



BRIEFING PAPER

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Sentences of Imprisonment for Public Protection

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Summary

What are IPPs?

Sentences of Imprisonment for Public Protection (IPPs) were introduced by the last Labour Government from 2005. They were designed to ensure that dangerous violent and sexual offenders stayed in custody for as long as they presented a risk to society. Under the system, a person who had committed a specified violent or sexual offence would be given an IPP if the offence was not so serious as to merit a life sentence. Once they had served their “tariff” they would have to satisfy the Parole Board that they no longer posed a risk before they could be released.

Criticisms of the sentence

The main concerns about IPPs were that:

- Some less serious offenders were given very short tariffs but then have been kept in prison for a long time after these have expired
- The prison and parole systems could not cope with the need to give all these short-tariff prisoners appropriate access to rehabilitative and resettlement programmes so that they could demonstrate they were no longer a risk to society
- The administrative delays resulted in uncertainty and perceived injustice for prisoners and litigation
- The rapid increase in the numbers of those on IPPs contributed to prison overcrowding, which in turn exacerbated the problems with providing rehabilitation

IPPs were abolished in 2012, but not for existing prisoners

The Coalition Government abolished sentences of imprisonment for public protection for offenders convicted on or after 3 December 2012, calling the system “not defensible”. It replaced them with different sentences for dangerous offenders. However, the change was not made retrospective. It didn’t apply to existing prisoners serving those sentences at the time. At the end of March 2019 there were still around 2,400 prisoners serving IPPs.

Pressure for further change

Former Justice Secretaries Ken Clarke and Michael Gove have called for reforms. The then Chairman of the Parole Board, Nick Hardwick, set out in November 2016 how the Board could reduce the numbers of IPP prisoners but also suggested possible ways that the Government could take action if it wanted further reductions. This could be done by revising the risk test (either for all IPP prisoners or for those with short tariffs) or releasing IPP prisoners who have now served longer than the maximum current sentence for their offence.

In a thematic review, Her Majesty’s Chief Inspector of Prisons, Peter Clarke, said it was “widely accepted that implementation of the sentence was flawed” and that “decisive action” was needed for reasons of cost, “fairness and justice” and to relieve pressures on the system.

Government statements have pointed to “encouraging progress” with reducing the numbers serving IPPs but point out the need to balance this progress with the potential dangers such prisoners can pose.

Recently concerns have been raised about the numbers of recalls to prison of IPP prisoners following their release.

1. Introduction

1.1 What are IPPs?

Sentences of Imprisonment for Public Protection¹ were introduced by the Labour Government through the *Criminal Justice Act 2003* for offences committed on or after 4 April 2005. They were abolished by the Coalition Government, in that they have not been available to those convicted on or after 3 December 2012. However, this was not retrospective, and existing prisoners remained on this sentence.

IPPs are indeterminate sentences, as opposed to fixed-term or determinate sentences. They were designed to detain people in prison who pose a significant risk of causing serious harm to the public through further serious offences until they no longer pose such a risk. They could be given to an offender who had committed one or more of a large number of specified violent or sexual offences where the seriousness of the offence did not merit a life sentence. Like a life sentence, the IPP has a “tariff” or punitive element. Once that is served, the prisoner will have his or her case reviewed by the Parole Board. The prisoner would only be released once the Board was satisfied that he or she was no longer dangerous. Release is never automatic and prisoners can be detained indefinitely if the Parole Board decides it is not safe to release them.

IPPs were introduced in April 2005.

Prisoners on IPPs have to serve a “tariff”. After this, they have to satisfy the Parole Board that they are no longer dangerous.

1.2 Background

The *Criminal Justice Act 2003* followed a review of sentencing commissioned by the Government in 2000. The resulting Halliday Report² proposed that dangerous offenders who did not receive a life sentence would be eligible for a new determinate prison sentence. The Government’s 2002 White Paper, *Justice for All*, went further than this, proposing to “introduce a new sentence to ensure that dangerous violent and sexual offenders stay in custody for as long as they present a risk to society”:

The offender would be required to serve a minimum term and would then remain in prison beyond this time, until the Parole Board was completely satisfied that the risk had sufficiently diminished for that person to be released and supervised in the community. The offender could remain on licence for the rest of their life.³

¹ Sometimes called Indeterminate Sentences for Public Protection or Indeterminate Public Protection Sentences

² [Making Punishments Work: Report of a Review of the Sentencing Framework for England and Wales](#), July 2001

³ Criminal Justice Service, [Justice for All](#), Cm 5563, July 2002, p95

2. Criticisms of the sentence

Summary

A number of inter-related problems have been identified with IPPs. The main ones are:

- The provision as introduced was too broad, and caught up less serious offenders as well as the more serious ones
- Because there were so many prisoners on IPPs with short tariffs, all needing to show that they were no longer a risk to society before they could be released, this put a strain on the prison and parole systems, which had been used to dealing with indeterminate sentence prisoners with much longer tariffs
- The administrative delays resulted in uncertainty and perceived injustice for prisoners and litigation
- The rapid rise in the numbers of those on IPPs contributed to overcrowding

