfeiture of privileges and stoppage/reduction of earnings. Patterns of punishment varied between different establishment types. The type of offence committed also affected the punishment given.
- On average, black male prisoners received a higher number of punishments per offence than white male prisoners (1.8 and 1.7 punishments per offence, respectively).

The disciplinary system

- 8.1 The adjudication process exists to allow prison governors to deal with breaches of prison discipline, as set out in the Prison Rules 1964 (superseded by Prison Rules 1999 implemented on 1 April 1999) and Young Offender Institution Rules 1988 (as amended). Governors may also refer possible criminal offences to the police.
- 8.2 The tables in this chapter count only proven offences. They exclude not proven, dismissed, quashed, pending and other not completed charges (15,700 in total) and cases referred for prosecution.

Offences

- 8.3 There were 163 proven offences against prison discipline for every 100 prisoners in 2000, a total of 105,200 offences. The rate of offending was higher in 2000 than 1999 in most types of establishment, the exceptions being male open and closed training prisons, young offender institutions and female open prisons. Historically, the offending rate has tended to be lower in prisons/remand centres and higher in young offender institutions, and female establishments. This continued in 2000. Offending rates are generally lowest in open prisons.
- 8.4 Although slightly higher than in 1999, the overall offence rate was still down by over a quarter from the peak years of 1993 and 1994. However, the rate of violent offending was higher than at any time in the previous ten years. Disobedience/disrespect was down by 38 per cent compared with the levels in 1993 and 1994. Unauthorised transactions/possession was down by 29 per cent from the 1996 level that followed the introduction of Mandatory Drug Testing (MDT) in late 1995, allowing the detection of many offences that would previously have gone unpunished. ‘Other’ offences remained at just over one third of the level seen in 1993.

Figure 8.1

OFFENCES PUNISHED PER 100 AVERAGE POPULATION BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1995–2000

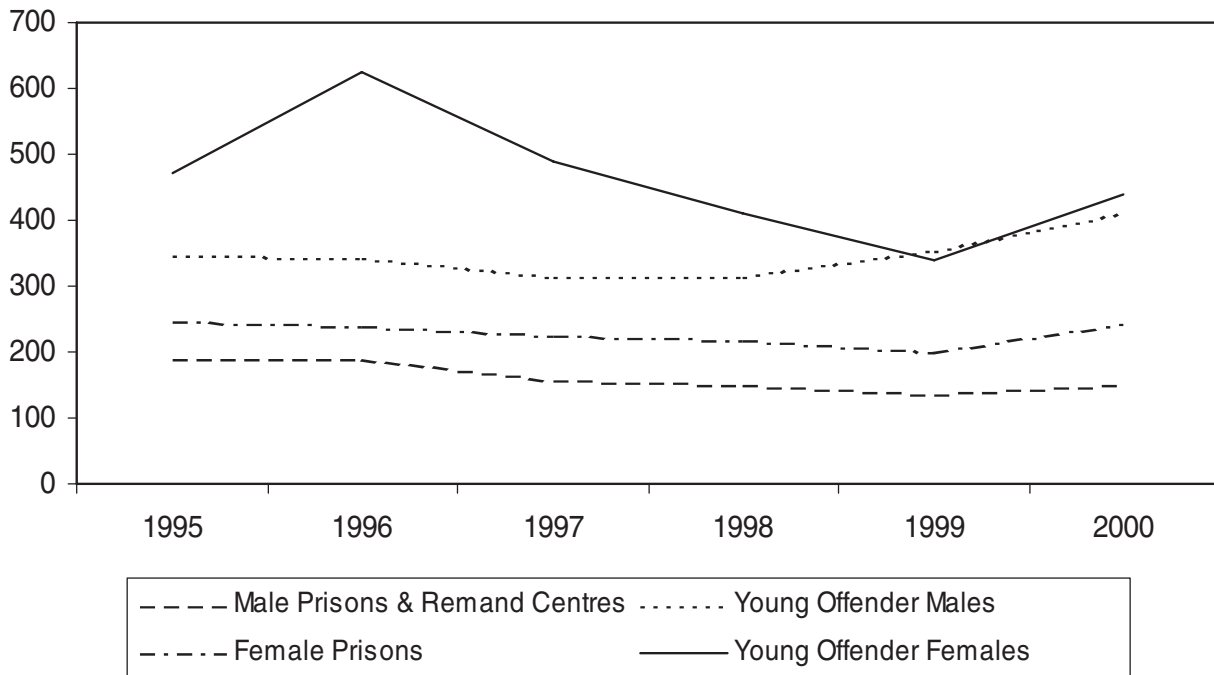
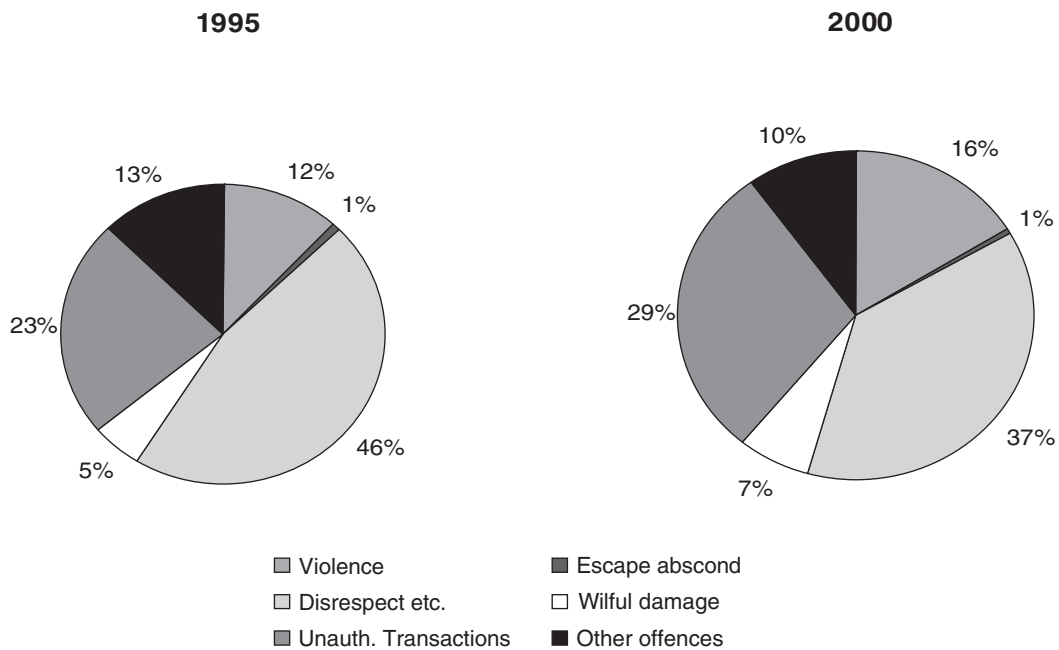


Figure 8.2

TYPES OF OFFENCES COMMITTED IN 1995 AND 2000



8.5 The types of offence committed varied greatly between types of establishment. Violence and wilful damage were most common in remand centres and juvenile young offender institutions. Disobedience and disrespect rates were low in open prisons, moderate in male local and closed training prisons and high elsewhere. ‘Other’ offences, many of which are associated with freedom of movement, were most common in open establishments. The most common offences overall were disobeying lawful orders, unauthorised drug use and possessing unauthorised articles.

8.6 Male black prisoners had a proven adjudication rate 40 per cent higher than male white prisoners. The difference was particularly marked in violent offences, where there were 86 per cent more proven offences per head for blacks, whereas black males had fewer adjudications for wilful damage or escape. South Asian, Chinese and other ethnic origin male prisoners had fewer adjudications than either group, especially for disobedience or disrespect. The overall adjudication rate for female black prisoners was 31 per cent lower than for whites. The female South Asian and Chinese and other population is so small that adjudication rates are unstable and any differences are not significant.

Punishments

8.7 Additional days was the punishment most often awarded with 99 such punishments per 100 average population. Forfeiture of privileges and stoppage or reduction of earnings were used 72 and 68 respectively per 100 inmates, while all other punishments were in far less frequent use. [We estimate that additional days increased the average prison population by about 1,050, with awards of additional days for drugs offences accounting for around 360 of the total.]

8.8 The use of punishments varied by establishment. Remand centres used forfeiture of privileges slightly more frequently than additional days (partly because remand prisoners’ additional days only take effect if they are convicted and given a custodial sentence). The use of forfeiture of privileges was also high in male closed and juvenile young offender institutions. Open prisons barely used forfeiture of privileges or cellular confinement at all, presumably because of the difficulty of applying these punishments in the open environment. Cautions were given more often in young offender institutions and female establishments.

- 8.9** The mix of punishments given also depended on the exact offence. Violent offences (especially assault), escapes, arson, alcohol consumption and drugs offences were normally punished by additional days, along with another punishment in the case of violence, arson and receiving drugs during a visit (a relatively new offence). Some offences, such as destroying or damaging prison or property, failure to work or taking articles resulted in fines (stoppage/reduction of earnings) in the majority of cases. Cellular confinement was given for over a quarter of assaults, but was very rare in other cases such as drugs offences (with the exception of receiving drugs during a visit) or failure to comply with temporary release conditions. The use of cautioning also varied a great deal — from 15 per cent of offences of sells/delivers articles allowed for own use and of failing to comply with temporary release conditions, to virtually none of the escape/abscond or drugs offences.
- 8.10** On average, black male prisoners received a higher number of punishments per offence than white male prisoners (1.8 and 1.7 punishments per offence, respectively). This was all accounted for by the higher number of punishments for violence and for disobedience/disrespect. Cellular/room confinement was particularly likely to be given to black prisoners; there was less of a difference in punishments of additional days for males and additional days were less likely to be given to black females than white females.

Note

- 8.11** The adjudication statistics refer to incidents rather than individuals so that a relatively small number of individuals with repeat disciplinary offences can account for a large number of offences in particular establishments or, for example, by particular groups (ethnic or otherwise) of prisoners. An analysis of the discipline and population data for 1996 showed that a higher proportion of black males than white males had at least one disciplinary offence to their name and that the difference was confined to British citizens. (In fact, black foreign nationals had lower offending rates than white foreign nationals). The difference was not explained by differences in age or criminal offence, both of which are connected with behaviour in custody.
- 8.12** The calculation of the population effect of additional days includes allowances for prospective and suspended punishments (prospective additional days are given to remand prisoners and are activated if they are given a custodial sentence), and for the remission of punishments.

Table 8.1 Offences⁽¹⁾ punished per 100 populations: by sex and type of prison

England and Wales

Males and females

Number of offences punished per 100 population

Type of establishment	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All establishments	182	191	200	226	225	207	209	177	171	161	163
Males											
All establishments	179	188	196	222	220	204	206	174	168	158	159
Prison and remand centres	149	162	171	201	200	188	190	157	149	135	134
Remand centres	333	385	321	370	359	312	277	264	290	267	288
Local prisons	122	133	142	186	194	184	195	151	145	131	135
Open prisons	89	83	116	140	119	90	93	96	84	86	84
Closed training prisons	159	172	183	195	191	189	189	153	139	120	115
Young offender institutions	378	371	393	405	410	348	339	316	314	355	357
Open young offender institutions	461	383	407	396	414	383	403	318	326	345	278
Closed young offender institutions ⁽²⁾	346	353	387	388	375	308	310	281	277	324	292
Juvenile young offender institutions	737	689	550	566	579	484	422	426	423	445	524
Short sentence young offender institutions	247	236	303	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Females											
All establishments	268	291	311	340	343	262	268	244	233	213	256
Prisons and remand centres	238	268	284	316	316	245	240	226	218	200	211
Remand centres	424	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Local prisons	229	286	317	383	368	299	288	277	245	224	236
Open prisons	154	196	218	159	211	128	122	128	158	146	132
Closed training prisons	259	295	278	307	307	225	236	213	213	193	206
Young offender institutions	692	643	752	719	785	471	624	489	411	338	383
Open young offender institutions	287	419	396	431	642	275	316	271	279	318	413
Closed young offender institutions	855	741	891	831	832	518	695	533	419	341	381

⁽¹⁾ Including attempts.

⁽²⁾ Includes Wetherby short sentence young offender institution (until 1992).

Table 8.2 Offences punished per 100 population: by sex, type of prison and offence⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 2000

Males and females

Number of offences punished per 100 population

Type of establishment	All offences	Violence	Escapes or absconds	Disobedience or disrespect	Wilful damage	Unauthorised transactions ⁽²⁾	Other offences
All establishments	163	28	1	65	11	49	17
Males							
All establishments	159	26	1	60	11	46	15
Prisons and remand centres	134	17	1	49	8	47	13
Remand centres	288	86	1	106	36	38	20
Local prisons	135	17	2	49	8	51	10
Open prisons	84	1	1	10	–	44	29
Closed training prisons	115	8	–	46	4	44	12
Young offender institutions	357	94	1	148	35	46	32
Open young offender institutions	278	21	7	88	7	62	93
Closed young offender institutions	292	63	1	134	24	46	24
Juvenile young offender institutions	524	182	1	191	67	44	39
Females							
All establishments	256	39	2	100	11	60	44
Prisons	211	30	2	80	8	54	36
Local prisons	236	46	2	97	13	51	28
Open prisons	132	4	5	10	–	52	61
Closed training prisons	206	20	1	82	7	57	39
Young offender institutions	383	79	–	165	19	53	66
Open young offender institutions	413	15	–	53	8	83	254
Closed young offender institutions	381	84	1	173	19	51	53

⁽¹⁾ Including attempts.⁽²⁾ Includes possession and/or unauthorised use of controlled drugs.

Table 8.3 Offences punished per 100 population for all establishments: by type of offence⁽¹⁾

England and Wales

Males and females

Number of offences per 100 population

Type of establishment and offence type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All establishments	182	191	200	226	225	207	209	177	171	161	163
Violence	22	22	23	26	26	24	23	23	23	24	28
Escapes or absconds	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Disobedience or disrespect	93	96	97	105	105	96	83	68	68	62	65
Wilful damage	10	10	10	12	12	10	11	9	10	10	11
Unauthorised transactions/possessions	24	25	27	36	40	48	69	59	53	48	49
Other offences	29	34	39	44	39	26	21	16	15	16	17
Male prisons and remand centres	149	162	171	201	200	188	190	157	149	135	134
Violence	16	17	18	21	20	18	16	16	16	15	17
Escapes or absconds	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Disobedience or disrespect	76	82	82	93	94	88	75	58	57	50	49
Wilful damage	8	8	8	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	8
Unauthorised transactions/possessions	20	22	24	33	37	46	70	59	54	47	47
Other offences	26	30	36	41	36	25	19	14	12	13	13
Male young offender establishments	378	371	393	405	410	348	343	316	314	355	357
Violence	55	55	62	71	73	68	75	78	78	90	94
Escapes or absconds	14	13	10	10	7	4	4	3	2	2	1
Disobedience or disrespect	191	181	197	190	190	154	136	127	134	152	148
Wilful damage	25	22	23	23	29	25	25	23	25	30	35
Unauthorised transactions/possessions	45	47	48	59	64	67	75	62	53	53	46
Other offences	48	53	53	53	46	31	29	23	23	29	32
Female prisons and remand centres	238	268	284	316	316	245	240	226	218	200	211
Violence	32	30	32	39	40	35	30	26	23	24	30
Escapes or absconds	4	10	12	5	10	5	5	5	5	3	2
Disobedience or disrespect	128	126	120	135	133	115	104	101	94	75	80
Wilful damage	12	12	17	21	14	11	12	8	8	7	8
Unauthorised transactions/possessions	23	28	33	41	37	39	46	43	44	49	54
Other offences	39	63	70	75	82	39	42	43	44	42	36
Female young offender establishments	692	643	752	719	785	471	624	489	411	338	383
Violence	61	47	78	54	59	65	73	45	47	53	79
Escapes or absconds	6	13	18	1	16	7	11	5	4	3	–
Disobedience or disrespect	424	360	387	363	333	227	297	240	208	161	165
Wilful Damage	36	13	26	25	18	14	21	14	11	13	19
Unauthorised transactions/possessions	54	37	36	23	35	41	48	55	46	41	53
Other offences	110	172	208	245	324	118	173	129	94	67	66

⁽¹⁾ Including attempts.

Table 8.4 Punishments per 100 population: by sex, type of prison and type of punishment

England and Wales 2000

Males and females

Number of punishments per 100 population

Type of establishment	All punishments	Cellular confinement ⁽¹⁾	Removal from activities	Forfeiture of privileges	Stoppage or reduction of earnings	Caution	Removal from wing or living unit	Extra work	Exclusion from associated work	Additional days
All establishments	275	21	1	72	68	9	2	1	3	99
Males										
All establishments	270	21	1	70	66	9	2	1	3	98
Prisons and remand centres	211	20	–	47	47	7	–	–	3	86
Remand centres	523	38	2	169	129	12	3	–	3	166
Local prisons	207	21	–	49	38	8	–	–	2	89
Open prisons	101	–	–	9	28	8	–	–	–	56
Closed training prisons	180	19	–	31	45	6	–	–	4	74
Young offender institutions	732	25	5	249	216	20	19	7	2	189
Open young offender institutions	414	4	1	33	83	18	5	44	1	225
Closed young offender institutions	619	30	4	180	173	15	9	2	2	204
Juvenile young offender institutions	1,054	16	8	447	343	31	46	12	3	147
Females										
All establishments	350	22	–	94	90	13	–	1	5	124
All Prisons	320	21	–	80	82	13	–	–	5	119
Local prisons	411	28	–	134	101	11	–	–	10	127
Open prisons	145	1	–	3	22	9	–	–	–	110
Closed training prisons	276	18	–	47	78	16	–	–	1	115
Young offender institutions	612	33	2	217	160	17	3	7	7	167
Open young offender institutions	435	4	–	4	35	17	–	–	–	374
Closed young offender institutions	624	35	2	232	169	16	3	7	8	152

⁽¹⁾ Includes confinement to room.

Table 8.5 Offences punished and punishments given in prison

England and Wales 2000

Males and females

Prison Rule 51 or YOI Rule 50 Offence ⁽¹⁾ (²) Paragraph	Type of punishment ⁽³⁾							All punish- ments ⁽³⁾	All offences ⁽³⁾	Average number of punish- ments per offence
	Confine- ment to cell or room	Forfeiture of privileges	Stoppage or reduction of earnings	Caution	Other ⁽⁴⁾	Addi- tional days				
All offences	13,534	46,256	43,802	5,722	4,404	63,918	177,636	105,247	1.7	
Violence	2,652	10,165	6,955	517	984	10,620	31,893	15,972	2.0	
1 Assault	1,686	3,825	2,385	112	540	4,680	13,228	6,327	2.1	
<i>on staff</i>	870	1,548	938	34	258	1,958	5,606	2,637	2.1	
<i>on an inmate</i>	700	2,094	1,334	64	255	2,398	6,845	3,269	2.1	
<i>on any other person</i>	116	183	113	14	27	324	777	421	1.8	
2 Detains any person	10	11	7	1	3	18	50	21	2.4	
4 Fights with any person	956	6,329	4,563	404	441	5,922	18,615	9,624	1.9	
Escape/abscond	53	90	64	7	13	717	944	754	1.3	
7 Escapes from prison or legal custody	33	55	42	6	11	652	799	679	1.2	
25 Attempted escape	20	35	22	1	2	65	145	75	1.9	
Disobedience/disrespect	6,619	19,660	17,963	2,865	2,085	21,563	70,755	41,800	1.7	
19 Is disrespectful	105	369	331	44	50	332	1,231	699	1.8	
20 Threats/abusive words or behaviour	2,494	7,742	6,427	603	786	7,754	25,806	14,276	1.8	
21 Fails/refuses to work	153	875	1,213	199	118	912	3,470	2,120	1.6	
22 Disobeys any lawful order	3,360	8,279	7,285	1,463	923	9,981	31,291	18,916	1.7	
<i>refusal to provide drug test sample</i>	30	64	61	3	3	363	524	408	1.3	
<i>falsifying a drug test sample</i>	3	6	6	–	–	20	35	20	1.8	
<i>any other lawful disorder</i>	3,327	8,209	7,218	1,460	920	9,598	30,732	18,488	1.7	
23 Disobeys any rule or regulation	507	2,395	2,707	556	208	2,584	8,957	5,789	1.5	
Wilful damage	930	3,748	4,719	275	445	2,896	13,013	6,862	1.9	
16 Sets fire to prison or property	112	423	378	22	55	470	1,460	732	2.0	
17 Destroys/damages prison or property	818	3,325	4,341	253	390	2,426	11,553	6,130	1.9	
Unauthorised transactions	2,304	8,633	9,237	1,172	483	22,506	44,335	29,414	1.5	
Drugs offences:	1,252	3,706	3,332	88	188	14,522	23,088	15,769	1.5	
9 <i>unauthorised use of a controlled drug</i>	820	2,738	2,723	58	146	11,793	18,278	12,815	1.4	
9 <i>possession of a controlled drug</i>	142	549	345	22	25	1,642	2,725	1,774	1.5	
9 <i>sells/delivers drugs to any person</i>	6	23	12	2	1	29	73	36	2.0	
24 <i>receives drugs during a visit⁽⁵⁾</i>	284	396	252	6	16	1,058	2,012	1,144	1.8	
12 Has in his possession:	1,052	4,927	5,905	1,084	295	7,984	21,247	13,645	1.6	
(a) <i>an unauthorised article</i>	943	4,393	5,285	930	262	7,176	18,989	12,204	1.6	
(b) <i>greater quantity than authorised</i>	46	286	329	81	15	389	1,146	697	1.6	
13 Sells/delivers unauthorised article	29	104	79	13	5	154	384	224	1.7	
14 Sells/delivers articles allowed only for own use	14	118	171	58	10	152	523	383	1.4	
11 Knowingly consumes alcohol	20	26	41	2	3	113	205	137	1.5	
Other offences	976	3,960	4,864	886	394	5,616	16,696	10,445	1.6	
3 Denies access to any part of the prison to an officer	145	220	173	14	44	302	898	430	2.1	
5 Endangers the health or personal safety of others	341	1,424	1,257	126	140	1,498	4,786	2,584	1.9	
6 Intentionally obstructs an officer in executing his duty	116	375	314	39	36	443	1,323	769	1.7	
8 Fails to comply with any temporary release condition	36	129	341	165	12	766	1,449	1,110	1.3	
15 Takes any article belonging to another person or to a prison	67	354	465	62	27	368	1,343	811	1.7	
18 Absent from where required to be or present at unauthorised place	271	1,458	2,314	480	135	2,239	6,897	4,741	1.5	

⁽¹⁾ Includes offences committed at one establishment and punished at another.⁽²⁾ Includes attempting, inciting and assisting under Rule 51(25) and 50(25), except for attempted escapes, which are shown separately.⁽³⁾ Including suspended and prospective punishments.⁽⁴⁾ Includes exclusion from associated work (prisons and remand centres only), and removal from activities, removal from wing or living area, and extra work or fatigues (all young offender institutions only).⁽⁵⁾ The number of offences punished and punishments given are not equal because in many cases two or more punishments are given for a single offence.⁽⁶⁾ Offence introduced with Prison Rules 1999 (implemented on 1 April 1999).

Table 8.6 Punishments per 100 population⁽¹⁾ given by ethnicity and offence

England and Wales 2000

Males

Number of punishments per 100 population

Offence ⁽²⁾ Ethnicity	Type of punishment ⁽³⁾								All punish- ments ⁽⁴⁾	All offences ⁽⁴⁾	Average number of punish- ments per offence
	Confine- ment to room	Removal from activities	Forfeiture of privileges	Stoppage or reduction of earnings	Caution	Removal from wing	Work: extra or excluded from	Addi- tional days			
Male establishments											
Total⁽⁵⁾											
All offences	21	1	70	66	9	2	4	97	268	158	1.7
Violence	4	–	16	11	1	1	1	16	48	24	2.0
Escapes or absconds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1.0
Disobedience or disrespect	10	–	29	27	4	1	2	33	107	62	1.7
Wilful damage	1	–	6	7	–	–	–	5	20	11	1.8
Unauthorised transactions	4	–	13	14	2	–	1	34	68	45	1.5
Other offences	1	–	6	7	1	–	–	8	24	15	1.6
White											
All offences	19	1	66	63	8	2	4	95	257	152	1.7
Violence	3	–	14	9	1	1	–	14	43	22	2.0
Escapes or absconds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	2.0
Disobedience or disrespect	10	–	28	25	4	1	2	32	102	60	1.7
Wilful damage	1	–	6	8	–	–	–	5	21	11	1.9
Unauthorised transactions	4	–	13	13	2	–	1	35	67	44	1.5
Other offences	1	–	5	6	1	–	–	8	23	14	1.6
Black											
All offences	32	1	104	96	12	3	5	122	376	213	1.8
Violence	9	–	27	19	1	1	1	27	86	41	2.1
Escapes or absconds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Disobedience or disrespect	16	–	45	40	6	1	3	44	156	89	1.8
Wilful damage	2	–	6	6	–	–	–	4	19	10	1.9
Unauthorised transactions	4	–	18	19	2	–	1	37	80	52	1.5
Other offences	2	–	8	11	2	–	–	10	34	21	1.6
South Asian											
All offences	17	–	53	52	7	1	3	71	205	119	1.7
Violence	4	–	13	9	1	–	–	13	41	19	2.2
Escapes or absconds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Disobedience or disrespect	8	–	22	19	3	–	1	22	76	44	1.7
Wilful damage	1	–	3	4	–	–	–	2	11	5	2.2
Unauthorised transactions	3	–	10	12	2	–	1	26	56	36	1.6
Other offences	1	–	5	7	1	–	–	7	21	13	1.6
Chinese & other⁽⁶⁾											
All offences	19	–	56	50	9	1	1	3	211	125	1.7
Violence	5	–	15	11	1	–	–	1	49	26	1.9
Escapes or absconds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1.0
Disobedience or disrespect	8	–	24	18	4	–	–	2	78	45	1.7
Wilful damage	1	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	10	6	1.7
Unauthorised transactions	4	–	10	12	2	–	–	–	54	36	1.5
Other offences	1	–	5	5	2	–	–	–	19	12	1.6

⁽¹⁾ Based on population of 30 June 2000.

