



## Prison population statistics

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Section Social and General Statistics

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This note provides a detailed 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. The Scottish prison population reached a record high of 8,420 on 8 March 2012.

The quarterly [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.

### Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1	Summary	2
1.2	Length of sentence	4
1.3	Type of offence	4
1.4	Women in jail	5
1.5	Young people in jail	7
1.6	Nationality, ethnicity and religion	8
1.7	Overcrowding	11
<b>2</b>	<b>Scotland</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>International comparisons</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Characteristics of population</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Sources of prison population data</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Appended tables</b>	<b>18</b>

# 1 England and Wales

## 1.1 Summary

The number of offenders in prison reached a record high of 88,179 prisoners on 2 December 2011, approximately 1,100 places below the useable operational capacity of the prison estate.

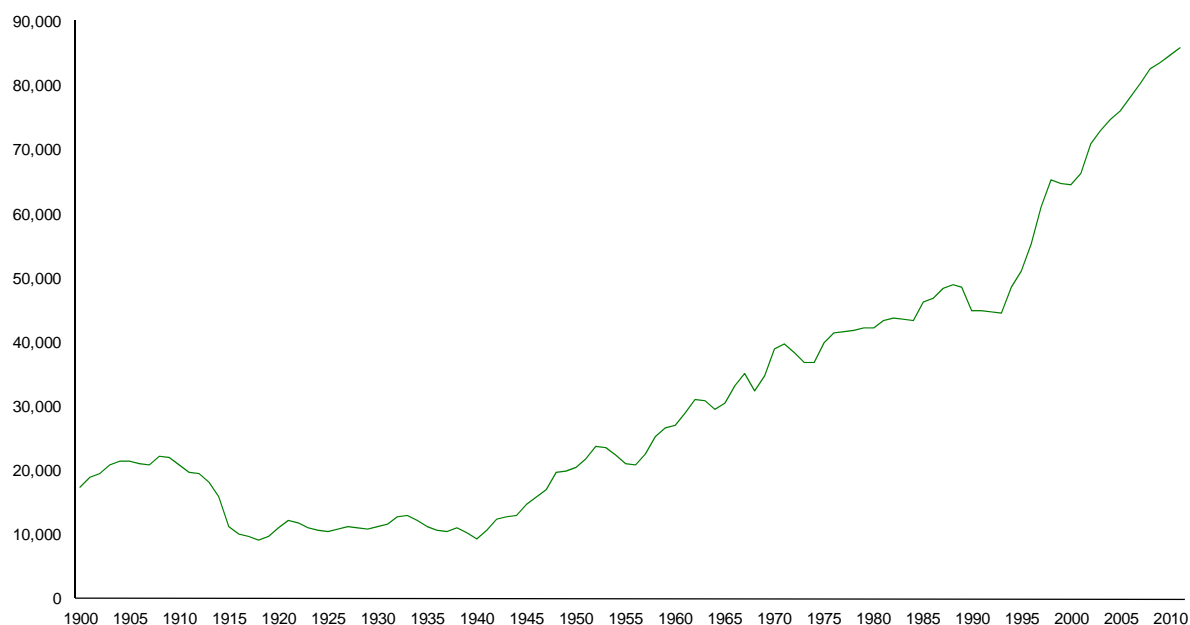
The rise in the prison population to record levels was partly to the use of custody for individuals involved in the public disorder in August 2011. Around 900 prisoners were being held for public disorder related offences in the immediate aftermath of the disorder. See [Statistical bulletin on the public disorder of 6th-9th August 2011](#) for further details. The rise in the population since then 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.

The prison population in England and Wales has increased steadily over the past century and surpassed 80,000 for the first time in December 2006. On 22 February 2008 the total population exceeded the useable operational capacity of the prison estate for the first time in history.

Useable operational capacity of the estate is the sum of the total operational capacity of the prison estate less 2,000 places. This is known as the operating margin and 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.

The prison population in post-war England and Wales has risen steadily, as shown in Chart 1 below. 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 3.7% in each year since 1993.

Chart 1 - Prison population, England and Wales, 1900-2011

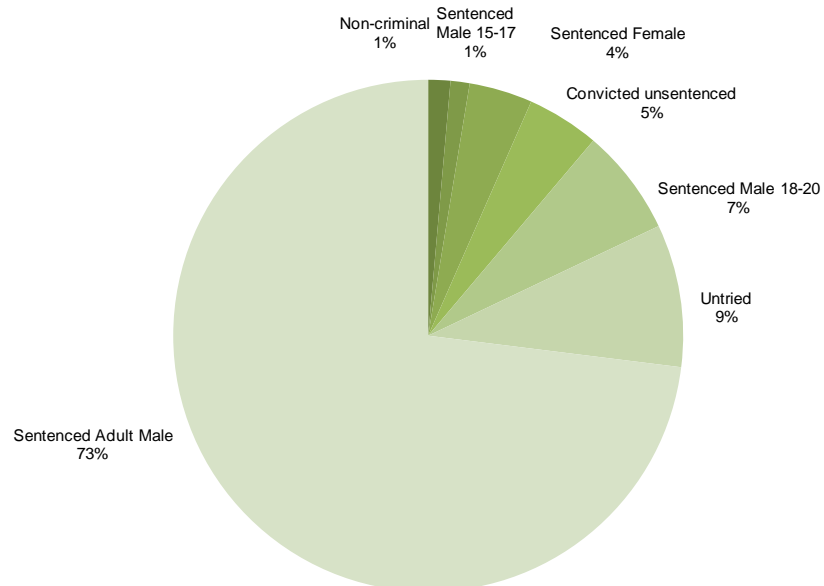


Source: Table A1.2 Offender Management Caseload Statistics, 2010, MoJ

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

Of the population in prison custody at the end of March 2012 80% comprised sentenced males aged 18 or older while 14% were on remand either awaiting trial or sentence.