A thematic review of IPPs published by Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Prisons in October 2008 said that the "inevitable consequence" of the provisions "was an explosion in the number of those receiving the new sentence":

This large number of new, and resource-intensive, prisoners was fed into a system that was already under strain. By autumn 2005, when such sentences began to be passed, the prison population was surging, and has continued to do so. There are now nearly 8,000 more prisoners in the system than the average for 2005. This has not only increased pressure, and reduced manoeuvrability, within the prison system; it has also meant that a great deal of officials' time and energy has been taken up with simply finding enough prison spaces. Similarly, the Probation Service was increasingly under strain as a result of increased workloads.

(...)

It led to IPP prisoners languishing in local prisons for months and years, unable to access the interventions they would need before the expiry of their often short tariffs. A belated decision to move them to training prisons, without any additional resources and sometimes to one which did not offer relevant programmes, merely transferred the problem. By December 2007, when there were 3,700 IPP prisoners, it was estimated that 13% were over tariff. As a consequence, the Court of Appeal found that the Secretary of State had acted unlawfully, and that there had been 'a systemic failure to put in place the resources necessary to implement the scheme of rehabilitation necessary to enable the relevant provisions of the 2003 Act to function as intended'. Rather more pithily, a prison lifer governor told us: 'It is as though the government went out and did its shopping without first buying a fridge'.⁴

Prisoners on IPPs have experienced problems accessing the right rehabilitation courses.

⁴ Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Prisons, [The Indeterminate Sentence for Public Protection](#), September 2008

The Justice Committee in its 2008 report *Towards Effective Sentencing* said that IPPs put “an enormous strain on the prison system and the Parole Board”:

50. There are two main criticisms of Imprisonment for Public Protection sentencing— firstly that the structure of the sentences is flawed and secondly that the systems surrounding their implementation and operation were not given enough thought or resources.⁵

A joint report by prison and probation inspectorates published in March 2010 drew attention to the low number of IPP prisoners released. The report described the position as “unsustainable” and called for a ministerial review.⁶

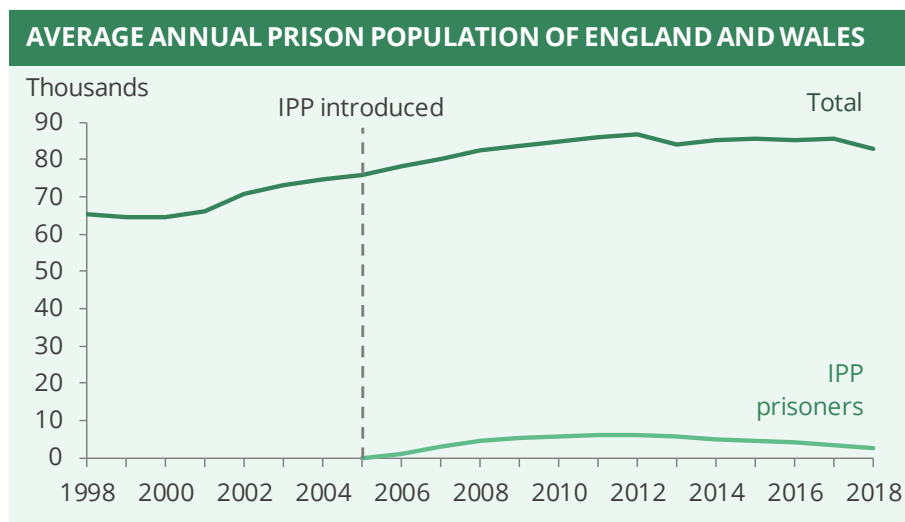
2.1 Driving up the prison population?⁷

The first IPP prisoners entered the prison population in 2005, at which point the total prison population stood at around 76,000, on average. The chart below shows the annual average prison population and the population of IPP prisoners.

Average prison population is an average of monthly snapshots of the population so it does not capture the total number who enter and/or leave custody.

As the chart illustrates, the prison population was already growing before the introduction of IPP. Year-on-year growth was fairly consistent between 2000 and 2012, at around 2% per year. The introduction of IPP is one of many factors that could have caused the overall prison population to grow during this time.

Since 2012, the prison population has ceased to grow and has averaged around 85,000 per year.



Source: Source: MoJ [Offender Management Statistics Quarterly](#), various years

⁵ Justice Committee, *Towards Effective Sentencing*, 22 July 2008, HC 184 2007-08

⁶ CJI *Indeterminate Sentences for Public Protection: A Joint Inspection by HMI Probation and HMI Prisons*, March 2010: Foreword

⁷ Contributed by Georgina Sturge, Social and General Statistics Section

2.2 Were IPPs directed at the right offenders?

As originally drafted, there was no minimum requirement for the length of the tariff. As a result, many prisoners were given a relatively short tariff but ended up in prison for lengthy periods following the expiry of their tariffs. In one case, the courts imposed an IPP sentence where the tariff was only 28 days.⁸ This led to criticisms that IPP sentences were being imposed in respect of offences at the less serious end of the spectrum, creating management problems in the prison system due to the large numbers of prisoners serving indeterminate sentences following expiry of their tariffs. There were also criticisms that judges' discretion was being undesirably restricted. The Justice Committee report described the evidence it had received on this point, concluding:

61. The removal of judicial discretion in relation to the imposition of Imprisonment for Public Protection sentences for certain second-time offenders was a retrograde step.

