



Prison population statistics

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Section: Social and General Statistics

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 police cells, was at a record high of 85,201 prisoners on 21 May 2010. The Scottish prison population reached a record high of 8,214 on 8 July 2009.

Publication of the Ministry of Justice monthly 'Population in Custody' bulletin has resumed following a nine month postponement due to technical problems relating to the supply of data for statistical purposes. In the interim headline data was published in the Prison Service population monthly bulletin.

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1 England and Wales

1.1 Summary

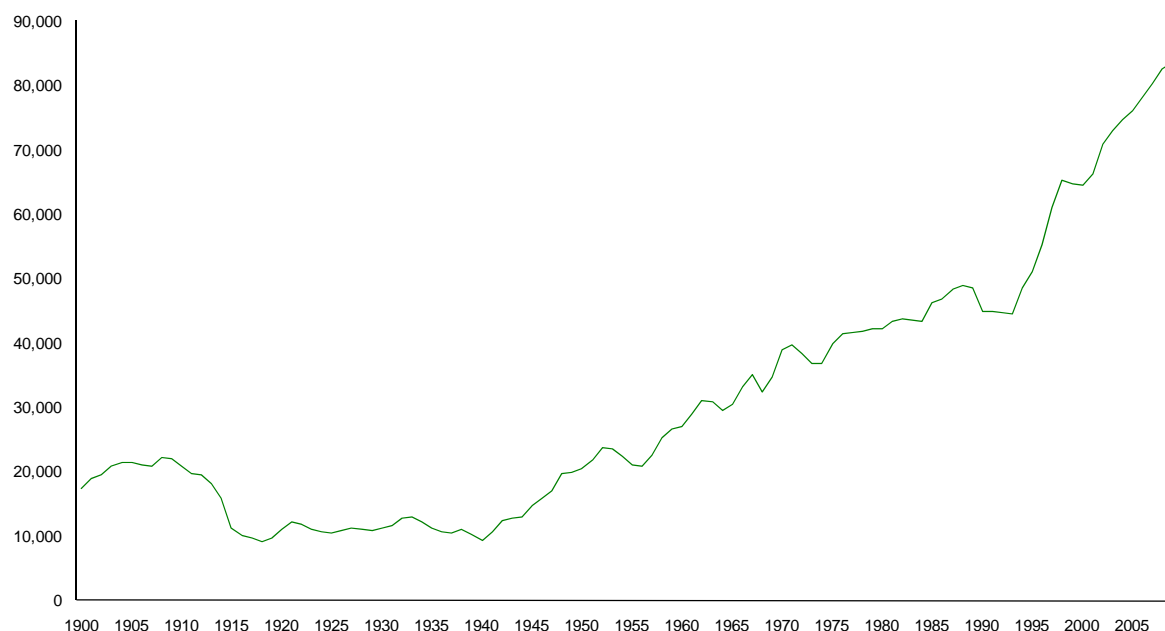
The number of offenders in prison reached a record high of 85,201 prisoners on 21 May 2010, 2,500 places above the useable operational capacity of the prison estate. In addition to this there were 400 unused spaces available under Operation Safeguard. Operation Safeguard is the formal use of police and court cells to accommodate prisoners.

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 1,700 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. More recently this increase has become more marked: the average prison population has increased on average by 4% in each year since 1993.

Chart 1 - Prison population, England and Wales, 1900-2009

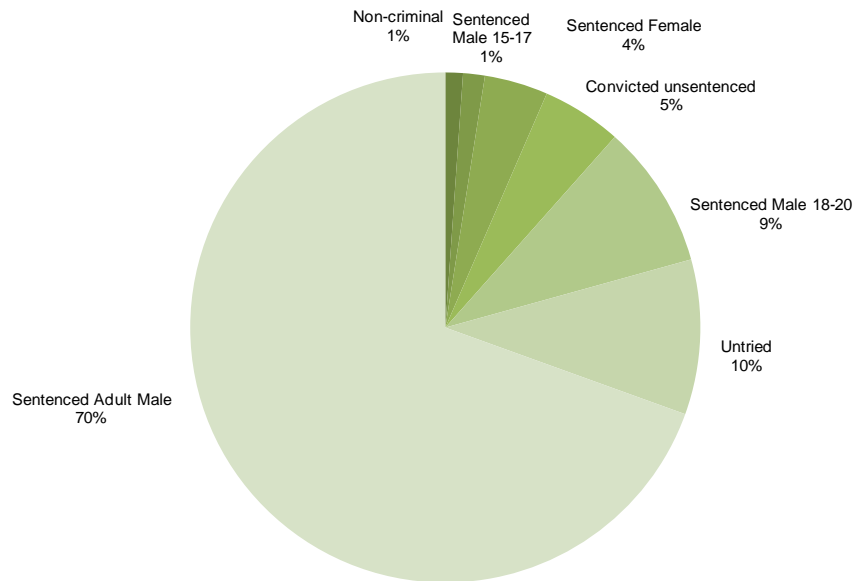


Source: Table 7.5 Offender Management Caseload Statistics, 2008, MoJ

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 July 2010 79% comprised sentenced males aged 18 or older while 15% were on remand either awaiting trial or sentence.

