



Detention Population Data Mapping Project

Introduction

The National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) is the network of independent statutory bodies that have responsibility for preventing ill-treatment in detention. In every jurisdiction of the UK – Northern Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales – the bodies in this network have the job of inspecting or monitoring every place of detention with the aim of preventing the ill-treatment of those detained. These inspection and monitoring bodies provide essential protections for anyone detained anywhere in the UK, many of whom are vulnerable. Whether a person is compulsorily detained in a prison, an immigration detention centre, a psychiatric hospital, as a child in a secure training centre, or in any other kind of detention, there is an organisation designed to ensure that ill-treatment will not be tolerated.

The UK's NPM was created to comply with the United Nations' Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT).¹ The UK ratified OPCAT in December 2003 and designated the NPM in March 2009.

To perform its functions effectively, the NPM requires information about where and how many people are detained and it must be able to access all information concerning the number of persons deprived of liberty in places of detention, as well as the number of places of detention and their location. For this reason, the UK NPM has undertaken a project to map detention population data.

While a range of population data is available for specific detention settings, there is no collated data that provides an overview of detention across every setting in the four jurisdictions of the UK. This project is an attempt to bring together the existing data, and to highlight what is missing.

A range of sources have been used, including regularly published population data, data produced by NPM members as part of the monitoring process and, when otherwise unavailable, data requested directly from detaining authorities and government departments.

This data includes:

- the adult prison estate (UK)
- secure settings for children and young adults (UK)
- immigration detention (UK)

¹ OPCAT is the international human rights treaty designed to strengthen the protection of people deprived of their liberty by requiring a National Preventive Mechanism to be set up in every country. OPCAT's adoption by the United Nations General Assembly in 2002 demonstrated a consensus among the international community that persons deprived of their liberty are particularly vulnerable to ill-treatment and that efforts to combat such ill-treatment should focus primarily on prevention. OPCAT embodies the idea that prevention of ill-treatment in detention can best be achieved by a system of independent, regular visits to all places of detention. OPCAT entered into force in June 2006. There are more than 80 countries that are party to OPCAT, and more than 60 NPMs exist across the world, all designed to prevent ill-treatment in places of detention.

- police custody (UK)
- detention under mental health legislation (UK)
- Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) (England and Wales).

We were unable to obtain population data relating to military service custody facilities, detention in customs facilities or detention during transfers and escorts. There are also some sets of data that are limited, as well as significant variations between types of data across each setting and jurisdiction. In future we hope to provide more comprehensive and comparable data, as well as further disaggregation to show gender, age and other characteristics.

Summary data

Please refer to the narratives below for full references and explanations of each figure. Please note that because of the different ways in which the data has been compiled, and the differing timescales involved, it is not appropriate to directly compare or aggregate data from different jurisdictions or types of detention. Annual figures are for 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 unless otherwise stated.

Adult prisons

Jurisdiction	No. detained	Description	Date(s)
England and Wales	80,080	Individuals 21 years old and over detained on specified date	1 April 2016
Scotland	7,170	Individuals 21 years old and over detained per day (average over 12 month period)	1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016
Northern Ireland	1,361	Individuals 22 years and over detained on specified date	31 March 2016

Secure settings for children and young adults

Including those held under justice or welfare legislation in youth custody estates, secure children's homes, and adult prison estates.

Jurisdiction	No. detained	Description	Date(s)
England and Wales	5,755	20 years old and under detained on specified date(s)	31 March / 1 April 2016 ²
Scotland	590	20 years old and under detained per day (average over 12 month period)	1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016
Northern Ireland	155	21 years old and under detained on specified date	31 March 2016

2 1 April 2016 refers to data for 18–20-year-old custodial population; 31 March refers to all other data.

Residential immigration detention

Including those held in immigration removal centres, pre-departure accommodation and residential short-term holding facilities.

Jurisdiction	No. detained	Description	Date(s)
UK	3,288	Adults and children detained on specified date(s)	28 March / 31 March 2016 ³

Non-residential immigration detention

Those held in non-residential short-term holding facilities.