62. The substantial number of Imprisonment for Public Protection sentences with short tariffs demonstrate that this type of sentence has not been targeted at those offenders who positively pose a grave risk to the public for fear of committing serious violent or sexual offences, but has been imposed on a much larger group of offenders whose offending behaviour does not merit a disposal as draconian as an Imprisonment for Public Protection sentence. It is difficult to understand why an offender who might only receive a short determinate sentence should be given an Imprisonment for Public Protection sentence for having a previous conviction for a comparatively minor offence and be considered as 'dangerous' and thus merit an indefinite custodial sentence.⁹

2.3 Pressures on the prison and parole systems

Before they can be released, prisoners serving indefinite sentences have to demonstrate that they have addressed their offending behaviour and are no longer a risk to society. The parole system, which assesses the risks posed by offenders, historically had been used for those with longer sentences. One of the problems identified by critics of IPPs is that it was difficult for prisons – particularly overcrowded ones - to help prisoners with short tariffs to take the necessary steps to demonstrate that they are no longer a risk. There were a number of court cases arising from difficulties over the availability of offender behaviour courses for prisoners serving IPPs and consequent delays over obtaining parole.¹⁰ The Justice Committee described the evidence it had taken on this:

52. Most of our witnesses were strongly opposed to Imprisonment for Public Protection sentences with short tariffs, as these would not allow for rehabilitative and resettlement programmes and interventions properly to take place inside prison

⁸ [HC Deb 11 December 2007 c155](#)

⁹ Justice Committee, [Towards Effective Sentencing](#), 22 July 2008, HC 184 2007-08

¹⁰ See for example *Secretary of State for Justice v Walker* [2008] EWCA Civ 30

so that prisoners could address their risk factors in time for their assessment for release on licence by the Parole Board. (...) ¹¹

2.4 The effects on prisoners

Many reports have highlighted negative effects of IPP sentences on the mental health and wellbeing of those sentenced to them. A 2007 report by the Prison Reform Trust described confusion and possible negative consequences for prisoners' mental health. ¹² In 2008, the Sainsbury Centre for Mental Health published a report which highlighted negative impact of serving an IPP on prisoners' mental health. ¹³ In July 2010, the Prison Reform Trust and Institute for Criminal Policy Research at King's College London published a joint review of IPPs. Their report pointed to the logistical problems for the prison and probation services and Parole Board caused by the number of prisoners then in custody serving IPPs. The effects on prisoners could also, the report argued, be profound. ¹⁴

Since the abolition of the IPP sentence in 2012, reports continue of its negative effect on those still serving them.

In 2013, the Howard League for Penal Reform reported that:

IPP prisoners experienced high levels of anxiety, and several noted that IPP prisoners were at increased risk of self-harm. This was particularly the case for those pre-2008 sentenced prisoners serving short tariffs who would not have been eligible for the sentence following the changes made in the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008. It was emphasised that this cohort of prisoners had particular difficulties with anxiety as they saw others who had been convicted of similar crimes after 2008 enter and leave prison while they were detained substantially beyond their tariff date. ¹⁵

In its summer 2016 Bromley Briefing Prison Factfile, the Prison Reform Trust noted that IPP prisoners had one of the highest rates of self-harm in prison. ¹⁶

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons published a thematic report on IPPs in November 2016 which noted that IPP prisoners were significantly more likely than either lifers or prisoners with fixed term sentences to have arrived in prison feeling depressed and suicidal, and to have other problems:

According to our surveys, both male and female IPP prisoners were significantly more likely than life or determinate sentence prisoners to have arrived in their current prison with problems, including feeling depressed and suicidal. They were more likely

¹¹ Justice Committee, [Towards Effective Sentencing](#), 22 July 2008, HC 184 2007-08

¹² Justice Committee, [Towards Effective Sentencing](#), 22 July 2008, HC 184 2007-08

¹³ Sainsbury Centre for Mental Health, *In the dark: The mental health implications of Imprisonment for Public Protection*, 2008

¹⁴ Jessica Jacobson and Mike Hough [Unjust deserts: imprisonment for public protection](#) Prison Reform Trust & Institute for Criminal Policy Research July 2010: page 6-7

¹⁵ Howard League for Penal Reform, [The Never Ending Story: Indeterminate sentencing and the prison regime](#), 2013

