



Prison population statistics

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Section Social and General Statistics

This note provides a summary of the prison population in England and Wales with a more limited analysis of the situation in Scotland.

The prison population in England and Wales, including those held in Immigration Removal Centres, was at a record high of 88,179 prisoners on 2 December 2011. In Scotland the prison population reached a record high of 8,420 on 8 March 2012.

The [Offender Management Statistics Quarterly](#) bulletin from the Ministry of Justice provides key statistics relating to offenders who are in prison or under Probation Service supervision in England and Wales. This replaces the previously published 'Population in Custody' bulletin.

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1 England and Wales

The Ministry of Justice publishes headline statistics on the number of offenders in prison each week. See [Population and Capacity Briefing](#).

On 28 June 2013 the prison population in England and Wales stood at 83,796, a 3% fall on the previous year.

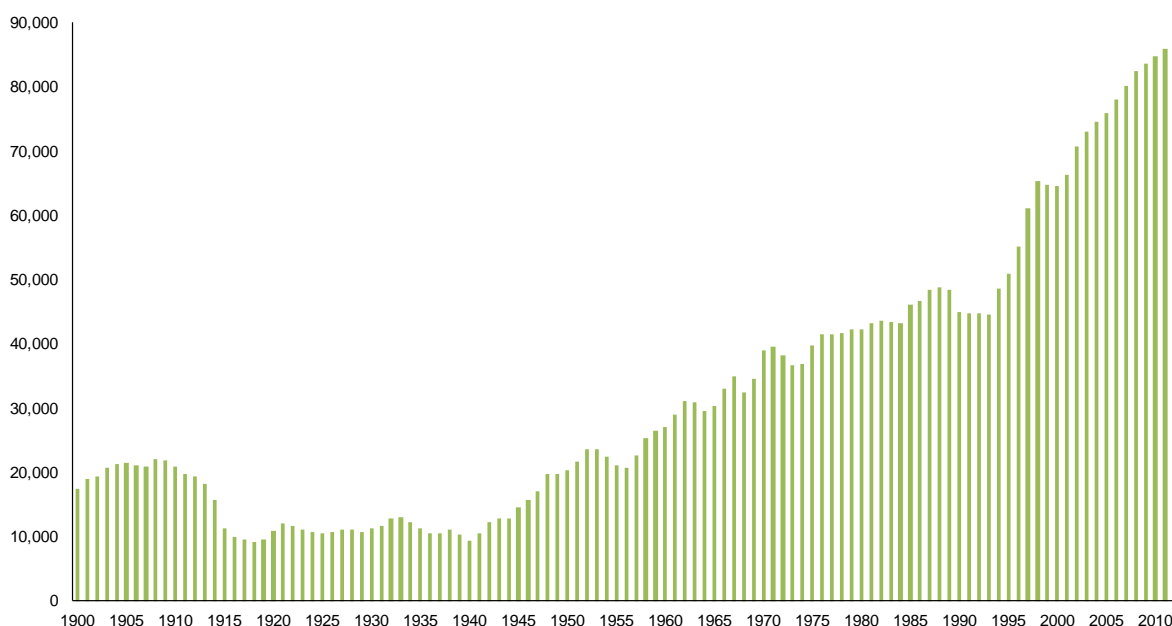
The [Offender Management Statistics Quarterly](#) bulletin provides key statistics relating to offenders who are in prison or under Probation Service supervision in England and Wales.

At 31 March 2013 the prison population was 83,769, a 4.3% decrease on the previous year.

1.1 Long term trends

The prison population in post-war England and Wales has risen steadily, as shown in Chart 1 below.

Chart 1 - Prison population, England and Wales, 1900-2012



Source: Table A1.2 Annual Tables, Offender Management Caseload Statistics, 2012 tables, MoJ

Following a marginal reduction in the prison population in the early 1990s the increase has become more marked: the average prison population has increased on average by 3.6% in each year since 1993.

A summary of the data underlying the chart above is provided in the appended table A.

The Ministry of Justice report, [Story of the prison population 1993-2012](#), looks at how, and why, the prison population has changed over the past twenty years.

1.2 Recent trends

The prison population surpassed 80,000 for the first time in December 2006 and 85,000 in spring 2010.

The prison population remained around this level until the sharp increase due to the remanding and sentencing of people alleged to have been involved in the riots in England in August 2011. The number of offenders in prison reached its current record high of 88,179 prisoners on 2 December 2011.

Around 900 prisoners were being held for public disorder related offences in the immediate aftermath of the disorder. See [Statistical bulletin on the public disorder of 6th-9th August 2011](#) for further details.

That rise in the population is not solely explained by the public disorder and the Ministry of Justice is carrying out work to try to identify the full range of reasons for the increase.

Chart 2 shows that the prison population has declined since the end of 2011, stabilising at around 84,000 since December 2012.



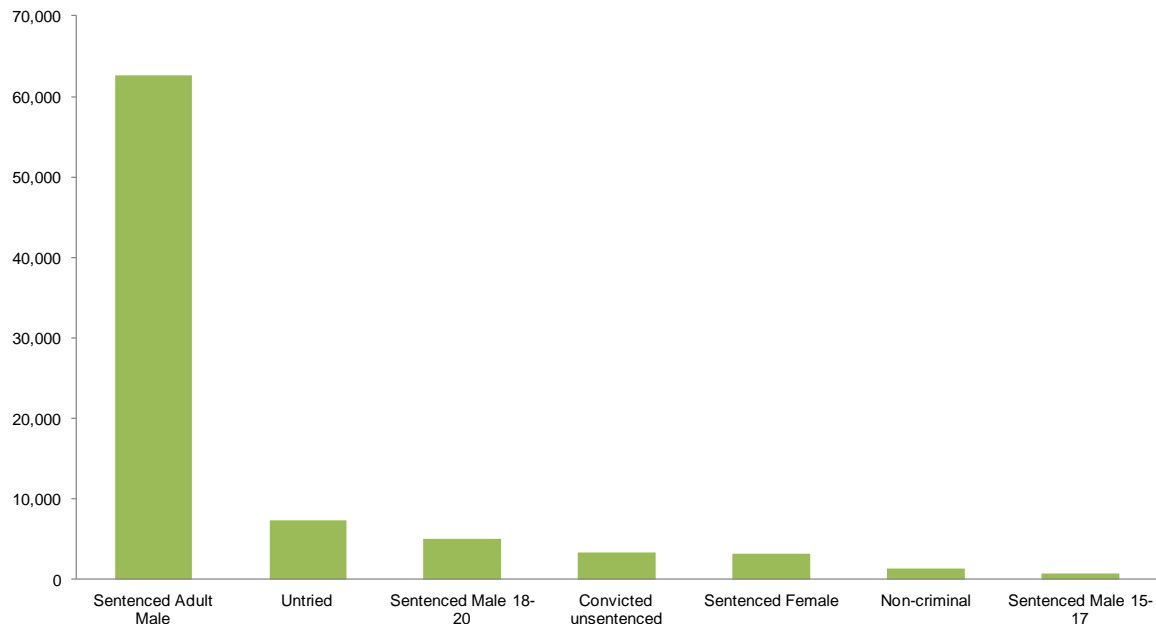
Source: Table A1.3 Annual Tables, Offender Management Caseload Statistics, 2012 tables, MoJ