Chart 2 - Prison population, England and Wales, July 2010



Source: Population in Custody Monthly Tables, July 2010, 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.¹

On 22 February 2010, the Justice Secretary, Jack Straw, announced that the scheme would be brought to an end on 12 March 2010.²

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>

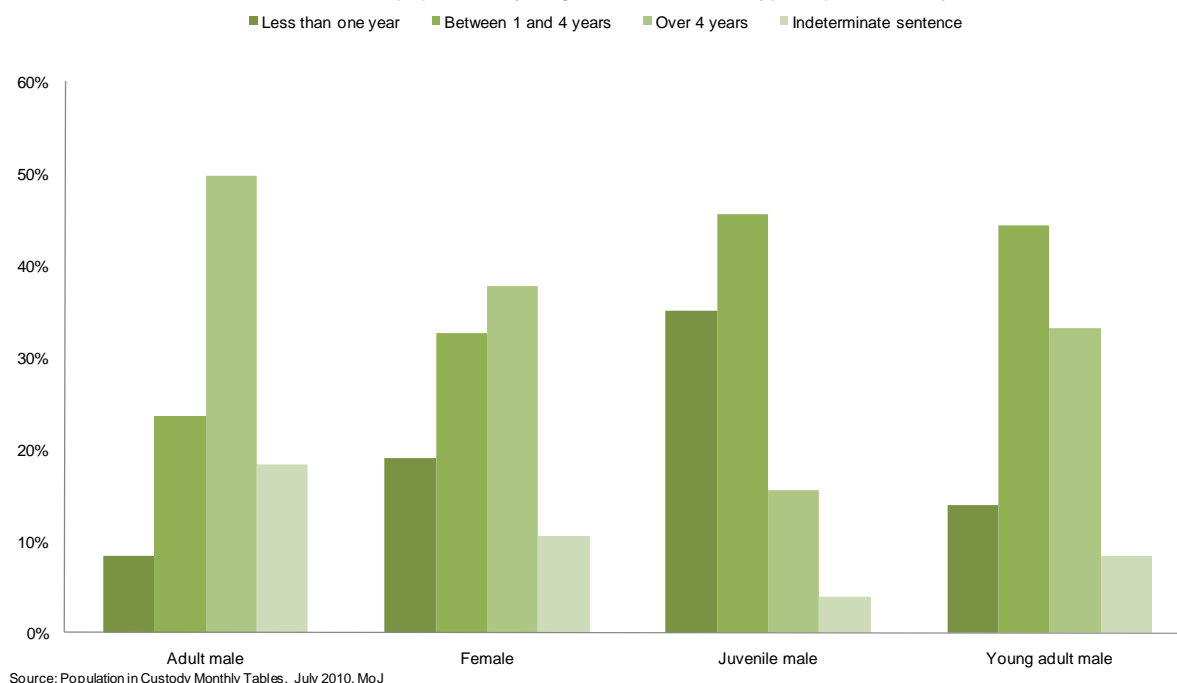
¹ HL Deb 19 June 2007 c98

² HC Deb 22 February 2010 cc27-28

1.2 Length of sentence

Almost one-half of the total sentenced prison population are serving sentences of more than four years, with a further 17% serving indeterminate sentences (Life sentences and indeterminate sentences for public protection - IPPs).

Chart 3 - Sentenced population by length of sentence and type of prisoner, July 2010