⁽²⁾ Includes offences committed at one establishment and punished at another.

⁽³⁾ Includes suspended and prospective punishments.

⁽⁴⁾ The number of offences punished and punishments given do not agree because in many cases two or more punishments are given for a single offence.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes a small number of cases with no ethnic classification recorded.

⁽⁶⁾ Includes Other Asian.

Table 8.6 Punishments per 100 population⁽¹⁾ given by ethnicity and offence

England and Wales 2000

Females

Number of punishments per 100 population

Offence ⁽²⁾ Ethnicity	Type of punishment ⁽³⁾								All punish- ments ⁽⁴⁾	All offences ⁽⁴⁾	Average number of punish- ments per offence
	Confine- ment to room	Removal from activities	Forfeiture of privileges	Stoppage or reduction of earnings	Caution	Removal from wing	Work: extra or excluded from	Addi- tional days			
Female establishments											
Total⁽⁵⁾											
All offences	22	–	94	90	13	–	6	124	350	232	1.5
Violence	7	–	16	10	1	–	2	24	59	33	1.8
Escapes or absconds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1.0
Disobedience or disrespect	8	–	44	40	7	–	2	39	140	94	1.5
Wilful damage	2	–	4	6	–	–	1	3	16	10	1.6
Unauthorised transactions	2	–	17	17	3	–	–	35	73	52	1.4
Other offences	3	–	14	17	2	–	1	22	59	41	1.4
White											
All offences	21	–	101	97	14	–	5	136	375	254	1.5
Violence	6	–	16	10	1	–	2	24	60	34	1.8
Escapes or absconds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	1.5
Disobedience or disrespect	8	–	45	43	7	–	2	42	147	101	1.5
Wilful damage	2	–	4	6	–	–	1	3	16	10	1.6
Unauthorised transactions	2	–	19	19	3	–	–	41	85	60	1.4
Other offences	2	–	15	19	2	–	1	24	65	46	1.4
Black											
All offences	25	–	81	70	12	–	9	93	289	174	1.7
Violence	9	–	16	10	1	–	3	26	64	33	1.9
Escapes or absconds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	132	79	1.7
Disobedience or disrespect	10	–	43	35	7	–	4	33	15	9	1.7
Wilful damage	2	–	4	5	–	–	–	4	36	25	1.4
Unauthorised transactions	1	–	9	9	1	–	–	15	42	28	1.5
Other offences	3	–	9	12	2	–	1	15	–	–	–
South Asian											
All offences	2	–	6	13	2	–	1	20	42	33	1.3
Violence	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	2	1.0
Escapes or absconds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1.0
Disobedience or disrespect	1	–	2	5	–	–	–	3	11	7	1.6
Wilful damage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unauthorised transactions	1	–	2	4	1	–	1	7	15	12	1.3
Other offences	–	–	2	3	1	–	–	7	12	11	1.1
Chinese & other⁽⁶⁾											
All offences	42	–	115	118	7	–	10	155	449	284	1.6
Violence	13	–	13	9	–	–	3	33	73	42	1.7
Escapes or absconds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disobedience or disrespect	13	–	46	42	4	–	6	42	154	100	1.5
Wilful damage	6	–	9	15	–	–	–	4	34	18	1.9
Unauthorised transactions	–	–	25	33	1	–	1	43	104	66	1.6
Other offences	9	–	21	19	1	–	–	33	84	58	1.4

⁽¹⁾ Based on population of 30 June 2000.

⁽²⁾ Includes offences committed at one establishment and punished at another.

⁽³⁾ Includes suspended and prospective punishments.

⁽⁴⁾ The number of offences punished and punishments given do not agree because in many cases two or more punishments are given for a single offence.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes a small number of cases with no ethnic classification recorded.

⁽⁶⁾ Includes other Asian.

CHAPTER 9

RECONVICTIONS OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED FROM PRISON IN 1997

Key points

- Monitoring reconviction rates is only one of a number of methods of measuring the effectiveness of a sentence. Other ways include examining incapacitation and general deterrence, forthcoming publications are exploring how to best measure these.
- The proportion of prisoners reconvicted within two years of discharge is strongly associated with a number of factors — the number and rate of previous convictions, age at sentence, type of offence for which imprisoned, and sex.
- 58 per cent of all prisoners discharged in 1997 were reconvicted for a standard list offence within two years of their discharge. The rates for the main groups were:-
 - 54 per cent for adult males
 - 76 per cent for male young offenders
 - 51 per cent for females.
- Between 1987 and 1990 the reconviction rate within two years of discharge decreased from 57 to 52 per cent and remained around this level until rising to 56 per cent in 1994, and rising again during 1995 to 58 per cent, and more recently has stayed around 57 to 58 per cent.
- About one percentage point of the increase in the rate between 1993 and 1994 (from 53 to 56 per cent) can be accounted for by widening in the range of offences held on the Home Office Offenders Index. The effect of this change in offence coverage was a little more pronounced on the rate for the 1995 data (1.4 percentage points), and rose to 1.9 percentage points for the 1996 data and 2.5 percentage points in 1997.
- Among prisoners discharged in 1997 who were reconvicted within two years, 37 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment on first reconviction; 26 per cent were fined, 13 per cent given probation, six per cent community service and five per cent a combination order.
- 51 per cent of male young offenders discharged from prison in 1997 received a new custodial sentence within two years, compared with 33 per cent for adult males, and 27 per cent for adult females. These rates increased between 1992 and 1997, reflecting changes in sentencing practice.
- Reconviction rates varied with the type of original offence; from a two year rate for those discharged in 1997 of 78 per cent for burglary and 73 per cent for theft and handling offences to 30 per cent for fraud and forgery and 18 per cent for sexual offences.
- For most categories of offence for which the prisoner was originally convicted, a theft or handling offence was the most common at first reconviction. However, for those originally convicted of a drugs offence a first reconviction for a further drugs offence was more common.
- Reconviction and recommittal to custody rates varied by number of previous convictions. Only 17 per cent of prisoners with no previous convictions were reconvicted within two years, which is six percentage points below the expected reconviction rate. Four per cent of those with no previous convictions were recommitted to custody.

Introduction

- 9.1** Traditionally, reconviction rates have been used in isolation from other information as a measure of monitoring the effects of different sentences. However, it has long been recognised that information on convictions is a poor proxy for measuring true offending patterns. Other measures are being developed for measuring the effectiveness of sentencing practice, including measurement of the impact of incapacitation. As part of a sentence, offenders often complete programmes to improve their reading, literacy, and to change their offending behaviour to help them away from a criminal lifestyle. Monitoring the effectiveness of these programmes, in conjunction with looking at measures of reoffending and reconviction all help to present a more complete picture of the effectiveness of sentences imposed by the courts.
- 9.2** A review was commissioned in January 2001 to examine all aspects of the statistics on the efficacy of sentencing. This report has recently been published, and can be found on the National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk. Amongst the recommendations are changes in the way that reconviction data is presented, however it has not been possible to address all these recommendations in time for this publication. The review recommends developing a new web-based publication monitoring the efficacy of sentencing; this publication will present statistical and research evidence on six aspects of sentencing efficacy namely:
- Incapacitation; i.e. the avoidance of crimes which an individual would have committed during the period of a sentence in the absence of that sentence. This varies by the type of sentence and the nature of the offences that the offender has committed;
 - General deterrence; i.e. the effect the sentence has on the propensity of others to commit crimes;
 - Rehabilitation and specific deterrence; i.e. the effect the sentence has on the individuals propensity to commit crime at the end of the sentence, and more generally the effect the sentence has on the individuals ability to make a contribution to society and the economy after the sentence;
 - Punishment; i.e. the role of the sentence in the exercise of public morality and just retribution for the crime committed;
 - Public confidence; i.e. the effect of the sentence on the public's perception of the effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System and of the risk/fear of experiencing crime; and
 - Reparation; i.e. the extent to which the offender makes appropriate and acceptable reparation to the victim and the community.
- 9.3** The text and tables in this chapter mainly limit their coverage to two-year reconviction rates for offenders, excluding fine defaulters and non-criminal prisoners, discharged in 1997 from custodial sentences and also for earlier years back to 1987. Provisional figures are also included for 1998, based on a sample of prisoners discharged in the first quarter of that year.
- 9.4** Reconviction rates are limited to reconvictions for “standard list” offences. Further details and a description of the sampling methods are given in the section on reconviction data in the notes at the end of this publication.
- 9.5** It is important to recognise that an offender's propensity to re-offend is affected by many factors other than the experience of custody, such as age and previous criminal history. The results of a comprehensive study of the factors affecting reconviction rates has been published in “*Explaining reconviction rates: a critical analysis*” Home Office Research Study 136. A number of social factors also have an effect on reconviction rates; a description of the effect of some of these is given in Home Office Research Study 192. Care must also be used when interpreting the basic reconviction rates, as they only give a limited picture of the pattern of convictions. The reconviction rate does not indicate the number or seriousness of the offences concerned and does not, include any reoffending that is undetected or does not result in conviction for a “standard list” offence.

Changes in reconviction rates since 1987

9.6 Changes in reconviction rates over time should be viewed with caution because they may be due to many factors other than the effect of the custodial sentence. The characteristics of the prisoners discharged change over time. In particular, an analysis reported in Prison Statistics, England and Wales, 1993 (Cm. 2893) attributed much of the fall in reconviction rates since 1987 to the decline between 1987 and 1990 in the proportion of those discharged from prison who were young offenders (see Table 9.1). The likelihood of reconviction for a particular ex-prisoner will also be affected by changes in the extent to which offending is detected and results in a conviction.

9.7 A separate analysis has compared rates for different years by fitting a statistical model to the data, similar to that used in Home Office Research Study No. 136. This model made allowance for number of previous convictions, offence type, sex, age at sentence, age at first offence, number of previous imprisonments and the rate at which the offender had acquired convictions before entering prison. Results of fitting this model indicated that between 1989 and 1993 the two year reconviction rates for those discharged from prison had hardly changed once one had made adjustment for changes in the characteristics of prisoners discharged. More recent results indicate that between 1994 and 1997, 3.5 percentage points of the 4.8 percentage point increase in the raw reconviction rate is accounted for by changes in the coverage of standard list offences and offender characteristics. Table A shows the year-on-year impact of these changes.

Table A: Impact of changes in offender characteristics and coverage of standard list offences on two year reconviction rates

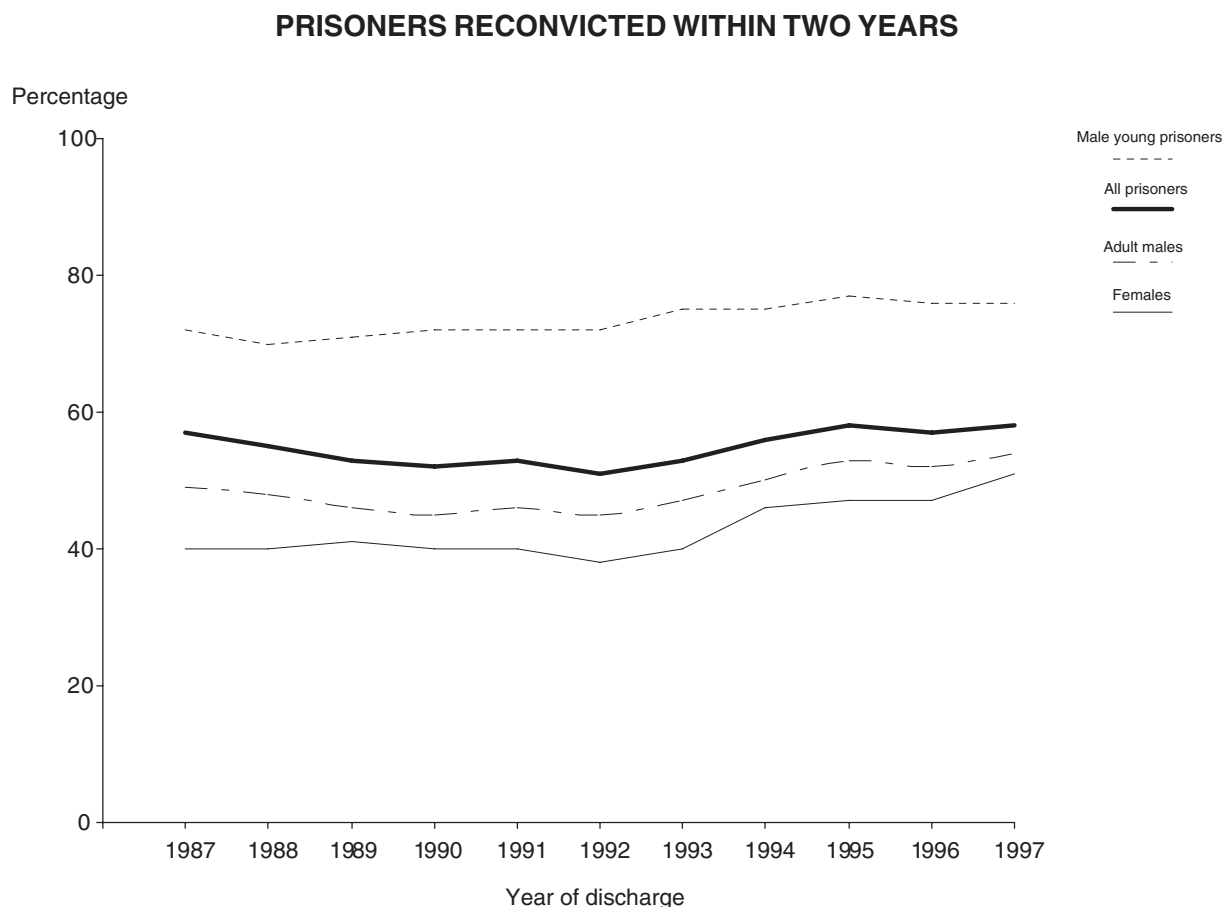
	All discharged prisoners	
	Raw two-year reconviction rate	Impact on reconviction rates since 1993 of changes in offender characteristics and the expanded coverage of standard list offences
1993	53.4%	
1994	56.0%	1.4%
1995	57.8%	2.7%
1996	57.0%	3.0%
1997	58.2%	3.5%

Reconviction rates by year of discharge and sex (Table 9.1)

9.8 The rate of reconviction within a two year period for all offenders discharged from custody in 1997 was 58 per cent. This represents an increase of one percentage point over the previous year (when 57 per cent were reconvicted). However, several offences were added to the “standard list” on 1 July 1995 and 1 January 1996. About one percentage point of the increase in the rate between 1993 and 1994 can be accounted for by widening in the range of offences held on the Home Office Offenders Index. The effect of this change in offence coverage was a little more pronounced on more recent data, with the gap widening to around 2.5 percentage points in 1997. However, as was noted above prediction models indicate that in all nearly three-quarters of the observed increase in reconviction rates since 1993 can be accounted for by changes in offence coverage and offender characteristics.

9.9 For males the two year reconviction rate was 59 per cent for discharges in 1997 and for females 51 per cent; reconviction rates for females have increased by over one quarter (11 percentage points) since 1993. More than half of the increase in the reconviction rate for females, between 1993 and 1997, can be accounted for by changes in the characteristics of the females discharged. The higher reconviction rate for males relative to females was partly due to differences in age composition and the number of previous convictions (e.g. 17 per cent of females discharged in 1997 were young offenders as opposed to 22 per cent for males). For male young offenders the reconviction rate was 76 per cent in 1997 and for adult males 54 per cent. Comparable rates for females were lower (58 and 50 per cent respectively).

Figure 9.1

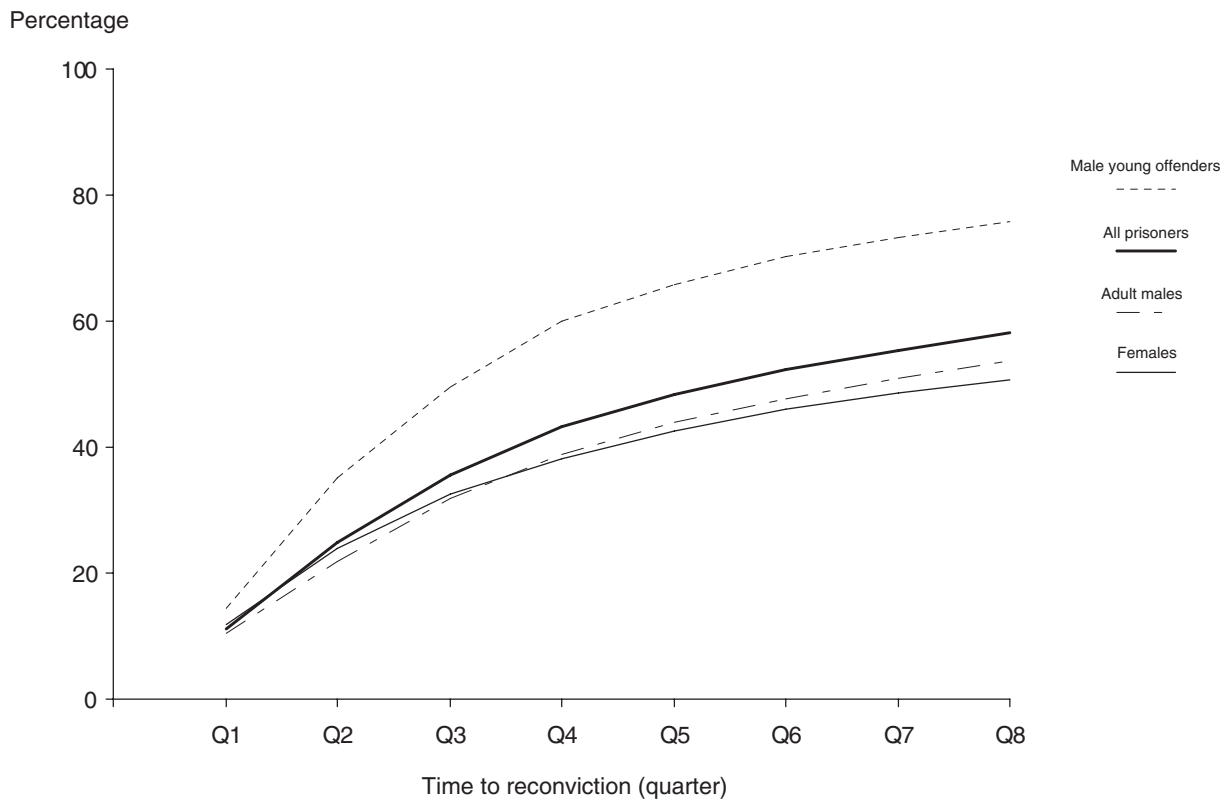


Reconviction rates by time since discharge (Table 9.2)

9.10 Among prisoners discharged in 1997 the proportion reconvicted after three months was 11 per cent, after one year 43 per cent and after two years 58 per cent. Information on a longer follow-up period is available for those discharged in 1987 and 1988. For those discharged in 1988, the proportion reconvicted after four years was 64 per cent. For those discharged in 1987 the proportions reconvicted after five and seven years were 70 and 73 per cent respectively. This rapid levelling-off in the proportion reconvicted as the follow-up period lengthened indicates that the longer these ex-prisoners remained without a reconviction the lower the likelihood became of a reconviction in each subsequent period.

Figure 9.2

PRISONERS RECONVICTED BY TIME TO RECONVICTION BASED ON 1997 DISCHARGES



Number of reconvictions (Table 9.2)

9.11 After two years 37 per cent of those discharged in 1997 had two or more reconvictions (only one reconviction per court appearance is counted in these calculations), 23 per cent three or more and 15 per cent four or more. After two years an average of 1.6 reconvictions were recorded per ex-prisoner in the 1997 discharge sample. The longer term follow-up reveals that although the proportion reconvicted did not increase to any great extent beyond the four year point, the number of convictions per ex-prisoner continued to rise.

Sentence length (Tables 9.3 and 9.4)

9.12 Reconviction rates were generally lower for offenders given longer sentences. In part this is known to reflect differences in the characteristics of prisoners (from information available on the Offenders Index). It is also likely to be affected by factors which influenced sentencing, but are not available from the Offenders Index, and by the greater proportion of the follow-up period that those with longer sentences spend on post-release supervision (as well as differences in the intensity of supervision). A similar pattern occurred for both sexes and for offenders in different age groups.

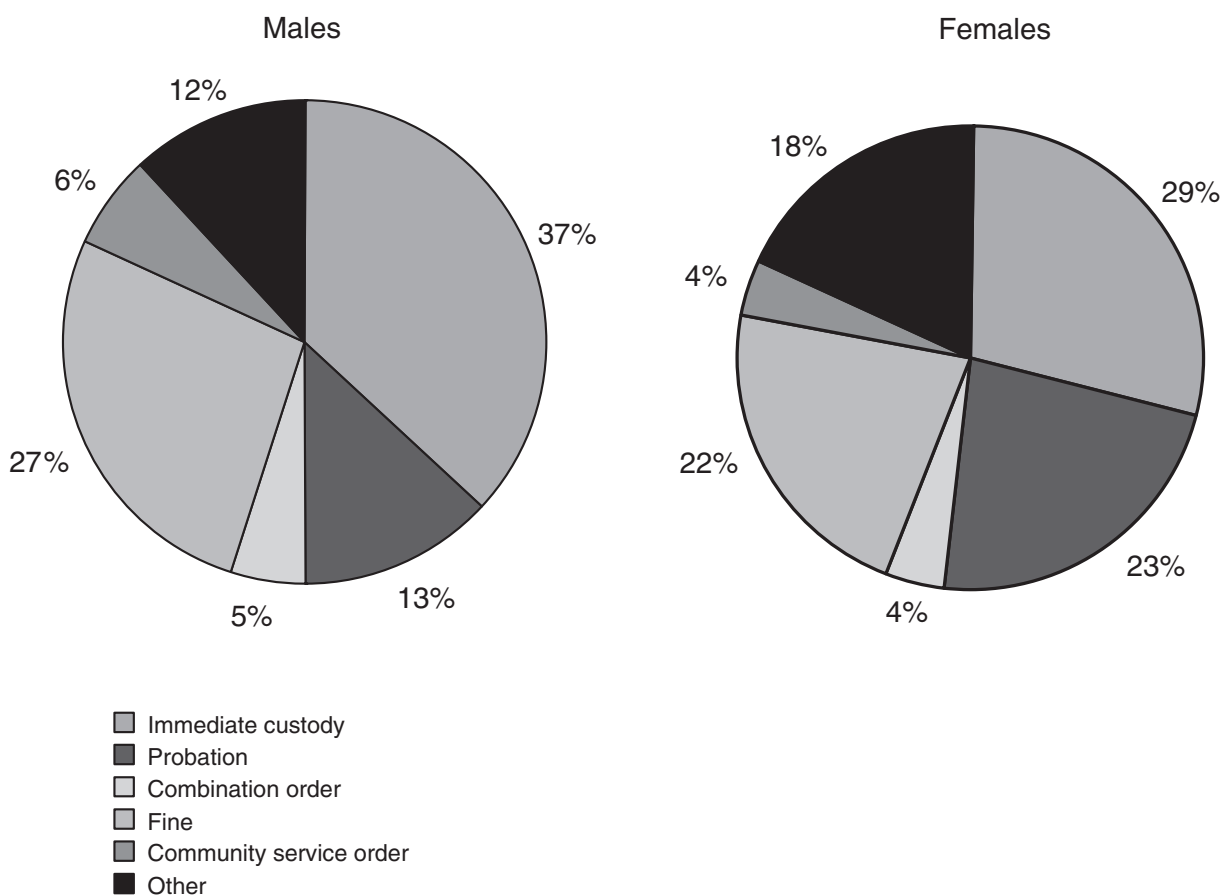
Sentence on first reconviction (Tables 9.3 and 9.4)

9.13 The patterns of sentencing on first reconviction for males and females differed. For example, of the males who were discharged in 1997 and reconvicted within two years, 37 per cent were sentenced to immediate custody on first reconviction and 24 per cent to the main community penalties (probation, community service and combination orders) as compared to 29 per cent and 31 per cent respectively for females. There were also differences among males. Adult males were more likely to be fined on first reconviction than young male offenders (27 per cent and 22 per cent respectively). The proportion of young males sentenced to immediate custody was higher at 36 per cent. In Figure 9.3 and associated tables ‘Other’ disposals refer mainly (but not solely) to conditional discharges.

9.14 As in previous years, the types of sentence given to adult males discharged in 1997 on a first reconviction were rather different to those for all adult male offenders sentenced for indictable offences around the same time. Immediate custody was used proportionately more often for reconvicted ex-prisoners – 37 per cent of sentences compared with 28 per cent for all those adult males sentenced for indictable offences in 1999 – and fining was used less often – 27 per cent compared with 31 per cent for those sentenced in 1999 (figures for adult male offenders sentenced were published in Table 7.10, “*Criminal statistics, England and Wales 1999*” (Cm. 5001)).

