



Detention Population Data Mapping Project 2016–17

Introduction

The National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) is the network of independent 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). The UK ratified OPCAT in December 2003 and designated the NPM in March 2009.

To perform its functions effectively, the NPM requires information concerning the number of persons deprived of their liberty in places of detention, as well as the number and location of places of detention. For this reason, the UK NPM undertakes a project to map detention population data each year. This is the second year the project has been undertaken. In addition to collecting data on the number of persons detained, this year data has been sought on the number of deaths that occurred across the UK in all detention settings.

While a range of population data and data on deaths in detention 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 has been used, including regularly published population data and data on deaths in detention, data produced by NPM members as part of the monitoring process and data requested directly from detaining authorities and government departments.

The data presented in this report covers:

- the adult prison estate;
- secure settings for children and young adults;
- immigration detention;
- police custody;
- detention under mental health legislation;
- Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) (England and Wales);
- military service facilities; and
- customs custody suites.

Some source data sets are limited or incomplete and there are also variations in the ways in which data is collected and recorded across settings and jurisdictions.

Numbers in detention

The tables below present data on the number of people detained in different settings, broken down by jurisdiction. The narrative that follows includes full references and explanations of the data presented.

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.

Adult prisons

Jurisdiction	No. detained	Description	Date(s)
England and Wales	80,443	Individuals 21 years old and over detained on specified date	31 March 2017
Scotland	7,056	Individuals 21 years old and over detained on specified date	31 March 2017
	7,031	Individuals 21 years old and over detained per day (average over 12-month period)	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017
Northern Ireland	1,398	Individuals 21 years old and over detained per day (average over 12-month period)	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Secure settings for children and young adults

Including those held under justice or welfare legislation in secure training centres, secure children's homes, young offender institutions and adult prison estates.

Jurisdiction	No. detained	Description	Date(s)
England and Wales	5,417	20 years old and under detained on specified date	31 March 2017
Scotland	455	20 years old and under detained on specified date	31 March 2017
Northern Ireland	109	20 years old and under detained per day (average over 12-month period)	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Residential immigration detention

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

Jurisdiction	No. detained	Description	Date(s)
UK	3,389	Persons detained on specified date	31 March 2017

Non-residential immigration detention

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

Jurisdiction	No. detained	Description	Date(s)
UK	55,371	Detention events over a 12-month period	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Police custody

Jurisdiction	No. detained	Description	Date(s)
UK	840,607	Detention events over a 12-month period	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Detention under mental health legislation

Jurisdiction	No. detained	Description	Date(s)
England	14,395	Individuals detained on specified date	31 March 2017
	45,864	Detention events over a 12-month period	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017
Wales	650	Individuals detained on specified date	31 March 2017
Scotland	6,903	Individuals detained over a 12-month period	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017
Northern Ireland	1,031	Detention events over a 12-month period	18 February 2016 to 17 February 2017

Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards

Jurisdiction	No. detained	Description	Date(s)
England	96,340	Granted applications over a 12-month period	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017
Wales	3,725	Authorisations over a 12-month period	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Military Corrective Training Centre

Jurisdiction	No. detained	Description	Date(s)
UK	332	Individuals detained over a 12-month period	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Service Custody Facilities

Jurisdiction	No. detained	Description	Date(s)
UK	395	Detention events over a 12-month period.	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Customs custody suites

Jurisdiction	No. detained	Description	Date(s)
England and Scotland	557	Detention events over a 12-month period.	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Adult prison estate

The data below relates to detainees aged 21 and over (who are referred to as adults).