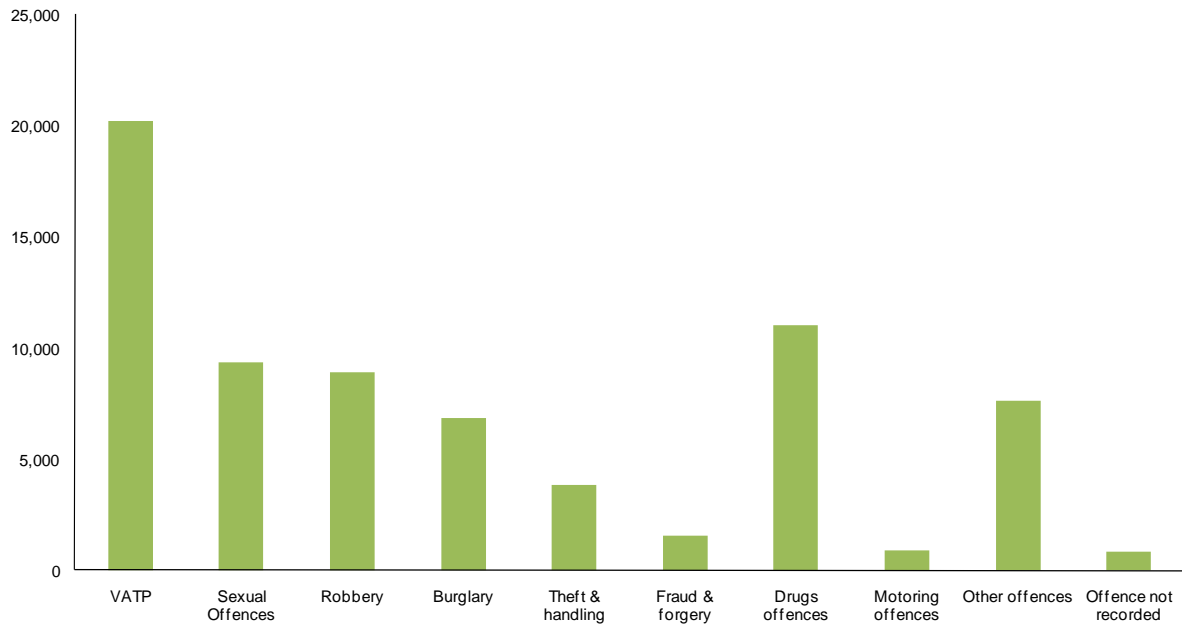


1.3 Type of offence

The violence against the person offence group accounted for the largest proportion of the total sentenced population in July 2010 (28%). For each offender type the violence against the person offence group accounts for the highest proportion of the total sentenced population.

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, July 2010



Source: Population in Custody Monthly Tables, July 2010, MoJ

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

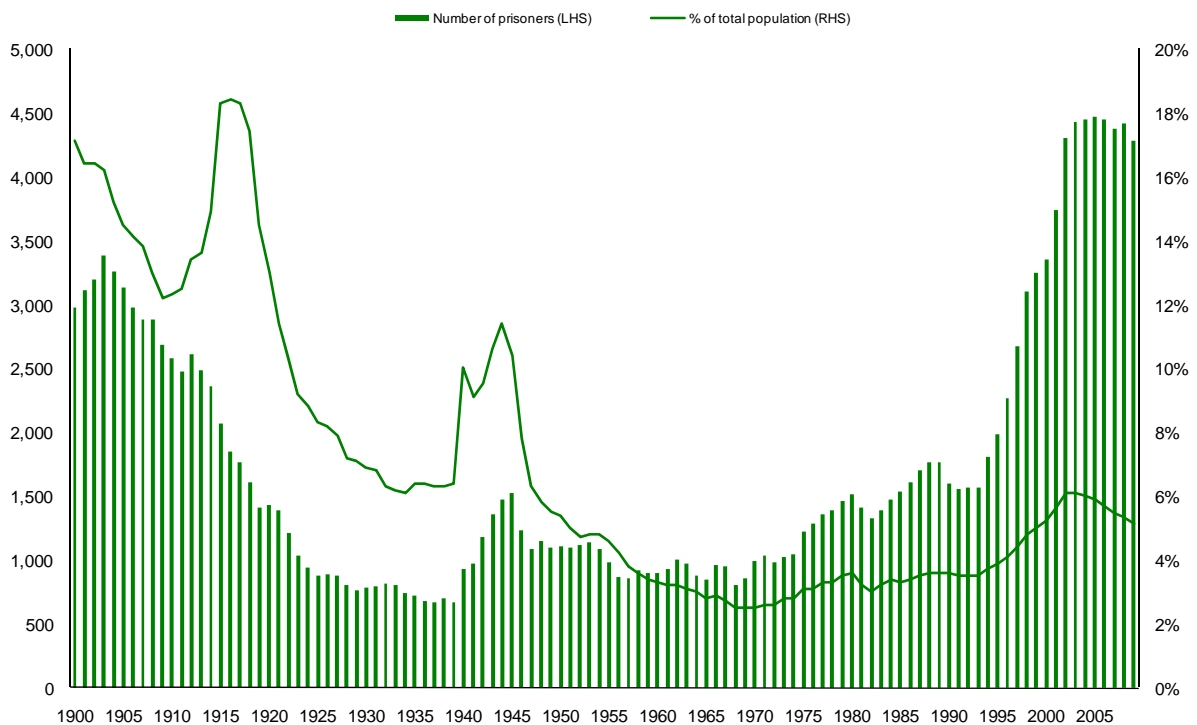
1.4 Women in jail

Approximately 4,200 females were in prison at the end of July 2010, 3% lower than the number in prison a year earlier. Female prisoners accounted for 5% of the prison population in June 2010. Over the past decade the number of female prisoners has increased by almost one-third, a slightly higher rate increase of the male population.

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 1900-2009



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.³

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 Barones 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

³ 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.⁴

The full report is available on the Home Office website:

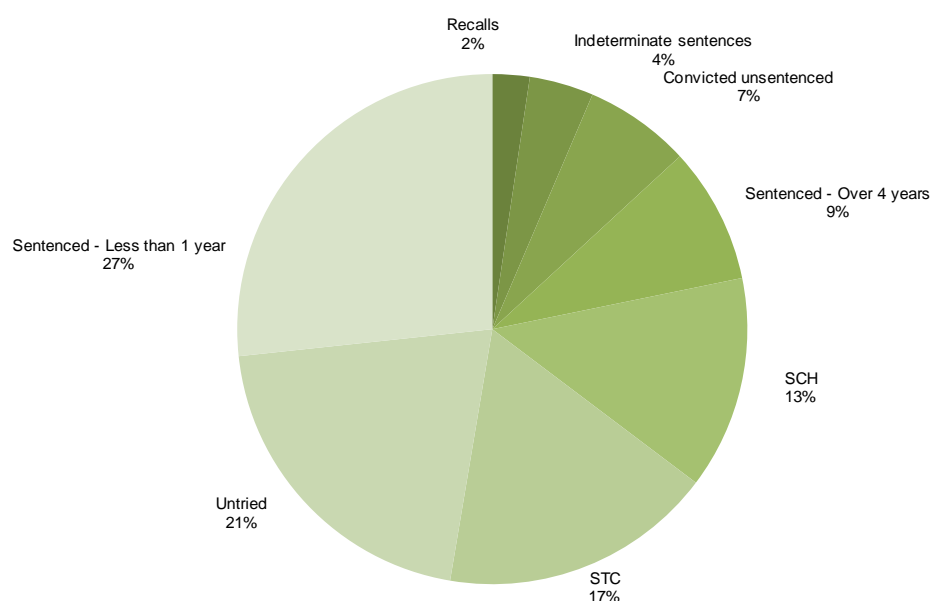
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/corston-report/>