Jurisdiction	No. detained	Description	Date(s)
UK	138	Adults and children detained per day (average over one month period)	March 2016

Police custody⁴

Jurisdiction	No. detained	Description	Date(s)
UK	1,220,391+	Detention events of both adults and children over a 12 month period	1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016
	3,344	Adults and children detained per day (estimated average over 12 month period)	1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Detention under mental health legislation

Jurisdiction	No. detained	Description	Date(s)
England	20,151	Individuals detained on specified date	31 March 2016
	63,622	Total detention events over a 12 month period	1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016
Wales	2,001	Total detention events over a 12 month period.	1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016
Scotland	2,262	Total detention events on specified date	January 2016, exact day unknown ⁵
Northern Ireland	1,115	Total detention events over a 12 month period	18 February 2015 to 17 February 2016

³ 28 March 2016 refers to data for immigration detainees held in prison; 31 March refers to all other data.

⁴ Data was provided for all forces apart from North Yorkshire, West Midlands and Cumbria.

⁵ Census data is available for the number of compulsory orders at four points throughout the year. See relevant section below for more detail.

Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards

Jurisdiction	No. detained	Description	Date(s)
England	76,530	Granted applications over a 12 month period.	1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016
Wales	3,394	Standard authorisations over a 12 month period	1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Military Corrective Training Centre

Jurisdiction	No. detained	Description	Date(s)
UK	35	Individuals detained on a specified date	31 October 2015

Adult prison estate

Statistics for prisons across the four jurisdictions are produced by relevant authorities in regular population briefs. The data below is based on those detained who are over 21 in Scotland and Northern Ireland, and who are 18 and over in England and Wales.

England and Wales

On 1 April 2016, the total number of adults detained in prison was 84,743.⁶ Of these 4,663 were 18–20 years old.⁷ This is a snapshot figure which does not reflect any fluctuations throughout the year.⁸

Scotland

An average of 7,170 adults were detained in prison from April 2015 to March 2016.⁹ This excludes under 21-year-olds held in young offender institution. Only data on population averages is available at this time.

Northern Ireland

On 31 March 2016, 1,361 adults were detained in prison estates across Northern Ireland.¹⁰ This number does not include young adults or children.

6 Prison population statistics as at 1 April 2016 were provided by Justice Statistics Analytical Service, Ministry of Justice. Data for NOMs-operated immigration removal centres were removed from this figure.

7 This number includes those housed in adult prisons, YOIs and a small number in STCs.

8 There were no monthly averages readily available for this data.

9 Scottish Prison Service Annual Report and Accounts 2015–2016, <http://www.sps.gov.uk/Corporate/Publications/Publication-4206.aspx> [accessed 10/01/17]

10 Analysis of Northern Ireland Prison Service population from 01/04/2016 to 30/06/2016, Prison population statistics 01 July 2015 to 30 September 2016, Department of Justice Northern Ireland, <https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications/prison-population-statistics-01-july-2015-30-september-2016> [accessed 10/01/17]

Secure settings for children and young adults

This data includes children and young adults up to the age of 21 who are detained across secure justice settings, and in secure care settings. It does not include data on children and young adults who may be included in immigration, police, or mental health detention as it was not possible to disaggregate this.

The jurisdiction where a child or young person is detained does not necessarily reflect the UK jurisdiction where they are from.

In these figures children are under 18 years old, and young adults are 18 to 21 years old.

England and Wales

In England and Wales, children may be held in three types of establishment: young offender institutions (YOI) for children, which accommodate 15–17-year-old boys and are similar to adult prisons in design; secure training centres (STC) which are smaller, purpose-built centres for 12–17-year-olds;¹¹ and secure children's homes (SCH), which are small facilities for young people between the ages of 10 and 17 who are assessed as being particularly vulnerable. Young adults (aged 18 to 21 years old) are usually sentenced to detention in a young offender institution holding only young adults.¹²

On 31 March 2016, the custodial population for under 18-year-olds was 882.¹³ This includes children held in SCH for justice reasons, as well as STC and YOI. At 1 April 2016 the population of 18–20-year-olds across all custodial settings was 4,663.

Children aged between 13 and 17 may also be detained in SCH for welfare reasons, mostly under section 25 of the Children Act 1989.¹⁴ At 31 March 2016 there were 210 children in SCH in England and Wales, 105 of whom were placed on welfare grounds.¹⁵

Scotland

In Scotland young adults between the ages of 16 and 21 are held in YOI. Between April 2015 and March 2016 the total daily average for all genders detained in YOI was 505.^{16–17}

11 Some 18-year-olds remain in the secure estate for children if they only have a short period of their sentence to serve, to avoid disrupting their regimes. The same is true for 21-year-olds who would otherwise move into the adult estate.