Chart 2 - Prison population, England and Wales, 31 March 2012



Source: Offender Management Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, MoJ

On 19 June 2007 Lord Falconer announced that he had issued guidance to prison governors to allow them to make wider use of the prison rules provisions to authorise release on licence for offenders who are coming to the end of their sentence (End of Custody Licence). This temporary measure, which came into effect on 29 June 2007, authorised the release on licence up to 18 days before their release date of those prisoners who have been sentenced to a determinate prison sentence of four years or less.<sup>1</sup>

On 22 February 2010, the Justice Secretary, Jack Straw, announced that the scheme would be brought to an end on 12 March 2010.<sup>2</sup>

Further detail on the scheme is provided in the Library standard note [The End of Custody Licence, SN/HA/4851](#).

Over the lifetime of the scheme a total of 81,578 prisoners were released on End of Custody Licence (ECL). 1,234 offenders have allegedly reoffended during their period on ECL, 1.5% of all prisoners released on the scheme. The Ministry of Justice statistical publications, which contain details on releases and recalls, are available via the link below.

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/endofcustodylicence.htm>

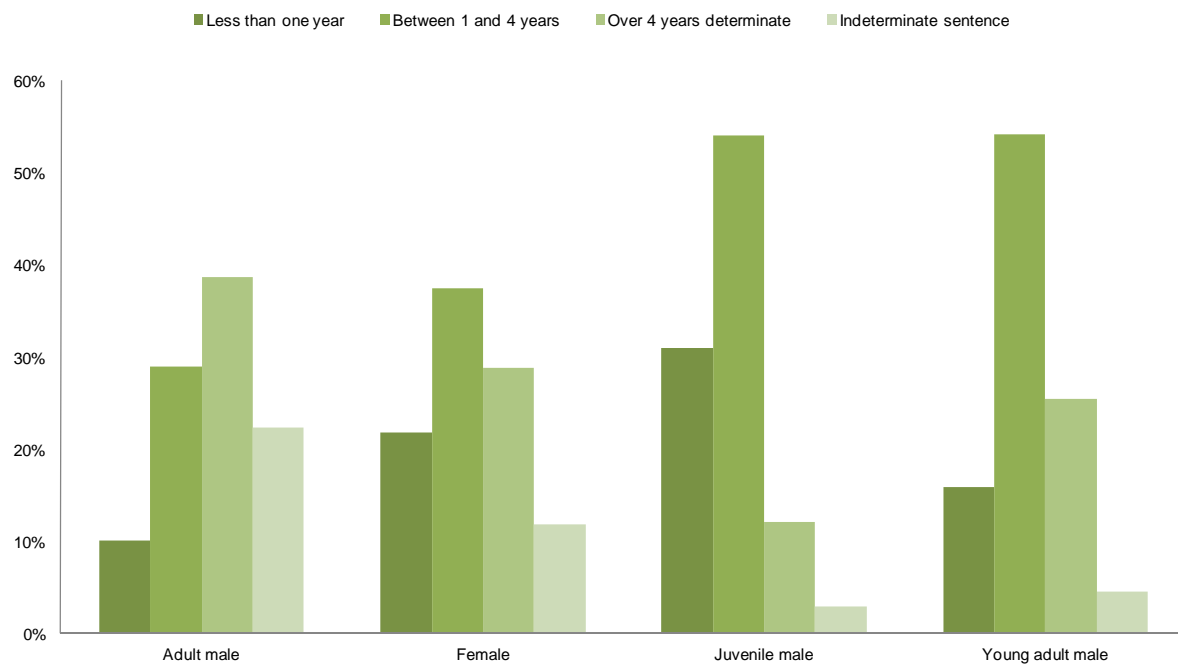
<sup>1</sup> HL Deb 19 June 2007 c98

<sup>2</sup> HC Deb 22 February 2010 cc27-28

## 1.2 Length of sentence

Over one-third of the total sentenced prison population (excluding fine defaulters/recalls) are 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).

Chart 3 - Sentenced population by length of sentence and type of prisoner March 2012



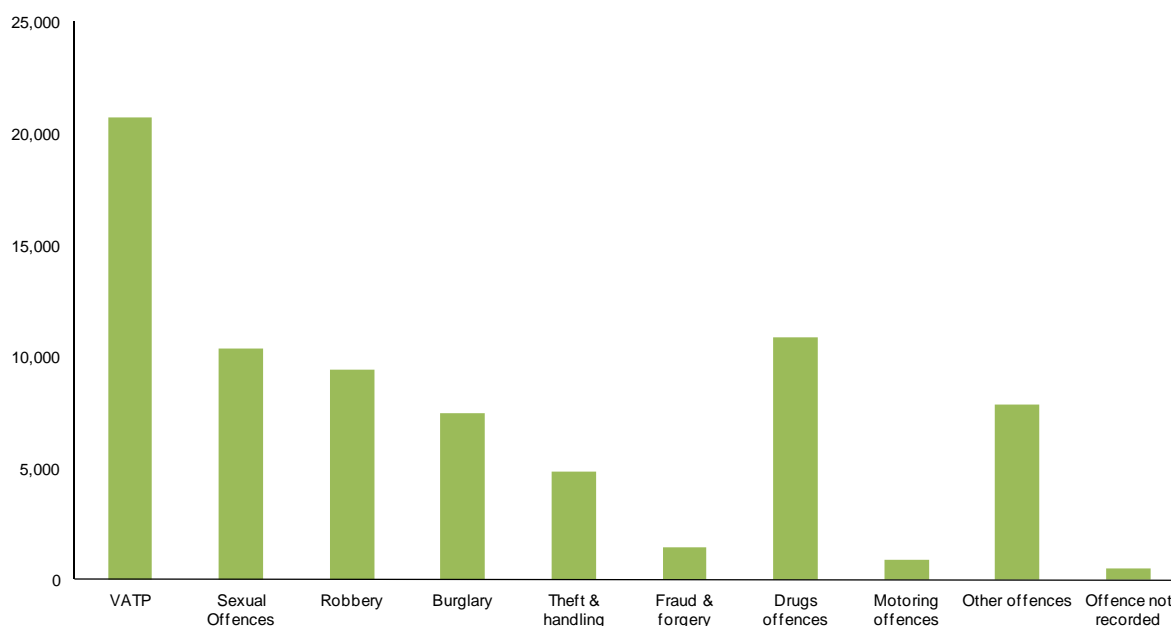
Source: Offender Management Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, MoJ

## 1.3 Type of offence

The violence against the person offence group accounted for the largest proportion of the total sentenced population at March 2012 (28%). 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.