1.5 Young people in jail

Young prisoners are those prisoners aged between 15 and 21 years, the group being broken down into juveniles (15–17 years) and young adults. Young adults are those aged 18 - 20 and those 21 year olds who were aged 20 or under at conviction who have not been reclassified as part of the adult population.

At July 2010 there were 1,624 juveniles in prison, 354 of whom were awaiting trial and 83 awaiting sentence. The majority of juveniles in prison were under sentence. In addition to the juveniles in prison there were 275 12-15 year olds in privately run secure training centres (STC) and 176 in local authority secure children homes (SCH).

Chart 6 - Juvenile population in custody , England and Wales, July 2010

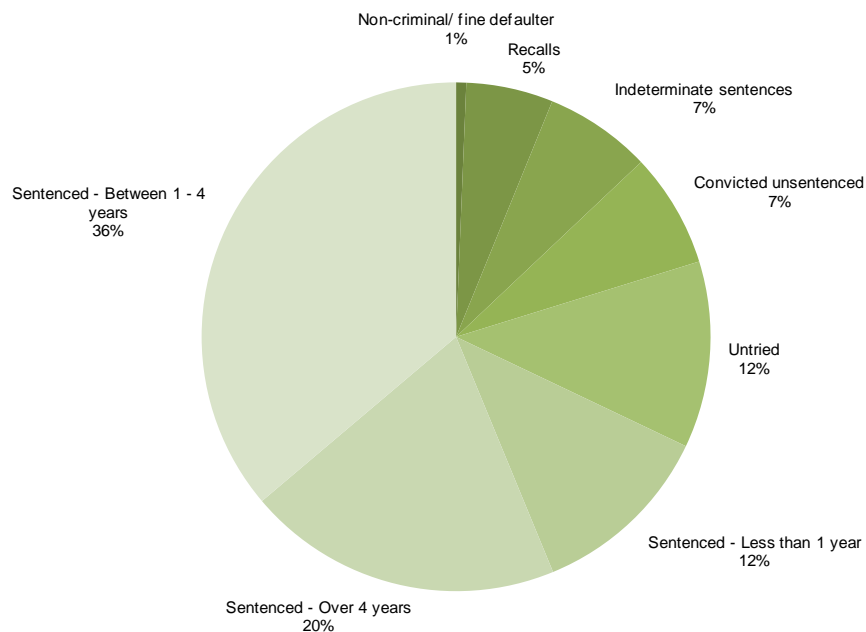


Source: Population in Custody Monthly Tables, July 2010, MoJ

Of the 10,067 young adults in prison at July 2010 1,925 were remand prisoners either awaiting trial or sentencing. Almost two-thirds of the young adult prison population are prisoners sentenced to more than one year's custody or serving an indeterminate sentence.

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

Chart 7 - Young adult prison population, England and Wales, July 2010



Source: Population in Custody Monthly Tables, July 2010. MoJ

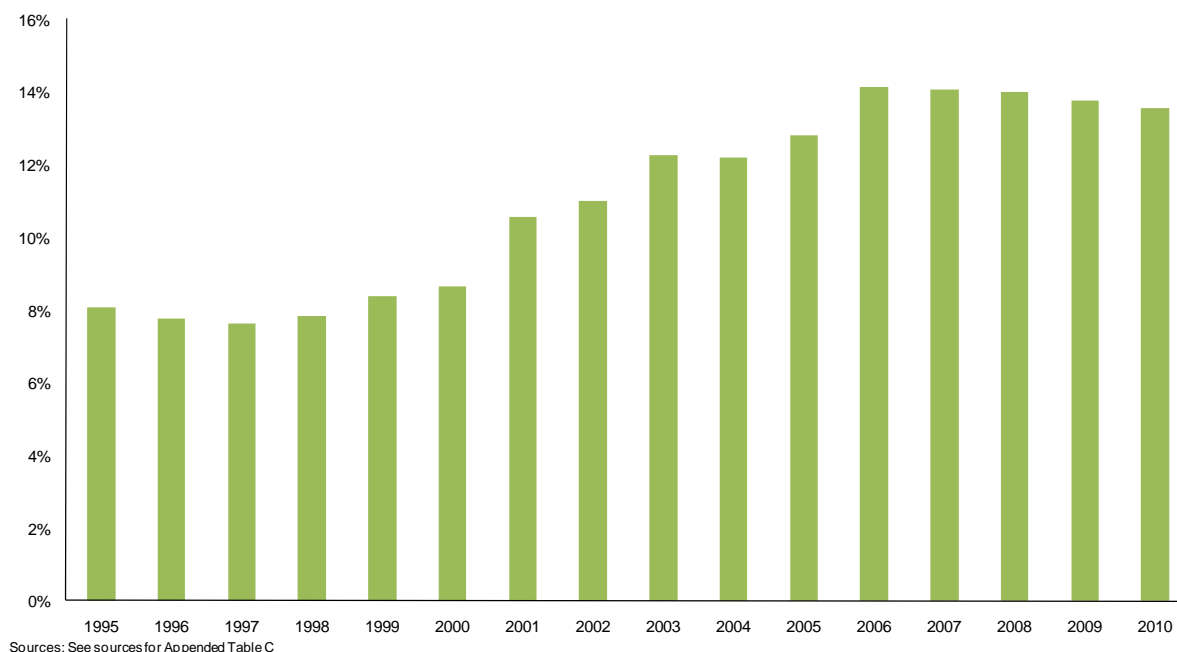
The Youth Justice Board publishes more detailed statistics in *Youth Justice Annual Workload Data* (previously called *Youth Justice Annual Statistics*). This produces data from youth offending teams (YOTs) and the secure estate for children and young people.