England and Wales

On 31 March 2017, the total number of adults in prison was 80,443.¹

Scotland

The average daily prison population between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017 was 7,031 adults.²
The prison population on 31 March 2017 was 7,056.³

Northern Ireland

The average daily population in prison estates across Northern Ireland for the year 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 was 1,398.⁴

¹ Information available at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/610971/prison-population-31-mar-2017.xlsx. This figure includes persons detained for immigration reasons only and those held in HMPPS operated immigration removal centres (but not privately operated immigration removal centres). These figures are included in the total number because there is no publicly available information which would allow the figures to be broken down into those aged 21 and above and those aged below 21. The total number of persons detained in prison for immigration reasons only as at 31 March 2017 was 459. The MoJ holds information on the age break down for this figure, including for those above and below 21, but does not make this information public. The total number of persons detained in HMPPS operated immigration removal centres as at 31 March 2017 is 856, Home Office, *National Statistics: How many people are detained or returned? (May 2017)*, Detention Table 13, available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-january-to-march-2017/how-many-people-are-detained-or-returned> [accessed 13/12/17]. This information is broken down to those aged under 18 and those aged 18 and over but not between those aged 21 and above and those aged below 21.

² Scottish Prison Service, *Annual Report and Accounts 2016–17*, available at: www.sps.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.aspx?IID=3061&slD=273 [accessed 12/10/2017]. This figure refers to those detained in prisons and so may include persons aged under 21, a small number of whom may be held in prison “if warranted by special circumstances, such as proximity to courts for remand prisoners”.

³ Scottish Prison Service, *SPS Prison Population*, available at: <http://www.sps.gov.uk/Corporate/Information/SPSPopulation.aspx> [accessed 12/10/2017]. This figure does not include those released on home detention curfew.

⁴ Information provided by Department of Justice, Northern Ireland.

Secure settings for children and young adults

This data includes children (under the age of 18) and young adults (aged over 18 but under 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 adult is detained does not necessarily reflect the UK jurisdiction where they were living before they were detained.

England and Wales

In England and Wales, children may be held in three types of establishment: young offender institutions (YOIs) for children, which accommodate 15 to 17-year-old boys and are similar to adult prisons in design; secure training centres (STC), which are smaller, purpose-built centres for children aged 12 to 17; and secure children's homes (SCH), which are small facilities for children between the ages of 10 and 17 who are assessed as being particularly vulnerable.⁵

On 31 March 2017, the custodial population of under 18-year-olds detained for criminal justice reasons was 858, comprising 97 children held in SCH, 143 in STC and 618 in YOIs.⁶

Children may also be detained in SCH for welfare reasons. At 31 March 2017, there were 103 children in SCH in England and Wales on welfare grounds.⁷

At 31 March 2017, the population of 18 to 20-year-olds in custody was 4,456, including 4,451 in prisons or YOIs,⁸ and five in SCH or STC.⁹

⁵ In some cases, for example because they are close to the end of their sentence, 18-year-olds will remain in the under-18 estate; the same is true for 21-year-olds who would otherwise move into the adult estate.

⁶ Ministry of Justice and Youth Justice Board for England and Wales, *Monthly Youth Custody Report, June 2017* (August 2017), available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/youth-custody-data> [accessed 14/12/2017]. There are some discrepancies between the figures recorded in this source and those kept by other bodies. In relation to children detained in YOIs, information provided by HMPPS from its snapshot report noted that the number of children in YOIs was 619. In relation to children in SCH, the Department for Education notes that there were 100 children detained in SCH in a criminal justice context and provides an explanation for the difference in the two figures, which may include that the Department for Education figure includes 18 year olds, Department for Education, *Children accommodated in secure children's homes: 31 March 2017* (June 2017), available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-accommodated-in-secure-childrens-homes-31-march-2017> [accessed 31/10/17]; Department for Education, *Children accommodated in secure children's homes: 31 March 2017: Data Quality, Uses and Methodology document* (June 2017), pp. 6–7, available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/616478/SFR23-2017_Methodology.pdf [accessed 28/11/2017].

⁷ Department for Education, *Children accommodated in secure children's homes: 31 March 2017* (June 2017), available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-accommodated-in-secure-childrens-homes-31-march-2017> [accessed 31/10/17].