¹⁶ Prison Reform Trust, [Prison: The facts](#), Summer 2016, page 3

than other groups to say that they had emotional wellbeing and mental health problems and to say they had a drug and/or alcohol problem on arrival at their current prison.¹⁷

As at March 2019 there were 43 women serving IPPs in prison.¹⁸ A study published for the Griffins Society in 2019 examined the impact on women serving IPP sentences. The nine women interviewed for the study spoke about the adverse effect of the sentence on their mental health. Six of the nine had tried to commit suicide multiple times during the sentence. The study said the women had all experienced significant losses during their sentence, with five of the nine losing children into Local Authority care.¹⁹

Research has also highlighted the harm experienced by the families of IPP prisoners, noting:

...a pervasive sense of injustice and uncertainty underpins and permeates more specific concerns relating to efforts to progress towards release, and indeed to manage the stresses of life beyond release. Families report significant material effects, which also appear to be heavily gendered in their distribution. Family relationships—both with the prisoner and more widely—are often heavily disrupted. Negative health effects [are] caused by the stress and anxiety of the experience.²⁰

¹⁷ HM Inspectorate of Prisons, [Finding a way forward for prisoners serving sentences of imprisonment for public protection](#), November 2016

¹⁸ [Sentencing: Females: Written question – 231458](#), 23 April 2019

¹⁹ The Griffins Society, Sarah Smart: [Too many bends in the tunnel? Women serving Indeterminate Sentences of IPP - what are the barriers to risk reduction, release and resettlement?](#), 2019

²⁰ Prison Service Journal, Dr Harry Annison and Dr Rachel Condry: [The Pains of Indeterminate Imprisonment for Family Members](#), January 2019 No 241, p11

3. Changes to the scheme under the Labour Government

Summary:

The Labour Government conducted a review of IPPs in 2007, resulting in administrative changes. It also changed the law to introduce a new “seriousness threshold” to improve the way courts targeted the sentence.

In July 2007, the then Justice Secretary, Jack Straw, said that he was undertaking an urgent review of the operation of IPPs. The resulting “Lockyer Review” recommended improvements to the management of IPPs, including that IPP prisoners should be “moved quickly to establishments that can offer appropriate assessment and intervention”.²¹

In response to criticisms about IPPs being poorly targeted, in 2008 the Labour Government introduced a new “seriousness threshold” that would have to be satisfied before the court could impose an IPP sentence.²² As a result, an IPP sentence could only be imposed:

- **either** where the offender had previously been convicted of an offence listed in Schedule 15A of the 2003 Act before committing the latest offence,
- **or** the notional minimum term (i.e. the term the prisoner would have served had he received a determinate sentence) would have been at least two years.²³

The Act also amended the wording of section 225 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003, to state that a court ‘may’ impose an IPP if the stipulated conditions were met, in contrast to the original legislation which used the word ‘must’. It also amended section 229 of the 2003 Act, to remove the presumption of dangerousness

The change wasn’t retrospective. Some, including the Prison Reform Trust, criticised the non-retrospective nature of the 2008 changes for creating unfairness:

It strikes us as fundamentally unfair to have two groups of prisoners with identical criminal histories, one group sentenced prior to July 2008, subject to indeterminate preventative sentences, and the other sentenced thereafter, and serving relatively short determinate sentences.²⁴

Labour introduced a new “seriousness threshold” from July 2008 which slowed the increase in the numbers of those serving indeterminate sentences.

²¹ Lockyer review, Ministry of Justice, [Service review – Indeterminate Sentence Prisoners \(SNPs\)](#), 17 August 2007

²² Through the *Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008*

²³ For debate in the Lords, see [HL Deb 26 February 2008 c615](#)

²⁴ Prison Reform Trust, [Unjust Deserts: imprisonment for public protection](#), July 2010, pp49-50

4. Abolition of IPPs by the Coalition Government

Summary

The Coalition Government responded to what it called the “very serious problem” of IPP prisoners by abolishing the sentence in the *Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012*. Courts can now impose “mandatory” life sentences for second serious offences and new extended sentences.

However, these changes do not affect the position of existing prisoners serving IPP sentences.

4.1 The 2010 Green Paper

In June 2010, the then prisons minister Crispin Blunt said that the system was “not defensible”:

We inherit a very serious problem with IPP prisoners. We have 6,000 IPP prisoners, well over 2,500 of whom have exceeded their tariff point. Many cannot get on courses because our prisons are wholly overcrowded and unable to address offending behaviour. That is not a defensible position.²⁵

Following its review of sentencing, in December 2010 the Ministry of Justice published a green paper.²⁶ One of the paper’s proposals was to restrict IPP sentences to those offenders who would otherwise have merited a determinate sentence of at least ten years (i.e. at least five years in prison and the remainder on licence).²⁷ On 21 June 2011, the day the *Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Bill* was published, the Prime Minister, David Cameron, gave a press conference on sentencing reform, including the following comments on IPPs:

The consultation also raised significant concerns about the effectiveness of indeterminate sentences – so-called ‘IPPs’ – introduced by the last government. We have inherited a system that is unclear, inconsistent and uncertain. Unclear because actually a large proportion of the public don’t really know what indeterminate sentences are or how they work. Inconsistent because they can mean that two people who commit the same crime can end up getting very different punishments. And uncertain because victims and their families don’t have any certainty about the sentence that will be served or when their assailants will be let out. So we’re going to review the existing system urgently with a view to replacing it with an alternative that is clear, tough and better understood by the public.²⁸

²⁵ HC Deb 15 June 2010 c730

²⁶ Ministry of Justice, [Breaking the Cycle: Effective Punishment, Rehabilitation and Sentencing of Offenders](#), Cm 7972, December 2010

²⁷ Ibid, pp55-6

²⁸ No 10 Downing Street, [The PM’s press conference on sentencing reforms](#), 21 June 2011

4.2 Legal challenge

In 2012, in the case of [James, Wells and Lee v UK](#), three prisoners who were subject to IPP sentences brought a case to the European Court of Human Rights. The court held that the failure to make appropriate provision for rehabilitation services while the men were in prison breached their rights under Article 5 of the Convention, which protects the individual from arbitrary detention. The lack of provision meant that the applicants could not show that they were rehabilitated and therefore suitable for release, as was required under the scheme. This and other legal challenges increased the pressure for a change in the law.

4.3 The change to the law

At report stage of the *Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Bill*, Ken Clarke, then Secretary of State for Justice, introduced the new clauses and schedules relating to the abolition of IPP sentences. Mr Clarke said that the Government was “replacing a regime that did not work as it was intended to with one that gives the public the fullest possible protection from serious, violent and sexual crime.”²⁹ He explained why the Government believed IPPs to be unjust:

What is wrong is that indeterminate sentences are unfair between prisoner and prisoner. The Parole Board has been given the task of trying to see whether a prisoner could prove that he is no longer a risk to the public. It is almost impossible for the prisoner to prove that, so it is something of a lottery and hardly any are released. We therefore face an impossible problem.³⁰

The first new clause relating to IPPs was added to the Bill following a division, the subsequent new clauses and schedules were added without division.

4.4 The new sentences for dangerous offenders

The Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (LASPO) received Royal Assent on 1 May 2012. The changes to sentences for dangerous offenders are in Chapter 5 of Part 3, sections 122 to 128, and in schedule 18, with transitional provisions in schedule 19. Chapter 5 repeals provisions in the 2003 Act creating indeterminate sentences for public protection and extended sentences and replaces them with provisions for life sentences to be imposed on conviction for a second serious offence and new provision for extended sentences. The relevant sections came into force on 3 December 2012, but are only available to those convicted on or after that date.³¹

The Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 abolished IPPs for those convicted after 2 December 2012.

²⁹ [HC Deb 1 Nov 2011 c785](#)

³⁰ [HC Deb 1 Nov 2011 c787](#)

³¹ [Article 6 of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 \(Commencement No. 4 and Saving Provisions\) Order 2012, SI 2012/2906](#)

5. Existing prisoners

Summary

When it changed the law, the Coalition Government decided not to alter IPP sentences retrospectively. This was because courts imposing them would have done so “with risk management issues in mind.” As at March 2019, approximately 2,400 prisoners were still in prison serving IPPs. The majority are beyond the expiry of their original tariff. A further 1,063 were in prison at that time, having been recalled from licence after serving IPPs.

There have been continued calls for further change, including from former Justice Secretaries, Her Majesty’s Chief Inspector of Prisons and the Chair of the Parole Board. These calls focus on the unfairness for prisoners still serving IPP sentences and on the challenges it creates for the prison system.

The Government has pointed to “encouraging progress” with reducing numbers serving IPPs but points out the need to balance this progress with the potential dangers such prisoners can pose.

5.1 Why didn’t the Coalition Government abolish IPPs retrospectively?

There was some pressure during the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Bill’s committee stage in the House of Lords to address the position of existing prisoners.

Lord McNally gave the Coalition Government’s response:

We do not think that it is right or appropriate retrospectively to alter sentences that were lawfully imposed by the court simply because a policy decision has now been taken to repeal that sentence. That is what would be required to make release automatic for those prisoners. Generally, sentences already imposed are not substantively altered by subsequent legislation. In this case, it would be particularly difficult, as the court would have to impose the sentence with risk management issues in mind.³²

5.2 Pressure for further change

The Osborn Judgment

In October 2013, the Supreme Court gave judgment in the case of Osborn, Booth and Reilly which had wide implications for the Parole Board.³³ Put simply, this meant that the Parole Board had to hold oral hearings in a huge number of cases which had previously been dealt with on paper. These included:

- any case in which there is a relevant factual dispute between the prisoner and the Secretary of State or a witness called on his behalf

³² [HL Deb 9 Feb 2012 c443](#)

³³ [Osborn et al v Parole Board \[2013\] UKSC 61](#)