The latest document [Youth Justice Annual Workload Data 2008/09](#) is available on the Youth Justice Board 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, remaining at a similar level since then.

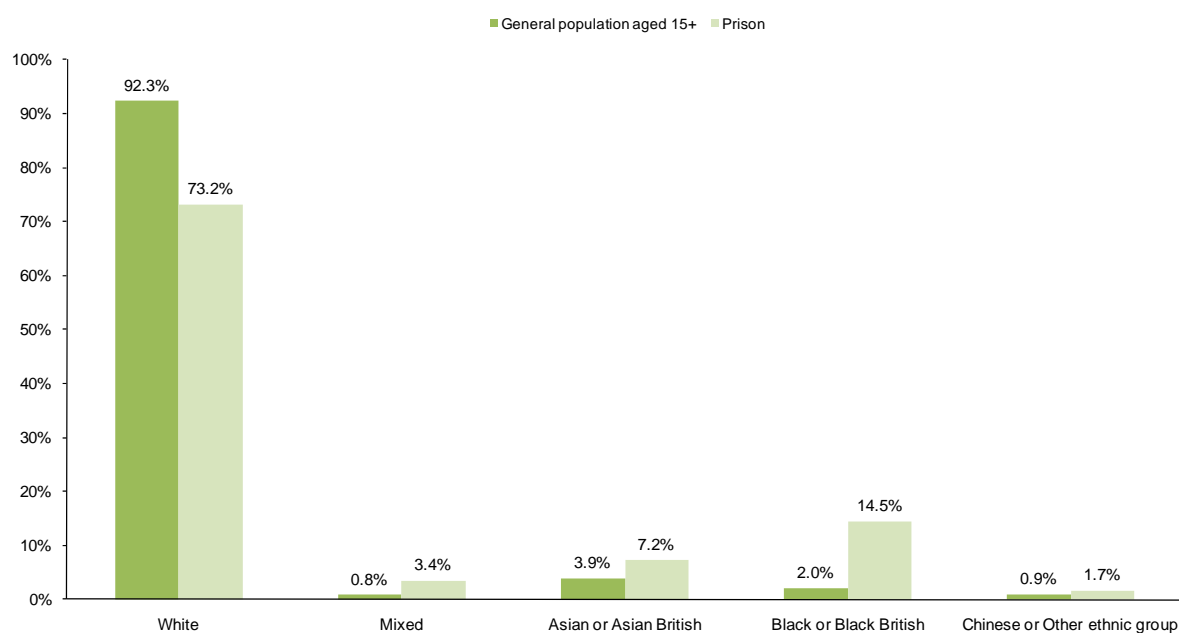
Chart 8 - Foreign national prisoners as a proportion of total population
as at 30 June



At 30 June 2010 there were 11,135 foreign nationals in prisons in England and Wales from 165 different countries. Ten of these countries accounted for one-half of the foreign nationals in prisons. Jamaica, Nigeria and the Irish Republic are the countries with the most nationals in prison establishments.

At 30 June 2009, 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. 68% of foreign national prisoners were from a minority ethnic group.

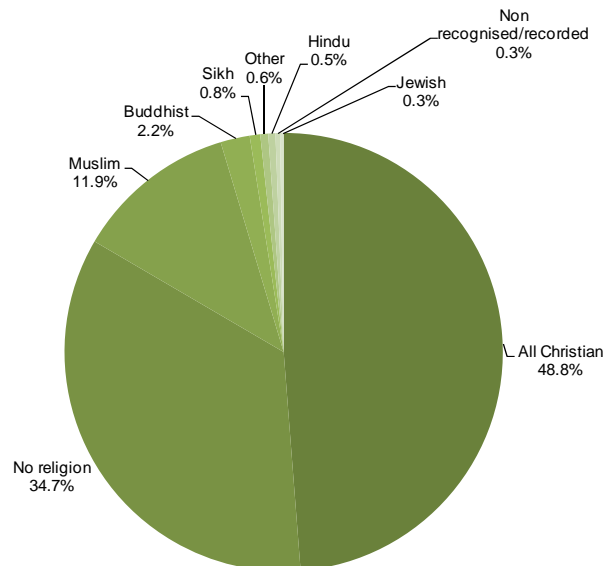
Chart 9 - Prison population by ethnic group, 30 June 2009