⁸ Information available at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/610971/prison-population-31-mar-2017.xlsx. This figure includes persons detained for immigration reasons only and those held in HMPPS operated immigration removal centres (but not privately operated immigration removal centres). These figures are included in the total number because there is no publicly available information which would allow the figures to be known by breaking them down into those aged 21 and above and those aged below 21. The total number of persons detained in prisons for immigration reasons only as at 31 March 2017 was 459. The MoJ holds information on the age break down for this figure, including for those above and below 21, but does not make this information public. The total number of persons detained in HMPPS operated immigration removal centres as at 31 March 2017 is 856, Home Office, National Statistics: How many people are detained or returned? (May 2017), Detention Table 13, available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-january-to-march-2017/how-many->

Scotland

In Scotland, children and young adults aged from 16 to under 21 are detained in YOIs. As at 31 March 2017, the number of children and young adults detained in YOIs was 380.¹⁰

In addition to YOIs, there are 84 places across five secure care units. Children under the age of 18 can be placed in these on welfare grounds or through the courts on remand or sentence.¹¹ The number of children held in secure care units as at 31 March 2017 was 75.¹²

Northern Ireland

In Northern Ireland, the secure facilities for children are Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre, which holds children detained on criminal grounds, and Lakewood Secure Unit, where children are placed on welfare grounds. Young adult men (and men up to the age of 24) are accommodated at Hydebank Wood Secure College which is connected to Ash House Women's Prison, which houses adult women and young adult women.

The average daily population in Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre for the year 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 was 23. As at 31 March 2017, the population was 18.¹³

There were 10 children detained in Lakewood as at 31 March 2017. The average daily population there was 12.¹⁴

The average daily population of young adults detained across prison establishments in Northern Ireland for the year 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 was 74.¹⁵

Immigration detention

The UK Home Office oversees immigration detention across the UK. The residential immigration detention estate includes: nine immigration removal centres (IRC), Cedars pre-departure accommodation (PDA),¹⁶ and residential short-term holding facilities (STHF). The Home Office regularly publishes data on these settings in immigration statistics.

people-are-detained-or-returned [accessed 13/12/17]. This information is broken down to those aged under 18 and those aged 18 and over but not between those aged 21 and above and those aged below 21.

⁹ Information provided by the Youth Justice Board.

¹⁰ Scottish Prison Service, *SPS Prison Population*, available at: <http://www.sps.gov.uk/Corporate/Information/SPSPopulation.aspx> [accessed 12/10/2017].

¹¹ Section 83(6) of the Children's Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011 sets out the conditions under which a child may be placed in secure accommodation on welfare grounds.

¹² Information provided by the Children and Families Directorate Scotland.

¹³ *Youth Justice Agency Annual Workload Statistics 2016/17: YJA Statistical Bulletin 28/2017* (September 2017), available at: <https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/justice/yja-workload-stats-2016-17-edited02102017.pdf> [accessed 10/10/2017].

¹⁴ Information provided by South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust.

¹⁵ Information provided by Department of Justice, Northern Ireland.

¹⁶ Cedars pre-departure accommodation closed during the year. Gatwick pre-departure accommodation has since opened but this was not open between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017. Available in 'detention tables' at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-january-to-march-2017/how-many-people-are-detained-or-returned> [accessed 13/12/17].

Individuals are also detained in prisons in England and Wales under immigration powers set out in the Immigration Act 1971 or UK Borders Act 2007.¹⁷

Detention under immigration powers also takes place in non-residential STHF, sometimes known as holding rooms,¹⁸ 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.

Residential immigration detention

At the end of March 2017, 2,930 adults were held in residential immigration detention,¹⁹ 856 of whom were held in centres operated by Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (these 856 detainees are also noted in the figures for adults prisons and secure settings for children and young adults as we have been unable to disaggregate the data by age). In addition, on 31 March 2017, there were 459 immigration detainees held in prison establishments in England and Wales (these 459 detainees are also counted in the figures for adults prisons and secure settings for children and young adults as we have been unable to disaggregate the data by age).²⁰

From 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, 28,978 individuals entered detention, and 70 of these were children. In the same period, 28,906 left detention, and 74 of these were children.²¹

Non-residential immigration detention

From 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, approximately 55,371 detention events were recorded in non-residential immigration detention facilities.²²

Police custody

The total number of reported detention events in police custody in the UK between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017 was at least 840,607. Of these, 29,171 were in Wales, 143,620 were in Scotland, and 12,190 were in Northern Ireland. This data was sought directly from police forces, collated and provided by the Independent Custody Visiting Association.²³

¹⁷ House of Commons, *Immigration detention in the UK: an overview* (June 2017), available at: researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-7294/CBP-7294.pdf [accessed 13/12/17].