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- cases in which there is no such dispute but a very long time has elapsed since the prisoner's punishment period has expired

The fact that an immediate order for release is unrealistic could no longer be a bar to the holding of such a hearing.³⁴

The Government gave additional resources to the Parole Board for the year 2014/15, but the effects of the judgment damaged progress with reducing backlogs.³⁵

National Audit Office

In December 2013 the National Audit Office published a report which commented on the continuing problem of access to accredited courses for prisoners serving various types of indeterminate sentences.³⁶ A further report published by the NAO in February 2017 on the Parole Board discussed the delays for IPP prisoners awaiting a hearing.³⁷

Former ministers' interventions

On 12 April 2016, an oral question on foreign national prisoners serving IPPs prompted the former Labour Home Secretary Lord Blunkett to contribute to the debate:

My Lords, it is probably not the moment for me to confess that I was the Home Secretary who introduced the idea. The original intention, which I hope is understood, was that only those who posed a really serious risk to the population would be subject to such orders. That did not come about, and I regret that very strongly. But is it not a fact that what is lacking are the courses and therapy to allow the Parole Board to make the necessary decisions as quickly as possible, so that the overly prolonged incarceration of many of these prisoners can come to an end?

For the Government, Lord Faulks replied:

I entirely accept that the intention was to protect the public and that this provision caught in the net rather more prisoners than it was expected to catch. It must be remembered, of course, that these courses are important because they can provide evidence that a prisoner has grappled with a particular problem, whether it is sex offending, violence, drugs or whatever it might be. It is not a prerequisite for their release that they have to have attended these courses, although it may provide some evidence. Equally, the fact that you attend a course does not guarantee your release. We have increased the availability of courses to these prisoners.³⁸

On 30 May 2016, Ken Clarke told Radio 4's *Today* programme:

"It is quite absurd that there are people who might be there for the rest of their lives, in theory, who are serving a sentence which Parliament agreed to get rid of because it hadn't worked as anybody intended.

³⁴ Parole Board, [Parole review changes in response to Osborn judgment](#), 30 July 2014

³⁵ Parole Board, [Annual report 2013-14](#), pages 9 and 18

³⁶ NAO, [Managing the Prison Estate](#), HC 735, 6 December 2013, paragraph 21

³⁷ NAO, Investigation into the Parole Board, HC 1013, 28 February 2017

³⁸ [HL Deb 12 April 2016 c122](#)

"The trouble is this ridiculous burden on the Parole Board of saying they can only release people if it's proved to them that they're not really a danger to the public.

"No prisoner can prove that - you never know when people are going to lose their control, what's going to happen to them when they're released."

He added that the key thing was to protect the public by making sure fewer criminals go on to reoffend, through helping them find work and accommodation upon release from jail.³⁹

Michael Gove's response as Justice Secretary

On 20 April 2016, the then Justice Secretary Michael Gove wrote to the Chairman of the Justice Committee about prison reform, covering the issue of IPPs amongst others. Mr Gove said that whilst he had "no current plans" to change the statutory test for releasing prisoners after completion of the tariff, there were initiatives to help IPP prisoners make progress towards release:⁴⁰

Whilst I have no current plans to change the statutory release test, initiatives are underway to make sure that all IPP prisoners have the opportunity to progress towards release by demonstrating that they have reduced their level of risk. NOMS has redirected resources towards early assessment of offenders' needs and prioritising places on offending behaviour programmes, and IPP prisoners continue to be a priority group to receive interventions. NOMS has increased the supply of rehabilitative interventions for IPP prisoners, and has invested in interventions where there is a strong evidence base that they will have a positive impact on offenders' risk. Work is underway to ensure programmes can be delivered more flexibly, supporting greater access and inclusion of offenders with more complex needs such as learning difficulties.

Mr Gove went on to emphasise that completing accredited offender behaviour programmes was not mandatory in order to achieve release.

In a speech to prison governors on 12 May 2016, Mr Gove announced that he had asked the then newly appointed Chair of the Parole Board, Nick Hardwick, to develop an "improved approach" to IPP prisoners:⁴¹

There will always be some prisoners whose behaviour and attitudes render them a continuing danger to the public and who need to remain in custody for a significant time.

But there are also - clearly - some prisoners who have served their tariff, who want to prove they are ready to contribute to society and who have been frustrated by failures in the way sentence plans have worked and bureaucracy in the parole system.

I'm pleased work is already being done inside prisons to reinvigorate sentence plans in complex cases, leading to prisoners being released at an appropriate point.

But more still needs to be done - and I have asked Nick to help develop an improved approach to handling IPP prisoners which keeps inside those who pose real risks to the public but gives

³⁹ "[The prisoner 'trapped' 10 years into a 10-month jail sentence](#)", BBC, 30 May 2016

⁴⁰ [Prison reform](#), Letter by the Rt Hon M Gove to Mr Bob Neill, MP, Chair of the Justice Committee, 20 April 2016

⁴¹ "[Making prisons work](#)", Speech by the Rt Hon M Gove, 12 May 2016

hope and a reason to engage in rehabilitative activity to the majority.