1.3 Current population

At the end of March 2013 the prison population was 83,769, a decrease of 4.3% on the previous year. The recent month end levels are the lowest recorded since December 2010.

Chart 3 shows the prison population in March 2013 by type of custody. Of the population in prison custody 81% were sentenced males aged 18 or older while 13% were prisoners of either sex on remand either awaiting trial or sentence.

Chart 3 - Prison population, England and Wales, March 2013



Source: Offender Management Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, MoJ

The proportion of the prison population comprised of sentenced adult males (aged 21 and over) has increased over the past twenty years from 60% in June 1993 to 75% in March 2013.

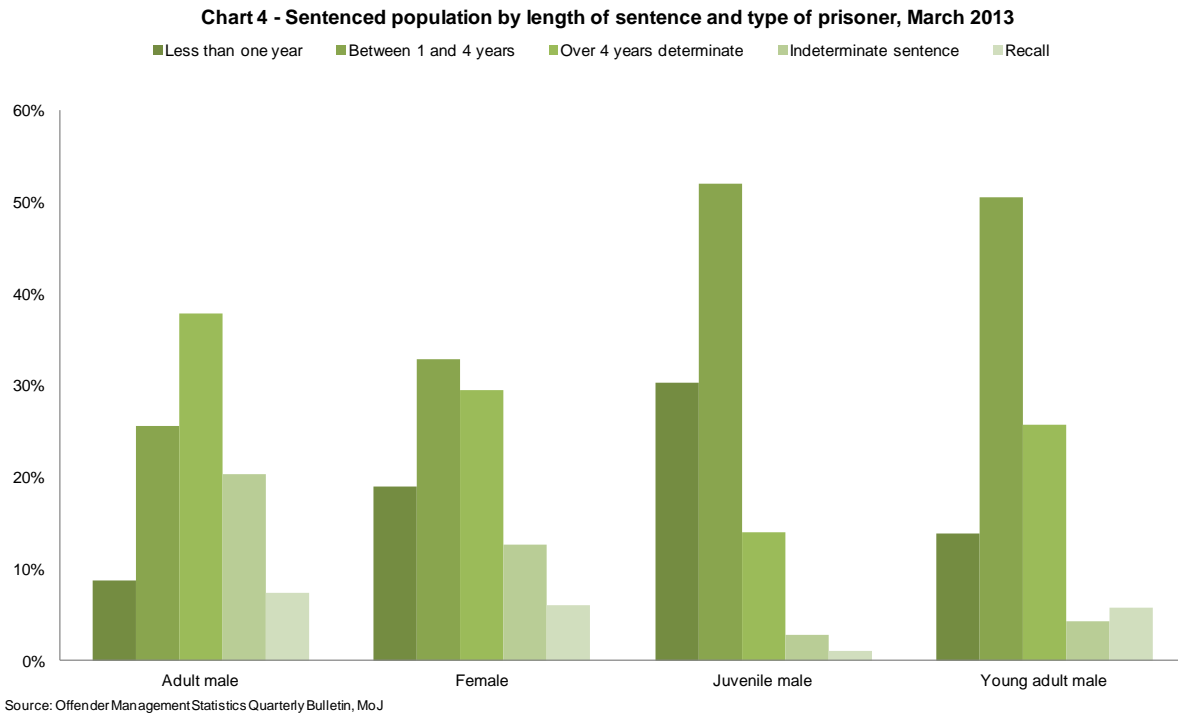
The remand prison population has fallen from 24% of the total in June 1993 to 13% in March 2013.

Non-criminal prisoners accounted for 1.3% of the population in June 1993 and 1.6% in March 2013.

Length of sentence

Chart 4 shows the sentenced prison population at 31 March 2013 broken down by sentence length and prisoner type.

Historically offenders recalled to prison were included in the relevant sentence length band. Since 2010, due to the introduction of a new prison IT system which uses a different source, recalls have been shown separately.



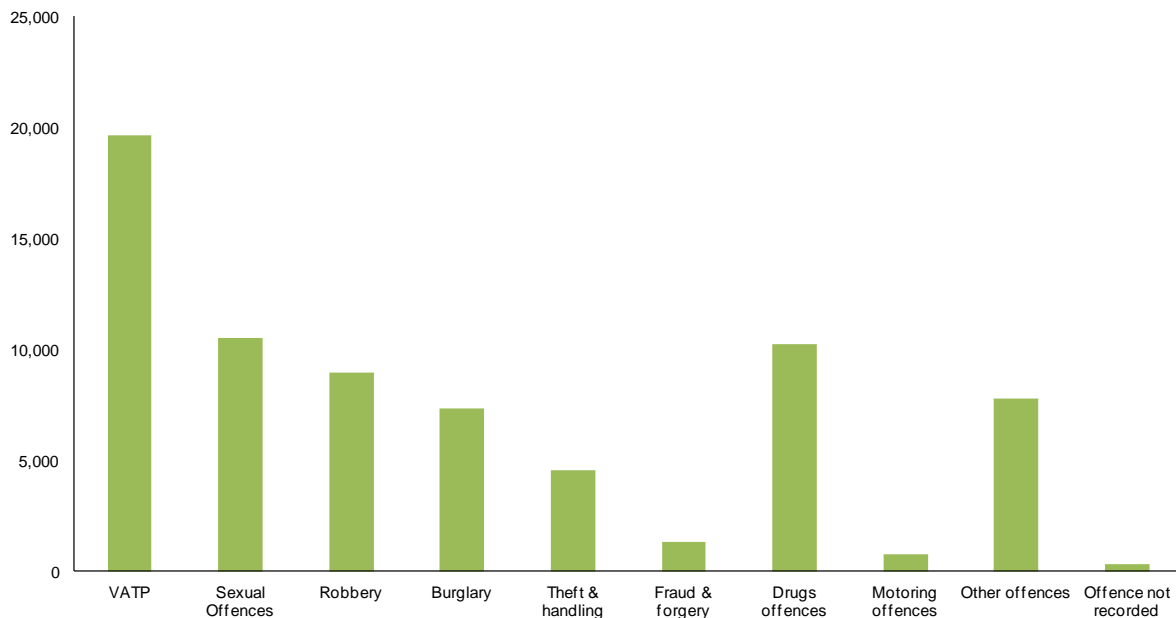
At 31 March 2013 over one-third of the total sentenced prison population were serving determinate sentences of more than four years, with a further one-fifth serving indeterminate sentences (Life sentences and indeterminate sentences for public protection - IPPs).