Figure 9.3

PERCENTAGE SENTENCED TO DIFFERENT TYPES OF DISPOSAL AT FIRST RECONVICTION WITHIN TWO YEARS DISCHARGE IN 1997

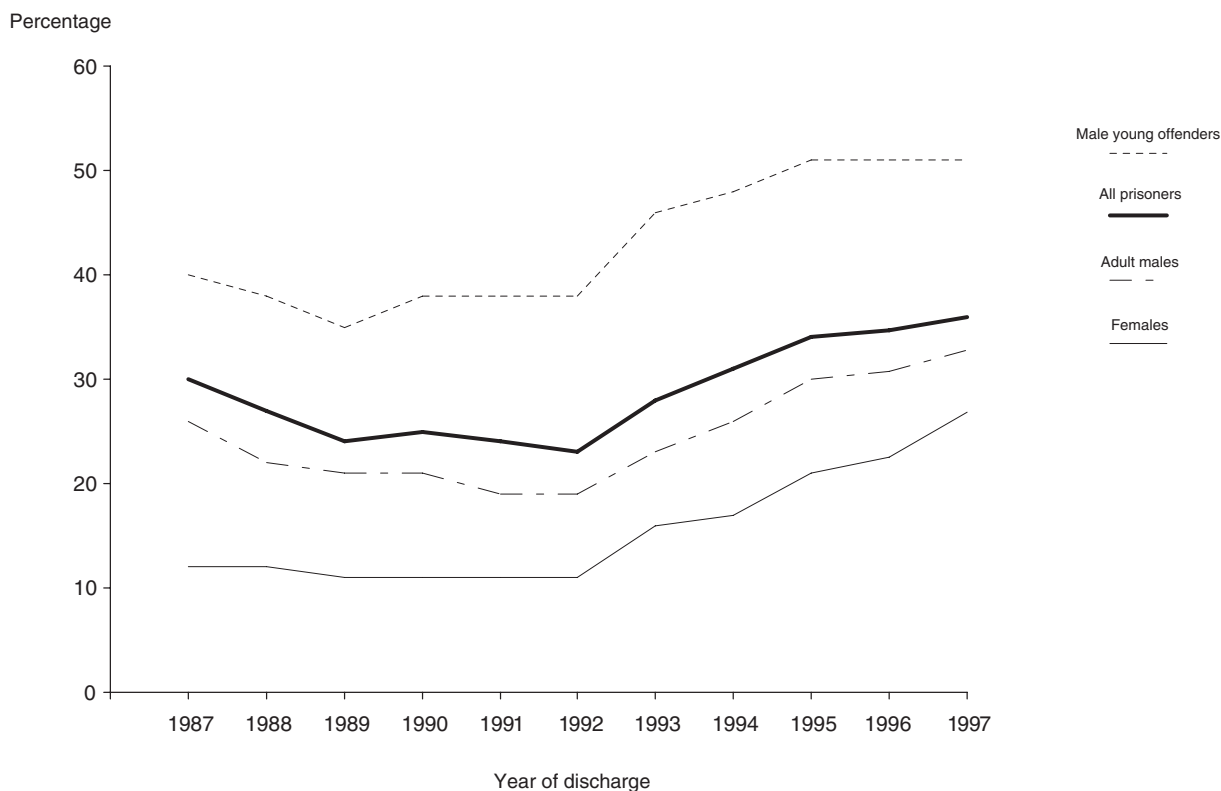


Reconviction rates and percentage recommitted to prison (Tables 9.5, 9.6 and 9.7)

- 9.15 Among adult male offenders discharged in 1997, 33 per cent were recommitted to custody within two years of discharge with over half of these receiving a custodial sentence on first reconviction (20 per cent). This represents a slight increase on the 1996 figures of 31 and 18 per cent respectively and a substantial increase on the 1992 figures (19 and 10 per cent respectively). These changes reflect general increases in the extent of custodial sentencing.
- 9.16 Young male offenders were more likely to be recommitted to prison within two years (51 per cent of those discharged from custody in 1997) and more likely to be sentenced to custody on first reconviction (27 per cent of those discharged). These figures represent a substantial increase on figures recorded for 1992 when the rates were 38 and 18 per cent respectively.
- 9.17 Reconviction rates fell as the age of the offender increased. For males, the rate of reconviction within two years decreased from 84 per cent for those aged 14 to 17 to 72 per cent for 18 to 20 year olds, and fell further to 67, 55 and 38 per cent respectively for those aged 21 to 24, 25 to 34, and 35 or over. Rates for persons recommitted to custody followed a similar pattern.
- 9.18 The recommittal rate for adult females discharged in 1997 was 27 per cent, having previously increased from 11 per cent to 23 per cent between 1992 and 1996.
- 9.19 The increases in the recommittal rate for 1997 discharges reflect a greater use of custodial sentencing generally in the period of follow-up. For *all* offenders sentenced for indictable offences in 1999, 23 per cent were sentenced to immediate custody compared to 15 per cent in 1993 and 17 per cent in 1994. The trend of increasing use of custody was further reflected in the rise in average prison population of sentenced prisoners from under 36,000 in 1994 to over 52,500 in 1999.

Figure 9.4

PRISONERS RECOMMITTED TO PRISON WITHIN TWO YEARS BY YEAR OF DISCHARGE



Types of offence

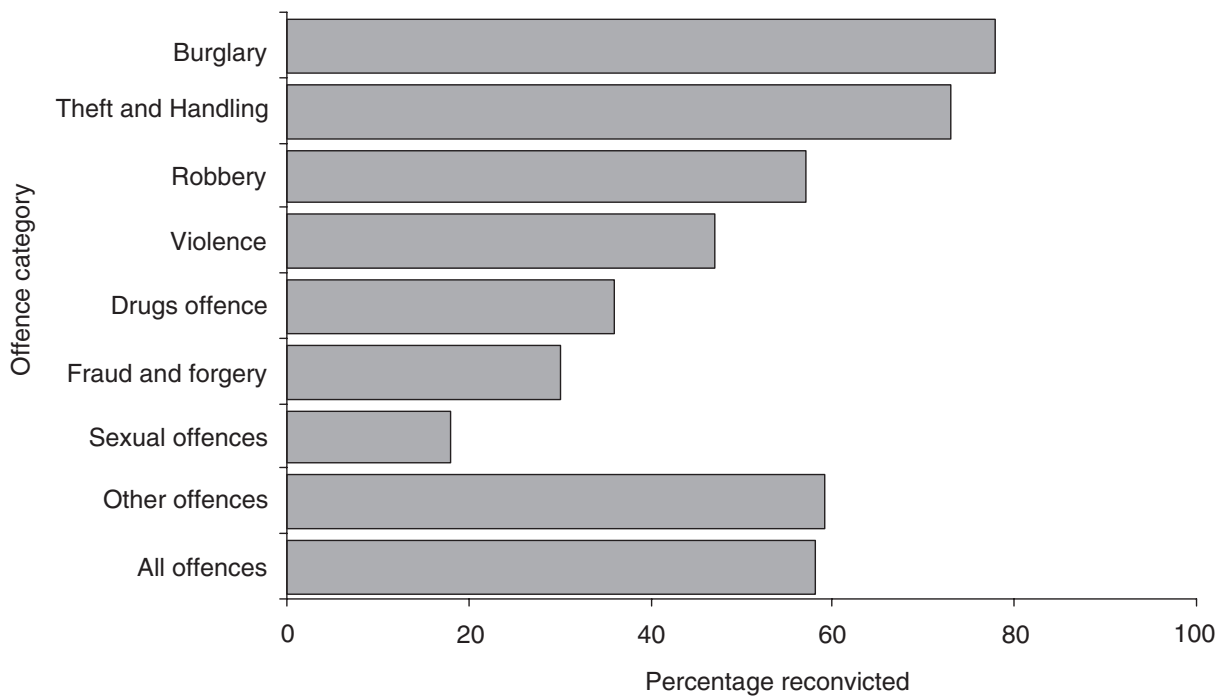
Offences for which originally convicted (Table 9.8)

9.20 Male prisoners discharged in 1997 from sentences for burglary or for theft and handling were the most likely to be reconvicted within two years (78 and 73 per cent respectively). Rates of reconviction within two years were generally lowest for those who had served sentences for sexual offences, fraud and forgery or drug offences (18, 31 and 37 per cent, respectively).

9.21 For all offence groups the reconviction rate for male young offenders was higher than for adult males. In particular, the respective rates for theft and handling were 86 and 70 per cent, while for offences of violence they were 62 and 44 per cent. The higher overall reconviction rate for male young offenders (76 per cent) compared with adult males (54 per cent), was partly a reflection of these differences and partly of the fact that a larger proportion of discharged young offenders were originally convicted for burglary offences (24 per cent of discharged young male offenders as opposed to 13 per cent of adult males), for which reconviction rates were high for both age groups (85 and 74 per cent respectively).

Figure 9.5

PERCENTAGE OF PRISONERS RECONVICTED WITHIN TWO YEARS OF DISCHARGE BY ORIGINAL OFFENCE IN 1997



Offence on first reconviction (Table 9.8)

- 9.22** Most prisoners discharged in 1997 and reconvicted within two years were not reconvicted for the same offence. Reconviction for theft and handling was more likely than for the same offence, with the exception of those originally convicted of a drugs offence. Of all males discharged in 1997 and reconvicted within two years, 29 per cent were first reconvicted of theft or handling and 12 per cent of burglary. Males who had served sentences for theft or handling offences, and had subsequently been reconvicted within two years, had the highest chance of being reconvicted for a theft or handling offence at first reconviction (44 per cent of first reconvictions). Similarly, those who had served sentences for burglary who had been reconvicted had a higher chance of being reconvicted for a burglary offence at first reconviction (25 per cent) than other reconvicted prisoners.
- 9.23** Of males discharged after custodial sentences for sexual offences 18 per cent were reconvicted within two years, a one percentage point reduction on the reconviction rate for 1996 discharges. However, among those who were reconvicted, 12 per cent were reconvicted for a sexual offence on first reconviction; therefore two per cent of those discharged from a custodial sentence for a sexual offence were reconvicted for a further sexual offence within two years. Those whose original offence was not sexual were very unlikely to be reconvicted for a sexual offence. In the sample, only those discharged after serving a sentence for violence had a subsequent conviction for sexual offences (one per cent).

Reconviction by ethnic group (Table 9.9)

- 9.24** Overall reconviction rates differed by ethnic group. The sample size permitted analysis of four broad ethnic group categories (white, black, South Asian and other). For those discharged from custody in 1997 the proportion of white prisoners reconvicted within two years of release was 60 per cent. For the black group, 'South Asian' and the 'other' group the proportions were 53, 42 and 42 per cent respectively. These differences are, in part, a result of foreign nationals leaving the country after release. Among offenders who were British nationals the percentages were 60, 57, 46 and 48, respectively. It is, however, important to note that nationality is an imprecise surrogate measure for country of usual residence.
- 9.25** For British nationals discharged in 1997, those in the black group were less likely than those in the white group to be reconvicted following a custodial sentence for acquisitive crimes such as burglary, robbery, and theft; however the reconviction rate was higher for violence and sexual offences (although the sample size for this offence is particularly small). The numbers in the 'South Asian' and 'other' groups were relatively small and so must be interpreted with care, but for all offence groups other than sexual offences, their reconviction rates were lower than for white prisoners.
- 9.26** An analysis was performed to examine the extent to which differences in reconviction rates between ethnic groups can be accounted for by differences in the characteristics of prisoners. The results indicated that, after making allowance for these factors, the rate for black prisoners was around 0.9 percentage points lower than predicted (irrespective of nationality) and for the 'South Asian' group was 1.9 percentage points above the level expected (again irrespective of nationality). This is a reversal in trend from recent years, when the reconviction rate for black prisoners was slightly higher than predicted and the South Asian group was below predicted. A similar pattern applies across individual age groups and sexes (although the number of females from ethnic minority groups was too small to draw firm conclusions).

Reconviction rates by number of previous convictions (Table 9.10)

- 9.27** Reconviction and recommitment rates for persons who are sentenced to prison on their first conviction are much lower than those who have been convicted before. Reconviction rates for those with no previous convictions are less than half of those who had one or two previous convictions. Reconviction rates for all prisoners with no previous convictions were four percentage points below the predicted rate, which takes account of the factors referred to in paragraph 9.7. However reconviction rates for those with one or two previous convictions were three percentage points above the predicted rate, with the rates for prisoners with three to six and seven to 10 previous convictions also having reconviction rates above predicted levels (by two and one percentage points respectively). Recommitment rates follow a similar pattern, with the rate for those with no previous convictions being less than one third of those with one or two previous convictions.

Figure 9.6

PERCENTAGE OF PRISONERS RECONVICTED, AND THOSE RECOMMITTED TO PRISON WITHIN TWO YEARS OF DISCHARGE BY NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

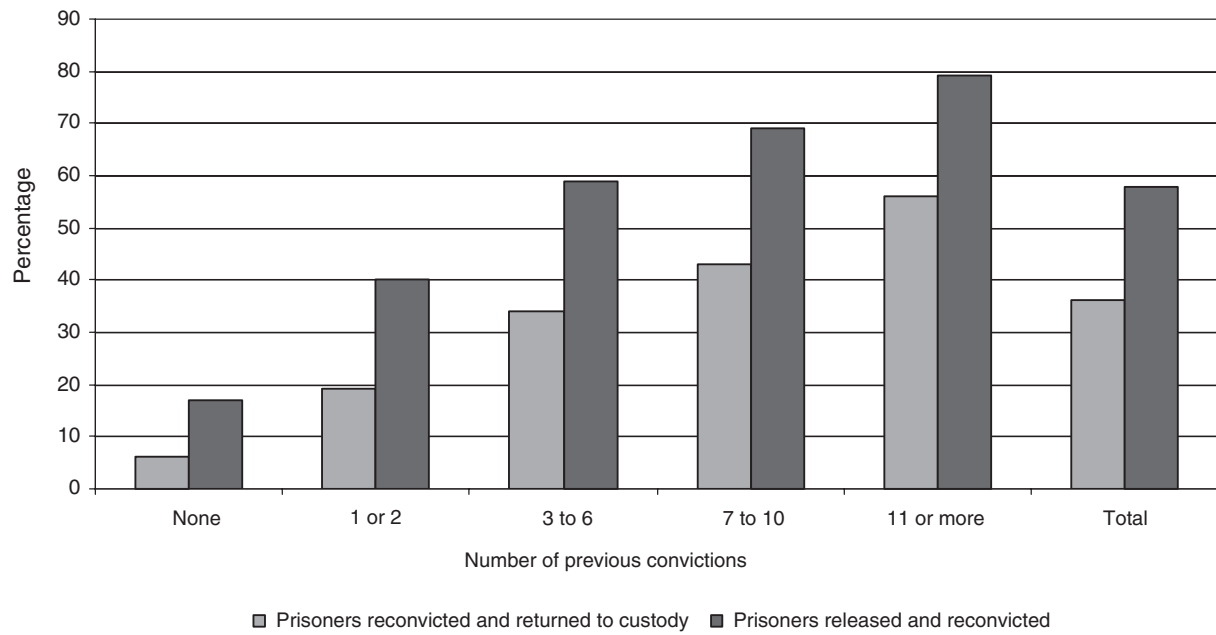


Table 9.1 Prisoners reconvicted⁽¹⁾ by year of discharge⁽²⁾ and sex, within two years of discharge from prison

England and Wales All males and females		Number of persons/Percentage reconvicted				
Sex Year of Discharge	Young offenders ⁽³⁾		Adults		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Males						
All discharges⁽⁴⁾ within 2 years						
1987	23,298	72	39,459	49	62,757	57
1988	20,750	70	37,973	48	58,723	56
1989	15,980	71	36,518	46	52,498	53
1990	12,389	72	33,208	45	45,597	53
1991	12,744	72	34,122	46	46,866	53
1992	10,554	72	33,151	45	43,705	52
1993	11,681	75	33,700	47	45,381	54
1994	12,635	75	40,296	50	52,931	56
1995	13,446	77	46,264	53	59,710	58
1996	13,894	76	47,671	52	61,565	58
1997	14,884	76	54,061	54	68,945	59
1998 ⁽⁵⁾	3,549	72	13,209	55	16,758	59
Females						
All discharges⁽⁴⁾ within 2 years						
1987	692	52	2,175	36	2,867	40
1988	513	55	2,087	37	2,600	40
1989	431	57	1,858	37	2,289	41
1990	302	59	1,574	36	1,876	40
1991	321	52	1,673	38	1,994	40
1992	265	51	1,587	36	1,852	38
1993	334	51	1,737	38	2,071	40
1994	388	63	2,059	43	2,447	46
1995	486	55	2,482	45	2,968	47
1996	548	57	2,799	45	3,347	47
1997	663	58	3,348	50	4,011	51
1998 ⁽⁵⁾	199	55	850	45	1,049	47
All prisoners						
All discharges⁽⁴⁾ within 2 years						
1987	23,900	71	41,634	49	65,624	57
1988	21,263	70	40,060	47	61,323	55
1989	16,411	71	38,376	45	54,787	53
1990	12,691	72	34,782	45	47,473	52
1991	13,065	72	35,795	45	48,860	53
1992	10,819	71	34,738	45	45,557	51
1993	12,015	74	35,437	46	47,452	53
1994	13,023	75	42,355	50	55,378	56
1995	13,932	76	48,747	52	62,878	58
1996	14,441	75	50,470	52	64,911	57
1997	15,547	75	57,409	54	72,956	58
1998 ⁽⁵⁾	3,748	71	14,059	54	17,807	58

(1) Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences.

(2) Changes in the coverage of standard list offences in 1995 and at the start of 1996 increased the overall two year reconviction rate for custody by one percentage point for prisoners discharged in 1994 relative to what it would otherwise have been. The increases for discharges in subsequent years was 1.4, 1.9 and 2.5 percentage points respectively.

(3) Figures for young offenders are based on age at sentence.

(4) Numbers are based on scaling-up figures from the sample file. This involves some rounding.

(5) Figures for 1998 are based on a sample of discharges in the first quarter of the year. These will be updated with a full year sample when the data becomes available. The number discharged figures for 1998 are those for the first quarter of 1998.

Table 9.2 Reconviction rates⁽¹⁾, by time between discharge from prison and first reconviction, number of reconvictions and type of offender within two years of discharge from prison during 1997, within three and four years for those discharged in 1988 and five, six and seven years for those discharged in 1987

England and Wales All males and females		Number of persons/Percentage reconvicted				
Year of discharge	Male young offenders	Adult males	All males	All females	All prisoners	
Result of follow up:						
Number discharged in 1997	14,884	54,061	68,945	4,011	72,956	
3 months after discharge						
% with 1 or more	14	10	11	12	11	
2 or more	2	2	2	2	2	
3 or more	-	1	-	1	-	
4 or more	-	-	-	-	-	
Average number of reconvictions ⁽²⁾	0.17	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.14	
6 months after discharge						
% with 1 or more	35	22	25	24	25	
2 or more	9	6	7	7	7	
3 or more	2	2	2	3	2	
4 or more	1	1	1	1	1	
Average number of reconvictions ⁽²⁾	0.47	0.32	0.36	0.36	0.36	
9 months after discharge						
% with 1 or more	50	32	36	32	36	
2 or more	19	12	14	13	14	
3 or more	6	4	5	6	5	
4 or more	2	2	2	3	2	
Average number of reconvictions ⁽²⁾	0.79	0.54	0.59	0.58	0.59	
1 year after discharge						
% with 1 or more	60	39	43	38	43	
2 or more	30	17	20	20	20	
3 or more	12	7	8	9	8	
4 or more	5	4	4	5	4	
Average number of reconvictions ⁽²⁾	1.10	0.73	0.81	0.79	0.81	
2 years after discharge						
% with 1 or more	76	54	59	51	58	
2 or more	54	33	38	35	37	
3 or more	35	20	23	24	23	
4 or more	21	13	15	16	15	
Average number of reconvictions ⁽²⁾	2.16	1.45	1.61	1.63	1.61	
Number discharged in 1988						
3 years after discharge	20,750	37,973	58,723	2,600	61,323	
% with 1 or more	77	55	63	46	62	
2 or more	57	32	41	28	40	
3 or more	39	19	26	17	25	
4 or more	24	10	15	10	14	
Average number of reconvictions ⁽²⁾	2.22	1.45	1.72	1.17	1.70	
4 years after discharge						
% with 1 or more	79	58	65	47	64	
2 or more	60	36	45	30	44	
3 or more	44	21	30	19	29	
4 or more	29	12	18	12	18	
Average number of reconvictions ⁽²⁾	2.52	1.63	1.94	1.32	1.92	
Number discharged in 1987						
5 years after discharge	23,298	39,459	62,757	2,867	65,624	
% with 1 or more	84	64	71	52	70	
2 or more	69	44	53	34	53	
3 or more	53	30	38	23	38	
4 or more	41	20	28	16	27	
Average number of reconvictions ⁽²⁾	3.29	2.11	2.54	1.59	2.50	
6 years after discharge						
% with 1 or more	85	66	73	53	72	
2 or more	71	48	56	36	55	
3 or more	58	34	43	25	42	
4 or more	46	24	32	18	32	
Average number of reconvictions ⁽²⁾	3.80	2.44	2.93	1.82	2.89	
7 years after discharge						
% with 1 or more	86	67	74	54	73	
2 or more	73	50	58	38	57	
3 or more	61	37	45	27	45	
4 or more	50	27	36	20	35	
Average number of reconvictions ⁽²⁾	4.27	2.73	3.29	2.05	3.24	

⁽¹⁾ Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences.

⁽²⁾ The number of reconvictions (this includes fifth and subsequent reconvictions) divided by the numbers discharged. Only one reconviction per court appearance is counted.

Table 9.3 Prisoners reconvicted⁽¹⁾, by length of sentence and sentence for the principal offence on first reconviction, within two years of discharge from prison during 1997

England and Wales
All males and females

Number of persons/Percentage reconvicted

Age at sentence Sentence on first reconviction	All discharges	Total unsuspended	Up to 12 months	Over 12 months and up to 4 years	Over 4 years and up to 10 years	Over 10 years not including life	Life
Males aged 21-24							
Result of follow up:							
Number discharged	14,687	14,661	9,357	4,680	572	31	21
<i>% reconvicted within 2 years of discharge</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>5</i>
Sentence on first reconviction:							
All sentences (=100%)	9,905	9,770	6,463	3,042	260	4	1
Immediate custody	39	39	39	40	35	25	100
Fully suspended sentence	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
Fine	26	26	24	30	30	50	–
Probation	12	12	12	10	12	25	–
Community service order	7	7	7	5	5	–	–
Combination order	5	5	6	5	2	–	–
Other	11	11	11	10	15	–	–
Males aged 25-34							
Result of follow up:							
Number discharged	25,113	25,075	16,931	6,942	1,082	97	23
<i>% reconvicted within 2 years of discharge</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>4</i>
Sentence on first reconviction:							
All sentences (=100%)	13,874	13,627	9,677	3,567	353	29	1
Immediate custody	37	37	38	37	35	40	100
Fully suspended sentence	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
Fine	27	27	26	30	31	32	–
Probation	12	12	12	11	12	14	–
Community service order	6	6	6	6	5	2	–
Combination order	5	5	5	4	3	4	–
Other	12	12	12	11	15	8	–
Males aged 35 and over							
Result of follow up:							
Number discharged	14,261	14,252	9,787	3,536	850	58	21
<i>% reconvicted within 2 years of discharge</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>–</i>
Sentence on first reconviction:							
All sentences (=100%)	5,355	5,257	4,066	1,045	137	9	–
Immediate custody	34	34	35	32	40	36	–
Fully suspended sentence	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Fine	28	28	27	32	27	52	–
Probation	11	11	11	10	12	12	–
Community service order	6	6	5	8	2	–	–
Combination order	4	4	4	3	3	–	–
Other	16	16	17	15	15	–	–
All Adult Males							
Result of follow up:							
Number discharged	54,061	53,968	36,061	15,158	2,498	186	65
<i>% reconvicted within 2 years of discharge</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>3</i>
Sentence on first reconviction:							
All sentences (=100%)	29,134	28,654	20,206	7,654	750	42	2
Immediate custody	37	37	38	37	35	40	100
Fully suspended sentence	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
Fine	27	27	26	30	31	32	–
Probation	12	12	13	11	12	14	–
Community Service Order	6	6	6	6	5	2	–
Combination order	5	5	5	4	3	4	–
Other	12	12	13	11	15	8	–

(1) Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences.