¹⁸ The Home Office note that non-residential immigration detention facilities refer to "holding rooms based at ports or reporting centres".

¹⁹ This includes nine IRCs, Colnbrook STHF, Larne House STHF and Pennine House STHF and Cedars PDA.

²⁰ Information provided by the MoJ. The Home Office reported this figure on 3 April 2017 as 337.

²¹ Home Office, *National Statistics: How many people are detained or returned?* (May 2017), available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-january-to-march-2017/how-many-people-are-detained-or-returned> [accessed 12/01/18]. Figures quoted were revised by the Home Office after their original publication.

²² Data was provided on request from the Home Office. This figure is a snapshot and data is not routinely collated or quality assured. This data can only be used as an estimate. A detention event refers to a count of individuals that have passed through detention, and individuals may appear in this count more than once if they have entered detention more than once.

²³ Data was provided on request from the Independent Custody Visiting Association (ICVA). Three forces in England did not provide data to ICVA. Data is based on detention events. Individuals can be detained more than once throughout the year.

From 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, there were 304 arrests for terrorism-related offences in the UK.²⁴

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. This includes detention relating to mental health, and of people with learning disabilities. 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).²⁵

England

In England, the NHS reported that from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 there were 45,864 detentions under the Mental Health Act 1983, and 1,044 of these were children.²⁶

On 31 March 2017, 14,395 people were detained in hospitals under the Mental Health Act 1983.²⁷

Wales

As at 31 March 2017, 626 individuals were detained for mental health reasons under the Mental Health Act 1983 and other legislation. A further 24 individuals with a learning disability were in detention pursuant to the Mental Health Act 1983.²⁸

At the time of publication, data had not been released for the number of individuals detained under the Mental Health Act 1983 between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017.

²⁴ Home Office, *National Statistics: Operation of police powers under the Terrorism Act 2000 and subsequent legislation: Arrests, outcomes, and stop and search, Great Britain, financial year ending 31 March 2017* (June 2017), available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/operation-of-police-powers-under-the-terrorism-act-2000-financial-year-ending-march-2017> [accessed 21/11/17]. Individuals who were arrested for terrorism-related charges may also appear in the detention events total for police custody as data was collated from two different sources and may therefore overlap.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ Under the Mental Health Act 1983, people with a mental disorder may be formally detained in hospital. People may be detained in secure psychiatric hospitals, other NHS facilities or at Independent Service Providers (ISPs). All organisations that detain people under the Act must be registered with CQC. More information can be found in NHS Digital, *Mental Health Act Statistics, Annual Figures 2016/17, Experimental Statistics* (October 2017) available at: <https://digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB30105> [accessed 21/11/17]. Due to a change in the way these statistics are sourced and produced and to incomplete data, this is an estimate only and figures are not comparable to previous years. The statistics note that '45,864 new detentions were recorded in 2016/17 and 4,966 new Community Treatment Orders (CTOs), but the overall national totals will be higher as not all providers submitted data. For the subset of providers that submitted good quality detentions data in both 2015/16 and 2016/17, we estimate there was an increase in detentions of around 2 per cent from last year'.

²⁷ NHS Digital, *Mental Health Act Statistics, Annual Figures 2016/17: Data Tables*, (October 2017), available at: <https://digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB30105> [accessed 21/11/17].

²⁸ Welsh Government, *Patients in mental health hospitals and units* (October 2017), available at: <http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/patients-mental-health-hospitals-units/?lang=en> [accessed 13/12/17]

Scotland

In Scotland, data is available for the number of compulsory orders under the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003. Between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017, 6,903 individuals were in detention in hospital at some point under this Act.²⁹

Northern Ireland

Between 18 February 2016 and 17 February 2017, there were 1,031 compulsory admissions under the Mental Health (NI) Order 1986.³⁰

Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards

Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) is a legal framework, applying in England and Wales, set out in the Mental Capacity Act 2005, which 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.