Type of offence

Chart 5 shows that the violence against the person offence group accounted for the largest proportion of the total sentenced population at March 2013 (27%). This is true for each offender type, except males aged 15-17 where the highest proportion of the total sentenced population are serving sentences for robbery offences. The number of male prisoners aged 18-20 serving sentences for violence against the person is similar to the number for robbery.

A higher proportion of the sentenced female population are now serving sentences for violence against the person offences rather than drug offences, which has historically been the offence group that accounted for the highest proportion of the sentenced female prison population.

Chart 5 - All sentenced prison population by offence group, March 2013



Source: Offender Management Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, MoJ

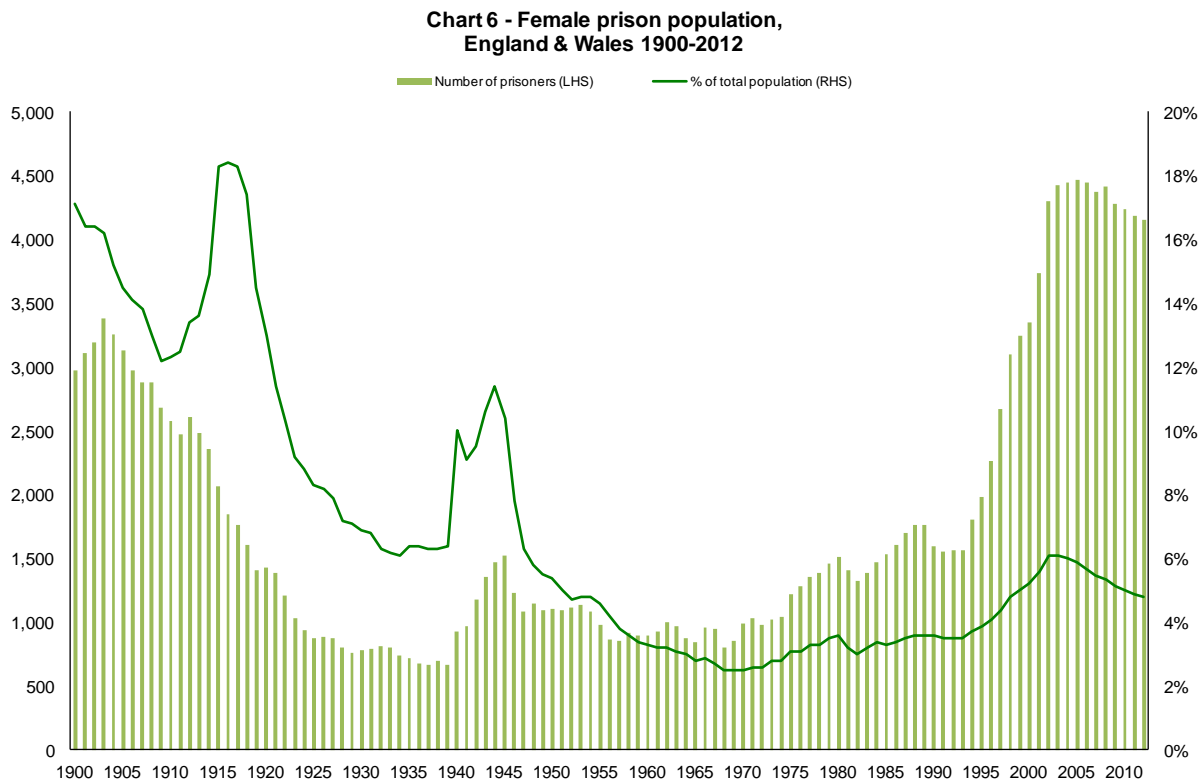
The attached table B shows the number, and proportion, of prisoners at March 2013, by type of prisoner and offence group.

1.4 Women in jail

Approximately 3,900 females were in prison at the end of March 2013, 8% below the number in prison a year earlier. In December 2012 the number of women in prison fell below 4,000 for the first time since December 2001.

The average number of female prisoners decreased by around 3% between 2002 and 2012, while the male prison population increased by 24% over the same period.

Chart 6 shows the number of women in prison in England and Wales over the past century (bar). The proportion of the prison population that is made up of women is also shown (line).



The proportion of the prison population that are women rose steadily from the low of 2.5% in the late 1960s to a peak of 6.1% in 2002, the highest proportion since the late 1940s. In each year since 2002 the proportion of the prison population that are women has fallen.

Female prisoners accounted for 4.6% of the prison population in March 2013. This is the lowest monthly female prisoner rate since January 1998.¹

¹ Table 1.2, Prison statistics, England and Wales 1998, Home Office

1.5 Age profile of prisoners

On 31 March 2013 there were 83,769 prisoners in prison establishments in England and Wales. Table 1 shows that almost one-half of these were aged 25 to 39.

In addition to the 900 juveniles (aged 15-17) in prison there were 263 12-15 year olds in privately run secure training centres (STC) and 120 in local authority secure children homes (SCH).

The 3,381 prisoners aged 60 or over in prison establishments was a record high level for this age group. This represented 4% of the total prison population, the highest recorded proportion.