12 There are three YOIs for young adults only, as well as 63 dual designated sites across England and Wales that hold both young adults and prisoners aged over 21. Young adults aged 18 and over in England and Wales are included in the adult prison population, but some 18-year-olds remain in the secure estate for children and young people if they only have a short period of their sentence to serve, to avoid disrupting their regimes.

13 This is based on Youth Justice Board's monitoring of each of the three justice related detention settings for children and young adults). Monthly Youth Custody Report, Youth Justice Board (March 2016).

14 Secure children's homes are defined by section 25 of the Children Act 1989. They accommodate children and young people who are remanded or have been sentenced for committing a criminal offence. They also accommodate children and young people who are placed there by a court because their behaviour is deemed to present a significant and immediate threat to their safety or the safety of others unless they are placed in a secure environment, as well as children who are at risk of, for example, sexual exploitation, for their own safety.

15 Department for Education, June 2016, Children accommodated in secure children's homes at 31 March 2016: England and Wales. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/541766/SFR09-2016_Text.pdf [accessed 10/01/17]

16 Scottish Prison Service Annual Report and Accounts 2015–2016, Appendix 2 <http://www.sps.gov.uk/Corporate/Publications/Publication-4206.aspx> [accessed 10/01/17]

17 A small number of persons aged 21 or over may be held in young offender institutions and small number of young offenders under 21 may be held in adult prisons if warranted by special circumstances, such as proximity to courts.

In addition to YOI, there are 90 secure places across five secure care units. Children under the age of 18 can be placed in these through the Children's Hearings System on welfare grounds or through the courts on remand or sentence. The average number of children held in these facilities from April 2015 to March 2016 was 85.¹⁸

Northern Ireland

In Northern Ireland the secure facilities for children are Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre and Lakewood, a secure children's home where young adults are held for welfare reasons and are not detained on criminal grounds. Young adult men (and men up to the age of 24)¹⁹ are accommodated at Hydebank Wood Secure College which is connected to Ash House Women's Prison, where some young adult women are also held. Young adult men aged 21 can also be held in the other two prison establishments in Northern Ireland: Maghaberry and Magilligan.

On 31 March 2016, there were 25 children under the age of 18 detained in the Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre. This facility can hold up to 48 under 18-year-olds of all genders.²⁰

On 31 March 2016 the total number of young people aged 18 to 21 detained across prison establishments in Northern Ireland was 114.²¹

Additionally it is estimated that Lakewood generally operates near or at full capacity of 16 beds.

Thus we can estimate that a total of around 155 children and young adults were detained in Northern Ireland on 31 March 2016.

Immigration detention

The UK Home Office oversees immigration detention across the UK. The immigration detention estate includes: nine immigration removal centres (IRC), Cedars Pre-departure Accommodation (PDA) which is a unit designed for holding up to nine families with children,²² and residential short-term holding facilities (STHF).²³ The Home Office regularly publishes data on these settings in immigration statistics.²⁴

Detention under immigration powers also takes place in non-residential short-term holding facilities, sometimes known as holding rooms, which are mostly designed to hold people for a few hours during investigations after arrival in the UK, or as a staging post before removal. The Home Office does not formally collect or publish data relating to non-residential STHF detentions, which

18 Data provided by the Youth Justice Children's Hearings Unit, Scottish Government (2016). This figure is not checked for accuracy so can only be used as an estimate. The figure is based on an average from daily data throughout this period.

19 At the last inspection 27.55% of the male population of Hydebank Wood were aged 21–24. See Criminal Justice Inspectorate Northern Ireland (October 2016), Report on an unannounced inspection of Hydebank Wood College 9–19 May 2016, <http://www.cjini.org/TheInspections/Inspection-Reports/Latest-Publications.aspx?did=1772> [accessed 06/01/16]

20 Data provided on request by Department of Justice, Northern Ireland.

21 Data provided on request by Department of Justice, Northern Ireland.

22 It was announced in July 2016 that Cedars will be closed and replaced through the redesignation of an area of Tinsley House IRC in 2017. The definition of a family in Cedars is one adult with at least one child under the age of 18.

23 There are three residential STHF facilities that can hold detainees for five days before their transfer or release, or seven days if removal directions have been set. The residential facilities are Pennine House, Larne House and a men's facility located in Yarl's Wood IRC.

24 Home Office, Immigration Statistics Quarterly Release, <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/immigration-statistics-quarterly-release> [accessed 9/12/16]

are privately run. On request the Home Office has made available one month of data on non-residential STHF. This figure has not been verified or quality assured by the Home Office and is intended to act only as an estimate.