Table 9.3 (continued) Prisoners reconvicted⁽¹⁾, by length of sentence and sentence for the principal offence on first reconviction, within two years of discharge from prison during 1997

England and Wales
All males and females

Number of persons/Percentage reconvicted

Sex	All discharges	Total unsuspended	Up to 12 months	Over 12 months and up to 4 years	Over 4 years and up to 10 years	Over 10 years not including life	Life
All males							
Result of follow up:							
Number discharged	68,945	68,855	46,496	19,448	2,641	187	83
<i>% reconvicted within 2 years of discharge</i>	59	58	61	56	31	23	3
Sentence on first reconviction:							
All sentences (=100%)	40,372	39,843	28,156	10,822	819	43	3
Immediate custody	37	37	38	37	35	40	100
Fully suspended sentence	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Fine	27	27	26	30	31	32	—
Probation	13	13	13	11	12	14	—
Community service order	6	6	6	6	5	2	—
Combination order	5	5	5	4	3	5	—
Other	12	12	13	11	15	8	—
All females							
Result of follow up:							
Number discharged	4,011	4,007	3,147	760	89	7	4
<i>% reconvicted within 2 years of discharge</i>	51	51	56	35	21	—	—
Sentence on first reconviction:							
All sentences (=100%)	2,036	2,036	1,748	269	19	—	—
Immediate custody	29	29	30	24	25	—	—
Fully suspended sentence	1	1	1	—	0	—	—
Fine	22	22	21	27	19	—	—
Probation	23	23	23	20	19	—	—
Community service order	4	4	4	3	6	—	—
Combination order	4	4	4	6	6	—	—
Other	18	18	18	20	25	—	—
All prisoners							
Result of follow up:							
Number discharged	72,956	72,862	49,643	20,208	2,730	194	87
<i>% reconvicted within 2 years of discharge</i>	58	58	61	56	33	29	3
Sentence on first reconviction:							
All sentences (=100%)	42,408	41,879	29,904	11,091	838	43	3
Immediate custody	37	37	36	38	35	40	100
Fully suspended sentence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fine	26	26	24	28	31	32	—
Probation	13	13	13	11	11	14	—
Community service order	6	6	6	6	5	2	—
Combination order	5	5	5	5	3	4	—
Other	14	14	14	11	15	8	—

(1) Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences.

Table 9.4 Young males reconvicted⁽¹⁾, by length of sentence and sentence for the principal offence on first reconviction, within two years of discharge from prison during 1997

England and Wales
Young male offenders

Number of persons/Percentage reconvicted

Age at sentence Sentence on first reconviction	All dis- charges	Total unsus- pended	Up to 12 months	Over 12 months up to 4 years	Over 4 years up to 10 years	Over 10 years not including life	Life
Young male offenders							
Age 14–17							
Result of follow up:							
Number discharged	4,610	4,603	3,364	1,193	37	–	9
<i>% reconvicted within 2 years of discharge</i>	84	83	85	79	54	–	–
Sentence on first reconviction:							
All sentences (=100%)	3,865	3,827	2,870	937	20	–	–
Immediate custody	36	36	34	41	44	–	–
Fully suspended sentence	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fine	16	16	16	17	19	–	–
Probation	11	11	11	12	6	–	–
Community service order	8	8	7	8	19	–	–
Combination order	7	7	7	6	–	–	–
Other	22	22	25	15	13	–	–
Age 18–20							
Result of follow up:							
Number discharged	10,274	10,264	7,057	3,097	100	1	9
<i>% reconvicted within 2 years of discharge</i>	72	72	72	72	49	100	11
Sentence on first reconviction:							
All sentences (=100%)	7,373	7,362	5,080	2,231	49	1	1
Immediate custody	36	36	33	40	34	100	100
Fully suspended sentence	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fine	26	26	26	25	30	–	–
Probation	13	13	13	12	2	–	–
Community service order	7	7	7	7	9	–	–
Combination order	7	7	7	7	2	–	–
Other	12	12	13	10	23	–	–
All young male offenders							
Result of follow up:							
Number discharged	14,884	14,867	10,421	4,290	137	1	18
<i>% reconvicted within 2 years of discharge</i>	76	75	76	74	50	100	6
Sentence on first reconviction:							
All sentences (=100%)	11,238	11,189	7,950	3,168	69	1	1
Immediate custody	36	36	34	41	37	100	100
Fully suspended sentence	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fine	22	22	22	22	27	–	–
Probation	12	12	12	12	3	–	–
Community service order	7	7	7	7	12	–	–
Combination order	7	7	7	7	2	–	–
Other	15	15	17	11	20	–	–

(1) Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences.

Table 9.5 Adult prisoners by type of custody, percentage reconvicted⁽¹⁾ and recommitted to prison within two years of discharge from prison

England and Wales		Number of persons/percentage reconvicted					
Adult males and females		Reconvicted					
Type of custody	Year of discharge	Number discharged		All		Recommitted to prison under sentence during follow up period	
		Adult males	Adult females	Adult males Per cent	Adult females Per cent	Adult males Per cent	Adult females Per cent
All discharges							
1987		39,459	2,175	49	36	26	12
1988		37,973	2,087	48	37	22	12
1989		36,518	1,858	46	37	21	11
1990		33,208	1,574	45	36	21	11
1991		34,122	1,673	46	38	19	11
1992		33,151	1,587	45	36	19	11
1993		33,700	1,737	47	38	23	16
1994		40,296	2,059	50	43	26	17
1995		46,264	2,482	53	45	30	21
1996		47,671	2,799	52	45	31	23
1997		54,061	3,348	54	50	33	27
1998 ⁽²⁾		13,209	850	55	45	33	26
Unuspended imprisonment							
Up to 18 months							
1987		27,844	1,533	53	43	27	14
1988		26,163	1,463	52	43	23	14
1989		24,214	1,251	50	45	23	14
1990		21,608	1,086	50	43	23	15
1991		22,764	1,180	50	45	20	14
1992		22,524	1,135	49	44	20	13
1993		23,879	1,375	50	42	24	18
1994		29,950	1,740	53	45	28	17
1995		34,478	2,083	55	49	31	23
1996		36,281	2,408	55	48	32	25
1997		40,887	2,847	56	53	34	30
1998 ⁽²⁾		9,976	711	57	51	35	30
Over 18 months up to 4 years							
1987		7,810	294	46	25	25	6
1988		8,429	329	43	23	21	6
1989		8,575	343	42	21	18	4
1990		8,344	293	42	24	20	6
1991		7,510	277	42	21	18	4
1992		7,444	254	42	22	18	8
1993		6,905	215	45	32	23	11
1994		7,505	240	46	31	25	17
1995		8,317	267	50	29	29	10
1996		8,656	299	48	29	29	11
1997		10,331	409	50	31	30	13
1998 ⁽²⁾		2,510	115	54	19	33	9
Over 4 years							
1987		1,277	13	31	-	15	-
1988		1,414	34	28	16	14	3
1989		1,789	48	27	5	13	2
1990		2,054	59	28	12	11	-
1991		2,523	89	25	19	11	8
1992		1,297	107	26	6	11	2
1993		2,813	133	24	4	10	-
1994		2,318	53	31	11	15	3
1995		2,339	74	31	7	15	2
1996		2,619	89	30	8	15	1
1997		2,750	88	31	15	16	1
1998 ⁽²⁾		687	24	28	5	16	-
All unuspended imprisonment							
1987		36,931	1,841	51	40	26	13
1988		36,006	1,827	49	39	22	13
1989		34,578	1,642	47	39	21	11
1990		32,006	1,438	46	38	21	12
1991		32,797	1,546	46	39	19	12
1992		31,266	1,496	46	38	19	11
1993		33,597	1,722	47	38	22	16
1994		39,772	2,033	50	43	26	17
1995		45,134	2,424	53	45	30	21
1996		47,556	2,796	52	45	31	22
1997		53,968	3,345	54	50	33	27
1998 ⁽²⁾		13,173	850	55	45	33	26
Partly suspended sentences							
1987		2,528	334	29	17	13	6
1988		1,967	260	29	20	13	5
1989		1,934	215	26	19	11	4
1990		1,163	133	24	14	10	2
1991		858	104	24	13	8	1
1992		540	84	22	10	8	1
1993		24	3	52	-	43	-
1994		2	-	100	-	100	-
1995		-	-	-	-	-	-
1996		-	-	-	-	-	-
1997		-	-	-	-	-	-
1998 ⁽²⁾		-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences.

(2) Figures for 1998 are based on a sample of discharges in the first quarter of the year. These will be updated with a full year sample when the data becomes available.

Table 9.6 Young males by type of custody, percentage reconvicted⁽¹⁾ and recommitted to prison within two years of discharge from prison

England and Wales				
Young male offenders				
Year of discharge	Number of persons/Percentage reconvicted/recommitted to prison			
	Aged 14–16 ⁽²⁾	Aged 17 ⁽²⁾	Aged 18–20 ⁽²⁾	Aged 14–20 ⁽²⁾
Number discharged				
1987	3,660	4,230	15,054	22,943
1988	3,135	3,731	13,884	20,750
1989	2,014	2,897	11,068	15,980
1990	1,302	2,125	8,962	12,389
1991	1,339	1,896	9,509	12,744
1992	1,184	1,527	7,843	10,554
1993	1,333	1,864	8,485	11,681
1994	1,650	1,904	9,081	12,635
1995	1,831	1,906	9,710	13,446
1996	1,971	2,222	9,701	13,893
1997	2,128	2,482	10,274	14,884
1998 ⁽³⁾	488	560	2,501	3,549
Per cent reconvicted				
1987	83	77	67	72
1988	83	78	65	70
1989	86	78	66	71
1990	89	80	68	72
1991	88	78	69	72
1992	89	77	68	72
1993	89	81	72	75
1994	88	86	71	75
1995	88	85	73	77
1996	85	83	72	76
1997	84	84	72	76
1998 ⁽³⁾	81	83	68	72
Per cent recommitted to prison				
1987	54	47	35	40
1988	53	44	33	38
1989	54	42	29	35
1990	57	49	33	38
1991	62	44	33	38
1992	62	44	33	38
1993	65	56	41	46
1994	64	63	42	48
1995	64	62	46	51
1996	62	60	47	51
1997	60	60	47	51
1998 ⁽³⁾	60	53	42	47

⁽¹⁾ Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences.

⁽²⁾ Figures are based on age at sentence.

⁽³⁾ Figures for 1998 are based on a sample of discharges in the first quarter of the year. These will be updated with a full year sample when the data becomes available.

Table 9.7 Prisoners reconvicted⁽¹⁾, by sentence for the principal offence on first reconviction, within two years of discharge from prison

England and Wales All males and females		Number of persons/percentage reconvicted								
Year of discharge	Number reconvicted	Sentence on first reconviction								
		Un-suspended imprisonment	Partly suspended sentence	Youth custody/detention centre/ detention in a YOI	Fully suspended sentence	Fine	Probation	Community service order	Combination order ⁽²⁾	Other
Year of first reconviction Within 2 years of discharge										
Male young offenders										
1987	16,610	7	–	27	3	24	14	15	–	11
1988	14,541	7	–	24	3	24	17	13	–	13
1989	11,336	5	–	21	3	24	18	14	–	14
1990	8,951	6	–	21	3	23	19	14	–	15
1991	9,215	7	–	21	2	22	17	14	–	17
1992	7,558	7	–	17	–	25	15	12	3	21
1993	8,759	8	–	23	–	22	15	10	5	17
1994	9,530	8	–	26	–	21	13	9	6	16
1995	10,315	8	–	27	–	22	13	8	7	15
1996	10,527	9	–	30	–	23	12	7	7	13
1997	11,238	8	–	28	–	22	12	7	7	15
1998 ⁽³⁾	2,558	8	–	26	–	25	10	7	7	17
Adult males										
1987	19,623	31	1	–	15	24	11	7	–	10
1988	18,113	29	1	–	15	27	12	6	–	10
1989	16,678	27	–	–	14	26	13	6	–	13
1990	15,105	27	1	–	12	25	13	7	–	15
1991	15,623	26	–	–	9	28	12	9	–	16
1992	15,034	21	–	1	3	31	13	8	2	20
1993	15,707	28	–	–	1	30	14	9	4	14
1994	20,297	31	–	–	1	28	14	8	4	13
1995	24,399	32	–	–	1	29	13	7	5	13
1996	24,877	35	–	–	1	27	13	6	5	13
1997	29,134	37	–	–	–	27	12	6	5	12
1998 ⁽³⁾	7,270	36	–	–	–	29	11	6	5	14
All males										
1987	36,033	20	1	12	10	24	13	10	–	10
1988	32,683	19	–	11	10	26	14	9	–	11
1989	28,062	18	–	8	9	26	15	9	–	13
1990	24,113	19	–	8	9	24	15	9	–	15
1991	24,891	19	–	8	6	26	14	11	–	16
1992	22,635	17	–	6	2	29	14	9	3	21
1993	24,503	21	–	8	1	27	14	9	5	15
1994	29,880	24	–	9	–	26	14	8	5	14
1995	34,790	25	–	8	1	26	14	7	5	14
1996	35,414	27	–	9	1	26	13	6	5	13
1997	40,372	29	–	8	–	26	12	6	5	13
1998 ⁽³⁾	9,828	28	–	7	–	28	10	6	5	15

(1) Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences.

(2) Combination orders first became available as a sentencing option from 1 October 1993. In consequence no prisoners discharged from prison before 1 October 1990 could have been sentenced to such a order within the two year follow-up period.

(3) Figures for 1998 are based on a sample of discharges in the first quarter of the year. These will be updated with a full year sample when the data becomes available.

Table 9.7 (continued) Prisoners reconvicted⁽¹⁾, by sentence for the principal offence on first reconviction, within two years of discharge from prison

England and Wales
All males and females

Number of persons/percentage reconvicted

Year of discharge	Sentence on first reconviction									
	Number reconvicted	Un-suspended imprisonment	Partly suspended sentence	Youth custody/detention centre/detention in a YOI	Fully suspended sentence	Fine	Probation	Community service order	Combination order ⁽²⁾	Other
Year of first reconviction										
Within 2 years of discharge										
All females										
1987	1,136	15	1	3	12	14	29	7	–	19
1988	1,047	15	–	4	14	16	28	6	–	17
1989	932	12	–	4	11	18	28	6	–	20
1990	743	13	–	2	11	18	28	5	–	23
1991	806	15	–	3	7	24	24	4	–	22
1992	711	10	–	2	3	27	26	4	3	24
1993	837	15	–	3	1	25	29	4	4	19
1994	1,132	16	–	4	2	22	25	5	4	23
1995	1,390	20	–	3	1	24	24	3	3	22
1996	1,567	20	–	3	1	22	28	3	3	20
1997	2,036	25	–	4	1	22	23	4	4	18
1998 ⁽³⁾	495	26	–	5	–	24	19	3	3	19
All prisoners										
1987	37,233	20	1	12	10	24	13	10	–	10
1988	33,739	19	–	10	10	25	14	9	–	12
1989	29,008	18	–	8	9	25	16	9	–	14
1990	24,864	19	–	8	9	24	15	9	–	15
1991	25,707	19	–	8	6	26	14	11	–	16
1992	23,358	16	–	6	2	29	14	9	3	21
1993	25,358	20	–	8	1	27	15	9	5	15
1994	31,027	23	–	8	1	26	14	8	5	14
1995	36,201	25	–	8	1	26	14	7	5	14
1996	36,999	27	–	9	1	26	13	6	5	13
1997	42,408	29	–	8	–	26	13	6	5	14
1998 ⁽³⁾	10,323	28	–	7	–	28	11	6	5	15

⁽¹⁾ Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences.

⁽²⁾ Combination orders first became available as a sentencing option from 1 October 1993. In consequence no prisoners discharged from prison before 1 October 1990 could have been sentenced to such an order within the two year follow-up period.

⁽³⁾ Figures for 1998 are based on a sample of discharges in the first quarter of the year. These will be updated with a full year sample when the data becomes available.

Table 9.8 Prisoners reconvicted⁽¹⁾, by offence for which originally convicted and offence on first reconviction, within two years of discharge from prison during 1997

England and Wales
All males and females

Number of persons/percentage reconvicted

Offence on first reconviction	Offence for which originally convicted									
	All offences	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling	Fraud and forgery	Drugs offences	Other offences	Offence not recorded
Male young offenders										
All discharges	14,884	2,101	103	3,509	1,362	2,893	98	493	3,088	1,237
% reconvicted within 2 years	76	62	42	85	66	86	61	49	74	73
All reconviction offences(=100%)	11,238	1,311	43	2,997	897	2,491	60	240	2,291	908
Violence against the person	6	12	8	5	6	4	–	6	6	6
Sexual offences	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Burglary	15	9	–	26	13	13	11	10	11	14
Robbery	3	2	13	2	10	2	–	1	1	4
Theft and handling	27	24	13	26	25	35	18	17	24	26
Fraud and forgery	2	1	3	2	2	2	–	2	1	2
Drugs offences	6	5	8	5	8	3	29	27	6	7
Other offences	41	47	51	35	37	41	42	37	50	40
Adult males										
All discharges	54,061	8,318	1,735	7,139	1,616	10,665	2,121	4,365	16,501	1,601
% reconvicted within 2 years	54	44	17	74	52	70	30	35	52	49
All reconviction offences(=100%)	29,134	3,668	289	5,336	835	7,459	631	1,549	8,584	783
Violence against the person	5	10	5	5	7	2	3	5	6	6
Sexual offences	–	1	13	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Burglary	10	4	2	25	9	9	5	5	6	10
Robbery	1	–	1	1	6	1	–	–	1	1
Theft and handling	29	23	16	28	25	48	22	20	20	26
Fraud and forgery	3	3	2	2	3	3	19	2	3	2
Drugs offences	8	9	5	8	8	6	5	33	7	11
Other offences	43	50	55	31	41	31	46	35	58	43
All males										
All discharges	68,945	10,419	1,838	10,649	2,978	13,558	2,219	4,858	19,588	2,838
% reconvicted within 2 years	59	48	18	78	58	73	31	37	55	60
All reconviction offences(=100%)	40,372	4,979	332	8,333	1,732	9,950	691	1,789	10,875	1,691
Violence against the person	5	10	6	5	7	3	3	5	6	6
Sexual offences	–	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	12	6	2	25	11	10	5	5	7	12
Robbery	1	1	2	1	8	1	–	–	1	2
Theft and handling	29	23	16	27	25	44	22	19	21	26
Fraud and forgery	3	2	2	2	2	3	17	2	2	2
Drugs offences	8	8	5	7	8	5	7	32	7	9
Other offences	42	49	55	32	39	34	45	35	56	41

(¹) Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes those reconvicted for standard list offences.

Table 9.8 (continued) Prisoners reconvicted⁽¹⁾, by offence for which originally convicted and offence on first reconviction, within two years of discharge from prison during 1997

England and Wales
All males and females

Number of persons/percentage reconvicted

Offence on first reconviction	Offence for which originally convicted									
	All offences	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling	Fraud and forgery	Drugs offences	Other offences	Offence not recorded
All females										
All discharges	4,011	527	9	165	152	1,495	346	554	601	162
% reconvicted within 2 years	51	43	33	73	43	68	24	26	52	41
All reconviction offences(=100%)	2,036	224	3	120	65	1,019	83	145	310	67
Violence against the person	3	8	–	4	3	2	1	5	3	2
Sexual offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Burglary	3	4	–	11	5	3	3	1	1	5
Robbery	1	1	–	2	7	1	–	–	–	4
Theft and handling	56	38	67	45	42	73	51	32	34	50
Fraud and forgery	5	7	–	3	2	5	14	5	4	4
Drugs offences	6	4	–	6	5	3	4	32	8	7
Other offences	26	39	33	30	36	15	25	25	49	29
All prisoners										
All discharges	72,956	10,946	1,847	10,814	3,130	15,054	2,565	5,412	20,189	3,000
% reconvicted within 2 years	58	47	18	78	57	73	30	36	55	59
All reconviction offences(=100%)	42,408	5,203	335	8,453	1,797	10,969	774	1,934	11,185	1,758
Violence against the person	5	10	6	5	7	3	3	5	6	6
Sexual offences	–	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Burglary	11	5	2	25	11	9	5	5	7	12
Robbery	1	1	2	1	8	1	–	–	1	2
Theft and handling	30	24	16	28	25	47	25	20	21	27
Fraud and forgery	3	3	2	2	2	3	17	2	2	2
Drugs offences	8	8	5	7	8	5	7	32	7	9
Other offences	41	49	54	32	39	32	43	35	56	41

(1) Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes those reconvicted for standard list offences.

Table 9.9 Prisoners reconvicted⁽¹⁾, by ethnic group, nationality and offence, within two years of discharge from prison during 1997

England and Wales
All males and females

Number of persons/percentage reconvicted

Ethnic origin ⁽²⁾ and nationality	Offence for which originally convicted									
	All offences	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling	Fraud and forgery	Drugs offences	Other offences	Offence not recorded
England and Wales										
All ethnic groups										
Number discharged	72,956	10,946	1,847	10,814	3,130	15,054	2,565	5,412	20,189	3,000
% reconvicted										
British	59	48	18	78	58	74	33	37	56	60
All offenders	58	47	18	78	57	73	30	36	55	59
White										
Number discharged	61,628	9,358	1,577	9,638	2,236	13,165	1,792	4,220	17,237	2,406
% reconvicted										
British	60	48	17	79	58	74	34	38	56	60
All offenders	60	48	17	78	58	74	34	37	56	59
Black										
Number discharged	5,844	822	127	593	642	911	385	772	1,249	343
% reconvicted										
British	57	49	33	73	57	72	36	33	60	63
All offenders	53	47	29	73	57	71	25	29	55	60
South Asian										
Number discharged	2,294	294	65	155	124	316	214	167	856	104
% reconvicted										
British	46	38	24	69	53	59	19	33	47	55
All offenders	42	35	18	69	52	54	19	29	43	47
Other										
Number discharged	3,189	421	85	243	153	505	308	250	1,067	157
% reconvicted										
British	48	42	23	72	54	62	18	32	47	54
All offenders	42	37	21	70	52	55	15	25	42	46

⁽¹⁾ Estimates based on sample of discharges. The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences. Although the sampling intensities are high for offenders in ethnic minority groups the small numbers on which some reconviction rates are based mean that the year on year chance variation in rates will be relatively high.

Table 9.10 Prisoners reconvicted⁽¹⁾ and those recommitted to custody within 2 years of release from prison in 1997 by age, gender and number of previous convictions

England and Wales All males and females		Percentage reconvicted				
	Number of previous convictions ⁽²⁾					Total
	None	1 or 2	3-6	7-10	11 or more	
Prisoners released and reconvicted						
Males aged under 17	51	81	94	96	99	84
Males aged 18-20	30	61	79	88	97	72
Males aged 21-24	18	42	63	79	89	67
Males aged 25-34	12	25	42	61	80	55
Males aged 35 and over	5	13	25	33	65	38
All males	18	40	59	68	79	59
All females	12	39	64	77	84	51
All prisoners	17	40	59	69	79	58
Reconvicted and returned to custody						
Males aged under 17	20	50	70	80	94	60
Males aged 18-20	9	29	51	69	83	47
Males aged 21-24	7	19	36	52	69	43
Males aged 25-34	5	11	20	30	56	34
Males aged 35 and over	2	6	9	13	40	20
All males	6	19	34	43	56	37
All females	3	15	31	41	56	27
All prisoners	6	19	34	43	56	36

⁽¹⁾ The number reconvicted includes only those reconvicted for standard list offences.

⁽²⁾ Appearances at court that led to a conviction for standard list offences before discharge date, this would normally be the number of previous convictions prior to the sentencing date.

CHAPTER 10

PAROLE AND HOME DETENTION CURFEW

Key points

Parole

- 5,580 determinate sentence prisoners were considered for parole in 2000/01, that is 10 per cent less than in 1999/00.
- The vast majority, 99.3 per cent, of those considered were Discretionary Conditional Release prisoners (i.e. those subject to the Criminal Justice Act, 1991) whilst the remaining 0.7 per cent were 'existing' prisoners (i.e. those not subject to the Act because they were sentenced before the 1 October 1992, when the Act came into force).
- Of the 5,580 prisoners considered for parole, 2,580 were released (46 per cent). This compares to 41 per cent in 1999/00 and is the highest release rate since 1993.
- The rate of release varied depending on the offence committed, sexual offenders were least likely to be granted parole and drugs offenders were most likely.
- The average time spent on license for determinate sentence prisoners released on parole was 17.2 months.

Home Detention Curfew

- In the year to 31 December 2000, 55,300 prisoners were eligible to be considered for the scheme of which 15,500 were released onto HDC: a release rate of 28 per cent.
- 95 per cent of prisoners released onto Home Detention Curfew completed their curfew successfully, with only five per cent being recalled to prison.
- The most common reason for recall was failure to comply with the curfew conditions, accounting for 65 per cent of all recalls.
- Rates of release for different types of prisoner indicate that risk of reoffending is a key factor in the release decision.
- Rates of release for women onto HDC were higher than the rates of release for men.
- The rates of release for white and black prisoners were very similar; for South Asian prisoners, the release rates were slightly higher.