The overall prison population in March 2013 was 4% lower than it had been the year earlier. The number of prisoners in most age groups fell, with the exception of prisoners aged over 50, which increased by 5.5%, exceeding 10,000 for the first time

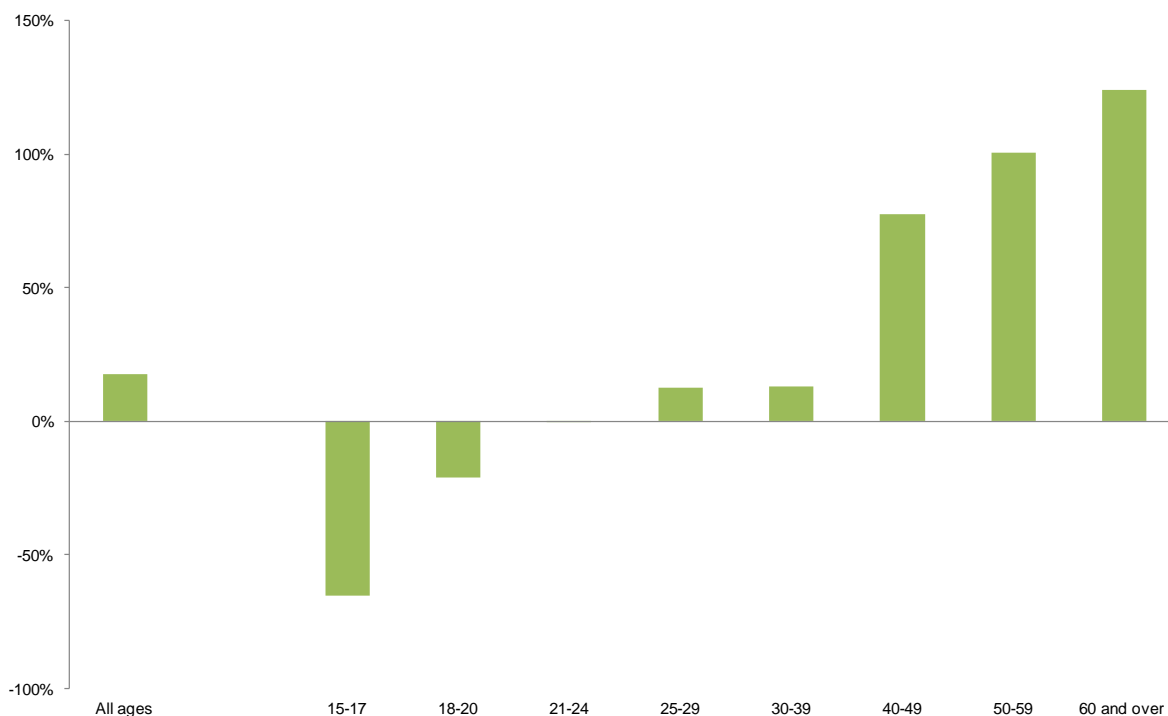
Table 1 - Population in prison establishments by age group, March 2013

	Number	% of total
15-17	900	1%
18-20	6,563	8%
21-24	13,049	16%
25-29	15,332	18%
30-39	23,043	28%
40-49	14,862	18%
50-59	6,639	8%
60 and over	3,381	4%
Total	83,769	100%

Source: Table A1.8, Offender Management Statistics (Quarterly), Ministry of Justice

As the chart below shows the group of prisoners aged 60 and over has grown at the fastest rate over the past decade.

Chart 7 - % change in prison population by age group, June 2002 - March 2013, England and Wales



While there have been falls in the juvenile and young adult population there have been large increases in the older prisoner population, with the number of prisoners aged 60 and over more than doubling since 2002.

1.6 Nationality, ethnicity and religion

Foreign national prisoners

The proportion of foreign national prisoners in the prison population increased steadily over the decade from 1997. In the early/mid 1990s foreign prisoners accounted for 8% of the total prison population increasing to approximately 14% by June 2006. Since then the proportion of foreign nationals in prisons has fallen slightly to 13% by June 2011, remaining at that level since then.

Chart 8 - Foreign national prisoners as a proportion of total population
as at 30 June

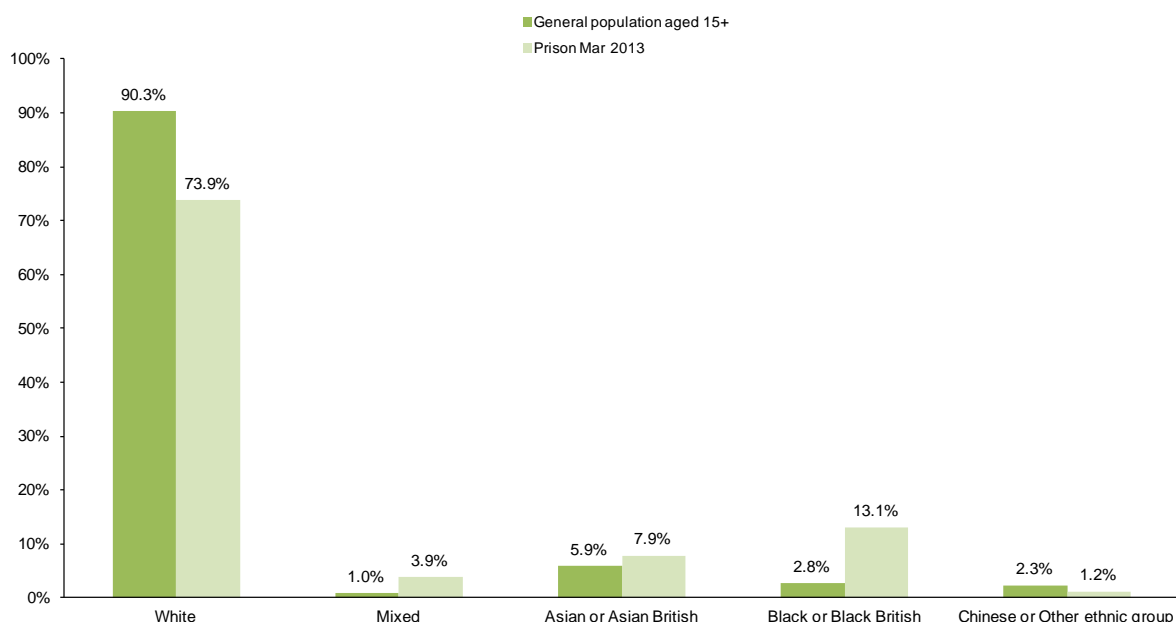


At 31 March 2013 there were 10,725 foreign nationals in prisons in England and Wales from 160 different countries. Nine of these countries accounted for one-half of the foreign nationals in prisons. Poland, Jamaica and the Irish Republic are the countries with the most nationals in prison establishments.