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.

Scotland does not have any equivalent 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.³¹

England and Wales

In England, 96,340 applications for DoLS were reported by councils as having been granted between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017, and on 31 March 2017 there were 66,550 active DoLS authorisations in place.³²

²⁹ Data was provided on request by the Mental Welfare Commission for Scotland.

³⁰ Department of Health Northern Ireland, *Hospital statistics: Mental health and learning disability inpatients 2016/17* (October 2017), available at: <https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/mental-health-and-learning-disability-inpatients-201617> [accessed 21/11/17]. Data refers to number of admissions not number of patients, and patients can be detained more than once. Data does not include those admitted to hospital voluntarily.

³¹ 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 consult on changes to the 2000 Act early in 2018.

³² NHS Digital, *Mental Capacity Act (2005) Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards, (England) 2016/17, Official Statistics* (November 2017), available at <http://digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB30131> [accessed on 21/11/17]. A granted application refers to an application where the individual has met all six qualifying requirements for DoLS and can therefore be legally deprived of liberty. This can then be authorised for any length of time up to a year. These figures are based on the number of granted applications and authorisations, not the number of individuals who were detained under this legislation.

In Wales, 3,725 authorisations for DoLS were made between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017.³³

Military detention

Detainees can be held under military authority in service custody facilities (for short periods) or in the Military Corrective Training Centre (MCTC) (for longer periods). 332 detention events were reported between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017 in the MCTC.³⁴ No under 18s were reported to be held during this period.

Between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017, the throughput of individuals was 287 in Army service custody facilities, 49 in Navy service custody facilities and 59 in RAF service custody facilities.³⁵

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 the UK Border Force.

Between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017, there were 557 detention events in customs custody cells.³⁶

Court custody, escorts and transfers

Court custody is operated by the Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service Prisoner Escort and Custody Services (HMPPS PECS) on behalf of Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service (HMCTS). We were unable to obtain data on the number of individuals detained in court custody, but were able to identify how many people were escorted to court from prison and police custody in England and Wales.

From 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, the throughput for adults and children escorted to court from prison was 133,221, and 152,327 from police custody to court.³⁷

³³ 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*. Figures for Wales were based on authorisations in the period, not the number of individuals who were detained under granted authorisations. Data is accurate as of 31 March 2017. Authorisations can only be made when an individual meets the requirements to be eligible to be deprived of liberty, see Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales, *Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards, Annual Monitoring Report for Health and Social Care, 2015–16* (May 2017), available at: <http://hiw.org.uk/docs/hiw/reports/170504dolsen.pdf> [accessed 15/12/17].

³⁴ Data was provided to Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons by the administrative team at the Military Corrective Training Centre on 23/10/17 and subsequently updated in December 2017. This data is based on detention events, so individuals may appear in this count more than once if they have been detained on multiple occasions.

³⁵ Data was provided on request by the Ministry of Defence. This is based on a throughput figure of detention events. Individuals may appear in the count more than once during this period.

³⁶ HM Inspectorate of Prisons and HM Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services, *Border Force customs custody suites in England and Scotland, 2–9 May 2017*, (September 2017), available at: <http://www.justiceinspectors.gov.uk/hmiprison/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2017/09/Border-Force-Web-2017.pdf> [accessed on 21/11/2017].

³⁷ Data was provided on request by HMPPS PECS. Please note, this is based on detention events, not individuals. Individuals may have been included in the throughput more than once.

Deaths in or following detention

The tables below present data on the number of deaths in or following detention in different settings, broken down by jurisdiction. The narrative that follows includes full references and explanations of the data presented. Information about the age groups referred to and types of detention can be found above.

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.