Source: Table 7.22 Offender Management Caseload Statistics 2009, Ministry of Justice

Detailed data on the religion of prisoners is provided in the annual Ministry of Justice release, *Offender Management Caseload Statistics*. As at 30 June 2009 almost one-half of prisoners in England and Wales were of Christian faith while over one-third of prisoners were recorded as having no religion.

Chart 10 - Prison population by religious group, 30 June 2009



Source: Table 7.25. Offender Management Caseload Statistics 2009, MoJ

The appended table D provides a religious breakdown of the prison population between 1997 and 2009.

1.7 Overcrowding⁵

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 31 July 2010, 75 prison establishments in England and Wales (54% of the estate) were overcrowded. In 11 of these establishments the population was at least 150% of the CNA figure.

The useable operational capacity of a prison is the maximum safe limit on the prison estate. It is the sum of the prison estates operational capacity less 1,700 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.

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.⁶ Prior to this prisoners had last been held under this provision on 20 December 2002.⁷

Although there is a lack of empirical evidence, the anecdotal evidence suggests that prison overcrowding leads to an increase in re-offending. Approximately two-thirds of adult offenders commit an offence within two-years of release from prison and are subsequently convicted in court.

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.⁸ The Prison Reform Trust, which the Home Secretary was addressing, suggested that overcrowding hazards these ambitions.⁹

A National Audit Office report¹⁰ 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'.¹¹

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

⁶ Prison Service Instruction (PSI) relating to Operation Safeguard
http://psi.hmprisonservice.gov.uk/PSI_2006_30_operation_safeguard.doc

⁷ HC Deb 12/7/2006 1900-1w

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

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

¹⁰ 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

¹¹ Para 27, *Rehabilitation of Prisoners*, Home Affairs Select Committee, HC 2004/05 193-I

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.¹²

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

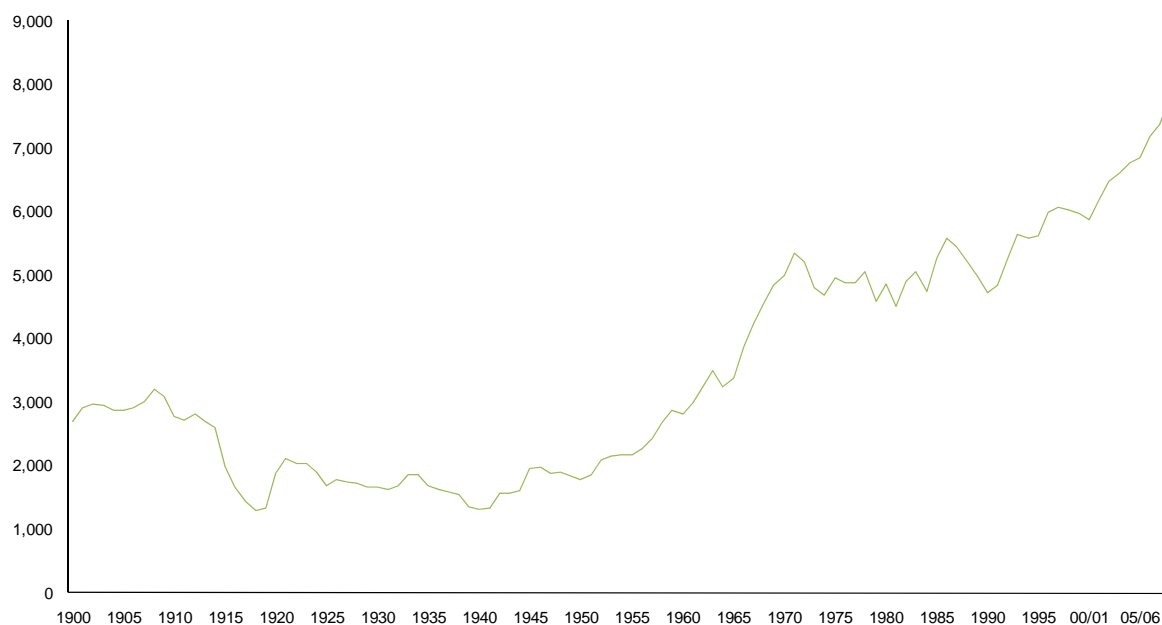
2 Scotland

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, 2008/09 was published in November 2009 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 8,214 on 8 July 2009.¹³

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, 1900-2008/09



Source: Prison Statistics Scotland, 2008/09, Scottish Government

In 2008/09, the average daily population in Scottish prisons totalled 7,835, an increase of 6.2% when compared with the previous year, and the highest average annual level ever recorded.

The female prison population was 413, 5.3% of the total, an increase of 11.3% on the previous year. Over the ten year period, 1999/00 – 2008/09, the average daily female prison population has almost doubled.