Parole

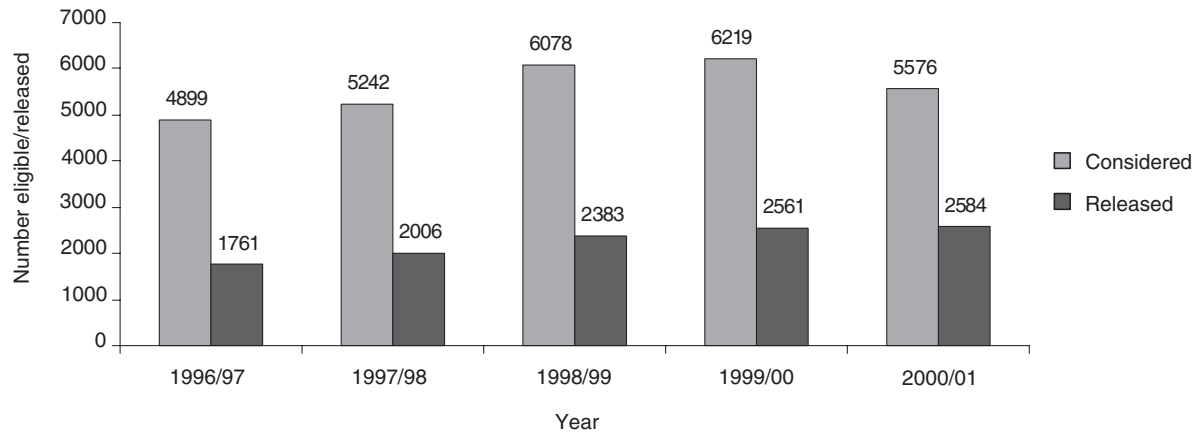
- 10.1** Parole was introduced by the Criminal Justice Act 1967 as part of a package of measures which had the common aim of “*keeping out of prisons those who need not be there*” (Roy Jenkins, Home Secretary during the passage of the 1967 Act). In the mid-1980’s the parole system was producing so many ‘*tensions, anomalies and procedural inadequacies*’ (Hood & Shute, 2000) that a review was necessary. The review, carried out under the chairmanship of Lord Carlisle, provided the basis for reforms, which were introduced by the Criminal Justice Act 1991. The Act, which came into force on the 1 October 1992, removed the Parole Board’s discretionary power to recommend the release of prisoners serving sentences of less than four years. Powers to release on parole were to apply only to those sentenced to a determinate sentence of four years imprisonment or longer.
- 10.2** The Criminal Justice Act, 1991 also made a number of significant changes to the parole system in terms of eligibility and supervision of prisoners following their release. Firstly, prior to the Criminal Justice Act prisoners were eligible to be considered for parole after they had served a third of their sentence, they are now only eligible after they have served half of their sentence. Secondly, under the old system, prisoners not granted parole, but released after serving two-thirds of their sentence (on their Non-Parole Date - NPD), received no statutory supervision from the probation service. The 1991 Act ensures that whether released on parole or at NPD (which is still at the 2/3 point of the sentence) the prisoner is subject to supervision until the three-quarters point of their sentence has been reached. Thirdly, in order that the whole sentence should be significant, prisoners remain at risk of being required to serve the unexpired part of their sentence should they be convicted of a further imprisonable offence before the sentence expires.
- 10.3** However, the changes to the parole system introduced by the Criminal Justice Act, 1991 only apply to those sentenced on or after 1 October 1992 (when the act came into force). Prisoners who were sentenced before 1 October 1992 are still dealt with under the old system of parole i.e. they are eligible to be considered for parole a third of the way through their sentence, they do not receive supervision if they are released at NPD and they are not at risk of having the unexpired part of their sentence reintroduced. These prisoners are referred to as ‘existing’ prisoners, whilst prisoners who are subject to the Act are known as Discretionary Conditional Release (DCR) prisoners. The number of existing prisoners is decreasing year by year and eventually there will be none remaining. For example, in 2000/01, less than one per cent of determinate sentence prisoners considered for parole were existing prisoners; this should be compared with 23 per cent in 1996/97 and 38 per cent in 1995/96. Therefore this chapter will focus mainly on the 99 per cent of Parole cases which are DCR prisoners.

Parole Release Rates (Table 10.1)

- 10.4** In 2000/01, 5,580 determinate sentence prisoners were considered for parole (40 of whom were existing prisoners), 10 per cent fewer cases than in the previous year, 1999/00 (table 10.1). This was in contrast to the increases seen since 1995/96. Of the 5,580 prisoners considered for parole in 2000/01, 46 per cent (2,580) were released. This compares to 41 per cent in 1999/00 and is the largest proportion since 1993 (table 10.1/figure 10.1).

Figure 10.1

PRISONERS CONSIDERED AND RELEASED ON PAROLE, 1996/97–2000/01

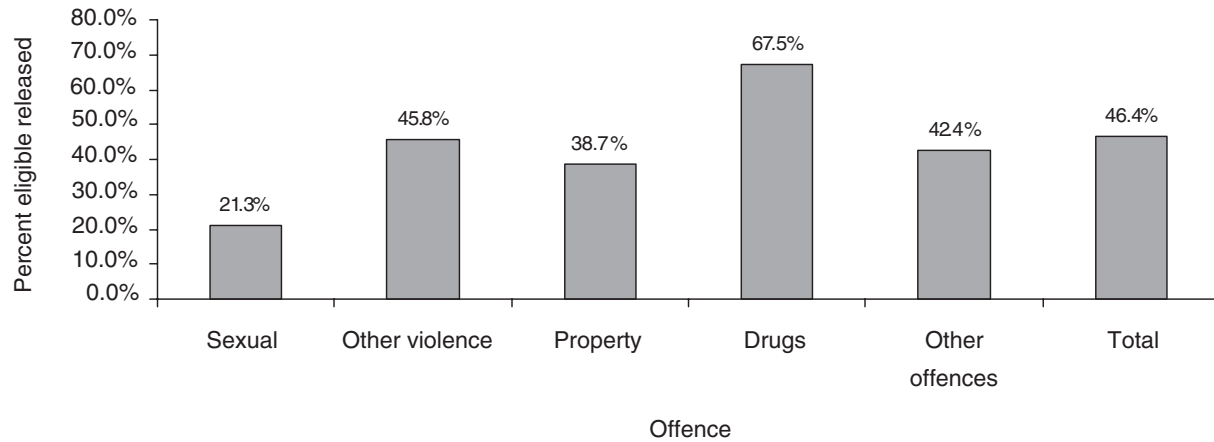


Offence Type and Parole (Table 10.2)

10.5 Table 10.2 and figure 10.2 show that the rate of release onto parole for DCR cases varies depending on the offence committed by the prisoner. Sexual offenders were least likely to be paroled (21 per cent). The highest rate of release was seen among drug offenders, of whom 67 per cent were released on parole.

Figure 10.2

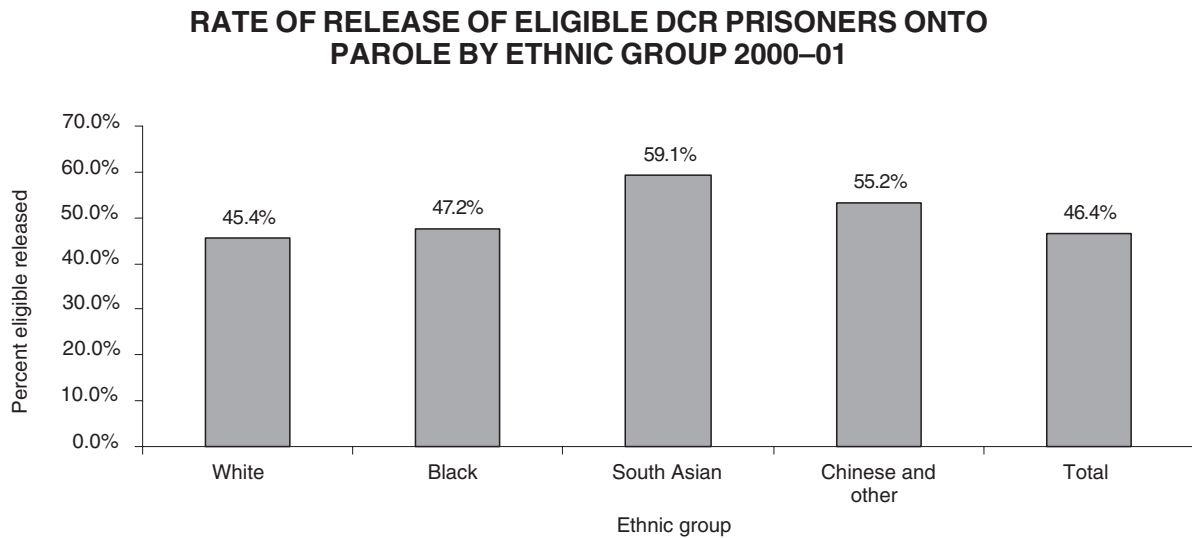
RATE OF RELEASE OF ELIGIBLE DCR PRISONERS ONTO PAROLE BY OFFENCE TYPE, 2000–01



Time spent on Parole Licence (Table 10.3 and Table 10.4)

10.6 Table 10.3 shows that the average time spent on licence was 17 months in 2000/01 for DCR prisoners who had been sentenced to less than 15 years and who were released on parole. The 16 DCR prisoners who were paroled from sentences of 15 years or more had an average period on licence of 35 months. The licence period for those released on parole has increased over the years for both DCR prisoners and for existing prisoners (table 10.4). In 1990, the length of licence for existing prisoners released on parole was six months. This had increased to 29 months by 2000/01. The increase was steady except between 1998/99 and 1999/00 when a slight drop in the length of licence was recorded. The equivalent figures for DCR prisoners were 12 months in 1993, rising steadily to 17 months in 2000/01. These trends probably reflect the increase in the average sentence length of those released on parole over the last decade, due mainly to the exclusion from the Parole process of prisoners serving sentences of less than four years as a result of the implementation of the Criminal Justice Act in 1992.

Figure 10.3



Ethnicity and Parole (Table 10.5)

10.7 Table 10.5 and figure 10.3 show that the parole rate varies somewhat between ethnic groups. South Asian prisoners are most likely to be paroled. Chinese & Other prisoners are also more successful than White or Black prisoners at achieving parole. It is likely that the differing nature of offence types within the different ethnic groups could explain some of these differences in release rates. For example, drug offences, which are associated with a high rate of release, are much more frequent among South Asian and Chinese & other prisoners than among Whites or Blacks.

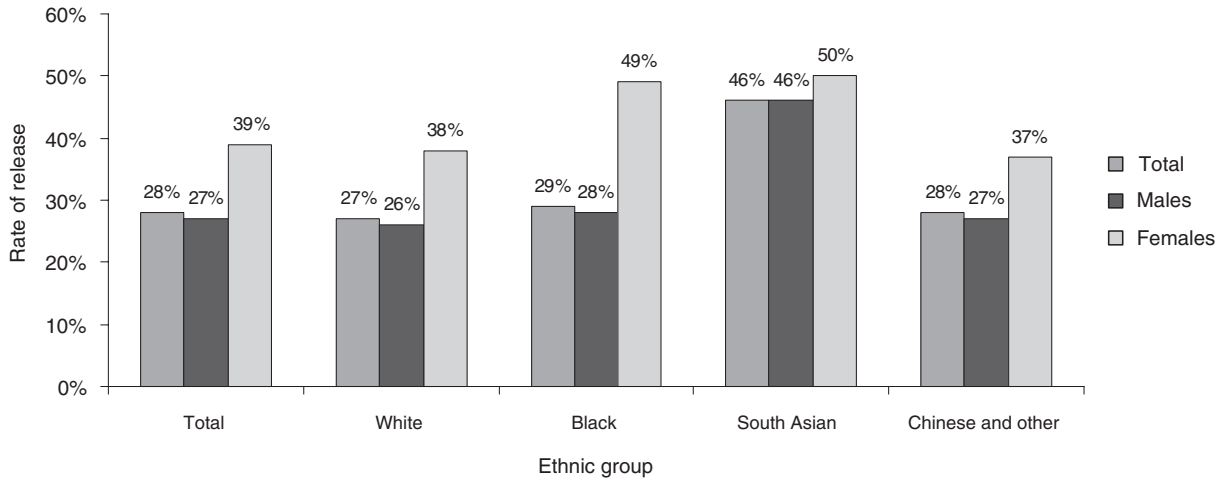
Home Detention Curfew (Table 10.6)

10.8 The Home Detention Curfew (HDC) scheme, which has been in operation since 28 January 1999, allows certain prisoners to be released up to 60 days early from prison providing that they agree to abide by an electronically monitored curfew. The aim of the scheme is to ease the transition of prisoners from custody into the community. Those eligible for HDC are prisoners over the age of 18 serving a sentence of three months but less than four years. Some categories of prisoners are not eligible for the scheme, such as those registered under the Sex Offenders Act 1997, those awaiting deportation, fine defaulters and those in breach of compliance with a curfew order (see Prison Service order 6700 for further details). There were 55,340 prisoners eligible to be considered for Home Detention Curfew in the year 2000. To be released on HDC eligible prisoners must pass a risk assessment carried out by prison and probation staff, which investigates their suitability for the scheme. Of the 55,340 prisoners eligible for HDC, 15,530 passed the risk assessment and were released onto HDC, resulting in a release rate of 28 per cent in 2000.

10.9 Women constitute a higher proportion of the HDC eligible tag population (seven per cent) than they do the prison population (five per cent) and an even higher proportion of those discharged onto HDC (10 per cent). In 2000, of the 3,811 women eligible for HDC, 1,504 were released resulting in a release rate of 39 per cent. In comparison, there were 51,530 men eligible for HDC of whom 14,030 were released, giving a release rate of 29 per cent. This is likely to be connected with the fact that women tend to have lower reconviction rates, which will be reflected in the HDC risk assessment. Within all recorded ethnic groups, females have a higher release rate than males. Black and South Asian women have a particularly high release rate, as do South Asian men (table 10.6/figure 10.4).

Figure 10.4

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS RELEASED ON HDC BY ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX, 2000

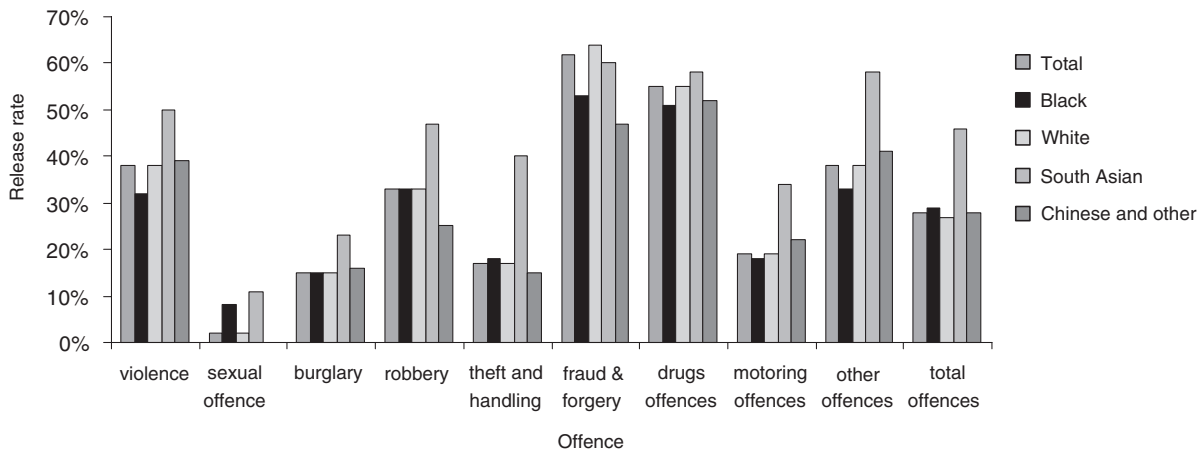


Ethnicity, Offence Type and Home Detention Curfew (Table 10.7)

10.10 There is little difference between the release rate on HDC for white (27 per cent) and black (29 per cent) offenders. However, South Asian offenders have a much higher release rate of 46 per cent, (table 10.7/figure 10.4). Across all offences, South Asian prisoners have the highest release rates among all ethnic groups. The higher release rate for South Asians is likely to be related to their behaviour in prison and their overall lower reconviction rates. In addition, South Asians have a lower proportion of eligible prisoners belonging to the high-risk offence categories. Only 23 per cent of South Asians eligible for HDC are in prison for burglary or theft & handling as against 39 per cent of white prisoners, 32 per cent of black prisoners and 40 per cent of Chinese and other prisoners.

Figure 10.5

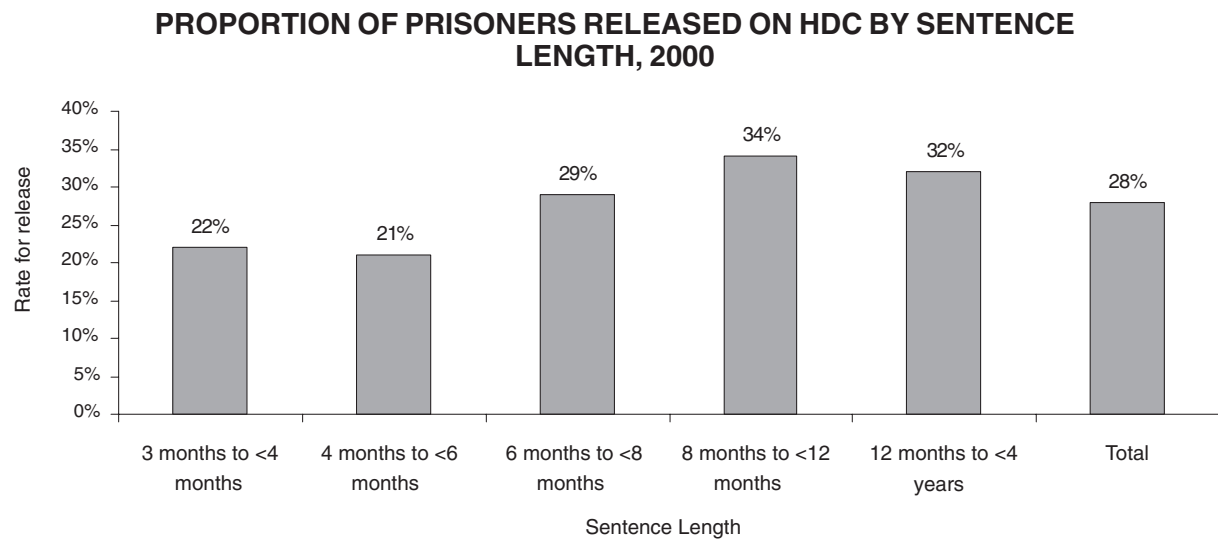
HDC RELEASE RATES FOR ETHNIC GROUPS BY OFFENCE TYPE, 2000



Home Detention Curfew Release Rates (Table 10.8)

10.11 Release rates vary depending on the length of sentence: in general, as the sentence length increases so does the release rate (table 10.8 and figure 10.6). For sentences of three to less than four months, the release rate was 22 per cent, for sentences of four to less than six months it was 21 per cent, for sentences of six months to less than eight months it was 29 per cent. Thirty four per cent of those sentenced to one to less than 4 years (ACR) was released. However, the release rate for those sentenced to one to less than 4 years (ACR) was 32 per cent. As the length of sentence is likely to reflect the seriousness of the offence one would expect this pattern to go in the opposite direction (i.e. the longer the sentence the lower the release rate). However, the lower release rate for shorter sentences can probably be explained by the tight timescales with which prisons and probation have to work when assessing a prisoner’s suitability for HDC. The pressure is increased when account is taken of time spent on remand and of transfers between prisons during the sentence.

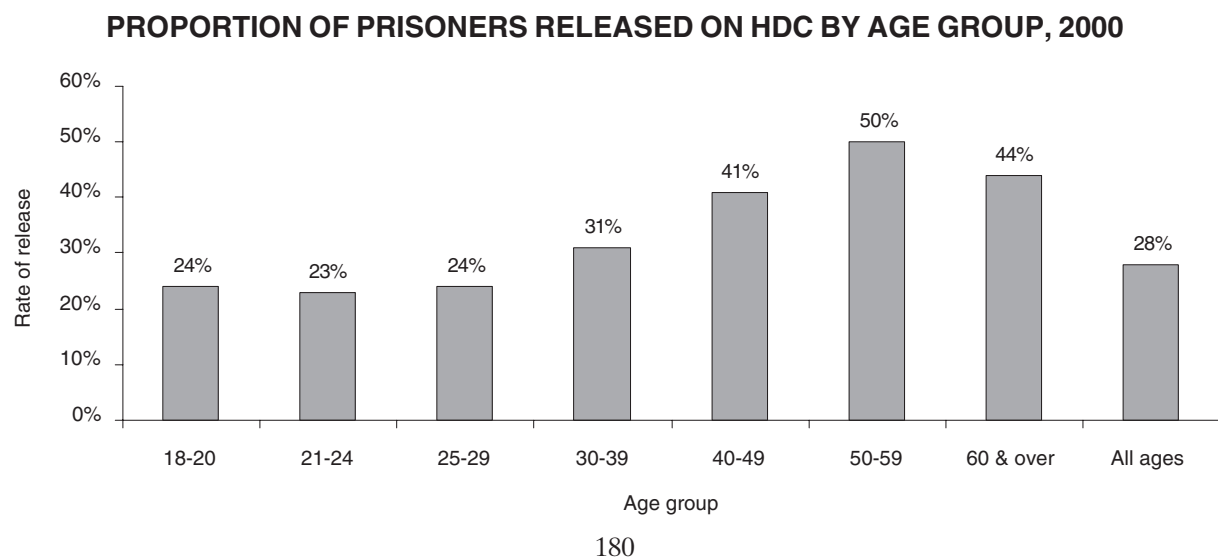
Figure 10.6



Age and Release on Home Detention Curfew (Table 10.9)

10.12 The release rate onto HDC tends to increase with the age of the prisoner (table 10.9 and figure 10.7). The release rate for those aged 18-29 is 24 per cent. It increases to 31 per cent for those aged 30-39, 41 per cent for those aged 40-49 and 50 per cent for those aged 50-59. However, those aged 60 and over are an exception - their release rate falls to 44 per cent (but numbers are low in this age group i.e. only 525 eligible prisoners). The increasing release rate with age is likely to be associated with the higher risk of reconviction for younger prisoners.

Figure 10.7

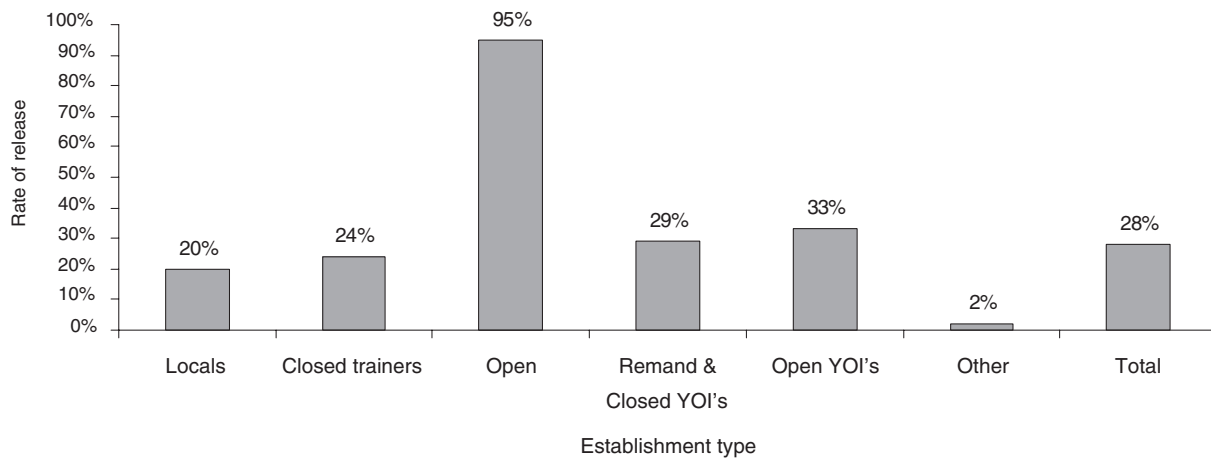


Establishment Type and Release on Home Detention Curfew (Table 10.10)

10.13 Open prisons and open young offender institutions contain low risk prisoners. Release rates from Open prisons were very high in 2000 (95 per cent). However, release rates from Open YOIs were only 33 per cent, not much higher than the release rates from prisons containing higher risk prisoners, such as remand centres and closed YOIs (29 per cent release rate) and closed training establishments (24 per cent release rate). Local prisons had the lowest release rate (20 per cent). This is partly due to their holding prisoners serving very short sentences, where there may be insufficient time to complete a suitability assessment (table 10.10 and figure 10.8).

Figure 10.8

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS RELEASED ON HDC BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 2000



Type of Offence and Release on Home Detention Curfew (Table 10.11)

10.14 The release rate by type of offence varies markedly from the average rate of 28 per cent (table 10.11 and figure 10.9) reflecting the varying risks of re-offending perceived across offence types. In figure 10.9, the percentage of short-term prisoners discharged in 1996 who were reconvicted within two years is compared with the HDC release rates in 2000 for those offences. The release rate declines as the reconviction rate rises for all offence types except for sexual offences. It should be noted that offenders required to register under the Sex Offenders Act 1997 are not eligible to be released under HDC.