Ethnicity

At 30 June 2012, the latest published data, over one-quarter of the prison population whose ethnicity was recorded were from a minority ethnic group. Among British nationals 21% of the population were from a minority ethnic group. 62% of foreign national prisoners were from a minority ethnic group.

Chart 9 - Prison population by ethnic group, 31 March 2013



Source: Table A1.7 Offender Management statistics quarterly, Ministry of Justice; Q4 2012 LFS population estimates, ONS

Religion

Detailed data on the religion of prisoners is provided in *Offender Management Caseload Statistics annual tables*.

As table 2 shows at 30 June 2012 one-half of prisoners in England and Wales were of Christian faith while 30% were recorded as having no religion.

In England and Wales Muslim prisoners accounted for 13% of the prison population. According to Census 2011, within the general population aged 15 and over Muslims account for 4% of the population.

Table 2 - Population in prison establishments by religious group, June 2012

	Number	% of total prison population	% of general population aged 15+
Christian	43,176	50.2%	61.3%
Muslim	11,248	13.1%	4.0%
Hindu	456	0.5%	1.5%
Sikh	777	0.9%	0.7%
Buddhist	1,756	2.0%	0.5%
Jewish	252	0.3%	0.5%
Other religious group	1,077	1.3%	0.5%
No religion	25,269	29.4%	24.1%
Not recorded	2,037	2.4%	7.0%
Total	86,067	100%	100%

Note: Other religious groups includes 'non-recognised' religions

Sources:

Table A1.23, Offender Management Caseload Statistics annual tables, Ministry of Justice

Census 2011, ONS

1.7 Overcrowding²

A prison is overcrowded when the number of prisoners held exceeds the establishment's Certified Normal Accommodation (CNA). The CNA is the Prison Service's own measure of accommodation and represents the decent standard of accommodation that the Prison Service aspires to provide all prisoners.

At the end of May 2013, 72 prison establishments in England and Wales (57% of the estate) were overcrowded. In nine of these establishments the population was at least 150% of the CNA figure.³

The useable operational capacity of the prison estate is the maximum safe limit and is the sum of the prison estates operational capacity less 2,000 places, known as the operating margin. This operating margin reflects the constraints imposed by the need to provide separate accommodation for different classes of prisoner i.e. by sex, age, security category, conviction status, single cell risk assessment and also due to geographical distribution.

According to the Prison Service the useable operational capacity is the total number of prisoners that an establishment can hold taking into account control, security and the proper operation of the planned regime. It is determined by area managers on the basis of operational judgement and experience. At the end of May 2013 Swansea prison was the only establishment where population exceeded its operational capacity.

² More detailed analysis of the prison overcrowding issue is available in a separate Library note (SN/HA/4479)

³ [Prison Population Monthly Bulletin, May 2013](#), Ministry of Justice

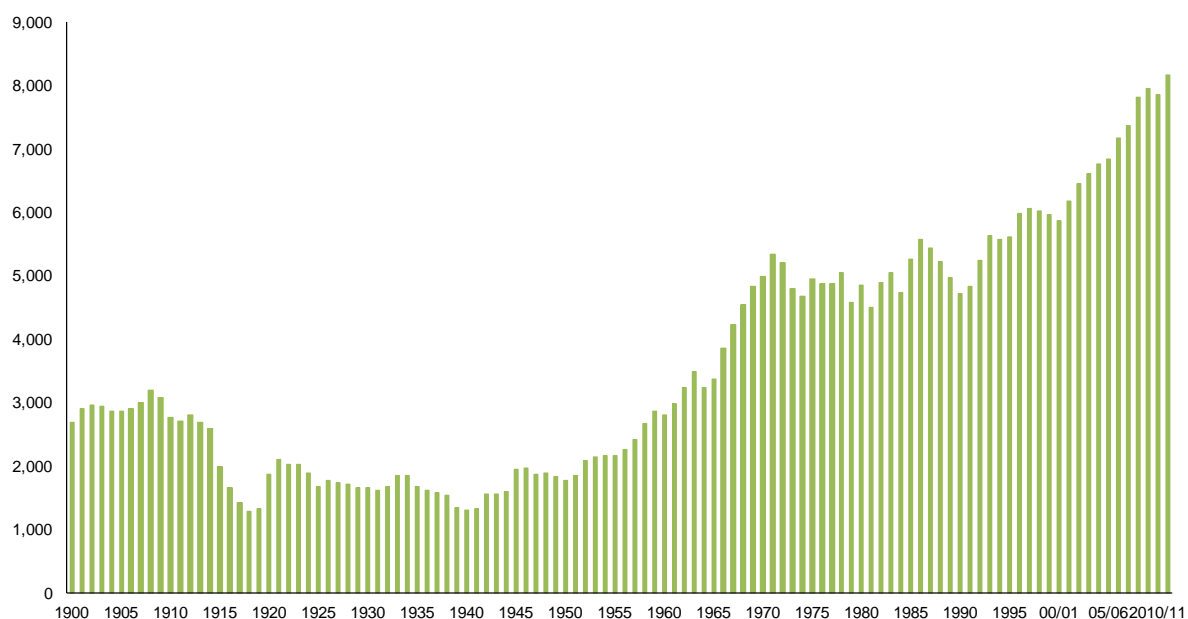
2 Scotland

The Scottish Government publishes a statistical bulletin on Scottish prison statistics as part of a series of bulletins on aspects of the criminal justice system. [Prison Statistics Scotland, 2011/12](#) was published in June 2012 and provides detailed statistics on the Scottish prison population.

The number of people in Scottish prisons passed 8,000 for the first time in August 2008 and reached its record level of 8,420 on 8 March 2012.⁴

Chart 11 shows the change in the average daily prison population in Scotland since the beginning of the 20th century. It shows noticeable declines during the periods around World War I and II followed by substantial increases in the 1950s/1960s and since the 1990s.

Chart 10 - Prison population, Scotland, 1900-2011/12



Source: Prison Statistics Scotland, 2011/12, Scottish Government

In 2011/12, the average daily population in Scottish prisons totalled 8,178, the highest average annual level ever recorded and an increase of 4% when compared with the previous year.