Nick Hardwick's view as Chair of the Parole Board

Liz Truss was appointed Justice Secretary on 14 July 2016, replacing Michael Gove. Nick Hardwick, who had been tasked with finding an improved approach, gave a statement on existing IPP prisoners on 26 July 2016. He estimated that without Government intervention, the Parole Board could make progress by reducing delays in holding hearings and working closely with prison and probation services to manage release, and this could reduce the number of IPP prisoners by 1,500 in 2020. Faster progress would need legislative or policy changes:

If ministers want to go further and faster than this, that will require legislative or policy changes. Options might include:

1. Revising the risk test so that prisoners only continue to be detained if there is evidence they remain a danger to the public.
2. Introducing that measure just for 'short tariff' IPPs - those who received a tariff of two years or less but remain in prison long after their tariff has expired because they are unable to prove their risk has reduced.
3. Taking executive action to release IPP prisoners who have now served longer than the maximum current sentence for their offence.

All these options have advantages and disadvantages and there are variants of all of them. These are primarily matters for ministers and Parliament. It is important we proceed in a way that treats people fairly but maintains the confidence of the public that their safety and the concerns of victims will be carefully considered. It makes no sense to keep in custody prisoners who can be successfully managed in the community.⁴²

Professor Hardwick gave further details of proposals to change the risk test in a BBC interview. [Section 128](#) of the *Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012* gives the Secretary of State the power to change the test for release on licence of certain prisoners (including IPP prisoners) by order, and the BBC reported that Nick Hardwick had suggested that Liz Truss should consider using this:

The clause allows the justice secretary to alter the test which the Parole Board has to apply when releasing prisoners.

Both houses of Parliament would have to agree to the change, but fresh legislation would not be required.

"There are legislative options that will enable us to change the risk test so it's more about 'is there proof that they're dangerous rather than proof that they're safe?' and there are some other measures that can be taken... to try to cut into that group," Prof Hardwick said.⁴³

⁴² Parole Board Press Release, [Statement on IPP prisoners from Parole Board Chairman](#), 26 July 2016

⁴³ "[Parole Board chief urges indefinite jail release change](#)", *BBC News*, 26 April 2016

Michael Gove's Longford Lecture

On 16 November 2016, Mr Gove returned to the subject of IPPs when he delivered the annual Longford Lecture, under the title "What's really criminal about our justice system?" He proposed that the Government should use the power of executive clemency to release those IPP prisoners who have been in prison for much longer than their tariff:⁴⁴

In terms of pure justice and fairness, there are far too many prisoners, who were sentenced under the IPP - Imprisonment for Public Protection - indeterminate sentence provisions who have served far longer than the gravity of their offence requires and who should be released.

I would recommend using the power of executive clemency for those 500 or so IPP prisoners who have been in jail for far longer than the tariff for their offence and have now – after multiple parole reviews – served even longer than the maximum determinate sentence for that index offence.

And I would also urge that the superb new Chairman of the Parole Board - Nick Hardwick - is given the resources and flexibility to ensure more IPP cases can be processed and more individuals released - ideally with the increased use of GPS tags in some cases.

Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Prisons

On 17 November 2016, Her Majesty's Inspector of Prisons published a thematic report on IPPs. In the report's introduction Peter Clarke said it was "widely accepted that implementation of the sentence was flawed" and that "decisive action" was needed for three main reasons:⁴⁵

- Fairness and justice
- Cost to the public purse
- The significant pressures that high numbers of IPP prisoners place on the system

HMIP found continuing problems in managing IPP prisoners. Issues with the "quality and consistency of offender management impacted negatively on prisoners' ability to make progress towards release on licence" and "delays in some cases of years in accessing courses, which was having a detrimental impact upon prisoners' ability to reduce their risk and progress to release."⁴⁶

The report made ten recommendations:⁴⁷

To NOMS⁴⁸

1. NOMS should ensure IPP prisoners are located in the appropriate prison to match their security classification, and to support work with risk reduction and rehabilitation.

⁴⁴ 2016 Longford Lecture, [Michael Gove – What's really criminal about our justice system](#), 16 November 2016

⁴⁵ HMIP, [Unintended consequences: Finding a way forward for prisoners serving sentences of imprisonment for public protection](#), November 2016

⁴⁶ *ibid* p 10

⁴⁷ *Ibid*, pp 12-13

⁴⁸ Now HMPPS

2. NOMS should ensure that IPP prisoners receive regular, meaningful contact with offender managers and supervisors, and that casework, including key assessments, is up to date.
3. For some IPP sentence prisoners with a combination of challenging behaviour and underlying personality, cognitive or mental health issues, an enhanced offender management casework process should be used. This would include multidisciplinary input and problem-solving, sometimes at a national level, but always in the host prison, feeding into a clear sentence plan and actions to reduce risk and encourage progression.
4. NOMS should ensure IPP prisoners are offered appropriate and timely interventions to reduce their risk, including, where appropriate, specialist one-to-one work.
5. NOMS should develop more specialist provision for IPP prisoners, similar to the progression regime at Warren Hill. This should be made available to IPP prisoners who are deemed most difficult to engage with, those who are considerably over their tariff, or those who have failed in open conditions or the community.