Figure 10.9

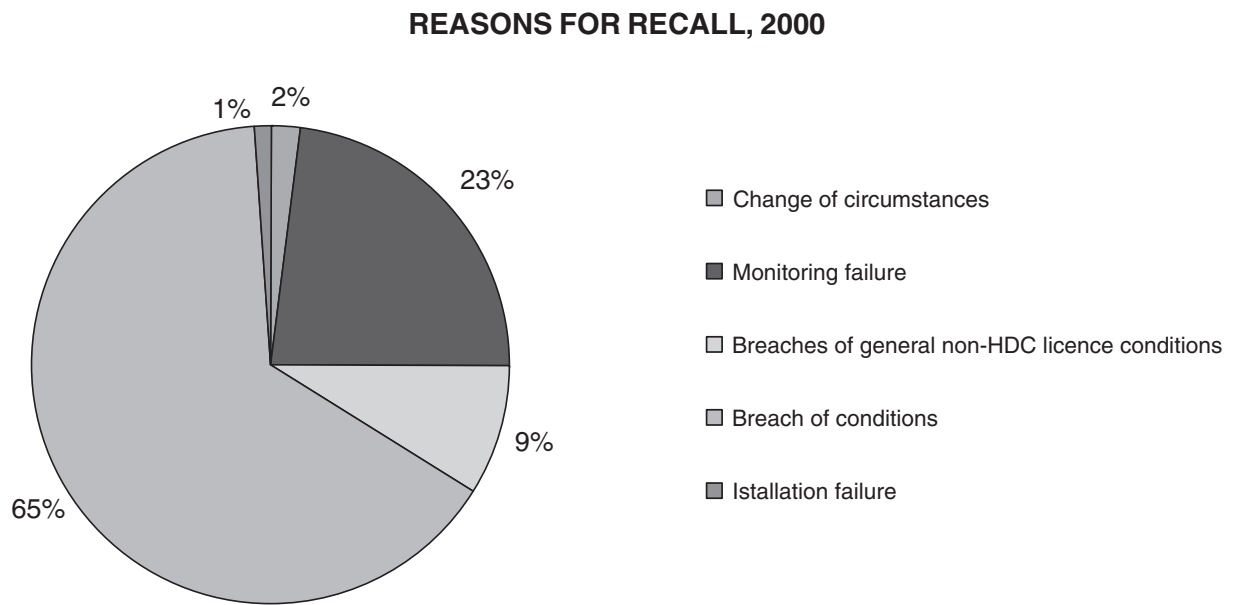


⁽¹⁾ The percentage of short-term prisoners (i.e. sentenced to less than four years) released in 1997 from prison who were reconvicted of a further offence within two years.

Recalls from Home Detention Curfew (Table 10.12)

10.15 Of the 15,530 offenders released on HDC in 2000, a total of 780 (five per cent) were recalled to prison by the Prison Service on behalf of the Secretary of State (table 10.12 and figure 10.10). The most common reason for recall, which accounted for two thirds (65 per cent) of all recalls, was failure to comply with the curfew conditions. This category includes being absent from the curfew address within the curfew hours, threatening monitoring staff, damaging the monitoring equipment or failing to be present for the installation of a new telephone line or equipment. Some prisoners are recalled on the grounds that it is not possible to monitor them. These fall into three categories: ‘change of circumstances’, ‘installation failure’ and ‘monitoring failure’. Subjects recalled on the basis of ‘monitoring failure’ (where it becomes impossible to continue monitoring, for technical or other reasons) account for 23 per cent of all recalls. ‘Installation failure’ (where it is not possible to install the monitoring equipment or make the monitoring equipment fully operational) and a ‘change of circumstance’ (for example, where a subject has involuntarily lost their curfew address or has withdrawn consent to be monitored) together account for two per cent of recalls. In 2000, three (less than half of one per cent) HDC releases were recalled on the grounds that they posed a risk of serious harm to the public.

Figure 10.10



10.16 Any person subject to HDC who is recalled may appeal against the decision. Such an appeal can have three outcomes (a) the decision to recall can be upheld (b) the decision to recall can be overturned (c) the reason for recall can be changed. Of the 780 persons subject to HDC who were recalled to prison, 120 appealed against the decision. Of these, 13 had the decision to recall overturned, 110 had the decision upheld and in five cases, the reason for recall was changed.

Table 10.1 Summary of determinate sentence cases considered by the Parole Board 1995/96–2000/01

England and Wales	Number of reviews/percentage					
	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00	2000–01
Cases considered	4,403	4,899	5,242	6,078	6,219	5,576
Existing prisoners	1,677	1,134	424	203	83	41
DCR prisoners	2,726	3,765	4,818	5,875	6,136	5,535
Recommended for parole	1,829	1,761	2,006	2,383	2,561	2,584
Existing prisoners	456	240	101	63	15	14
DCR prisoners	1,373	1,521	1,905	2,320	2,546	2,570
Percentage of cases considered recommended for parole	41.5%	35.9%	38.3%	39.2%	41.2%	46.3%
<i>Existing prisoners</i>	<i>27.2%</i>	<i>21.2%</i>	<i>23.8%</i>	<i>31.0%</i>	<i>18.1%</i>	<i>34.1%</i>
<i>DCR prisoners</i>	<i>50.4%</i>	<i>40.4%</i>	<i>39.5%</i>	<i>39.5%</i>	<i>41.5%</i>	<i>46.4%</i>

Table 10.2 Summary of DCR cases considered and released, 2000/01

England and Wales	Offence/sentence length		
	Under 15 years	15 years or more	Total
Sexual			
Considered	722	2	724
Released	154	0	154
<i>% released</i>	<i>21.3%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>21.3%</i>
Other violence			
Considered	2,224	38	2,262
Released	1,026	10	1,036
<i>% released</i>	<i>46.1%</i>	<i>26.3%</i>	<i>45.8%</i>
Property			
Considered	802	1	803
Released	311	0	311
<i>% released</i>	<i>38.8%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>38.7%</i>
Drugs			
Considered	1,304	8	1,312
Released	880	5	885
<i>% released</i>	<i>67.5%</i>	<i>62.5%</i>	<i>67.5%</i>
Other offences			
Considered	432	2	434
Released	183	1	184
<i>% released</i>	<i>42.4%</i>	<i>50.0%</i>	<i>42.4%</i>
Total			
Considered	5,484	51	5,535
Released	2,554	16	2,570
<i>% released</i>	<i>46.6%</i>	<i>31.4%</i>	<i>46.4%</i>

Table 10.3 DCR cases released on parole by length of licence, 2000/01⁽¹⁾

England and Wales		Number/per cent		
	Under 15 years	15 years or more	Total	Per cent
Less than 1 month	2	0	2	0.1%
1 month but less than 3 months	1	0	1	0.0%
3 months but less than 6 months	12	1	13	0.5%
6 months but less than 9 months	22	1	23	0.9%
9 months but less than 12 months	352	0	352	13.7%
12 months but less than 15 months	745	0	745	29.0%
15 months but less than 18 months	570	1	571	22.2%
18 months but less than 24 months	512	2	514	20.0%
24 months but less than 36 months	270	1	271	10.5%
36 months or more	68	10	78	3.0%
All periods	2,554	16	2,570	100.0%
Average licence length in months	17.1	34.7	17.2	

(¹) The licence runs from the parole date to the licence expiry date and includes the non-discretionary period after the non-parole release date (between the two-thirds and the three-quarters points of the sentence, or for some sex offenders, to the end of the sentence).

Table 10.4 Average lengths of licence⁽¹⁾ by sentence length, 1990–2000/01

England and Wales		months			
		Under 4 years	4 years under 7 years	7 years or more	All determinate sentences
Existing Prisoners					
1990		6.2	7.5	6.1	6.4
1991		6.1	7.9	6.5	6.4
1992		6.3	9.3	11.1	7.1
1993		7.3	10.6	13.9	9.5
1994		5.4	8.6	15.9	10.9
1995/96		4.5	6.6	14.7	13.2
1996/97		–	5.0	16.2	15.9
1997/98		–	15.2	17.0	17.0
1998/99		–	5.2	14.5	14.3
	Under 4 years	4 years under 7 years	7 years under 15 years	15 years or more	
1999/00	–	–	–	13.9	13.9
2000/01	–	–	–	28.7	28.7
Discretionary Conditional Release⁽¹⁾					
1993		*	12.0	–	12.0
1994		*	12.6	12.6	12.6
1995/96		*	13.0	13.2	13.2
1996/97		*	13.9	14.9	14.9
1997/98		*	14.3	15.5	15.5
1998/99		*	14.2	15.4	15.4
	Under 4 years	4 years under 7 years	7 years under 15 years	15 years or more	All determinate sentences
1999/00	*	14.6	22.7	44.5	16.8
2000/01	*	14.8	23	34.7	17.2

(¹) For Discretionary Conditional Release cases, the licence period includes the non-discretionary period after the non-parole release date (between the two-thirds and three-quarters points of the sentence).

Table 10.5 DCR cases considered and released on parole by ethnic group, 2000/01

England and Wales	Number/per cent			
	4 years under 7 years	7 years under 15 years	15 years or more	Total
Total				
Opt out	543	504	23	1,070
Considered	3,719	1,765	51	5,535
Released	1,850	704	16	2,570
<i>Percentage released</i>	49.7%	39.9%	31.4%	46.4%
White				
Opt out	479	444	17	940
Considered	2,913	1,388	39	4,340
Released	1,420	539	11	1,970
<i>Percentage released</i>	48.7%	38.8%	28.2%	45.4%
Black				
Opt out	50	50	5	105
Considered	564	268	7	839
Released	282	112	2	396
<i>Percentage released</i>	50.0%	41.8%	28.6%	47.2%
South Asian				
Opt out	6	3	1	10
Considered	129	60	4	193
Released	82	30	2	114
<i>Percentage released</i>	63.6%	50.0%	50.0%	59.1%
Chinese and other				
Opt out	8	7	0	15
Considered	113	49	1	163
Released	66	23	1	90
<i>Percentage released</i>	58.4%	46.9%	100.0%	55.2%

Table 10.5a Prisoners on parole from determinate sentences recalled, 1990–2000/01

England and Wales	Number/per cent	
	recalled	as % of number on parole
1990	938	13.8
1991	964	15.8
1992	983	13.3
1993	773	12.9
1994	300	10.7
1995/96	205	11.2
1996/97	233	11.7
1997/98	190	8.2
1998/99	233	11.1
1999/00	250	10.1
2000/01	267	9.6

Table 10.6 Home Detention Curfew eligibility and release figures by sex and ethnic group

England and Wales, 2000	Eligible	Released	Release rate
Males and females	55,344	15,533	28%
White	48,328	13,120	27%
Black	4,123	1,209	29%
South Asian	2,171	1,005	46%
Chinese and other	704	197	28%
Not recorded	18	2	11%
Males	51,533	14,029	27%
White	44,982	11,835	26%
Black	3,787	1,045	28%
South Asian	2,113	976	46%
Chinese and other	634	171	27%
Not recorded	17	2	12%
Females	3,811	1,504	39%
White	3,346	1,285	38%
Black	336	164	49%
South Asian	58	29	50%
Chinese and other	70	26	37%
Not recorded	1	–	0%

Table 10.7 Home Detention Curfew eligibility and release figures by offence and ethnic group

England and Wales 2000

	Eligible	Released	Release rate
Violence against the person			
Total	7,875	2,990	38%
White	6,970	2,648	38%
Black	547	173	32%
South Asian	278	138	50%
Chinese and other	77	30	39%
Not recorded	3	1	33%
Sexual offences			
Total	1,326	29	2%
White	1,187	18	2%
Black	53	4	8%
South Asian	66	7	11%
Chinese and other	19	–	0%
Not recorded	1	–	0%
Burglary			
Total	9,114	1,387	15%
White	8,333	1,257	15%
Black	545	83	15%
South Asian	151	34	23%
Chinese and other	80	13	16%
Not recorded	5	–	0%
Robbery			
Total	2,057	688	33%
White	1,541	504	33%
Black	377	125	33%
South Asian	110	52	47%
Chinese and other	28	7	25%
Not recorded	1	–	0%
Theft and handling			
Total	11,623	2,009	17%
White	10,309	1,707	17%
Black	762	134	18%
South Asian	346	138	40%
Chinese and other	203	30	15%
Not recorded	3	–	0%
Fraud and forgery			
Total	2,055	1,264	62%
White	1,427	917	64%
Black	308	162	53%
South Asian	262	158	60%
Chinese and other	58	27	47%
Not recorded	–	–	0%
Drugs offences			
Total	4,483	2,448	55%
White	3,631	1,995	55%
Black	544	279	51%
South Asian	248	144	58%
Chinese and other	58	30	52%
Not recorded	2	–	0%
Motoring offences			
Total	9,070	1,748	19%
White	8,188	1,539	19%
Black	493	87	18%
South Asian	314	106	34%
Chinese and other	73	16	22%
Not recorded	2	–	0%
Other offences			
Total	7,741	2,969	38%
White	6,742	2,535	38%
Black	494	162	33%
South Asian	396	228	58%
Chinese and other	108	44	41%
Not recorded	1	–	0%
All offences			
Total	55,344	15,533	28%
White	48,328	13,120	27%
Black	4,123	1,209	29%
South Asian	2,171	1,005	46%
Chinese and other	704	197	28%
Not recorded	18	2	11%

Table 10.8 Home Detention Curfew eligibility and release figures by sentence length

England and Wales, 2000

	Eligible	Released	Release rate
Total	55,344	15,513	28%
ACR cases	23,962	7,586	32%
All AUR cases (3 months to less than 12 months)	31,382	7,927	25%
3 months or over to less than 4 months	7,177	1,553	22%
4 months or over to less than 6 months	11,116	2,338	21%
6 months or over to less than 8 months	8,047	2,304	29%
8 months or over to less than 12 months	5,042	1,732	34%

Table 10.9 Home Detention Curfew eligibility and release figures by age group

England and Wales, 2000

	Eligible	Released	Release rate
All ages	55,344	15,496	28%
18–20	10,074	2,425	24%
21–24	12,083	2,771	23%
25–29	12,147	2,964	24%
30–39	14,517	4,523	31%
40–49	4,446	1,807	41%
50–59	1,552	776	50%
60 and over	525	230	44%

Table 10.10 Home Detention Curfew eligibility and release figures by establishment type

England and Wales, 2000

	Eligible	Released	Release rate
Total	55,344	15,528	28%
Locals	24,553	4,900	20%
Closed Trainers	11,996	2,839	24%
Open	5,298	5,049	95%
Remand & Closed YOI's	7,207	2,064	29%
Open YOI's	1,784	595	33%
Other	4,506	81	2%

Table 10.11 Home Detention Curfew eligibility and release figures by offence type

England and Wales, 2000

	Eligible	Released	<i>Release rate</i>
Total	55,344	15,533	28%
Violence	7,875	2,990	38%
Sexual offences	1,326	29	2%
Burglary	9,114	1,387	15%
Robbery	2,057	689	33%
Theft and handling	11,623	2,009	17%
Fraud and forgery	2,055	1,264	62%
Drugs offences	4,483	2,448	55%
Motoring offences	9,070	1,748	19%
Other	7,741	2,969	38%

Table 10.12 HDC reasons for recall to prison, 2000

England and Wales, 2000

	Numbers	<i>Per cent</i>
Total	782	100%
Breach of HDC conditions	510	65%
Risk of serious harm	3	0%
Change of circumstances	14	2%
Monitoring failure	182	23%
Installation failure	4	1%
Breach of general non-HDC licence conditions	69	9%

CHAPTER 11

HOME OFFICE RESEARCH ON PRISON-RELATED TOPICS

This chapter contains brief summaries of Home Office research and statistical publications on prison-related topics, which have been issued since 1999.

Prison statistics and population projections

Projections of long term trends in the prison population to 2008. Carly Gray and Mike Elkins. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 8/01. 2001.

The bulletin outlines the latest projections of the prison population under three different scenarios: first, on the basis of increasing custody rates; second, assuming custody rates rise at half the rate seen in the first scenario; and third, on the basis of custody rates and sentence lengths remaining at 2000 levels.

Prison statistics England and Wales, 1999. Home Office. 2000.

This volume provides a detailed statistical breakdown of the prison population in England and Wales in 1999.

The prison population in 1999: a statistical review. Chris Cullen and Martin Minchin. Research Findings No. 118. 2000.

This Research Findings paper summarises the report 'Prison Statistics England and Wales, 1999'.

Projections of long term trends in the prison population to 2007. Philip White and Christopher Cullen. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 2/00. 2000.

The bulletin outlines the latest projections of the prison population under three different scenarios: first, on the basis of increasing custody rates and sentence lengths; second, assuming rising custody rates but sentence lengths remaining at 1999 levels; and third, on the basis of custody rates and sentence lengths remaining at 1999 levels.

Projections of long term trends in the prison population to 2006. Philip White, Jo Woodbridge and Kirsty Flack. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 1/99. 1999.

The results of the 1999 projections of the prison population are described. The introduction of Home Detention Curfew from January 1999 will cause the prison population to fall. Thereafter, three scenarios are presented.

Prison Statistics England and Wales, 1998. Home Office. 1999.

This volume provides a detailed statistical breakdown of the prison population in England and Wales in 1998.

The prison population in 1998: a statistical review. Philip White. Research Findings No. 94. 1999.

These findings summarise the report 'Prison Statistics England and Wales, 1998'.

World Prison Population List (second edition). Roy Walmsley. Research Findings No.116. 2000.

The World Prison Population List gives details of the number of prisoners held in some 200 independent countries and dependent territories. It shows the differences in the levels of imprisonment across the world and makes possible an estimate of the world prison population total.

World Prison Population List. Roy Walmsley. Research Findings No.88. 1999.

The World Prison Population List gives details of the number of prisoners held in some 180 independent countries and dependent territories.

Reconviction studies

A seven-year reconviction study of HMP Grendon therapeutic community. Ricky Taylor. Research Findings No. 115. 2000.

This study examines the reconviction rates (within seven years) of a number of prisoners who went to HMP Grendon for therapy in the years 1984 to 1989. The findings show that prisoners treated there have lower reconviction rates than might be expected had they not gone to Grendon. Findings are similar to those of an earlier four-year follow-up study.

Predicting reconvictions for sexual and violent offences using the revised Offender Group Reconviction Scale. Ricky Taylor. Research Findings No. 104. 1999.

The Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS) predicts, from a limited number of criminal history and demographic factors, the probability that an offender will be reconvicted within two years of release from prison or from the start of a community penalty for any standard list offence. A revised version of OGRS is now used, which also predicts reconvictions for sexual and violent offences. This report examines the advantages and limitations of the revised OGRS, particularly in relation to predicting sexual and violent reconvictions.

Reconviction of offenders sentenced or released from prison in 1995. Chris Kershaw, Joanne Goodman and Steve White. Research Findings No. 101. 1999.

Reconviction rates are a key measure of the effectiveness of different sentences and treatment programmes in deterring or rehabilitating offenders. This report compares reconviction rates across a range of disposals, discusses patterns of offending behaviour and trends over time.

Reconviction of offenders sentenced or released from prison in 1994. Chris Kershaw. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 5/99. 1999.

These findings compare reconviction rates across a range of disposals, discuss patterns of offending behaviour, trends over time and sentencing practice on reconviction.

Reconviction of offenders sentenced or released from prison in 1994. Chris Kershaw. Research Findings No. 90. 1999.

These findings summarise Statistical Bulletin 5/99.

Lifer panels and Parole

The parole system at work: a study of risk based decision-making. Roger Hood and Stephen Shute with the assistance of Aidan Wilcox. Home Office Research Study 202, 2000.

The research included a detailed examination of how Parole Board decisions are taken: how dossiers are compiled; how the Board assesses applications in relation to the Secretary of State's directions; how decisions compare with risk assessment scores; reasons for refusal or granting parole; the influence of probation officers' recommendations; the conduct and perceptions of interviews carried out by Parole Board Interviewing Members; and an assessment of the value they added to parole decision-making. The report also examines whether the current balance between public protection and reintegrating prisoners back into the community under supervision is correct.

Parole decision-making: weighing the risk to the public. Roger Hood and Stephen Shute. Research Findings No. 114. 2000.

These findings summarise Home Office Research Study 202.

An Exploration of Decision-Making at Discretionary Lifer Panels. Nicola Padfield and Alison Liebling with Helen Arnold. Home Office Research Study 213. 2000.

An in-depth examination of the work of the panels that decide whether a discretionary life sentence prisoner should continue to be detained after serving their 'tariff'. Looks at the style and actions of the panels, the views of the participants and the extent to which quality and effectiveness is evident in the decision-making

Discretionary Lifer Panels – An Exploration of Decision-Making. Nicola Padfield and Alison Liebling with Helen Arnold. Research Findings No. 132. 2000.

These findings summarise Home Office Research Study 213.

Women and young people in custody

Women Prisoners: A Survey of their Work and Training Experiences in Custody and on Release. Becky Hamlyn and Darren Lewis. Home Office Research Study 208. 2000.

Pre and post-release surveys of the work and training needs and experiences of women prisoners. The results point to considerable scope for further help to develop their skills and potential.

Women Prisoners: A Survey of their Work and Training Experiences in Custody and on Release. Becky Hamlyn. Research Findings No. 122. 2000.

These findings summarise Home Office Research Study 208.

‘Tell Them So They Listen’: messages from young people in custody. Juliet Lyon, Catherine Dennison and Anita Wilson. Home Office Research Study 201. 2000.

This report summarises the findings from a series of focus groups with young people in custody. It discusses their views on how they feel the criminal justice system has treated them, their opinions of current initiatives, and their hopes and aspirations for the future.

Messages from Young People in Custody – Focus Group Research. Juliet Lyon, Catherine Dennison and Anita Wilson. Research Findings No. 127. 2000.

These findings summarise Home Office Research Study 201.

Evaluation of Intensive Regimes for Young Offenders. David Farrington, Gareth Hancock, Mark Livingston, Kate Painter and Graham Towl. Research Findings No. 121. 2000.

An evaluation of the intensive and highly structured regimes at Thorn Cross and Colchester. The results of the evaluation demonstrate a reduction in reconviction rates compared with the control group at Thorn Cross, but not at Colchester.

Electronic monitoring

Electronic monitoring of released prisoners: an evaluation of the Home Detention Curfew scheme. Kath Dodgson, Philippa Goodwin, Philip Howard, Sian Llewellyn-Thomas, Ed Mortimer, Neil Russell and Mark Weiner. Home Office Research Study 222. 2001.

This report draws together the main strands of an evaluation of the Home Detention Curfew scheme covering the first 16 months of the scheme. It includes: an analysis of release rates and recalls to prison; a survey of curfewees, family members and probation supervisors; a cost-benefit study of HDC; and an analysis of short-term reoffending by offenders released early onto the scheme compared to a control group.

Electronic monitoring of released prisoners: an evaluation of the Home Detention Curfew scheme. Ed Mortimer. Research Findings No.139. 2001.

These findings summarise Home Office Research Study 222.

Home Detention Curfew – the first year of operation. Kath Dodgson and Ed Mortimer. Research Findings No. 110. 2000.

Following successful trials of electronic monitoring as a community sentence, the Home Detention Curfew scheme was introduced in England and Wales from January 1999. Eligible prisoners can be released up to 60 days before the end of the custodial part of their sentences. Over 16,000 offenders have been released onto Home Detention Curfew in the first year of operation, and it is now one of the biggest electronic monitoring programmes in the world. The report includes analysis of release rates, recall figures and a summary of the findings of a process evaluation.

Assessing prisoners for Home Detention Curfew: a guide for practitioners. Kath Dodgson, Ed Mortimer and Darren Sugg. RDS Practitioners Guide. 2000.

A guide to good practice covering assessment of suitability for Home Detention Curfew, post-release processes and the roles of the respective agencies involved.

Miscellaneous research reports

Evaluation of close supervision centres. Emma Clare and Keith Bottomley. Home Office Research Study 219. 2001.

An independent two-year assessment of the new close supervision centres system for managing disruptive prisoners. Recommends revised principles and processes, including, a comprehensive assessment process, differential regimes and the long-term containment of a small number of high-risk prisoners who cannot safely be returned to normal conditions.

Research into nature and effectiveness of drugs throughcare. John Burrows, Alan Clarke, Tonia Davidson, Roger Tarling and Sarah Webb. Occasional Paper No. 68. 2001.

A study examining the nature of drugs throughcare for severely drug dependent prisoners who were eligible for prison treatment. Drugs throughcare relates to the treatment and support offered to prisoners making the transition from prison to the community. The research gauges the impact of these interventions on offenders' drug-taking and offending behaviour, as well as what constitutes good practice in this area.

The nature and effectiveness of drugs throughcare for released prisoners. John Burrows, Alan Clarke, Tonia Davidson, Roger Tarling and Sarah Webb. Research Findings No. 109. 2000.

These findings summarise the findings of Occasional Paper 68.

Prison Escort and Custody Services: Prisoners' Experiences. Bridget Williams, Christopher Cuthbert and Ghazala Sattar. Research Findings No. 123. 2000.

A survey of prisoners' experience of prisoner escort and custody service contractors in England and Wales was conducted. In general, prisoners felt that the standards laid down in contracts were largely being met, but some areas were found to need improvement.

Sexual Victimization among 15-17 year olds in Prison. Barry McGurk, Robert Forde and Ann Barnes. Home Office Occasional Paper No. 65. 2000.

Results of a survey which shows that while bullying is widespread among this population the incidence of sexual victimisation is very low.

Incentives and earned privileges for prisoners — an evaluation. Alison Liebling, Grant Muir, Gerry Rose and Anthony Bottoms. Research Findings No. 87. 1999.

The Prison Service Incentives and Earned Privileges Policy was introduced in 1995. Prisoners are expected to earn additional privileges through responsible behaviour, participation in hard work and other constructive activity. This report evaluated the impact and implementation of this system.

Costs

Review of comparative costs and performance of privately and publicly operated prisons 1998-99. Isabelle Park. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 6/00. 2000.

The report analyses the comparative costs of prisons in the public and private sectors. On average, privately operated prisons offered a saving of 13 per cent in terms of cost per prisoner in 1998-99, but little or no saving when cost per baseline and in-use places are compared. The steady convergence between private and public sector costs, which had been seen since 1994-95, did not continue into 1998-99.