The female prison population was 468, 5.7% of the total, an increase of 8% on the previous year. Over the ten year period, 2002/03 – 2011/12, the average daily female prison population has increased by 66%. The comparative increase amongst the male population is 25%

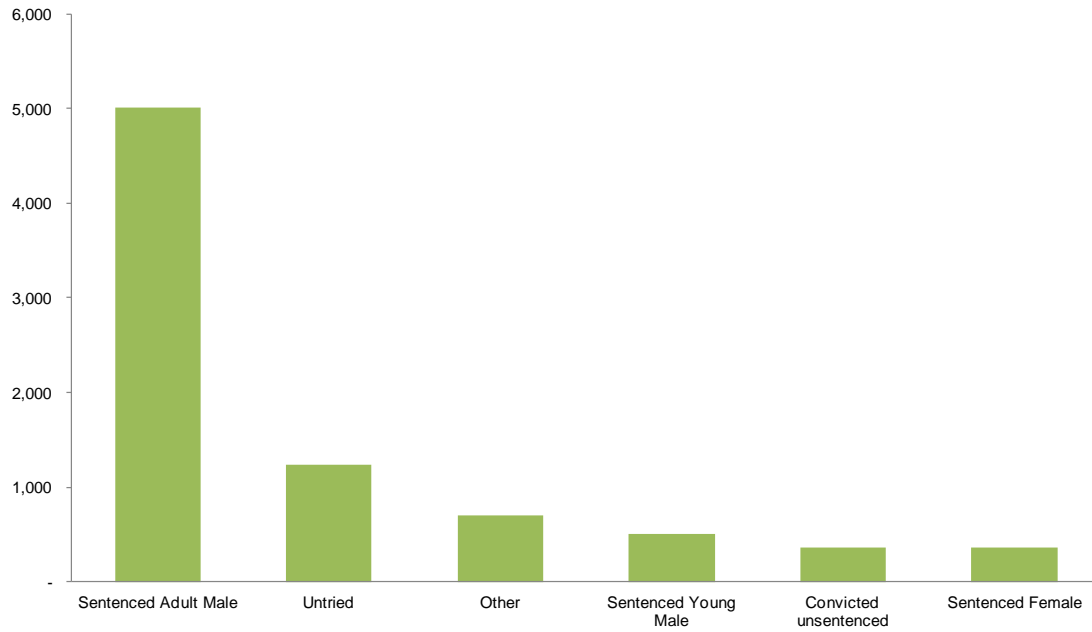
The average population of sentenced young offenders was 534 in 2011/12, a reduction of 7% on the previous year. Sentenced young offenders comprise 7% of the total population.

The number of long-term adult prisoners, those sentenced to four years or more, including life sentences, increased by 2.5% to 2,326 in 2011/12. The number of short-term adult

⁴ Communications Department, Scottish Prison Service Headquarters

prisoners, those sentenced to less than four years (excluding fine defaulters) increased by 6% to 3,007 in 2011/12.

Chart 11 - Average daily prison population, Scotland, 2011/12



Source: Table 1, Prison Statistics Scotland, 2011/12, Scottish Government

On 30 June 2011, latest published data, there were 8,106 prisoners in Scottish prisoners, of which 96% were white, 1.3% black and 1.2% of Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi origin.

Prisoners of a Christian faith accounted for 56% of the prison population with 40% stating that they did not belong to any religious group.

3 Prisoner voting

Prisoners serving a custodial sentence do not have the right to vote. The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) has judged the current blanket ban to be in breach of Article 3 of Protocol 1 of the European Convention on Human Rights (A3P1, ECHR). The Library note [Prisoners' voting rights](#) provides further details on this issue.

As a signatory to the ECHR, the UK Government is under an international law obligation to implement judgments against the UK, but the decision on changing the law to comply with the judgment is ultimately for Parliament.

In November 2012 the Government published a draft Bill, the [Voting Eligibility \(Prisoners\) Draft Bill](#), for pre-legislative scrutiny by a joint Committee of both Houses. The Committee is to report by 31 October 2013.

The draft Bill has set out three options, although other options may be considered by the joint Committee:

- Option 1 - A ban for prisoners sentenced to 4 years or more.
- Option 2 - A ban for prisoners sentenced to more than 6 months.
- Option 3 - A ban for all convicted prisoners – a restatement of the existing ban.

All options include bans for prisoners serving either a life sentence or an Indeterminate Sentence for Public Protection (IPP).

To vote in a UK general election a person must be registered to vote and also:⁵

- be 18 years of age or over on polling day
- be a British citizen, a qualifying Commonwealth citizen or a citizen of the Republic of Ireland

Citizens of EU countries who are not eligible to vote in UK Parliamentary general elections can vote at local government elections, Scottish Parliamentary elections if they are registered in Scotland, National Assembly for Wales elections if they are registered in Wales and Greater London Authority elections if they are registered in London. They can also vote at European Parliamentary elections if they fill in a form stating that they wish to vote in the UK and not in their home country.

How many prisoners would be eligible to vote in a General Election?

Some prisoners serving an immediate custodial sentence will not be eligible to vote on the grounds of their age or nationality, as noted above.

The Ministry of Justice has provided statistics on the number of prisoners serving immediate custodial sentences that would be able to vote in a Parliamentary election, that is aged 18 or over and of UK, Irish and Commonwealth nationalities.⁶

⁵ [Who is eligible to vote at a UK general election?](#), Electoral Commission

The prison population at 30 June 2012, broken down by sentence length and offence type, is shown in the appended table and summarised below:

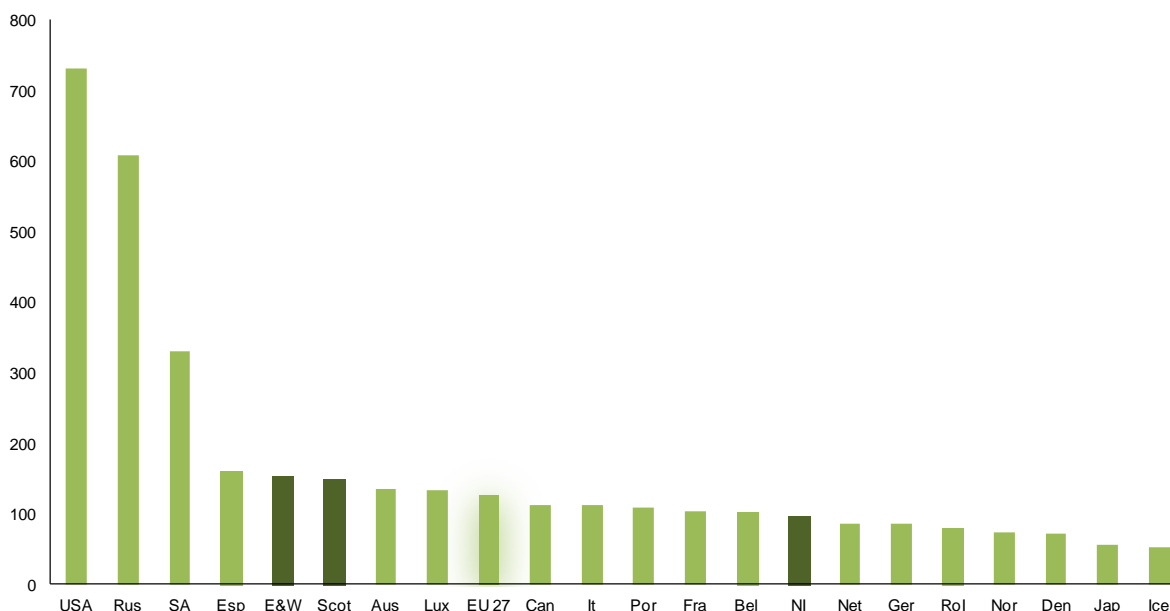
- 66,591 prisoners were serving immediate custodial sentences.
- 26,683 prisoners sentenced to four years or less would be eligible to vote in a Parliamentary election under Option 1 of the draft Bill.
 - Of these 7,059 were serving sentences for violence against the person or sexual offences.
- 4,043 prisoners sentenced to six months or less would be eligible to vote in a Parliamentary election under Option 2 of the draft Bill.
 - Of these 1,035 were serving sentences for violence against the person or sexual offences.

⁶ For the purposes of this note it is assumed that all Irish and Commonwealth citizens are resident in the UK and would be able to register to vote.

4 International comparisons

England and Wales had 153 prisoners per 100,000 population in 2010, the second highest rate in Western Europe, below Spain. The US had the highest rate in the developed world (731) while Iceland (52) had the lowest.⁷

Chart 12 - Prison population - Rate per 100,000 population, 2010



Source: Eurostat; International Centre for Prison Studies

Within the EU27 countries the prison population fell between 2009 and 2010 in 11 countries and increasing in the other 16. The highest prison population increase was in Malta (21%) and the largest fall was recorded in Poland (5%).

Further statistical information is available from the following:

- [eurostat database](#)
- [International Centre for Prison Studies](#)
- [Annual Penal Statistics of the Council Of Europe](#)
- [International Statistics on Crime and Justice, UNODC](#)

⁷Sources: Eurostat and International Centre for Prison Studies

5 Characteristics of population

Information on the background of prisoners is not routinely collected by HM Prison Service, but is available from the Surveying Prisoner Crime Reduction (SPCR) study, a longitudinal survey of 1,435 adult prisoners sentenced to between one month and four years in England and Wales in 2005 and 2006.

[Results from the Surveying Prisoner Crime Reduction \(SPCR\) survey](#) are published in a series of reports by the Ministry of Justice. A summary of the key results is provided below:

- 24% of prisoners had lived with foster parents or in an institution, or had been taken into care at some point when they were a child.
- 29% of prisoners had experienced emotional, physical or sexual abuse as a child. With women (53%) more likely to have experienced such abuse than men (27%).
- 41% of prisoners had observed violence at home as a child.
- Over one-third of prisoners (37%) had a family member that had been found guilty of a criminal offence (non-motoring). 30% of prisoners had a family member that had spent time in custody.
- 59% of prisoners reported regularly playing truant. 63% had been temporarily excluded from school, and 42% permanently excluded.
- 61% of prisoners stated that they were single when they came into custody, while 24% were living with a partner and 8% married.
- One-third (32%) of prisoners reported being in paid employment in the four weeks before custody. However, 13% of SPCR prisoners reported never having had a job.
- Almost two-thirds (64%) of prisoners had been in receipt of benefits at some point in the 12 months prior to coming into custody.
- 47% of the prisoner sample held no academic qualifications. In 2003, the proportion of the population of working age in the UK holding no qualifications was 15%.
- Approximately 5% of prisoners were educated to a level higher than A levels, including 3% who held university degrees. In 2003 around 16% of the UK working age population held a degree.
- 34% - 36% of prisoners are likely to be disabled, depending on the measure used, which is higher than similar estimates of the general population.
- 15% of prisoners reported being homeless before custody, including 9% who were sleeping rough.

6 Sources of prison population data

The most up to date prison population data is available from the [Population and Capacity Briefing](#), published each week. This shows the total prison population on the previous Friday and provides a comparative figure for the corresponding Friday a year earlier.

At the end of each month a monthly bulletin is produced providing population data for each prison establishment as well as operational capacity and certified normal accommodation figures.

The Ministry of Justice publishes a range of regular statistics on the population in custody. These were previously the responsibility of the Home Office.

[Offender Management Statistics Quarterly](#) provides key statistics relating to offenders who are in prison or under Probation Service supervision.

This publication covers flows into these services (receptions into prison or probation starts) and flows out (discharges from prison or probation termination) as well as the caseload of both services at specific points in time. The publication also includes information on returns to custody following recall.

This publication replaced three statistics publications: the monthly population in custody bulletin, Probation Statistics Quarterly and Licence recalls and returns to Custody.

The October–December quarterly bulletin is accompanied by the annual set of tables which have previously been published as the annual Offender Management Caseload Statistics. These tables show longer term trends and additional detail relating to offenders who are in prison or under Probation Service supervision and also include information on mentally disordered offenders.

The Youth Justice Board/Ministry of Justice publishes detailed statistics in its annual publication [Youth Justice Statistics](#). This produces data from youth offending teams (YOTs) and the secure estate for children and young people.

The [National Offender Management Service \(NOMS\) annual report and accounts](#) has a management information addendum containing CNA, population and expenditure data for individual establishments. Figures on programme completions are provided by type of prison.

The Scottish Government publishes detailed statistics for Scotland in an annual statistical publication [Prison Statistics Scotland](#).