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 4 - All sentenced prison population by offence group, March 2012



Source: Offender Management Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, MoJ

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

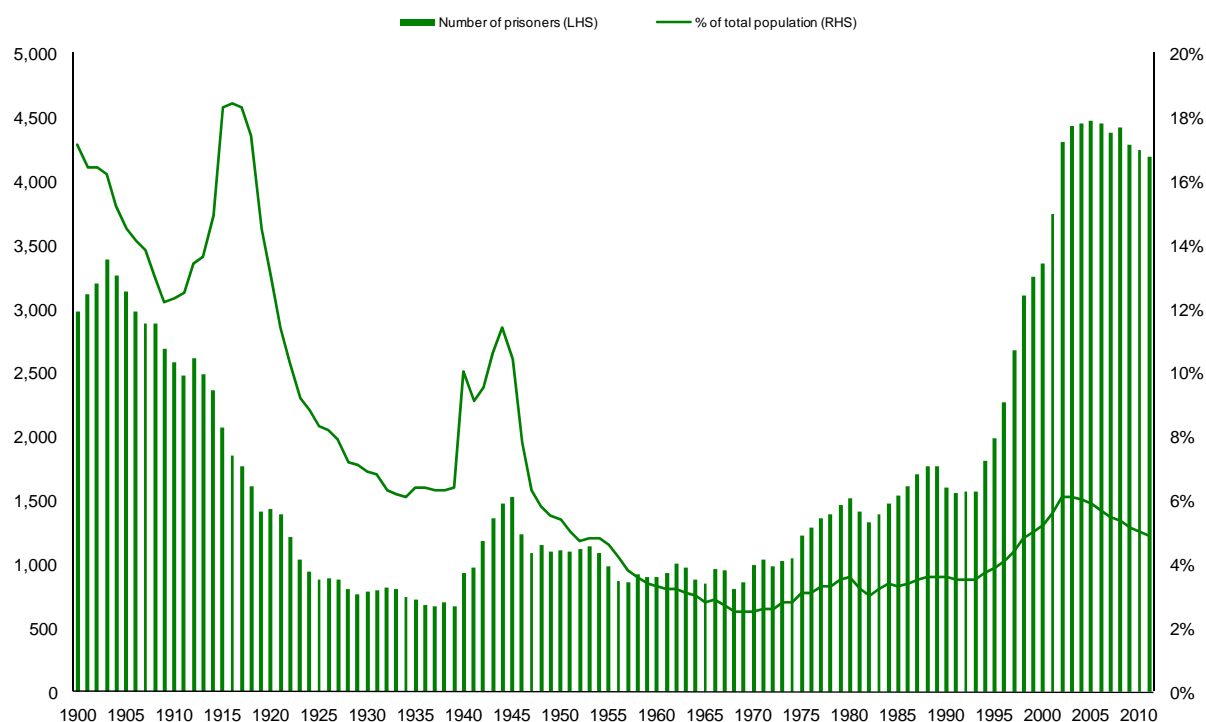
#### 1.4 Women in jail

Approximately 4,200 females were in prison at the end of March 2012, slightly lower than the number in prison a year earlier, accounting for 4.8% of the prison population. Over the past decade the number of female prisoners has increased by around 12%, a lower rate of increase than the male population, approximately 30%.

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.

The chart overleaf 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).

**Chart 5 - Female prison population, England & Wales 1900-2011**



The Home Affairs Select Committee inquiry into the rehabilitation of offenders provided the following recommendation with regards to female prisoners:

Whilst the Government has said that it wishes to constrain the overall growth in prisoner numbers, the sharp rise in women prisoners would appear to deserve particular attention. The vast majority of these women are in prison for non-violent offences and have never been a danger to the public. We recommend that the Government consider setting targets for reducing the numbers of women offenders sentenced to prison and monitor the use of the community sentences available under the Criminal Justice Act 2003 and their impact on reducing the female prison population.<sup>3</sup>

On 28 March 2006 Baroness Jean Corston agreed to undertake a "Review of Women in the Criminal Justice System with Particular Vulnerabilities". The Government had invited Baroness Corston to conduct this independent review following the deaths of six women at Styal prison in 2002/03.

The report was published in March 2007 and in its foreword Baroness Corston commented:

I do not believe, like some campaigners, that no women should be held in custody. There are some crimes for which custody is the only resort in the interests of justice and public protection, but I was dismayed to see so many women frequently sentenced for short periods of time for very minor offences, causing chaos and disruption to their lives and families, without any realistic chance of addressing the causes of their criminality. I acknowledge that some low-level offending women are persistent offenders who breach their bail conditions and this cannot be ignored. But breach is ratcheting up the use of custody to little avail and there are alternative

<sup>3</sup> Para 298, Rehabilitation of Prisoners, Home Affairs Select Committee, HC 2004/05 193-I

community solutions which I explore in my report. The effects on the 18,000 children every year whose mothers are sent to prison are so often nothing short of catastrophic. I have concluded that the nature of women's custody in many of our prisons needs to be radically rethought.<sup>4</sup>

The full report is available on the Home Office website:

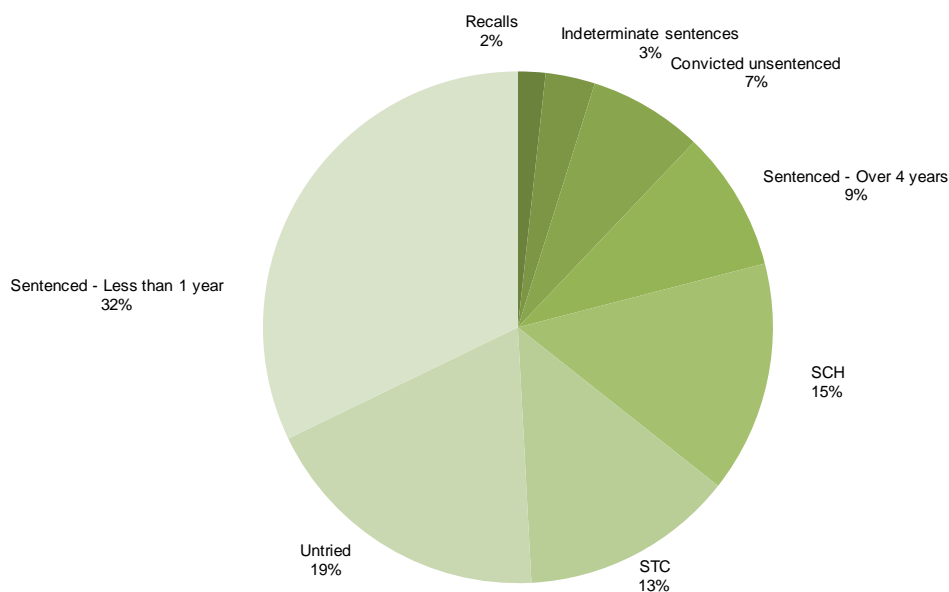
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/corston-report/>

## 1.5 Young people in jail

Young prisoners are those prisoners aged between 15 and 20 years, the group being broken down into juveniles (15–17 years) and young adults aged 18 – 20.

At March 2012 there were 1,382 juveniles in prison, 241 of whom were awaiting trial and 56 awaiting sentence. The majority of juveniles in prison were under sentence. In addition to the juveniles in prison there were 261 12-15 year olds in privately run secure training centres (STC) and 158 in local authority secure children homes (SCH).

Chart 6 - Juvenile population in custody , England and Wales March 2012

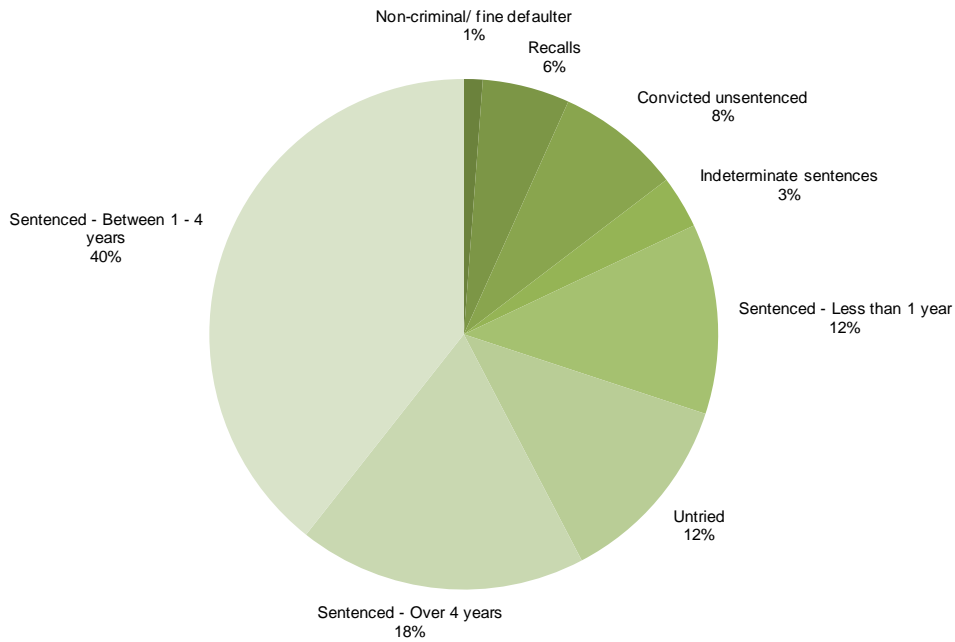


Source: Offender Management Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, MoJ

Of the 7,816 18-20 year olds in prison at March 2012 1,579 were remand prisoners either awaiting trial or sentencing. Over one-half (58%) of the prison population aged 18 - 20 are prisoners sentenced to more than one year's custody.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/corston-report/corston-exec-summary?view=Binary>

**Chart 7 - Young adult prison population, England and Wales, March 2012**



Source: Offender Management Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, MoJ

The Youth Justice Board/Ministry of Justice publishes more detailed statistics in *Youth Justice Statistics*. This produces data from youth offending teams (YOTs) and the secure estate for children and young people.

The latest publication [Youth Justice Statistics 2010/11](#) is available on the Ministry of Justice website.

### **1.6 Nationality, ethnicity and religion**

The proportion of foreign national prisoners in the prison population has increased steadily over the past decade. 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 and was 13% in March 2012.