Review of comparative costs and performance of privately and publicly operated prisons 1997-98. Jo Woodbridge. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 13/99. 1999.

The difference between the cost of privately and publicly operated prisons has reduced for the third year running. Privately operated prisons offered an operational cost saving over publicly operated prisons of 11 per cent in 1997-98, in terms of cost per prisoner, but little or no saving when cost per baseline and in-use places are compared.

The cost of criminal justice. Richard Harries. Research Findings No. 103. 1999.

The Home Office has been developing a computer model of the criminal justice process since 1993. The key aim of the model is to help estimate the cost of proposed policy initiatives affecting criminal law and procedure. This report presents the results of the most recent version of the model, covering the calendar year 1997 and financial year 1997-98, including the average costs of selected disposals, including prison sentences imposed at a magistrates' court and the Crown Court.

Crime Reduction Programme

Three publications giving guidance for evaluators have been published as part of the Crime Reduction Programme. All are relevant to those involved in the evaluation of prison-based programmes.

Analysis of costs and benefits: Guidance for Evaluators. Sanjay Dhiri and Sam Brand. Crime Reduction Programme – Guidance Note 1. 1999.

This document is designed to give practical guidance to evaluators undertaking an analysis of cost-effectiveness. It includes the methodological principles, processes and standards that underpin such an analysis and specifies the key tasks and responsibilities of evaluators. It focuses on the practical issues of how to gather and analyse information on the costs of intervention and how to relate this to outputs and outcomes.

Programmes for offenders: Guidance for Evaluators. Maureen Colledge, Patrick Collier and Sam Brand. Crime Reduction Programme – Guidance Note 2. 1999.

The Crime Reduction Programme and the Prison Service Programme for developing constructive regimes have provided a substantial injection of funds to expand programmes for offenders. With this funding comes a commitment to evaluate the impact of the extra spending on levels of crime. These guidelines come in three parts: general principles to be borne in mind when designing evaluations; key outcome measures and ways they can be measured; how to evaluate costs and benefits.

Measuring Inputs – Guidance for Evaluators. David Legg and James Powell. Crime Reduction Programme – Guidance Note 3. 2000.

This document examines a number of the key issues that have arisen concerning the measurement of inputs in the cost-effectiveness evaluation of the Crime Reduction Programme (CRP). A unique feature of the programme is that it aims to compare directly the costs and benefits of a wide range of approaches to reducing crime – from early interventions with children to new policing tactics and better sentencing procedures.

Section 95 publications

Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System 2000. London: Home Office.

Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System: a Home Office publication under section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991. Gordon C. Barclay and Cynthia Tavares. 1999.

Statistics on Women and the Criminal Justice System: a Home Office publication under section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991. Jessica Harris. 2000.

Criminal justice system publications

International comparisons of criminal justice statistics 1999. Gordon C. Barclay and Cynthia Tavares. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 06/01. 2001.

The bulletin examines trends from 32 countries covering recorded crime; homicide; violent crime; burglary; thefts of motor vehicles; drug trafficking offences.

International comparisons of criminal justice statistics 1998. Gordon C. Barclay and Cynthia Tavares. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 4/00. 2000.

The bulletin examines trends from 29 countries covering recorded crime; homicide; violent crime; burglary; thefts of motor vehicles; drug trafficking offences. It also reports on the findings of a study covering custodial and other sentences in nine European countries, and on an analysis of the prison population rate in Western European countries.

The Criminal Justice System in England and Wales. Becca Chapman and Steve Niven. 2000.

This document provides a description of the structures and procedures of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) in England and Wales. It is intended as a resource for people from a variety of backgrounds and interests. It provides an overview of the whole system rather than a detailed and exhaustive examination of its constituent parts.

Digest 4: information on the criminal justice system in England and Wales. Edited by Gordon C. Barclay and Cynthia Tavares. 1999.

This is the fourth in a series of Digests, which aim to present a comprehensive picture of crime and justice in England and Wales. The Digest summarises information from a wide range of Home Office research and statistical sources, supplemented by information from other Government Departments and outside bodies. It includes chapters on: crime; victims; offending and offenders; pre-court and court action; sentencing; prisons; reconvictions; human resources; expenditure and costs. A 2000 edition of Digest 4 is also available on the Home Office website.

Home Office Research Studies, Research Findings, Crime Reduction Programme guidance notes, Section 95 publications, Statistical Bulletins, the Digest and Occasional Papers are all available from the Communication and Development Unit, Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Room 201, Home Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT. Telephone 020 7273 2084. Email requests to: publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

Most of these publications can also be found on the Home Office website, www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds, which also contains reports on other areas of Home Office responsibility.

CHAPTER 12

PRISON STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES DIRECTORY OF RELATED INTERNET SITES

This gives a list of websites having information relating to prisons and prisoners. England and Wales are listed first, followed by the United States, and other international sites that may be of interest.

There are also several, general websites pertaining to wider criminal justice issues which areas of the public may find useful (both government and independent organisations' websites).

This is followed by a list of websites that give information on specific issues such as female prisoners, population data and youth issues. This is to facilitate/enable users to interpret the prisons data in a broader sociological context.

ENGLAND AND WALES

• General Sites

> Government Sites

- ❖ **Crime Reduction**, www.crimereduction.gov.uk
Describes strategies for dealing with young and adult offenders effectively.
- ❖ **Prison Service**, www.hmprisonservice.gov.uk
Gives information about news releases, publications, news updates, and links to: UK government and parliamentary sites, international organisations and prison services around the world.
- ❖ **Research Development and Statistics Directorate**, www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm
Gives information about Digest 4, a statistical summary of the criminal justice system, history, a "What's New?" section, and allows a search according to different topics that the Home Office Deals with.

> Independent Organisations

- ❖ **Cambridge Institute of Criminology**, www.law.cam.ac.uk/crim/crimlink.htm#prisons
Provides links to government and non-government sites in Australia, North America and other international sites.
- ❖ **Centre for Criminological Research, Oxford University**, www.crim.ox.ac.uk
Carries out empirical research into many issues. Lists current and previous research.
- ❖ **Payback**, www.payback.org.uk/intro.html
Organisation seeking to increase the use and understanding of restorative justice. Carries out research into public views on this issue and runs various projects. Provides information about impact of various sentences, and lessons from abroad.

• Specific Sites

> Population Data

- ❖ **National Statistics**, www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/ukin-figs/Data-crime.asp
Details of sentences in England and Wales.
- ❖ **RDS**, www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/areas/prisf.htm
Monthly Prison Population Briefs going back to March 1999.
- ❖ **UK Prison Population Trends**, www.hmprisonservice.gov.uk/statistics/dynpage.asp?page=18
Trends and statistics from RDS.

➤ Female Prisoners

- ❖ **Fact Sheet: Women and Criminal Justice**, www.jsboard.co.uk/NACRO/factsh7.htm
Gives population data, sentencing information, and information about women working in prisons.
- ❖ **Women in Prison**, www.womeninprison.org.uk
A support and campaigning group for female prisoners. Has information on current issues, the Holloway Remand Scheme and their Training and Education Programme.

➤ Ethnicity

- ❖ **IQRA Trust's Prisoners Welfare Directorate**, <http://pwdiqra.webstar.co.uk/index.html>
Promotes the understanding of the needs of Muslim inmates in British prisons. Provides statistics regarding ethnicity of prisoners.

➤ Details of Individual Establishments

- ❖ **Prison Service**, www.hmprisonservice.gov.uk/prisons
Address, telephone number, description, operational capacity, certified normal accommodation, visiting hours, directions and other information.

➤ Youth Issues

- ❖ **Youth Justice Board**, www.youth-justice-board.gov.uk
Press releases, contacts, background information, location of youth offending teams, latest legislation, letters, editorials, speeches and articles.

➤ Ex-offenders

- ❖ **NACRO**, www.nacro.org
The National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders is an organisation working to prevent crime, and manages projects (the results of which are unavailable at this time).
- ❖ **Unlock**, www.tphbook.dircon.co.uk/unlock.html
National Association for Ex-offenders. Aims to monitor pre-release courses and offending behaviour of ex-offenders. Gives data and information on discharges.

➤ Publications

- ❖ **Centre for Criminological Research, Oxford University**, www.crim.ox.ac.uk
Lists titles that can be ordered via email/mail/telephone.
- ❖ **RDS**, www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/publf.htm
Gives a list of Home Office Statistical Bulletins, Statistical Findings, Research Studies, Occasional Papers and Research Findings, most of which can be viewed on-line.

UNITED STATES

- **General Sites**

- Government Sites

- ❖ **Bureau of Justice Statistics**, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs
Key facts, statistics about criminal offenders, corrections and prisons.
- ❖ **US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons**, www.bop.gov
Statistics on prison population sorted by thirteen different categories, historical documents, and a list of offences.

➤ Independent Organisations

- ❖ **Criminal Justice Institute**, www.cji-inc.com
Publishes the *Criminal Justice Yearbook*, which includes trends and statistics regarding adult corrections, probation, parole, jails and private prisons. Shows how you can order this, and describes some of the research studies undertaken, and lists relevant publications.
- ❖ **Justice Information Centre**, www.ncjrs.org
Provides links to CJS statistics, juvenile justice, drugs and crime, and links to research findings on many issues relating to crime and justice.
- ❖ **National Institute of Corrections, Prisons Division**, www.nicic.org/inst/nicpris.htm
Describes the activities of the prisons division, and lists services, publications (not available online), and has a database of over 1,500 items. Also has links to discussion groups, and related sites.
- ❖ **Prison Information**, <http://sun.soci.niu.edu/~critcrim/prisons/prisons.html>
Gives data on both state and federal prisons up to 1997, as well as information on other issues.
- ❖ **Prison Links**, <http://web.syr.edu/~tckerr/PrisonLinks.html>
Provides links to many different topics.

● Specific Sites

➤ Population Data

- ❖ **Bureau of Justice Statistics**, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/prisons.htm
Summary of findings on the number of prisoners, recent trends, female prisoners, capacity, offence (up to 1999), and statistics from 1977 to 1996 on prisoner population (both male and female), prisoners in custody, sentenced prisoners, and population by offence and other variables. Also gives information on HIV, mental health and prior abuse of prisoners.
- ❖ **Federal Bureau of Prisons Quick Facts**, www.bop.gov/fact0598.html
Regularly updated information about US prison populations.
- ❖ **General Prison Statistics**, <http://sun.sod.niu.edu/~critcrim/prisons/prisons.html>
Useful prison statistics covering state and federal populations, women, HIV etc.
- ❖ **US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons**, www.bop.gov
Weekly prison population data.

➤ Female Prisoners

- ❖ **General Prison Statistics**, <http://sun.soci.niu.edu/~critcrim/prisons/prisons.html>
Prison statistics on females.

➤ Ethnicity

- ❖ **Bureau of Justice Statistics**, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/aic.htm
American Indians and crime.

➤ Prison Details

- ❖ **Prison Law Links**, www.prisonwall.org/links.htm
Provides a list of correctional departments in 30 different states.

➤ Drugs

- ❖ **Bureau of Prisons**, www.bop.gov
In Public Information, gives information about drug treatment.
- ❖ **Junk in the Joint**, [www.pdxnorml.org/junk in the joint.html](http://www.pdxnorml.org/junk%20in%20the%20joint.html)
Describes the prison drug scene, with some statistics.

➤ Youth Issues

- ❖ **Juvenile Net**, [www.juvenile.net/](http://www.juvenile.net)
News and links.

➤ Publications

- ❖ **American Corrections Association**, www.corrections.com/aca/
Selected articles from Corrections Compendium and Corrections Today.
- ❖ **American Jail Association**, www.corrections.com/aja/
American Jails Magazine and Bulletin.

INTERNATIONAL SITES

- ❖ **Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners**, www.hri.ca/uninfo/treaties/35.shtml
United Nations Protocol.
- ❖ **Council of Europe**, www.coe.int
A report regarding prison overcrowding and prison population inflation can be found at www.coe.fr/cm/ta/rec/1999/99r22.htm.
- ❖ **Home Office**, www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/r116.pdf
Gives details of world prison populations.
- ❖ **Human Rights Watch**, www.hrw.org/hrw/advocacy/prisons/index.htm
Prison conditions and the treatment of prisoners from national and international perspectives.
- ❖ **International Centre for Prison Studies, London**, www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/rel/icps
What's new? section, and information on research projects. Has links to dozens of penal organisations, prison resources and other criminal justice organisations.
- ❖ **International Corrections and Prisons Association**, www.icpa.ca/home.html
A forum for CJS professionals to share ideas and engage in dialogue. Researches various prison-related topics, for example, offender re-integration. Also includes legislation and UN guidelines and rules regarding prisons.
- ❖ **Office of International Criminal Justice**, www.ncjrs.org/intloicj.htm
Criminal justice throughout the world.
- ❖ **United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network**, www.uncjin.org
Description of Centre for International Crime Prevention, including global programmes and research. Lists institutes concerned with crime. UN rules and publications list. Gives statistics.
- ❖ **WHO Health in Prisons Project**, www.hino-europe-org
Describes project, and gives world resources on health in prisons.

GLOSSARY

ACR — Automatic Conditional Release.

Additional Days Awarded (ADA) — Disciplinary sanctions result in the award of additional days.

ADR — Automatic Days Remitted.

A list — List of category A prisoners.

APD — Approved Parole Date.

ARD — Automatic Release Date.

Association — A period of time when prisoners are out of their cells and can mix socially under supervision.

Attendance centre order — Offenders, aged under 21, may be ordered to take part in a structured programme of activities on Saturday afternoons for a set number of weeks.

Automatic Unconditional Release (AUR) — Prisoners sentenced from 12 months or more but less than 4 years are released half-way through their sentence on licence. There is compulsory supervision up to the three-quarters point of sentence.

Bail/remand in custody — A person who is arrested and charged for an offence, may either be released on bail on payment of a sum as surety or remanded in custody.

Breach — Persons failing to fulfil the requirements of either a court order or the conditions of a post-release licence.

Burglary — Entering a building as a trespasser with the intention of committing theft, rape, grievous bodily harm or unlawful damage. If a person commits the above offence whilst in possession of a weapon or explosive, the offence becomes aggravated burglary for which the maximum penalty is imprisonment for life.

CALM — Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage it.

Category of prison — All adult male prisoners are categorised according to their security risk ranging from Category A, the highest risk offenders who are viewed as being the most dangerous to society, to Category D, normally men who are convicted of petty offences or classed as lower risk as they come to the end of long prison sentences. A category C prisoner is one who cannot be trusted in open conditions but who would not have the ability or resources to make a determined escape attempt.

CC — Cellular Confinement (as a punishment for breaching prison rules).

Civil prisoners — Those that commit non-criminal offences and are not sentenced.

CJA — Criminal Justice Act.

CNA — Certified Normal Accommodation (the number of prisoners who can be accommodated without overcrowding).

Combination orders — Offenders, aged 16 and over, are subject to a joint order consisting of a 1 to 3 year probation element and a community service element of between 40 and 100 hours. The probation element may include additional requirements as for a probation order.

Community sentences — The term community sentences combines probation orders, supervision orders, combination orders, community service orders, attendance orders and curfew orders.

Community services — Offenders, aged 16 or over, are sentenced to unpaid work on behalf of the community involving a minimum of 40 hours and a maximum of 240 hours. Examples of activities are outdoor conservation projects, building adventure playgrounds and decorating houses and flats for elderly or disabled people.

Court of Appeal — Handles appeals against conviction or sentence at the Crown Court.

C & R – Control and **R**estraint (techniques used by officers when physical control is necessary).

CRD – Conditional **R**elease **D**ate.

Criminal supervision – This term covers the supervision of an offender for a fixed period of time.

Crown Court – Some defendants are committed for trial to the higher Crown Court. Trials are held before a judge and jury. A magistrate may also commit an offender convicted at the magistrates' court for sentence at the Crown Court if the magistrate feels that their sentencing powers are not sufficient. Appeals against convictions or sentences passed by the magistrates' court are also dealt with at the Crown Court.

CSCP – Cognitive **S**elf **C**hange **P**rogram.

Curfew order – An offender may be ordered to remain at a specified place for a certain period. Electronically monitored curfew orders are now being undertaken in England and Wales.

Determinate sentence – Any sentence of imprisonment imposed by the court for a set period (up to a maximum term given by the Act of Parliament that created the particular offence).

Discharge – An offender may be discharged either absolutely or conditionally. For an absolute discharge, no further action can be taken, whilst for a conditional discharge, the offender remains liable to punishment if convicted of a further offence within a given period (not more than three years).

Discharge grant – Amount of money issued to a prisoner on discharge – equivalent to one week's Social Security payment.

Discretionary Conditional Release (DCR) – Prisoners sentenced to 4 years and over are eligible for parole at the half-way point of sentence. The Parole Board reviews all cases up to the two-third point of sentence after which those not yet selected will automatically be released. Decisions on prisoners serving seven years and over are made by the Home Secretary. There is a compulsory supervision up to the three-quarters point of sentence.

Dispersal Prisons – High security prisons holding Cat A and Cat B prisoners.

EDR – Earliest **D**ate of **R**elease.

Fine – At a magistrates' court an offender may be fined a sum not exceeding £2,000 (£5,000 from 1 October 1992) with higher fines possible at the Crown Court. Supervision of the collection of payment of fines at all courts is by the magistrates' court.

Foreign National – A person that is not a British Citizen.

Fully suspended sentence – For an adult where the court decides that the offence seen in the light of the offenders' record is sufficiently serious to justify a sentence of not more than two years imprisonment, the sentence may be suspended for between one and two years. A further offence may result in the suspended sentence being activated.

Immediate custody – This term includes detention in a young offender institution, unsuspended imprisonment and, before 1 October 1992, a partly suspended sentence. Unless otherwise stated, it also includes young persons detained under S53 Children and Young Persons Act 1933.

Implementation Quality Rating (IQR) – Determines the proportion of completions that an establishment can count towards the KPI target.

Indictable only offences – Offences for which an adult defendant must be tried at the Crown Court, for example, robbery, arson and rape.

Juvenile – Under the age of 18.

KPI – Key **P**erformance **I**ndicator.

LED – Licence **E**xpiry **D**ate – The date on which the prisoner's period of compulsory supervision by the Probation Service ends. It applies to prisoners serving 12 months and over. It will normally be at the three-quarters point but run to the end of the sentence for sex offenders if ordered by the sentencing court under Section 44 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991.

Life sentence — A sentence of imprisonment of an indeterminate length. There are three types of life sentence.

- A mandatory life sentence must be imposed on all persons convicted of murder (anyone found guilty of murder committed when under the age of 18 must be sentenced to “detention during Her Majesty’s pleasure”).
- A court may impose a discretionary life sentence as the maximum penalty for a number of the most serious offences, for example, manslaughter, robbery and rape.
- An automatic life sentence must be imposed on all offenders who are convicted for a second time of a serious sexual or violent offence under Section 2 of the Crime (Sentences) Act 1997 (unless the court is of the opinion that there are exceptional circumstances).

Magistrates’ courts — The lower courts handle summary offences and triable-either-way offences not committed for trial. Cases are heard by part-time lay magistrates or full-time stipendiary magistrates. Defendants aged under 18 are tried in special Youth courts.

Non-criminal — Held for civil offences.

Non-Departmental Public Body — A Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB) is a body which has a role in the process of national government but is not a government department or part of one, and accordingly operates to a greater or lesser extent at arm’s length from Ministers.

There are three categories of NDPB:

- Bodies with executive, administrative, regulatory or commercial functions, which are generally described as “executive” NDPBs;
- Advisory committees and commissions;
- Tribunals and other judicial bodies.

The Parole Board is an Executive Non-Departmental Public Body.

Non-Parole Release Date — The date on which a prisoner serving four years and over who has not been granted parole must be released.

Offences of violence — This term groups together the offences of violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery.

Parole Eligibility Date — The earliest date on which a prisoner may be released on parole.

Pre- and post-release supervision — Supervision of offenders either pre-release or post-release from custody. This can be Statutory or Voluntary.

Probation orders — Offenders, aged 16 or over, are supervised by a member of the Probation Service for a period from six months to three years. The court may include other requirements considered appropriate, i.e. treatment for a mental condition, drug or alcohol dependency, attendance at a day centre. Persons aged 17 or under can be sentenced to an equivalent order called a supervision order.

Remanded — Remanded in custody either awaiting trial or sentence.

Robbery — The use or threat of force to a person immediately before or at the time of theft.

Sentenced Prisoner — Held in custody as a result of receiving a sentence in a criminal court. Persons committed in default of a payment of a fine, compensation order or costs are normally included in this group.

‘Standard list’ offences — A list of offences for which the name of the offender and details of each sentence have been collected by the Home Office since 1963. These are linked by name/criminal record number to enable research studies into criminal histories to be undertaken. The offences cover all indictable (including triable-either-way) offences plus a number of summary offences e.g. assault on a constable, cruelty to children and criminal damage under £2,000 (and amended to £5,000 by the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994).

Statutory supervision — Supervision is mandatory for all young offenders and adults sentenced to 12 months or over since the introduction of the Criminal Justice Act 1991.

Summary offences — Offences which are normally tried in the Magistrates' Court.

Theft — The dishonest appropriation of another's property with the intention of permanently depriving the owner of it.

Triable-either-way — Offences which may be tried in the magistrates' courts unless either the defendant elects for a Crown Court trial or the magistrate feels that a Crown Court trial is appropriate. Thefts including car crime and less serious violence against the person fall into this group.

Unsuspected imprisonment — The Crown Court may impose a sentence of imprisonment for up to the maximum set out by Acts of Parliament, for example, life imprisonment for murder (for which it is mandatory), rape, robbery or 14 years for domestic burglary. A magistrates' court is restricted to sentences of imprisonment between five days and six months for any one offence. In addition, juveniles convicted at the Crown Court of offences carrying a maximum sentence of imprisonment for an adult normally of 14 years or more may be sentenced to be detained up to the adult maximum. Detainees are either held in Prison Service establishments or local authority community homes.

Voluntary supervision — Offenders in custody or within 12 months after their release may request help from the probation service. For post Criminal Justice Act 1991 sentences, this is only available to adults given less than 12 months.

Young offenders — Those given a custodial sentence when aged under 21 who have not subsequently been reclassified as adults.

Young Offender Institution — Available for boys and girls aged 15 and over (boys aged 14 were held until 1 October 1992). The programme assists the offender to develop personal responsibility, self-discipline, physical fitness and to obtain suitable employment after release. Juveniles of compulsory school age are given a minimum of 15 hours education a week. On release, the offender is supervised by a probation officer for a period between 3 and 12 months.

NOTES

Imprisonment – adults

1. Imprisonment is the most severe penalty ordinarily available to the courts. The courts have the power to impose a sentence up to a maximum term given by the Act of Parliament which created the particular offence. Where an offender is sentenced to imprisonment for more than one offence, the sentences may be ordered by the court to run either consecutively or concurrently. There are a number of factors which a court will take into account when deciding whether sentences should be consecutive or concurrent. Consecutive sentences will generally be appropriate, for example, where different types of offending behaviour are involved. The maximum penalty reflects the gravity of the worst possible case and is thus high for the most serious offences, eg: life imprisonment for rape, robbery or manslaughter; 14 years for burglary of a dwelling. A magistrates' court may not sentence to longer than six months or less than five days for any one offence nor to longer than 12 months in total, where sentences are being imposed for two or more triable either way offences and are to run consecutively.

Custodial penalties for young offenders

2. The Criminal Justice Act 1991 made a number of changes in the custodial sentencing arrangements for young offenders. It set a common minimum age of 15 for both boys and girls for the imposition of a sentence of detention in a young offender institution (previously the minimum age was 14 for boys and 15 for girls). The Act also set two months as a minimum period for which young offenders of either sex aged 15 to 17, may be sentenced to detention in a young offender institution (the previous minima for those under 17 were 21 days for males and 4 months for females). The maximum determinate sentence for 15 to 17 year olds was set at 12 months, but this was increased to 2 years with effect from 3 February 1995 under the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994. For young offenders aged 18-20, the minimum is 21 days and the maximum is the same as the adult maximum for the offence.

3. An important part of the activities of a Young Offender Institution is to prepare the offender for return to the outside community. A flexible but coherent programme of activities is provided, aimed at assisting the offender to develop personal responsibility, self-discipline, physical fitness and to obtain suitable employment after release. Youths of compulsory school age must receive a minimum of 15 hours education a week. Vocational training and work form an important part of the regime for older inmates. Links with families and the community are maintained as far as possible.

4. Under section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933, youths aged 14-17 convicted at the Crown Court may be sentenced to be detained for up to the adult maximum, including life for offences carrying maximum sentences of 14 years or more imprisonment in the case of an adult or for the offences of causing death by dangerous driving, causing death by careless driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs and, for those aged 16 and 17, indecent assault on a woman. This also applies to offenders aged 10-13 convicted of murder or manslaughter. The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 extended these provisions for 10-13 year olds. As of January 1995 10-13 year olds convicted at the Crown Court of offences carrying maximum sentences of 14 years or more imprisonment in the case of an adult etc. may also be detained for up to the adult maximum. Detainees may be held either in Prison Service establishments, local authority secure or open community homes, or Department of Health Youth Treatment Centres. The youngest detainees are held outside Prison Service establishments. The statistics in this publication relate only to those held in Prison Service establishments.

5. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 set up the Youth Justice Board from September 1998. The Board works with Youth Offending Teams which are new multi-agency bodies established by local authorities with social services and education responsibilities, the police, probation and health services. The function of Youth Offending Teams is to prevent offending by children and young people by working with young offenders and those at risk of offending to tackle their behaviour and the factors associated with it. From April 2000 the Board had the responsibility to commission and purchase secure facilities for juveniles on remand and under sentence. Also provided for in the Act is the Detention and Training Order, a new custodial sentence for 12 to 17 year olds which replaced the sentence of Detention in a Young Offender Institution for 15 to 17 year olds and the secure training order from April 2000. The term of a DTO can be 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 18 or 24 months. It is a two part sentence which combines a period of custody with a period of supervision in the community. The custodial element is one half of the term of the sentence, although there is provision for the custodial element to be shortened or lengthened depending on the young offender's

progress. The custodial element can be served in a young offender institution, local authority secure accommodation, or a secure training centre. Other responsibilities of the Youth Justice Board include halving the average time from arrest to sentence of persistent young offenders and supporting the development of bail supervision and support schemes for young people and other measures to reduce the unnecessary use of secure remands.

Life imprisonment

6. Life imprisonment, or its equivalent, **must** be imposed on all persons convicted of murder. These are known as mandatory life sentences. Life imprisonment is also the maximum penalty which a court may pass for a number of the most serious crimes, including manslaughter, robbery, rape, wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, aggravated burglary and certain firearms offences. These are known as discretionary life sentences. For such offences, the court may choose instead to impose a determinate prison sentence of any length or a non-custodial penalty. Under section 2 of the Crime (Sentences) Act 1997 offenders who are convicted for a second time of a serious sexual or violent offence and who were 18 or over at the time of that second offence must be sentenced to life imprisonment unless the court is of the opinion that there are exceptional circumstances. These sentences are known as automatic life sentences.

7. Anyone found guilty of murder committed when under the age of 18 must be sentenced to 'detention during Her Majesty's pleasure'. A person aged under 18 convicted of an offence other than murder for which a life sentence may be passed on an adult, may be sentenced to 'detention for life'. A person convicted of murder who is aged 18 or over at the time of the offence but under 21 on conviction must be sentenced to 'custody for life'. This is also the maximum penalty when an offender aged 18 but under 21 is convicted of any other offence for which an offender aged over 21 would be liable to life imprisonment.

8. A life sentence is wholly indeterminate. There is no entitlement to release at any stage but offenders may be considered for release on licence. For those serving a mandatory life sentence, release may only be authorised by the Home Secretary on the recommendation of the Parole Board and after consulting the Lord Chief Justice and, if available, the trial judge. For discretionary lifers (that is offenders who receive life sentences as a maximum, rather than mandatory sentence), the procedures changed with the implementation of section 34 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 in October 1992. A court sentencing a person to life imprisonment for an offence other than murder, must specify a term called the relevant part. On the expiry of this term they become eligible for the new release procedures which are now contained in section 28 of the Crime (Sentences) Act 1997. A discretionary life sentence prisoner is entitled to require the Home Secretary to refer his or her case to a Discretionary Lifer Panel (DLP) under the remit of the Parole Board, if the Home Secretary has not already done so when the relevant part has been served. The Board has the power to direct the release of the prisoner on licence if satisfied that it is no longer necessary for the protection of the public that the prisoner should be confined. The Home Secretary has no residual power as in the case of mandatory life sentences, to reject a recommendation by the Parole Board. Under the Crime (Sentences) Act 1997, these arrangements also apply to those sentenced to an automatic life sentence under section 2 of that Act (which was implemented on 1 October 1997) and to prisoners sentenced to 'detention during Her Majesty's pleasure'. If released, life sentence prisoners are on licence for the rest of their lives and liable to recall at any time if their conduct so demands.

Summary of relevant legislation

9. The following legislation is of relevance to the consideration of trends in the series of data for 1990-2000 presented in the tables of this volume:

10. Criminal Justice Act 1988

Section 123 of this Act, which came into effect on 1 October 1988, made changes in the custodial sentences available for offenders aged under 21 by tightening the restrictions on the use of custody, which were contained in Section 1 of the Criminal Justice Act 1982. At the same time, youth custody and detention centre orders were unified into a single custodial sentence – detention in a young offender institution. Under Ministerial requirements for this sentence, juveniles should be held in separate institutions or in discrete accommodation in mixed institutions. Short sentenced (taken to be up to and including 4 months) young adult offenders should similarly be held separately from the longer sentenced groups.

The following changes were also made:

- (i) With effect from 29 September 1988, the maximum penalty was increased from 14 years to life for two offences under the Firearms Act 1968: carrying, or possessing, firearms in furtherance of crime. In addition the maximum penalty for uncertified possession of a shotgun was increased.
- (ii) With effect from 29 September 1988, the maximum term of imprisonment for the offence of cruelty to children was increased from 2 to 10 years.
- (iii) With effect from 12 October 1988, driving while disqualified, taking a motor vehicle without authority, common assault and criminal damage involving amounts not exceeding £2,000 became triable only as summary offences.
- (iv) With effect from 5 January 1989, the maximum term of imprisonment for most levels of fine was reduced by a half.

11. *Aggravated Vehicle-Taking Act 1992*

With effect from 1 April 1992, this created an aggravated form of the offence of taking a motor vehicle without the owner's consent or driving or being carried in a conveyance, knowing that it has been taken without consent. The aggravated offence is triable-either-way. The maximum penalty is from six months where only minor damage is caused to five years where an accident causing death occurs.

12. *Road Traffic Act 1991*

With effect from 1 July 1992, the offence of reckless driving was amended to dangerous driving and new offences were introduced including causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs.

13. *Criminal Justice Act 1991*

The main principles of the sentencing framework introduced in October 1992 by the Criminal Justice Act 1991 were:

- (i) The severity of the sentence should reflect primarily the seriousness of the offence, in particular, that previous convictions should only be considered relevant where the circumstances of the previous offence disclosed aggravating factors of the current offence. (However, the 1993 Criminal Justice Act, implemented on 16 August 1993, see (14) below, allows courts to take into account any previous convictions of the offender).
- (ii) Custody should generally be reserved for the most serious offences: however, custodial sentences may also be passed to protect the public from serious harm from violent or sexual offenders and longer sentences than otherwise justified by the seriousness of the offence may be passed on the same grounds.
- (iii) Community sentences should play a full role in sentencing and not simply be an alternative to custody.
- (iv) The way young people are dealt with should closely reflect their age and development, including bringing 17 year olds within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and renaming it as the youth court.

This led to changes in the sentences available to the courts, including:

- (v) The introduction of combination orders, whereby elements of probation supervision and community service work are combined in a single order given for one offence.
- (vi) Making probation orders, supervision orders and combination orders available for 16 and 17 year olds.
- (vii) Abolishing the sentence of detention in a young offender institution for 14 year old boys and changing the minimum and maximum sentence lengths for 15 to 17 year olds to two and twelve months respectively.

(viii) Abolishing partly suspended sentences of imprisonment and restricting the use of a fully suspended sentence of imprisonment to only those circumstances where a court decides the offence is so serious to justify an immediate custodial sentence of not more than two years imprisonment, but there are exceptional circumstances which merit its suspension.

(ix) Reducing the maximum term of imprisonment for non-domestic burglary from 14 to 10 years and for theft from 10 to 7 years.

Part II of this Act dealt with the early release of prisoners and introduced provisions to replace the previous systems of parole and remission. The relevant parts of the Act were implemented on 1 October 1992 and apply to those sentenced on or after that date. There are three schemes based on sentence length.

(x) Automatic unconditional release

Those sentenced to less than 12 months are released automatically half way through their sentence (unless “additional days” have been imposed for breaches of prison discipline). Adults are not subject to supervision following release, but young offenders are subject to a minimum of three months supervision (or until their 22nd birthday if that is sooner). All will be ‘at risk’ until the very end of their sentence; that is, if they commit a further imprisonable offence before the end of their original sentence, the court dealing with the new offence may add all or part of the outstanding sentence to any new sentence it imposes.

(xi) Automatic conditional release

Those sentenced to 12 months or more but less than four years are released automatically half way through their sentence (subject to “additional days”). They are released on licence and subject to supervision up to three quarters (or to the end in the case of some sex offenders) and are ‘at risk’ to the end of the original sentence.

(xii) Discretionary release

Those sentenced to four years or more are eligible for parole half way through their sentence, if parole is not granted then release occurs at the two-thirds point of the sentence (or at a subsequent parole review). Release, when it occurs, is on licence and subject to supervision up to three quarters (or to the end in the case of some sex offenders) and all are ‘at risk’ until the end of the original sentence.

Part III of the Act made further changes to the custodial sentences available for young offenders under the 1982 and 1988 Acts. The minimum age at which juveniles could be sentenced to detention in a young offender institution was unified for boys and girls at 15. Previously, boys aged 14 could be so sentenced. The special provisions for offenders under 17 were extended to cover those aged 17.

14. *Criminal Justice Act 1993*

The Criminal Justice Act 1993 made the following change to the provisions in the Criminal Justice Act 1991:

From 16 August 1993, the provisions described in note 13(i) were repealed. Thus, in considering the seriousness of any offence, account may be taken of any previous convictions or of failure to respond to previous sentences and in considering whether custody or a community sentence is justified, the court may look at all the offences currently before it.

15. *Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994*

Several new offences, mainly in the area of Public Order were created with effect from 3 November 1994. However, the remaining provisions of his Act were mainly implemented in 1995, including:

(i) Extension of the provisions of section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 for 10 to 13 year olds, with effect from 9 January 1995.

(ii) Increasing the maximum sentence length for 15 to 17 year olds to 2 years, with effect from 3 February 1995 (see note 12(vii)).

- (iii) No bail for those defendants charged or convicted of homicide or rape after previous convictions for such offences and no right to bail for persons accused or convicted of committing an offence while on bail, with effect from 10 April 1995.
- (iv) The introduction of provisions for the reduction of sentences for early guilty pleas, with effect from 3 February 1995.
- (v) Increasing the maximum sentence length for certain firearm offences, with effect from 3 February 1995.
- (vi) Relaxation of the requirements for pre sentence reports (PSRs), with effect from 3 February 1995.

The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act (1994) also allowed for the introduction of curfew orders enforced by electronic monitoring, these are to be implemented during 2000.

16. *Crime (Sentences) Act 1997 and Crime and Disorder Act (1998)*

Arrangements for plea before venue, as made possible by the Criminal Procedures and Investigations Act 1996 and the Crime (Sentences) Act 1997, were implemented on 1 October 1997. There is evidence that Plea before Venue has caused a reduction in sentence lengths and a change in the balance between magistrates' and Crown Court with some cases being retained in the magistrates' courts and others being committed to the Crown Court for sentencing, with a consequential increase in the proportion of remand prisoners being held as convicted unsentenced, rather than untried prisoners. It is now estimated that the net effect of this Act, which requires defendants to plead at an early stage in proceedings, was to reduce the prison population by 500.

The Act also requires that automatic life sentences should be given to offenders convicted for a second time of serious sexual or violent offences. Similarly courts are required to impose minimum prison sentences of 7 years on offenders convicted of trafficking in class A drugs if he or she has two or more previous convictions for similar offences. The combined effect of both these measures which were implemented on 1 October 1997, is estimated to be an increase in the prison population of 400 within five years. Also included, and due to be implemented in late 1999, are minimum sentences of 3 years for offenders convicted for the third time of domestic burglary. The long-term effect would be to raise the prison population by as much as 5,500 by 2009/10.

Home Detention Curfew, part of the Crime and Disorder Act (1998) was implemented on 28 January 1999. This involves some prisoners spending up to the last 2 months of the custodial part of their sentence on a curfew enforced by electronic monitoring (subject to a risk assessment). This is estimated to have reduced the prison population by around 2,000 by mid 1999. Section 103 of the Act allows for the recall of short term prisoners released on licence. This complementary legislation was implemented from January 1999.

The Crime and Disorder Act also replaced the sentence of Detention in a Young Offender Institution with the Detention and Training Order, from April 2000.

17. *Human Rights Act 1998*

An Act to give further effect to rights and freedoms guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights;

From November 1998, the Human Rights Acts was developed as law giving constitutional guarantees of human rights, of particular interest to the legal system were rights relating to preventing prejudice to the trial process. It was implemented on 1 October 2000.

Also of relevance to the consideration of trends in the series of data shown in this volume were:

- (i) A restricted parole policy, announced on 30 November 1983, which meant that prisoners sentenced to more than 5 years for a single offence of violence, sex, arson and drug trafficking would be granted parole only when release under supervision for a few months before the end of a sentence was likely to reduce the long term risk to the public or in circumstances which were genuinely exceptional. This restricted parole policy was lifted in June 1992.
- (ii) In November 1995 a Queens Bench Judgement in *Cawley and Others (R v Oldham Justices and another, ex parte Cawley and other applications. Queen's Bench Division. 30, 31 October, 28 November 1995)* clarified the legislative position whereby all fine enforcement measures have to be actively considered or tried before imprisonment can be imposed by the courts. Following this judgement a number of fine defaulter cases have been subject to judicial review in which it was found

that it was not clear that the magistrates had considered all the possible enforcement measures and so the prisoner was immediately released. In the light of this the Magistrates' Association and the Justices' Clerks' Society produced a model pronouncement which takes each enforcement measure in turn and invites magistrates to detail why they believe that the measure is not appropriate. A number of initiatives under the Government's Working Group on the Enforcement of Financial Penalties were taken forward in 1996 and will also have contributed to the fall in the use of imprisonment for fine defaulters. These included issuing good practice guidance for the courts in July 1996 and the extension of the power to impose an attachment of earnings order in the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996.

- (iii) Measures proposed in the Review of Delay in the Criminal Justice System (the 'Narey' report – Home Office 1997) were implemented from November 1999. These included the location of CPS staff in police stations, the use of CPS designated caseworkers to review files and present certain cases, the introduction of early first hearings for straightforward guilty plea cases, the introduction of 'early administrative hearings' for all other cases and changes to the powers of single justices and justices' clerks to assist case management. Pilot work showed that the time taken to deal with offenders from charge to disposal fell from 85 to 30 days for adults and from 90 days to 38 days for youths. It has been estimated that as a result of implementing these measures the population of prisoners held on remand reduced substantially, by around 1,200 prisoners.

Data sources and accuracy

18. Prison Service establishments routinely provide records of the numbers of persons held in custody at the end of each month, broadly subdivided according to age, sex, custody type and sentence length. The records are collated and processed centrally, to produce the main estimates of average and mid-year population presented in this report. Establishments also record electronically details for individual inmates such as date of birth, sex, custody type and reception and discharge dates and, for sentenced prisoners, offence and sentence length. These data are collected on a central computer data base and are used to produce the various analyses of receptions, discharges and time served in custody. They also form the basis of detailed population breakdowns, supplementing the aggregates derived from establishments' monthly population returns to which they are scaled for consistency.

19. Efforts are made to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the data, as far as is practicable. Establishments are not, however, always in receipt of the necessary details, notably regarding offences. Where the offence data are incomplete we use the category "offence not recorded". Similarly "committal type not recorded" is used in the tables for non-criminal prisoners in Chapter 1.

20. In general, the information given in this publication remains subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large-scale, centralised recording system. While the figures shown have been checked as far as practicable, they must be regarded as approximate and not necessarily accurate to the last digit shown.

21. Where figures in the tables have been rounded to the nearest final digit, for instance when annual averages or percentages have been calculated, the rounded components do not always add to the totals which are calculated and rounded independently.

22. The term "previous conviction" used in the tables refers to a court appearance at which there was a finding of guilt in respect of one or more offences. Estimates of the number of prisoners with previous convictions have been derived from the large Home Office criminal database known as the Offenders Index. The latest available data are for 1998.

Reconviction data

23. The reconviction rate is defined as the proportion reconvicted at least once for a "standard list" offence within a given period (see paragraph 25 below). The results are based on a sample of those discharged from Prison Service establishments and so are subject to sampling error. The 1997 discharge sample consisted of 46 per cent of the total number discharged. The sample was stratified by age, sex, type of custody, type of offence, ethnic group and length of sentence. Provisional figures are also included for 1997, based on a sample of prisoners discharged in the first quarter of that year. All results relate to age at sentence (except for table 9.10, for which age at discharge is used).

24. Under the sampling scheme different percentages of white male offenders aged 18 to 20 and over 21 were selected depending on age and sentence length, but including all those imprisoned for robbery, sexual and drugs offences. All available records were included in the sample for other groups (ie female prisoners and males aged under 18 years at sentence). The sample of discharged prisoners is matched against the Home Office Offenders Index, a computerised database containing details of all convictions for “standard list” offences since 1963, thus producing criminal histories of offenders. In practice it was not always possible to match offender details of those discharged with details held on the Offenders Index (this occurred in 6 per cent of cases). Figures for numbers discharged and numbers reconvicted given in Chapter 9 have been scaled up to reflect the fact that some offenders could not be found on the Offenders Index.

25. For those discharged in 1996, rates of reconviction within two years were obtained by identifying offenders in the sample whose criminal histories included any convictions in the two years following discharge. Appendices 4 and 5 of “Criminal Statistics, England and Wales 1998” (Cm. 4649) give the list of offences included in the “standard list” and indicate the offence groups used in tables. These offences include all indictable and some of the more serious summary offences (eg. indecent exposure, assault on a constable and cruelty to or neglect of children) but exclude most summary motoring offences and other less serious summary offences such as drunkenness and prostitution. Several offences were added to the “standard list” on 1 July 1995 and 1 January 1996. All categories of common assault became standard list offences from July 1995 onwards. From January 1996 the following became standard list offences: driving whilst disqualified from holding a licence; driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle while having breath, urine or blood alcohol concentration in excess of a prescribed limit; and dangerous driving when tried summarily. If these offences had not been included in the calculation of reconviction rates for 1994 to 1996, the rates would have been around 1 to 2 percentage point lower for each year. The addition of these extra offences to the standard list should improve the extent to which discharged prisoners are matched to Offenders Index records.

Recording practice

Police cells

26. With the exception of Tables 1.2 to 1.4 and 2.1, prisoners held in police cells fall outside the scope of this publication.

Counting of receptions

27. There are four main categories of receptions – untried (ie awaiting commencement or continuation of trial prior to verdict), convicted unsentenced (ie awaiting sentence), sentenced and non-criminal. In the tables on remand receptions, a person is generally counted separately once if received as untried and once if received as convicted unsentenced for each fresh set of charges. If subsequently received under sentence, he or she is counted in that category also. An individual may thus appear in the tables more than once in different categories or on separate occasions in one year. However, Table 1.1 also shows the remand figures with those received as untried and subsequently as convicted unsentenced counted only once.

28. When a person is received under sentence and at the same time is dealt with for a non-criminal matter, or is already in custody under sentence for a criminal offence and is given a further criminal sentence or is dealt with for a non-criminal matter, only the initial reception for the criminal sentence is counted. Recalls to custody after release on licence or parole are excluded from the sentenced reception figures, but those whose original sentence had been re-activated because of a new offence committed during the ‘at risk’ period (see 13(x) above) are included. Persons transferred in from other countries, special hospitals or other non-Prison Service establishments are included in the appropriate category of reception.

Recording of offences

29. When a person is received on sentence for several offences, or if a person is received on sentence and at the same time is committed for a non-criminal matter, only the principal criminal offence is recorded in the tables. The basis of selection of the principal criminal offence is as follows:

- (i) where a person is received on sentence for two or more criminal offences, the offence selected is the one for which the heaviest sentence is imposed;

- (ii) where the same sentences are imposed for two or more criminal offences the offence selected is the one for which the statutory maximum penalty is the most severe.

The offence groups shown in this volume are broadly similar to, but not the same as, those shown in Criminal statistics.

Recording of length of sentence

30. When a person is received on sentence for two or more sentences which have been passed at the same time and ordered to run consecutively they are treated as one sentence equal in length to the sentences added together. In the case of concurrent sentences, the longest sentence is recorded. When a person is received to serve a period of imprisonment composed of a sentence for a criminal offence and a consecutive period of imprisonment in connection with a non-criminal matter, the total period of imprisonment is recorded against the criminal offence.

Recording of ethnic group

31. The current classification of ethnic group of a prisoner was introduced in October 1992 and is congruent with that used for the 1991 Census of Population. It consists of 10 codes which can be grouped into four broader categories as follows:

White	White
Black – African	} Black
Black – Caribbean	
Black – Other	
Asian – Bangladeshi	} South Asian
Asian – Indian	
Asian – Pakistani	
Asian – Other	} Chinese and Other
Chinese	
Other	

Prisoners are asked to choose the ethnic code that they feel is most appropriate; only if they refuse will the officer assign a code, informing them which code has been chosen and giving them further opportunity to express their own preference. The information is then passed to the central computer system of inmate records from which the statistics are compiled.

When comparing the ethnic composition of the prison population with the national population, it is important to realise the limited explanatory value either as regards the involvement of particular ethnic groups in crime or in relation to the practices of the courts. More detailed analysis of the ethnic group of prisoners is available in the Home Office Statistical Bulletin 21/94 ‘The Ethnic Origins of Prisoners’.

Remand prisoners

32. In Chapter 2 the term “remand prisoners” includes both untried and convicted unsentenced prisoners committed to custody on criminal charges by any court so empowered. A person first enters the remand population when remanded in custody on or after his first appearance in court on a charge or summons.

Adults and young offenders

33. In the statistics of receptions, adults are those aged 21 and over at the date of sentence and young offenders are those aged under 21; juveniles are young offenders aged between 14 and 16 for the years up to and including 1992 whilst youths are those aged 15-17 for 1993 and later. In population tables, for instance Table 1.3, “adults” include those aged 21 and over at the date of sentence and those sentenced to detention in a young offender institution who have had their sentence converted to imprisonment. The term “young offender” refers to those given a custodial sentence when aged under 21 who have not subsequently been reclassified as adults, it therefore encompasses inmates under 21 and those who have reached 21 but have not been reclassified.

Acknowledgements

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Mike Elkins (editor)

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35. RDS is part of the Home Office. The Home Office's purpose is to build a safe, just and tolerant society in which the rights and responsibilities of individuals, families and communities are properly balanced and the protection and security of the public are maintained.

RDS is also part of the Government Statistical Service (GSS). One of the GSS aims is to inform Parliament and the citizen about the state of the nation and provide a window on the work and performance of government, allowing the impact of government policies and actions to be assessed.

Therefore-

Research Development and Statistics Directorate exists to improve policy making, decision taking and practice in support of the Home Office purpose and aims, to provide the public and Parliament with information necessary for informed debate and to publish information for future use.

Symbols

36. The following symbols are used in the tables:

- .. = not available
- = nil or negligible
- * = not applicable

Related publications

37. Apart from the reports listed in chapter 12, readers may also be interested in the following Home Office publications:

Statistical Bulletins

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>
2/94	10.01.94	Parole recommendations and ethnic group, England and Wales 1990.
21/94	11.08.94	The ethnic origins of prisoners.
2/97	29.01.97	Life Licensees – Reconvictions and Recalls by the end of 1995: England and Wales.
6/97	24.03.97	Reconvictions of those commencing community penalties in 1993, England and Wales.
19/99	25.10.99	Reconvictions of prisoners sentenced or discharged from prison in 1995, England and Wales.
02/00	10.02.00	Projections of long term trends in the prison population to 2007.
6/00	23.03.00	Review of comparative costs and performance of privately and publicly operated prisons 1998/99.

Other reports which may be of interest include:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>
July 1994	The Offenders Index. A short guide
March 1995	The Criminal Justice System in England and Wales 1995 by Gordon C Barclay

Copies of all the publications above are available from the Communication and Development Unit, Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Room 201, Home Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT. Telephone 020 7273 2084, e-mail requests to publications.rds@homeoffice.gov.uk. Most of the publications can be found on the Home Office website, www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds where other reports on areas of Home Office responsibility can be found as well as up to date briefings on the prison population.

Other publications, which may be of interest and are available from HMSO include:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Price</i>
1992	The National Prison Survey 1991, OPCS, Social Survey Division SS1329	£10.80
1992	The National Prison Survey 1991 main findings Home Office Research Study No. 128	£7.60
October 1999	Report of the Parole Board for 1998/99	£9.50
March 2000	Criminal statistics, England and Wales 1998, Cm 4649	£22.40
July 1999	Prison Service Annual Report and Accounts April 98 – March 99	£16.45

Available from the Department of Health (SD3a)

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March 2000	Children Accommodated in Secure Units, Year Ending 31 March 1999: England and Wales
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Prison statistics England and Wales 2000

INSERT PICTURE

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- Offences recorded by the police.
- The operation of the prevention of terrorism legislation.
- Statistics of breath tests.

Others are issued annually, for example:

- Summary fire statistics.
- Offences relating to motor vehicles.
- Statistics of the misuse of drugs.
- Cautions, court proceedings and sentencing.
- The prison population.

Other bulletins are issued on an ad hoc basis, for example:

- Criminal careers of those born between 1953 and 1973 (Issue 14/95). The results of a cohort analysis of the offenders index which makes it possible to link successive convictions of the same individual.

- The ethnic origins of prisoners (Issue 21/94). This provides information about the ethnic composition of the prison population 1985 to 1993 and contains a detailed study of the 1990 prison population.

A comprehensive list of bulletins issued in the last year is available from:
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