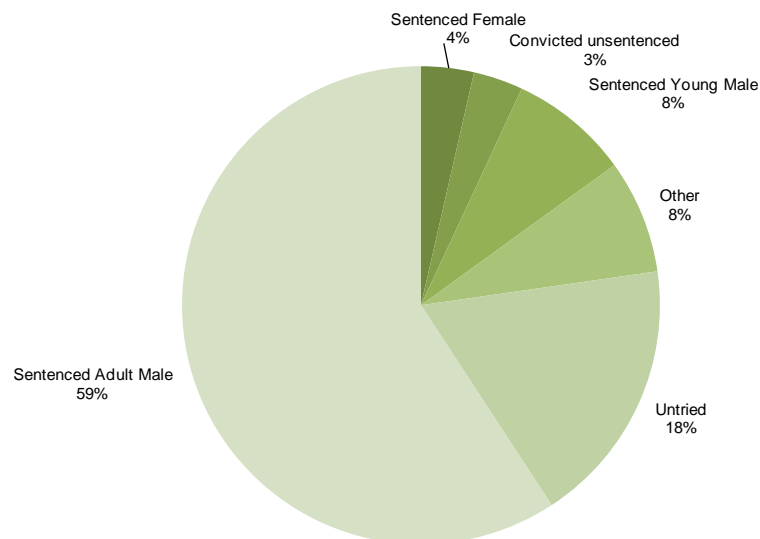
The average population of sentenced young offenders was 659 in 2008/09, similar to the 2007/08 average. Sentenced young offenders comprise 8% of the total population.

The number of long-term adult prisoners, those sentenced to four years or more (including life sentences and recalls), increased by 0.3% to 2,776 in 2008/09. The number of short-

¹³ Communications Department, Scottish Prison Service Headquarters

term adult prisoners, those sentenced to less than four years (excluding fine defaulters) increased by 15% to 2,682 in 2008/09. This increase was mainly due to the one-third increase in the number of offenders serving sentences of between six months and two years.

Chart 12 - Average daily prison population, Scotland, 2008/09



Source: Table 1, Prison Statistics Scotland, 2008/09, Scottish Government

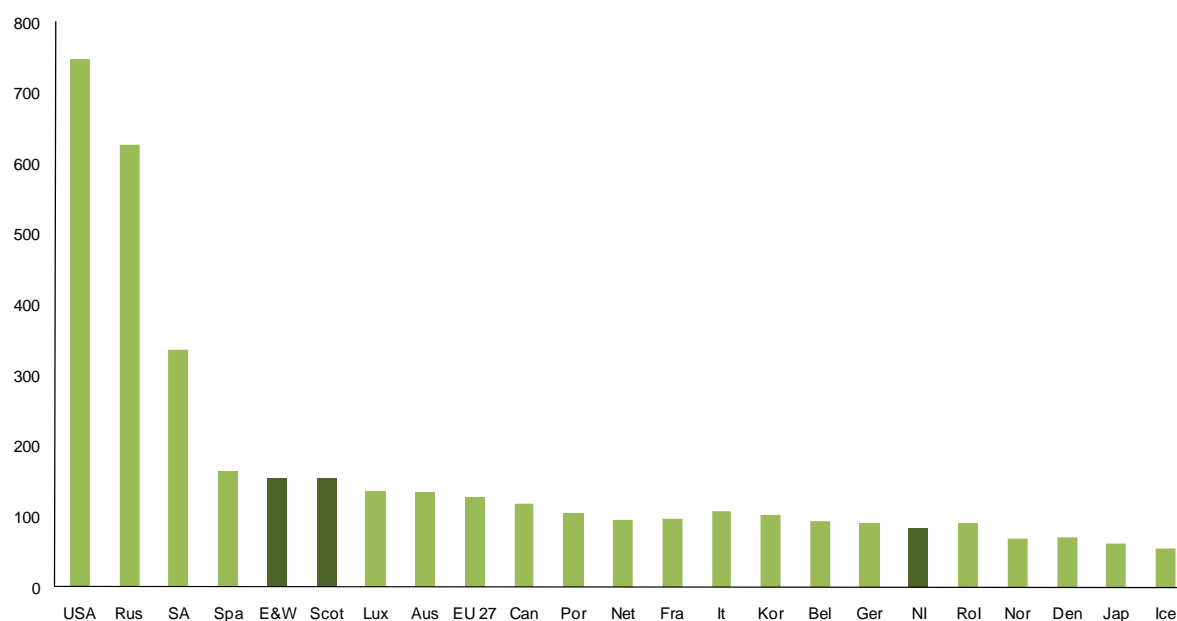
On 30 June 2008, latest published data, there were 7,761 prisoners in Scottish prisons, of which 96% were white, 1.7% black and 1% of Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi origin. Prisoners of a Christian faith accounted for 59% of the prison population with 36% stating that they did not belong to any religious 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.¹⁴

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](#)

¹⁴Table 7.15, Offender Management Caseload Statistics 2009. Statistical Bulletin, Ministry of Justice

4 Characteristics of population¹⁵

- 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.

¹⁵ *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 [HM Prison Service](#) website. Each week the *Prison Population and Accommodation Briefing* is published. 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 published by the Home Office.