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

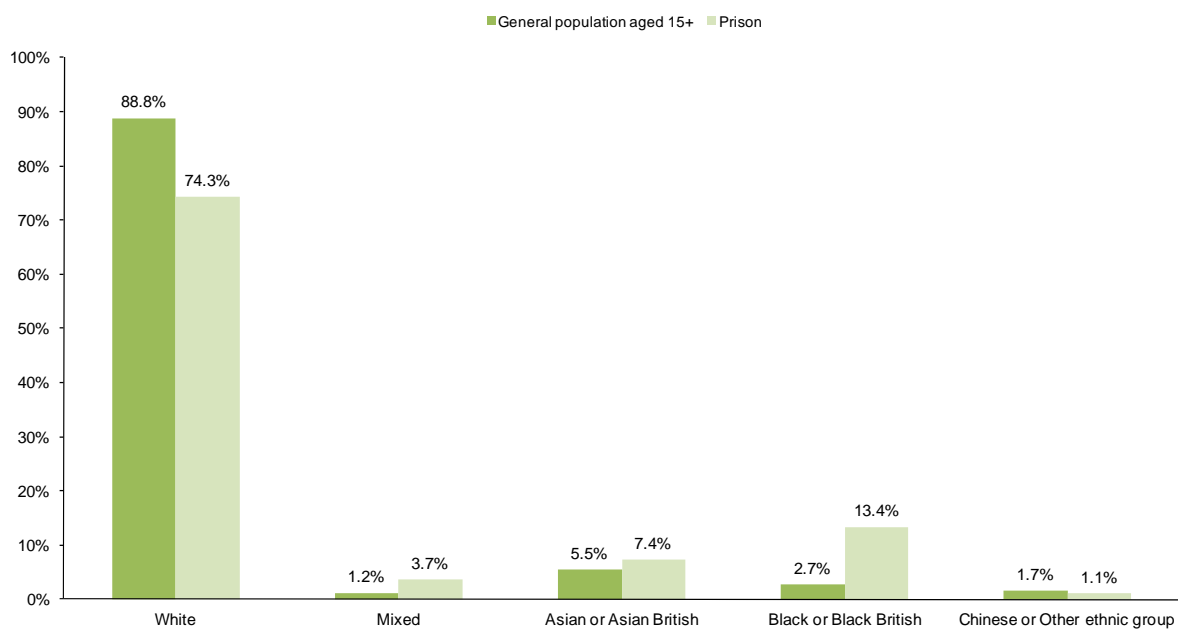


Sources: See sources for Appended Table C

At 31 March 2012 there were 11,127 foreign nationals in prisons in England and Wales from 156 different countries. Ten of these countries accounted for one-half of the foreign nationals in prisons. Jamaica, Poland and the Irish Republic are the countries with the most nationals in prison establishments.

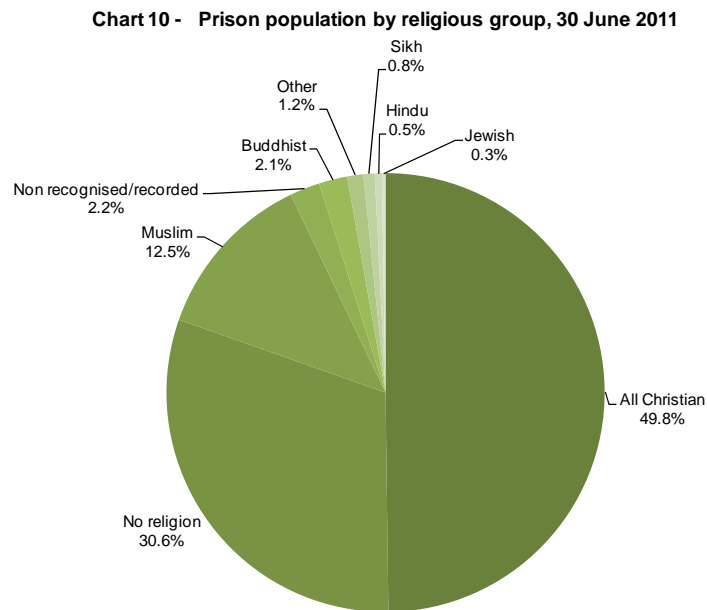
At 30 June 2011, the latest published data, over one-quarter of the prison population whose ethnicity was recorded were from a minority ethnic group. Among British nationals 20% of the population were from a minority ethnic group. 62% of foreign national prisoners were from a minority ethnic group.

**Chart 9 - Prison population by ethnic group, 30 June 2011**



Source: Table A1.20 Offender Management Caseload Statistics 2011, Ministry of Justice; Mid-2009 population estimates, ONS

Detailed data on the religion of prisoners is provided in *Offender Management Caseload Statistics annual tables*. As at 30 June 2011 one-half of prisoners in England and Wales were of Christian faith while 30% were recorded as having no religion.



Source: Table A1 23 Offender Management Caseload Statistics 2011 tables MoJ

The appended table D provides a religious breakdown of the prison population between 2000 and 2011.

## 1.7 Overcrowding<sup>5</sup>

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 April 2012, 85 prison establishments in England and Wales (62% of the estate) were overcrowded. In 13 of these establishments the population was at least 150% of the CNA figure.

The useable operational capacity of the prison estate is the maximum safe limit. It is the sum of the prison estates operational capacity less 2,000 places. According to the Prison Service it 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 January 2012 three establishments held more prisoners than their operational capacity.

In October 2006, with the prison population nearing the operational capacity of the estate, the Home Secretary announced that Operation Safeguard would be implemented. This formal use of police cells to accommodate prisoners was implemented on 12 October and ceased on 22 December. The reactivation of Operation Safeguard was triggered on 22 January 2007 and there are currently 400 places in police cells available nationally.<sup>6</sup> Prior to this prisoners had last been held under this provision on 20 December 2002.<sup>7</sup>

Although there is a lack of empirical evidence, the anecdotal evidence suggests that prison overcrowding leads to an increase in re-offending. Approximately one-half of adult offenders are proven to have reoffended offence within one year of release from prison.

In a speech in September 2005 the then Home Secretary, Rt. Hon Charles Clarke MP, emphasised the need to reduce prisoners' re-offending by improving their employability, treating drug and alcohol addiction and maintaining family links via a new network of community prisons.<sup>8</sup> The Prison Reform Trust, which the Home Secretary was addressing, suggested that overcrowding hazards these ambitions.<sup>9</sup>

A National Audit Office report<sup>10</sup> concluded that prison overcrowding disrupts work to prevent re-offending and prisons should therefore change the way they deliver education courses.