Individuals are also detained in prisons under immigration legislation.

Residential immigration detention

On 31 March 2016, 2,925 individuals were held in IRC, PDA and residential STHF. In addition, as at 28 March 2016, there were 363 immigration detainees held in prisons in the UK solely under immigration powers as set out in the Immigration Act 1971 or UK Borders Act 2007.^{25, 26}

From 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, 32,163 individuals entered and 32,610 individuals left residential detention. Of the individuals entering residential detention over this period, 110 were children.

Non-residential immigration detention

From 1 March to 31 March 2016, 4,282 individuals were recorded in non-residential STHF.²⁷ A daily average of those held in these facilities in March 2016 is therefore 138.²⁸

Based on this data, the UK NPM estimate that somewhere in the region of 50,417 individuals were detained in non-residential STHF between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016.²⁹ However this estimate cannot take into account any variations in the numbers of people detained throughout the year.³⁰

Police custody

The throughput of individuals into police custody in the UK between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016 was at least 1,220,391.³¹ This data was sought directly from police forces, collated and provided by the Independent Custody Visiting Association, part of the UK NPM.

25 All immigration figures are provided by the Home Office and are correct on 02/12/2016
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-january-to-march-2016/detention>

26 People detained solely under Immigration Act powers in prison figures are provided by NOMS (National Offender Management Service) but released by the Home Office and are correct on 02/12/2016
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-january-to-march-2016/detention>

27 This figure was given to the UK NPM by the Home Office on request. It provides a snapshot of detention activity across the Tascor operated holding room estate. Figures are taken at 23:59. The Home Office does not routinely record the information that has been requested by the UK NPM nor is it collated by the Home Office Migration Statistics department. The figure above has been provided by Tascor and provides a snapshot of detention activity across the holding room facilities they manage on behalf of the Home Office. This figure has not been verified or quality assured by the Home Office and the Home Office is aware that different methods are used to gather this information both on site at facilities and centrally. The figure is intended to act only as an estimate.

28 This figure was calculated by dividing the monthly total (4282) by 31 (days).

29 This number was calculated by dividing the total number detained in March 2016 by 31 (days) to get a daily average and multiplying this number by 365.

30 This estimate is based on the only available data on non-residential STHF population for March 2016. The actual annual average will vary because population figures fluctuate and vary seasonally. For example in one non-residential STHF, Dover Seaport, a recent inspection found that 967 people were recorded in the three months to July 31 2016, compared with 2,781 in the three months to September in 2015. See HMI Prisons (December 2016), Report on an unannounced inspection of the short-term holding facilities at Dover Seaport, Frontier House and Longport Freight Shed (15-16 August 2016) <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprison/inspections/dover-seaport-frontier-house-and-longport-freight-shed-short-term-holding-facilities/>

31 This information was provided on request from the Independent Custody Visiting Association (ICVA). Data was provided for all forces apart from North Yorkshire, West Midlands and Cumbria.

Based on the above data, we estimate that the average daily throughput was approximately 3,344.³²

There were no figures detailing the number of children detained in police custody as the records used to generate the total did not specify the age of detainees.

In 2015, there were 55 arrests under Terrorism Act 2000 section 41 in Great Britain.³³ Of these, 25% were held in pre-charge detention for less than 48 hours, 93% for less than a week and four people beyond a week. Three were released on the last day of the 14-day maximum period.³⁴

Detention under mental health legislation

Detention under mental health legislation normally takes place in psychiatric hospitals or units, including some designated as medium security or high security.³⁵ This includes detention relating to mental health, and of people with learning disabilities and autism. Monitoring and recording of mental health-related detention varies across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland in line with different legislative frameworks.

Data is based on admissions or detention orders under mental health law (detention events).

England

In England, the NHS reported that from April 2015 to March 2016, there were 63,622 detentions under the Mental Health Act 1983.³⁶ This is based on detention events, and may therefore include people who have entered these facilities more than once during this period. Detention events include both short-term and long-term detention, and the length of detention is not specified within the data.

On 31 March 2016, 25,577 people were subject to the Mental Health Act. Of these 20,151 were detained in hospitals while 5,426 were treated under Community Treatment Orders (CTO).

Wales

The available data relating to detention under the Mental Health Act 1983 in Wales is an annual count of the number of admissions to mental health facilities. The total figure for formal admissions between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016 was 2,001.³⁷ The total number of detention events, including formal admissions and place of safety detentions, was 3,392.