Adult prisons

Jurisdiction	No. of deaths	Description	Date(s)
England and Wales	348	Number of reported deaths of those 21 years old and over	1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016
Scotland	28	Number of reported deaths of those 21 years old and over	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017
Northern Ireland	4	Number of reported deaths of those 21 years old and over	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Secure settings for children and young adults

Including those held under justice or welfare legislation in secure training centres, secure children's homes, young offender institutions and adult prison estates.

Jurisdiction	No. of deaths	Description	Date(s)
England and Wales	6	Number of reported deaths of those 18 to 20 years old	1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016
	2	Number of reported deaths of those aged 18 years old and under	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017
Scotland	2	Number of reported deaths of those aged 20 years old and under	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017
Northern Ireland	0	Number of reported deaths of those aged 20 years old and under	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Residential immigration detention

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

Jurisdiction	No. of deaths	Description	Date(s)
UK	6	Number of reported deaths in or following detention (excluding prison)	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017
	1	Number of reported deaths of immigration detainees in prison	1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016

Non-residential immigration detention

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

Jurisdiction	No. of deaths	Description	Date(s)
UK	0	Number of reported deaths in or following detention	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Police custody

Jurisdiction	No. of deaths	Description	Date(s)
England and Wales	69	Number of reported deaths in or following detention	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017
Scotland	24	Number of reported deaths in or following detention	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017
Northern Ireland	3	Number of reported deaths in or following detention	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Detention under mental health legislation

Jurisdiction	No. of deaths	Description	Date(s)
England	247	Number of reported deaths in detention	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017
Wales	21	Number of reported deaths in detention	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017
Scotland	77	Number of reported deaths in detention	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017
Northern Ireland	4	Number of reported deaths in detention	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards

Jurisdiction	No. of deaths	Description	Date(s)
England	Not obtained		

Wales	Not obtained
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Military Corrective Training Centre

Jurisdiction	No. of deaths	Description	Date(s)
UK	0	Number of reported deaths in or following detention	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Service Custody Facilities

Jurisdiction	No. of deaths	Description	Date(s)
UK	0	Number of reported deaths in or following detention	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Customs custody suites

Jurisdiction	No. of deaths	Description	Date(s)
England and Scotland	0	Number of reported deaths in or following detention	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Adult prison estate

England and Wales

There were 348 reported deaths of adults in prisons during the year 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016.³⁸

Scotland

The Scottish prison service reported 28 deaths of adults in prisons between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017.³⁹

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland Prison Service reported four deaths in prisons for the 2016–17 year.⁴⁰

³⁸ Information provided by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ). The MoJ notes that “deaths in prison custody figures include all deaths of prisoners arising from incidents during prison custody. They include deaths of prisoners while released on temporary license (ROTL) for medical reasons but exclude other types of ROTL where the state has less direct responsibility.” This figure also includes one reported apparently self-inflicted death of a person detained in prison for immigration reasons in the period 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016.

³⁹ Scottish Prison Service, *Prisoner Deaths*, 2016 and 2017 tables, available at: <http://www.sps.gov.uk/Corporate/Information/PrisonerDeaths.aspx> [accessed 12/10/17].

⁴⁰ Northern Ireland Prison Service, *Annual Report and Accounts 2016–17* (July 2017), available at: <https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/justice/northern-ireland-prison-service-annual-report-and-accounts-2016-17.PDF> [accessed 03/11/2017].

Secure settings for children and young adults

England and Wales

There were two reported deaths of children during the year, both of which took place in secure children's homes (SCH).⁴¹ Six young adults were reported to have died in prisons or YOIs during the year 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016.⁴²

Scotland

The Scottish prison service reported the deaths of two young adults during the year 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, both of whom were held in a YOI.⁴³ The Scottish government reported that there were no deaths of children during the year.⁴⁴

Northern Ireland

It was reported that there were no deaths in the prison estate, Woodlands or Lakewood of anyone under the age of 21.⁴⁵

Immigration detention

The Home Office reported six deaths for the period between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017. Four of these deaths are being investigated by the Prison and Probation Ombudsman as deaths of those in immigration removal centres (IRCs) or those recently released from IRCs.⁴⁶ There was also one reported apparently self-inflicted death of a person detained in prison for immigration reasons in the period 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016 (this death is also included in the figures for prisons).⁴⁷

No deaths were reported in non-residential immigration detention.