The Home Affairs Select Committee inquiry into the rehabilitation of offenders suggested that 'overcrowding is having a hugely damaging impact on the delivery of rehabilitative regimes across the prison estate, both in terms of quality and quantity of appropriate interventions'.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> More detailed analysis of the prison overcrowding issue is available in a separate Library note (SN/HA/4479)

<sup>6</sup> Prison Service Instruction (PSI) relating to Operation Safeguard  
[http://psi.hmprisonservice.gov.uk/PSI\\_2006\\_30\\_operation\\_safeguard.doc](http://psi.hmprisonservice.gov.uk/PSI_2006_30_operation_safeguard.doc)

<sup>7</sup> HC Deb 12/7/2006 1900-1w

<sup>8</sup> <http://press.homeoffice.gov.uk/Speeches/09-05-sp-prison-reform>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.ws3.prisonreform.web.baigent.net/subsection.asp?id=350>

<sup>10</sup> p4, *National Offender Management Service: Dealing with increased numbers in custody*, HC 458 2005/06  
[http://www.nao.org.uk/publications/nao\\_reports/05-06/0506458.pdf](http://www.nao.org.uk/publications/nao_reports/05-06/0506458.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> Para 27, *Rehabilitation of Prisoners*, Home Affairs Select Committee, HC 2004/05 193-1

Similar comments were made in a report by the Social Exclusion Unit in 2002:

There is a growing consensus that we are sending some people to prison who should not be there. Short prison sentences are not appropriate for all the offenders who currently receive them; and too many people with severe mental illness are in prison rather than secure treatment facilities. All of this contributes to the problem of overcrowding, which in turn limits the capacity of prisons, probation and other services to work effectively to reduce re-offending.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>12</sup>*Reducing re-offending by ex-prisoners*  
<http://www.socialexclusionunit.gov.uk/downloaddoc.asp?id=64>

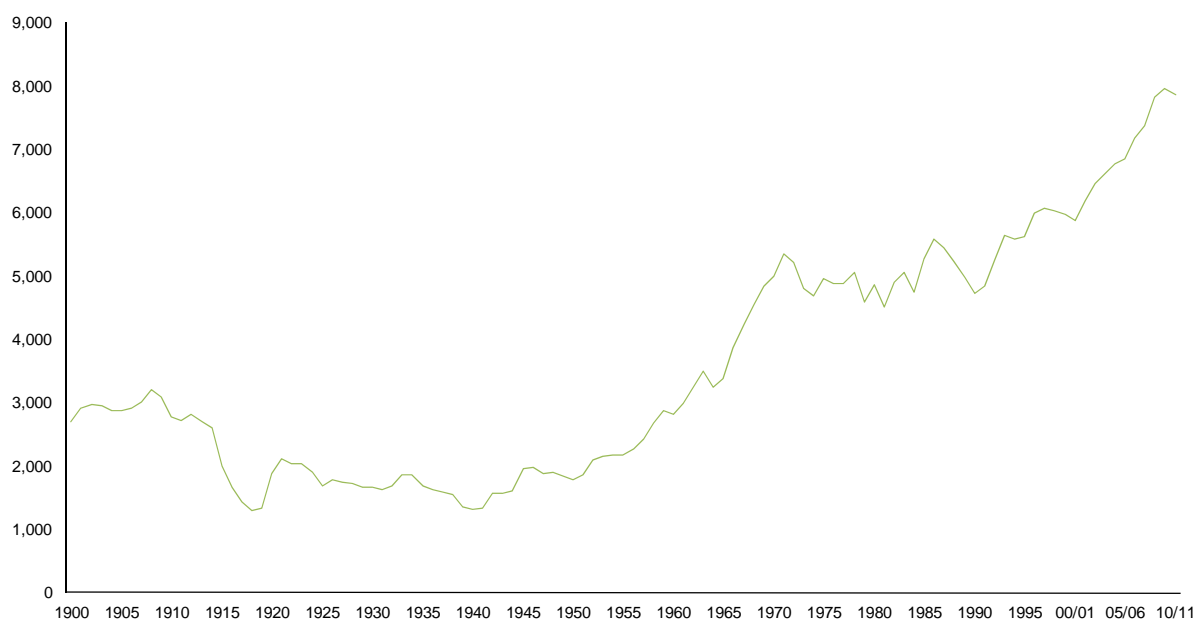
## 2 Scotland

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, 2010/11](#) was published in August 2011 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.<sup>13</sup>

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 11 - Prison population, Scotland, 1900-2010/11



Source: Prison Statistics Scotland, 2010/11, Scottish Government

In 2010/11, the average daily population in Scottish prisons totalled 7,854, a decrease of 1.4% when compared with the previous year which was the highest average annual level ever recorded.

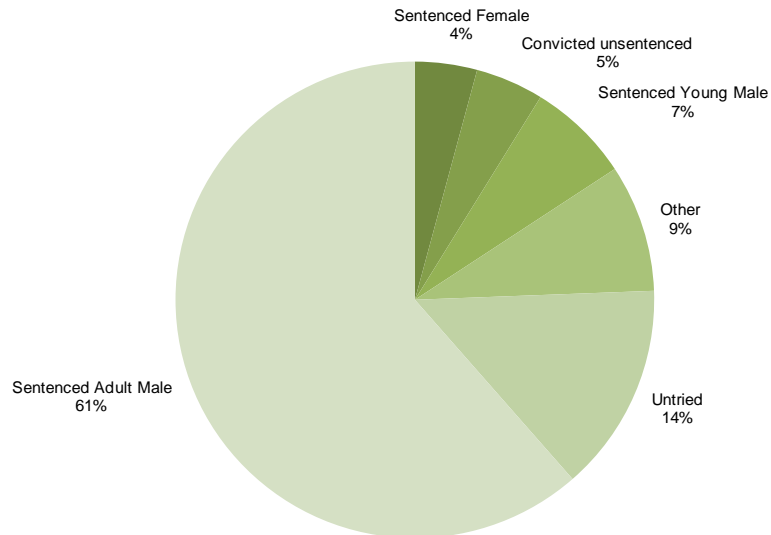
The female prison population was 435, 5.5% of the total, an increase of 2.5% on the previous year. Over the ten year period, 2001/02 – 2010/11, the average daily female prison population has increased by 70%. The comparative increase amongst the male population is 25%