The monthly [Population in Custody](#) publication provides summary figures on the population in prison establishments, local authority secure children's homes and Secure Training Centres. More detailed information on the make-up of the prison population by custody type, offence group, sentence length, age group and establishment is also presented, with nationality data included quarterly. This publication is usually released one month in arrears.

The annual [Offender Management Caseload Statistics](#) bulletin covers prison population and probation service supervision. The associated internet tables provide a wider range of statistics than the hard copy publication.

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%
<i>Monthly Data</i>				
2009				
July	79,630	4,332	83,962	5.2%
August	79,924	4,256	84,180	5.1%
September	80,177	4,232	84,409	5.0%
October	80,329	4,293	84,622	5.1%
November	80,369	4,278	84,647	5.1%
December	79,972	4,259	84,231	5.1%
2010				
January	79,253	4,125	83,378	4.9%
February	79,701	4,224	83,925	5.0%
March	80,894	4,290	85,184	5.0%
April	80,758	4,328	85,086	5.1%
May	80,695	4,323	85,018	5.1%
June	80,735	4,267	85,002	5.0%
July	80,549	4,201	84,750	5.0%

Note: Includes prisoners held in police cells where appropriate

Source:

Population in Custody, Monthly Tables, MoJ

Table 7.6 Offender Management Caseload Statistics, 2007, Ministry of Justice

Table B
Sentenced prison population by type of prisoner and offence, July 2010
England and Wales

	Adult male	Female	Juvenile male	Young adult male	All sentenced
<i>Number of prisoners</i>					
VATP	16,726	907	289	2,276	20,198
Sexual Offences	8,696	79	57	520	9,352
Robbery	6,594	274	272	1,774	8,914
Burglary	5,543	159	196	961	6,859
Theft & handling	3,033	406	95	328	3,862
Fraud & forgery	1,325	201	1	30	1,557
Drugs offences	9,428	808	60	721	11,017
Motoring offences	799	14	7	83	903
Other offences	6,021	479	181	922	7,603
Offence not recorded	619	69	10	117	815
Total	58,784	3,396	1,168	7,732	71,080
<i>Proportion of total</i>					
VATP	28%	27%	25%	29%	28%
Sexual Offences	15%	2%	5%	7%	13%
Robbery	11%	8%	23%	23%	13%
Burglary	9%	5%	17%	12%	10%
Theft & handling	5%	12%	8%	4%	5%
Fraud & forgery	2%	6%	0%	0%	2%
Drugs offences	16%	24%	5%	9%	15%
Motoring offences	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Other offences	10%	14%	15%	12%	11%
Offence not recorded	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Population in Custody Monthly Tables, July 2010, 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%

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

Table D
Population in prison establishments ⁽¹⁾ by religion ⁽²⁾, England and Wales

	1997 March	1998 March	1999 March	2000 March	2001 March	2001 June	2002 June	2003 June	2004 June	2005 June	2006 June	2007 June	2008 June	2009 June
All Christian	37,129	40,609	39,103	38,944	38,686	38,755	41,342	42,463	41,438	41,154	40,827	41,406	41,839	40,667
Anglican	25,223	27,299	25,725	25,567	24,720	24,599	25,752	26,055	24,885	24,168	23,590	23,353	23,039	21,605
Free Church	1,119	1,337	1,158	1,132	1,200	1,193	1,400	1,418	1,299	1,258	1,193	1,224	1,213	1,187
Roman Catholic	10,238	11,172	11,386	11,327	11,435	11,505	12,378	12,750	12,984	13,304	13,340	13,912	14,296	14,262
Other Christian	549	801	833	919	1,332	1,457	1,813	2,239	2,270	2,424	2,703	2,918	3,291	3,613
Buddhist	226	324	306	285	449	486	676	947	1,133	1,237	1,432	1,609	1,737	1,800
Hindu	198	304	243	246	267	293	271	339	342	370	368	357	434	438
Jewish	288	214	192	160	166	159	179	184	181	197	187	231	220	218
Muslim	3,681	4,188	4,314	4,298	4,882	5,046	5,502	6,136	6,571	7,246	8,243	8,864	9,795	9,952
Sikh	394	491	447	394	414	431	442	490	498	543	579	608	648	645
Other religious groups	79	95	92	89	112	134	168	207	282	304	397	419	448	492
Non recognised	135	159	144	152	185	181	223	296	324	309	350	337	347	282
No religion	15,840	18,072	19,371	20,888	20,221	20,907	22,405	22,584	23,709	24,826	25,598	25,900	27,710	28,898
Not recorded	0	0	3	7	11	12	10	13	10	3	2	4	17	62
Total	57,970	64,456	64,212	65,463	65,394	66,403	71,218	73,657	74,488	76,190	77,982	79,734	83,194	83,454

Notes:

(1) Excludes police cells

(2) Figures for 1996 - 1998 were recorded by the Annual Census of Religion in Prisons carried out by the Chaplaincy of HM Prison Service. Figures for 1999 onwards are recorded by the Prison Service on the Local Inmate Data Base (LIDS)

Source: Table 7.25, Offender Management Caseload Statistics, 2009, Ministry of Justice