32 This figure was calculated by dividing the total throughput number (1,220, 391) by 365 (days).

33 This does not include Northern Ireland.

34 David Anderson QC, Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation, (December 2016), The Terrorism Acts in 2015. <https://terrorismlegislationreviewer.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/TERRORISM-ACTS-REPORT-1-Dec-2016-1.pdf> [accessed 10/01/17]

35 Formally, MHA detention must be in a hospital. Sometimes this is a freestanding psychiatric hospital and sometimes a specialist psychiatric ward in a general hospital. There are many variants, including private hospitals, intensive psychiatric care units (IPCUs), specialist services for children and young adults, assessment and treatment units for people with learning disabilities, continuing care wards for people with dementia and so on. Unlike prisons, detained patients are frequently in the same ward as patients who are admitted voluntarily.

36 NHS Digital (November 2016), Inpatients formally detained in hospitals under the Mental Health Act 1983, and patients subject to supervised community treatment, Uses of the Mental Health Act: Annual Statistics, 2015/16. <http://www.content.digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB22571/inp-det-m-h-a-1983-sup-com-eng-15-16-rep.pdf> [accessed 10/01/17]

37 Welsh Government (31 August 2016), Statistics for Wales, Admissions of patients to mental health facilities in Wales, 2015-16, <http://gov.wales/docs/statistics/2016/160831-admission-patients-mental-health-facilities-2015-16-en.pdf> [accessed 10/01/17]

Scotland

In Scotland, data is available for the number of compulsory orders under the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003 at four points throughout the year and is published in reports by the Mental Welfare Commission for Scotland, a member of the UK NPM.³⁸

Excluding community-based compulsory orders from the figures, the number of orders at the four different points are as follows: in April 2015 there were 2,218 orders, in July 2015 there were 2,277, in October 2015 there were 2,295 and in January 2016 there were 2,262.³⁹

Northern Ireland

Between 18 February 2015 and 17 February 2016 there were 1,115 compulsory admissions (1,070 in mental health programme of care and 45 in learning disability programme of care) under the Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986.⁴⁰ Thirty of these admissions were aged under 18.

Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (England and Wales only)

Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) is a legal framework set out in the Mental Capacity Act 2005 that aims to ensure that individuals who lack the mental capacity to consent to the arrangements for their care – where such care may (because of restrictions imposed on an individual's freedom of choice or movement) amount to a 'deprivation of liberty' – have the arrangements independently assessed to ensure they are in the best interests of the individual concerned.

The DoLS apply to individuals over the age of 18 who lack the ability to consent to treatment or care in either a hospital or care home setting. They can only be provided where detention under the Mental Health Act 1983 is not appropriate.

Northern Ireland and Scotland do not have similar safeguards for deprivation of liberty. In Scotland persons lacking capacity may be moved to a place where there are restrictions on their liberty, for their own health and wellbeing, under the terms of a guardianship order under the Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act 2000. There are, however, no current figures available for such placements. The Scottish legislation in this area is currently under review, so it is likely that the law will be subject to change in the near future.⁴¹ In Northern Ireland, the Mental Capacity Act 2016 will introduce wide-ranging new safeguards.

38 Mental Health Act Monitoring 2015–16 (September 2016), Mental Welfare Commission for Scotland, http://www.mwscot.org.uk/media/342871/mha_monitoring_report_to_omg_on_2_aug_2016_-_final_ab_19_sept_16_jw_26.09.pdf [accessed 10/01/17]

39 These numbers do not include very short-term forms of detention such as 'nurses holding powers' and use of police place of safety powers. Similarly some of those who are contained in this number as hospital-based compulsory treatment may not be detained at these in time as they may be out in the community under a suspension of detention.

40 Hospital Statistics: Mental Health and Learning Disability 2015/16, Mental Health, learning disability and autism statistics, Department of Health Northern Ireland, <https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/news/mental-health-learning-disability-inpatients-201516> [accessed 10/01/17]

41 In October 2014 the Scottish Law Commission published a report on adults with incapacity which focused on the question of deprivation of liberty as it relates to persons who may be subject to the Adults with Incapacity legislation and associated issues. The report made a number of recommendations and contained a draft Bill, amending the Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act 2000 ('the 2000 Act'). Following a process of consultation involving NPM members, the Scottish Government has committed to develop changes to the 2000 Act by 2018.

England and Wales

In England 76,530⁴² applications for DoLS were reported by councils as having been granted in 2015–16.