Police custody

From 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, there were 14 reported deaths in or following custody in England and Wales.⁴⁸ In addition, from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, there were 55 apparent

⁴¹ The Prisons and Probation Ombudsman (PPO) is investigating each death. See also Youth Justice Board, Annual Report and Accounts 2016/17 (July 2017), available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/630201/YJB_Annual_Report_and_Accounts_2016-17_Web.pdf [accessed 07/11/2017].

⁴² Information provided by the MoJ.

⁴³ Scottish Prison Service, *Prisoner Deaths*, 2016 and 2017 tables, available at: <http://www.sps.gov.uk/Corporate/Information/PrisonerDeaths.aspx> [accessed 12/10/17].

⁴⁴ Information provided by the Scottish Prison Service and the Children and Families Directorate.

⁴⁵ Information provided by the Department of Justice, Northern Ireland.

⁴⁶ See Freedom of Information Request (reference FOI185) responded to by the Prisons and Probation Ombudsman, dated 11 October 2017.

⁴⁷ MoJ, HMPPS, *Safety in Custody Statistics: Deaths annual tables, 1978-2016*, table 1.8, available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/safety-in-custody-quarterly-update-to-june-2017> [accessed 19/01/2018]. The cause of death will not be confirmed until an inquest has been performed.

⁴⁸ Independent Police Complaints Commission, *Deaths during or following police custody: Statistics for England and Wales* (July 2017), available at: https://www.ipcc.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Documents/research_stats/Deaths_Report_1617.pdf [accessed 23/11/17]. Period following custody not specified in data source. Deaths in or following custody includes

suicides reported after release from police custody.⁴⁹ All of these occurred within three days of release.

In Scotland, there were three reported deaths in police custody between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017, and 21 deaths following police contact.⁵⁰

In Northern Ireland, there was one reported death in police custody and two following police custody between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017.⁵¹

Detention under mental health legislation

England

Between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017, 247 individuals were reported to have died while detained pursuant to the Mental Health Act 1983.⁵²

Wales

There were 21 reported deaths of those detained under the Mental Health Act 1983 between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017.⁵³

Scotland

From 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, 77 deaths were reported in hospital where patients were held in formal detention under the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003.⁵⁴

Northern Ireland

From 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, four deaths were reported in hospital where patients were held in formal detention under the Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986.⁵⁵

Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (England and Wales only)

England

Information on the number of deaths of those detained under the Mental Capacity Act 2005 between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017 was requested from the NHS but had not been provided

deaths that happen: "During or following police custody where injuries contribute to death; in or on way to hospital following or during transfer from scene or police custody; from injuries or medical problems that are identified or that develop in custody; while a person is in police custody having been detained under Section 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983." Independent Police Complaints Commission, *Deaths during or following police contact annual report – guidance* (updated July 2016), available at: http://www.ipcc.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Documents/research_stats/death_report_guidance.pdf [accessed on 13/12/17].

⁴⁹ Ibid. Seven apparent suicides happened on the day of release; 35 were one day after release; 12 were two days after release; and one occurred three days after release.

⁵⁰ Data was provided on request by Police Scotland.

⁵¹ Data was provided on request by the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland (PONI).

⁵² Data was provided on request by the Care Quality Commission and will be published shortly.

⁵³ Data was provided on request by Healthcare Inspectorate Wales.

⁵⁴ Data was provided on request by the Mental Welfare Commission for Scotland.

⁵⁵ Data was provided on request by the five health trusts in Northern Ireland.

at the time of publication.

Wales

We were not able to obtain data on the number of deaths of those detained under the Mental Capacity Act 2005 between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017.

Military detention

From 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, it was reported that no individuals died while being detained in the Military Corrective Training Centre (MCTC) or in service custody facilities (SCF).⁵⁶

Detention at borders (customs and custody facilities)

From 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, it was reported that no individuals died while being detained in customs and custody facilities.

⁵⁶ Data was provided on request by the Ministry of Defence.