The average population of sentenced young offenders was 576 in 2010/11, a reduction of 17% on the previous year. Sentenced young offenders comprise 7% of the total population.

<sup>13</sup> Communications Department, Scottish Prison Service Headquarters

The number of long-term adult prisoners, those sentenced to four years or more, including life sentences, increased by 1% to 2,268 in 2010/11. The number of short-term adult prisoners, those sentenced to less than four years (excluding fine defaulters) decreased by 1% to 2,842 in 2010/11.

Chart 12 - Average daily prison population, Scotland, 2010/11



Source: Table 1, Prison Statistics Scotland, 2010/11, Scottish Government

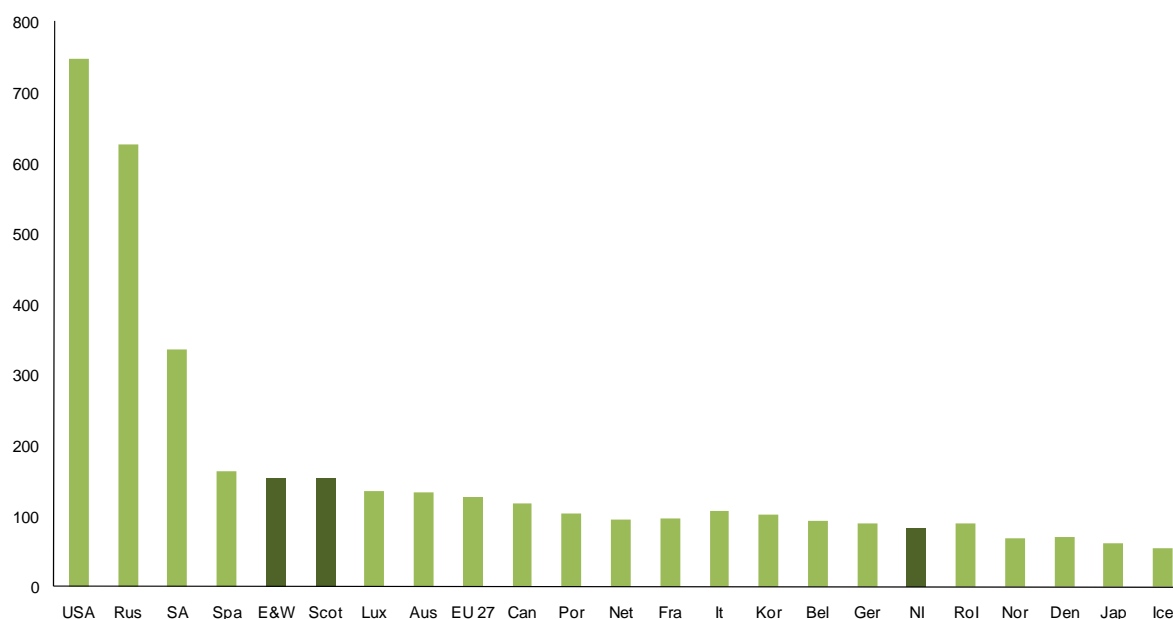
On 30 June 2010, latest published data, there were 7,983 prisoners in Scottish prisons, of which 96% were white, 1.3% black and 1.2% of Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi origin. Prisoners of a Christian faith accounted for 58% of the prison population with 38% stating that they did not belong to any religious group.

### 3 International comparisons

The UK had 151 prisoners per 100,000 population in 2009, the second highest rate in Western Europe, below Spain. The US had the highest rate in the developed world (748) while Iceland (55) had the lowest.<sup>14</sup>

Of the 45 countries providing information the prison population fell between 2008 and 2009 in 10 countries and increasing in the other 35. The highest prison population increase was in Iceland (25%) and the largest fall was recorded in Bulgaria (8%).

Chart 13 - Prison population - Rate per 100,000 population, 2009



Further statistical information is available in the following documents:

- [European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics](#)
- [Annual Penal Statistics of the Council Of Europe](#)
- [International Statistics on Crime and Justice, UNODC](#)

<sup>14</sup>Table 7.15, Offender Management Caseload Statistics 2009. Statistical Bulletin, Ministry of Justice

## 4 Characteristics of population<sup>15</sup>

- 47% of male sentenced prisoners and 50% of female sentenced prisoners had run away from home as a child. This compares to 10% of the general population.
- Over 25% of prisoners had been taken into care as a child compared to 2% of the population.
- 43% of prisoners had a family member that had been convicted of a criminal offence. 35% had a family member that had actually been in prison.
- 81% of prisoners were unmarried prior to imprisonment, rising to 85% since imprisonment. Almost 10% had been divorced. These figures are twice as high as those found in the general population.
- One-quarter of young male offenders in prison are young fathers.
- One in five women prisoners were living at home with dependent children at the time of imprisonment.
- One-half of male and one-third of female sentenced prisoners were excluded from school. One half of male and seven out of ten female prisoners have no qualifications.
- Two-thirds of prisoners have numeracy skills at or below the level expected of an 11 year old. One-half have a reading ability and 82% have writing ability at or below this level.
- Two-thirds of prisoners were unemployed in the four weeks before imprisonment.
- Around 70% of prisoners suffer from two or more mental disorders. In the general population the figures are 5% for men and 2% for women.
- Prisoners are more likely to be abusers of illegal drugs and alcohol than other sectors of the community.
- Nearly three-quarters of prisoners were in receipt of benefits immediately before entering prison.
- 5% of prisoners were sleeping rough prior and almost one-third were not living in permanent accommodation immediately prior to imprisonment.