In Wales 3,394 standard authorisations for DoLS were made in 2015–16.⁴³

Figures in Wales were based on authorisations in the period, not the number of individuals who were detained under granted authorisations.

Other places of detention

There are a number of other places where individuals are detained for short and long periods for which we were not able to access or collate data. We hope to be able to publish this data next year.

Detention at borders

Detainees held in customs custody cells at UK borders are those who are primarily suspected of secreting or swallowing drugs and who require specialist services and care. Customs custody cells are run by UK Border Force. The last time the UK NPM inspected, there were eight custody suites and interview rooms across the United Kingdom.⁴⁴

NPM members HM Inspectorate of Prisons (HMI Prisons) and HM Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) reported that in 2014 a total of 792 detainees had been held in customs custody. Efforts were made to gather up-to-date data for customs custody facilities, but it was not possible to identify sources that could provide this information.

Under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000, port officers can question and detain travellers at ports (including airports and international rail terminals) for the purpose of determining whether they appear to be involved in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism. There is a six-hour limit on the period for which a person may be examined and detained. The Home Office reports that 1,821 people were detained for over an hour from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016.⁴⁵

Military detention

Detainees can be held under military authority in service custody facilities (for short periods) or in the Military Corrective Training Centre (for longer periods) which has capacity for 264 detainees.⁴⁶ Population data is not routinely published on either of these facilities. Contact was made with the Ministry of Defence to obtain current data, but was not received.

42 Mental Capacity Act (2005) Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (England), England 2015-16 National Statistics, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/mental-capacity-act-2005-deprivation-of-liberty-safeguards-assessments-england-2015-to-2016> [accessed 10/01/17]

43 Data (pending publication) provided by Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales. See the upcoming Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards, Annual Report for Health and Social Care.

44 HMI Prisons (February 2015), Report on an announced inspection of Border Force customs custody suites in England and Scotland, <http://www.justiceinspectors.gov.uk/hmiprisonswp-content/uploads/sites/4/2015/07/Border-Force-web-2015.pdf> [accessed 10/01/17]

45 David Anderson QC, Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation, (December 2016), The Terrorism Acts in 2015. <https://terrorismlegislationreviewer.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/TERRORISM-ACTS-REPORT-1-Dec-2016-1.pdf> [accessed 10/01/17]

46 Ministry of Defence, <http://www.army.mod.uk/agc/provost/31929.aspx> [accessed 10/01/17]

Published responses to Freedom of Information requests provide some data on numbers held in the MCTC, with the most recent data showing that on 31 October 2015, 35 people were detained there.⁴⁷ The average numbers of Army and Royal Navy personnel sent to the MCTC under sentence of detention each year are 424 from the Army and 28 from the Royal Navy/Royal Marines. Information for the Royal Air Force was not available. These averages are based on three years of actual figures, from 2012 to 2014.⁴⁸

Court custody

Court custody is operated by the National Offender Management Service Prisoner Escort and Custody Services (NOMS PECS) on behalf of Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service. We were unable to gain access to all the necessary data on court custody, but hope to include this in future.

In a thematic report published in 2015, HMI Prisons reported that in 2014, NOMS PECS escorted 139,157 detainees to the Crown court and 263,384 to magistrates' courts, from police stations and prisons. In addition, PECS contractors received 18,226 detainees into custody who had previously been on bail at the Crown court, and 11,128 in magistrates' courts.⁴⁹

Escorts and transfers

Escorts and transfers are also operated by NOMS PECS. Although there is available data on the number of prisoners transferred or escorted between July 2015 and July 2016, it was not possible within the timescale of this project to collate it fully.

In a recent thematic HMI Prisons reported that there were 818,168 PECS escort journeys between October 2013 and September 2014, including 23,585 escorts of children.⁵⁰ This includes inter-prison transfers.

47 Ministry of Defence (December 2015), Freedom of Information response letter, REF: FOI2015/10401. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/484448/Detainees_Military_Corrective_Training_Centre_Colchester.pdf [accessed 10/01/17]

48 Ministry of Defence (September 2015), Freedom of Information response letter, REF 2015/06957/03/75547. <https://www.whatdotheyknow.com/request/284423/response/701714/attach/3/20150902%20FOI%20response.pdf> [accessed 10/01/17]

49 HMI Prisons (October 2015), Thematic report by HM Inspectorate of Prisons: Court custody: urgent improvement required, <http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprisoners/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2015/11/Court-custody-urgent-improvement-required-corrected.pdf> [accessed 10/01/17]

50 *ibid*