7 Appended tables

Table A
Annual average prison population, England and Wales

	Males	Females	Total	Females as % of total
1900	14,459	2,976	17,435	17.1%
1910	18,323	2,581	20,904	12.3%
1920	9,573	1,427	11,000	13.0%
1930	10,561	785	11,346	6.9%
1940	8,443	934	9,377	10.0%
1950	19,367	1,107	20,474	5.4%
1960	26,198	901	27,099	3.3%
1970	38,040	988	39,028	2.5%
1980	40,748	1,516	42,264	3.6%
1990	43,378	1,597	44,975	3.6%
2000	61,252	3,350	64,602	5.2%
2001	62,560	3,740	66,301	5.6%
2002	66,479	4,299	70,778	6.1%
2003	68,612	4,425	73,038	6.1%
2004	70,208	4,448	74,657	6.0%
2005	71,512	4,467	75,979	5.9%
2006	73,680	4,447	78,127	5.7%
2007	75,842	4,374	80,216	5.5%
2008	78,158	4,414	82,572	5.3%
2009	79,277	4,283	83,559	5.1%
2010	80,489	4,236	84,725	5.0%
2011	81,763	4,188	85,951	4.9%
2012	82,481	4,154	86,634	4.8%
<i>Month end data</i>				
2012				
March	83,313	4,218	87,531	4.8%
April	83,130	4,279	87,409	4.9%
May	82,860	4,208	87,068	4.8%
June	81,925	4,123	86,048	4.8%
July	82,574	4,178	86,752	4.8%
August	82,594	4,114	86,708	4.7%
September	82,334	4,123	86,457	4.8%
October	82,170	4,131	86,301	4.8%
November	81,894	4,153	86,047	4.8%
December	79,837	3,920	83,757	4.7%
2013				
January	80,001	3,917	83,918	4.7%
February	80,489	3,962	84,451	4.7%
March	79,900	3,869	83,769	4.6%

Note: Includes prisoners held in police cells where appropriate

Source:

Offender Management Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, MoJ

Population in Custody, Monthly Tables, MoJ

Table A1.2 Offender Management Caseload Statistics, 2012 Annual Tables,
Ministry of Justice

Table B
Sentenced prison population by type of prisoner and offence, 31 March 2013
England and Wales

	Adult male	All Female	Young adult male		All sentenced
			Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	
<i>Number of prisoners</i>					
VATP	17,314	900	158	1,278	19,650
Sexual Offences	10,029	75	33	361	10,498
Robbery	7,186	328	209	1,261	8,984
Burglary	6,309	192	86	735	7,322
Theft & handling	3,741	472	40	288	4,541
Fraud & forgery	1,140	182	2	12	1,336
Drugs offences	9,233	490	39	482	10,244
Motoring offences	697	18	1	59	775
Other offences	6,603	533	129	520	7,785
Offence not recorded	292	39	7	19	357
Total	62,544	3,229	704	5,015	71,492
<i>Proportion of total</i>					
VATP	28%	28%	22%	25%	27%
Sexual Offences	16%	2%	5%	7%	15%
Robbery	11%	10%	30%	25%	13%
Burglary	10%	6%	12%	15%	10%
Theft & handling	6%	15%	6%	6%	6%
Fraud & forgery	2%	6%	0%	0%	2%
Drugs offences	15%	15%	6%	10%	14%
Motoring offences	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Other offences	11%	17%	18%	10%	11%
Offence not recorded	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Offender Management Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, MoJ

Table C
Population in prison by nationality, as at 30 June, England and Wales

	All	UK	Foreign	Unrecorded nationality	Foreign as proportion of recorded nationality
1995	51,084	46,607	4,089	388	8.1%
1996	55,256	50,682	4,259	315	7.8%
1997	61,467	56,611	4,677	179	7.6%
1998	65,727	60,393	5,133	201	7.8%
1999	64,529	59,074	5,388	67	8.4%
2000	65,194	59,043	5,586	565	8.6%
2001	66,403	58,732	6,926	745	10.5%
2002	71,218	62,553	7,719	946	11.0%
2003	72,286	62,417	8,728	1,141	12.3%
2004	74,488	64,379	8,941	1,168	12.2%
2005	76,190	65,670	9,651	869	12.8%
2006	77,982	66,160	10,879	944	14.1%
2007	79,734	67,767	11,093	874	14.1%
2008	83,194	70,751	11,498	946	14.0%
2009	83,454	71,231	11,350	874	13.7%
2010	85,002	71,016	11,135	2,851	13.6%
2011	85,374	73,030	10,779	1,565	12.9%
2012	86,048	73,238	10,861	1,949	12.9%
Mar-13	83,769	72,285	10,725	759	12.9%

Note: 2003 data provides figures for February

Sources:

Table 7.21, Offender Management Caseload Statistics, 2008, Ministry of Justice

Table 5, Population in Custody Monthly Tables, July 2010, MoJ

Offender Management Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, MoJ

Table D**Prison population under immediate custodial sentence (aged 18+ UK, Irish or Commonwealth nationalities), England and Wales, 30 June 2012**

	Less than or equal to 3 months	More than 3 months up to and including 6 month	Unrecorded less than or equal to 6 months	<i>Total less than or equal to 6 months</i>	Greater than 6 to less than 12 months	12 months to Less than 2 years	2 years to less than 4 years	Unrecorded 12 months to less than 4 years	<i>Total less than or equal to 4 years</i>	4 years and over excl indeterminate	Indeterminate sentences	Total prison population
Violence against the person	237	700	16	953	458	1,538	2,224	96	5,269	5,050	8,613	18,932
Sexual offences	15	66	1	82	126	502	1,050	30	1,790	5,216	2,693	9,699
Robbery	5	12	0	17	31	450	1,929	77	2,504	4,183	1,770	8,457
Burglary	33	130	4	167	237	1,041	3,183	63	4,691	2,094	92	6,877
Theft and handling	449	763	13	1,225	472	749	952	12	3,410	595	26	4,031
Fraud and forgery	20	53	1	74	65	228	347	9	723	424	3	1,150
Drug offences	44	78	2	124	135	655	2,765	90	3,769	5,725	20	9,514
Motoring offences	55	177	2	234	81	208	99	0	622	69	9	700
Other offences	467	582	25	1,074	395	887	1,310	37	3,704	2,187	1,036	6,927
Offence not recorded	21	18	54	93	17	4	3	81	199	87	18	304
Total	1,346	2,579	118	4,043	2,017	6,263	13,864	496	26,683	25,629	14,279	66,591

Note: The prison population by sentence length has been adjusted to take account of 'recall' prisoners. Offenders recalled to prison are counted separately as recalls rather than under the sentence length they were originally given. The adjustment is based on the assumption that the proportions of recalls at various sentence lengths is the same as the equivalent proportions in the prison population.

Source: Ministry of Justice