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<sup>15</sup> *Reducing re-offending by ex-prisoners*  
<http://www.socialexclusionunit.gov.uk/downloaddoc.asp?id=64>



## 5 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.

A quarterly [Offender Management Statistics Quarterly Bulletin](#) 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 [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](#).

## 6 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	75,940	4,374	80,314	5.4%
2008	78,158	4,414	82,572	5.3%
2009	79,282	4,281	83,564	5.1%
2010	80,489	4,236	84,725	5.0%
2011	81,763	4,188	85,951	4.9%
<i>Month end data</i>				
2011				
March	81,148	4,252	85,400	5.0%
April	80,225	4,123	84,348	4.9%
May	81,080	4,209	85,289	4.9%
June	81,189	4,185	85,374	4.9%
July	81,272	4,139	85,411	4.8%
August	82,501	4,269	86,770	4.9%
September	83,245	4,256	87,501	4.9%
October	83,319	4,224	87,543	4.8%
November	83,945	4,222	88,167	4.8%
December	82,112	4,060	86,172	4.7%
2012				
January	83,607	4,192	87,799	4.8%
February	83,530	4,203	87,733	4.8%
March	83,313	4,218	87,531	4.8%

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, 2011 Annual Tables,  
Ministry of Justice

**Table B**  
**Sentenced prison population by type of prisoner and offence, 31 March 2012**  
**England and Wales**

	Adult male	All Female	Young adult male		All sentenced
			Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	
<i>Number of prisoners</i>					
VATP	18,058	917	213	1,500	<b>20,688</b>
Sexual Offences	9,837	81	43	385	<b>10,346</b>
Robbery	7,306	348	322	1,445	<b>9,421</b>
Burglary	6,207	218	152	871	<b>7,448</b>
Theft & handling	3,858	526	68	368	<b>4,820</b>
Fraud & forgery	1,252	193	1	15	<b>1,461</b>
Drugs offences	9,628	623	48	547	<b>10,846</b>
Motoring offences	801	24	6	56	<b>887</b>
Other offences	6,441	525	201	679	<b>7,846</b>
Offence not recorded	426	45	5	36	<b>512</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,814</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>5,902</b>	<b>74,275</b>
<i>Proportion of total</i>					
VATP	28%	26%	20%	25%	<b>28%</b>
Sexual Offences	15%	2%	4%	7%	<b>14%</b>
Robbery	11%	10%	30%	24%	<b>13%</b>
Burglary	10%	6%	14%	15%	<b>10%</b>
Theft & handling	6%	15%	6%	6%	<b>6%</b>
Fraud & forgery	2%	6%	0%	0%	<b>2%</b>
Drugs offences	15%	18%	5%	9%	<b>15%</b>
Motoring offences	1%	1%	1%	1%	<b>1%</b>
Other offences	10%	15%	19%	12%	<b>11%</b>
Offence not recorded	1%	1%	0%	1%	<b>1%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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%
Mar-12	87,531	74,475	11,127	1,929	13.0%

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**  
**Population in prison establishments by religion, England and Wales**

	2000 March	2001 March	2001 June	2002 June	2003 June	2004 June	2005 June	2006 June	2007 June	2008 June	2009 June	2010 June	2011 June
All Christian	38,944	38,686	38,755	41,342	42,463	41,438	41,154	40,827	41,406	41,839	40,296	41,277	42,511
<i>Anglican</i>	25,567	24,720	24,599	25,752	26,055	24,885	24,168	23,590	23,353	23,039	21,428	20,526	19,713
<i>Free Church</i>	1,132	1,200	1,193	1,400	1,418	1,299	1,258	1,193	1,224	1,213	1,187	1,147	1,136
<i>Roman Catholic</i>	11,327	11,435	11,505	12,378	12,750	12,984	13,304	13,340	13,912	14,296	14,087	14,437	15,001
<i>Other Christian</i>	919	1,332	1,457	1,813	2,239	2,270	2,424	2,703	2,918	3,291	3,542	5,116	6,661
Buddhist	285	449	486	676	947	1,133	1,237	1,432	1,609	1,737	1,817	1,872	1,793
Hindu	246	267	293	271	339	342	370	368	357	434	431	435	452
Jewish	160	166	159	179	184	181	197	187	231	220	220	233	228
Muslim	4,298	4,882	5,046	5,502	6,136	6,571	7,246	8,243	8,864	9,795	9,932	10,437	10,672
Sikh	394	414	431	442	490	498	543	579	608	648	661	669	711
Other religious groups	89	112	134	168	207	282	304	397	419	448	835	911	1,010
Non recognised	152	185	181	223	296	324	309	350	337	347	11	24	17
No religion	20,888	20,221	20,907	22,405	22,584	23,709	24,826	25,598	25,900	27,710	29,201	26,830	26,113
Not recorded	7	11	12	10	13	10	3	2	4	17	39	2,365	1,867
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,463</b>	<b>65,394</b>	<b>66,403</b>	<b>71,218</b>	<b>73,657</b>	<b>74,488</b>	<b>76,190</b>	<b>77,982</b>	<b>79,734</b>	<b>83,194</b>	<b>83,391</b>	<b>85,002</b>	<b>85,374</b>

Notes:

(1) Due to the introduction of a new prison IT system the from 2009 prison population data is now taken from a different source to the earlier years.

Source: Table A1.23, Offender Management Caseload Statistics, 2011 tables, Ministry of Justice