To the MOJ

6. Subject to a positive recommendation from the responsible offender manager, and the appropriate risk assessment, IPP sentence prisoners should be able to undertake ROTL while in category C resettlement prisons to provide opportunities for them to demonstrate a reduction in risk, to participate in rehabilitative activities and to better facilitate successful progression back to the community.
7. Ministry of Justice should ensure that the Parole Board has sufficient resources to consider IPP cases without undue delays.

To NOMS and NPS

8. NOMS and the National Probation Service (NPS) should better understand the reasons why IPP offenders are failing in the community and being recalled to prison. They should consider whether spending time in open conditions is beneficial in terms of prisoners achieving positive outcomes. Lessons should be learned from this and be reflected in the interventions offered by NPS and the prisons they are located within.

To Parole Board for England and Wales

9. The Parole Board information and management systems should be used to identify the reasons why IPP prisoners are turned down for progression and/or release on licence, and this should inform work in prisons to reduce their risk.
10. Decision-making about the recall decision for IPP sentence prisoners should be expedited.

The Parole Board welcomed HMIP's report:⁴⁹

The Parole Board is a court like body and must act within the laws and rules laid down by Parliament. The rules state we can only release IPP prisoners when we are satisfied that it is no longer necessary for the protection of the public that they remain

⁴⁹ Parole Board Press Release, [HMIP report on sentences of imprisonment for public protection](#), 17 November 2016

detained. Parliament has given the Justice Secretary powers to change the rules and I have given her a number of options about how that could be done, particularly for those prisoners who pose least risk.

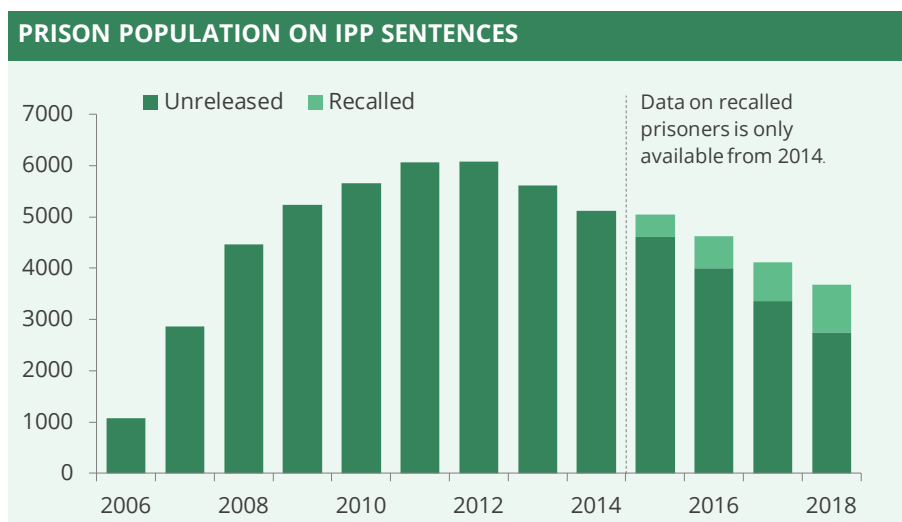
The Parole Board is doing its part to make progress in reducing backlogs and releasing IPP prisoners who can demonstrate they are not a risk to the public. The number of IPP prisoners still in prison has reduced from over 6,000 in 2012 to 3,859 today. The Board released more IPPs than ever before in 2015-16, we currently complete around 40 IPP hearings a week and release about 40% of prisoners who come before us. Over 100 new Parole Board Members have now been appointed and as they start work will enable us to make further progress. I agree with the Chief Inspector of Prisons that significantly further and faster progress on the release of IPP prisoners would require decisions by the Justice Secretary.”

5.3 Number still in custody⁵⁰

There were 2,403 unreleased IPP prisoners in custody in England and Wales on 31 March 2019, which is the latest snapshot of the prison population at the time of writing. Ninety-eight per cent or 2,360 of these prisoners were male. There were only 43 unreleased female IPP prisoners.

Most of the statistics on IPP prisoners refer to unreleased prisoners. There are also IPP prisoners who have been recalled to custody but we only have data on these prisoners since 2015. At the latest count, there were 1,063 IPP prisoners on recall, making 3,466 in total.

The chart below shows the rise and fall in the population of IPP prisoners.



Source: MoJ, [Offender management statistics quarterly](#): Prison population 2018, A1.15 and 1.9a.

The number of prisoners serving IPPs reached a peak of around 6,000 on average in 2011 and 2012 but has since fallen in each year. The number of unreleased IPP prisoners was lower in 2018 than in 2007 –

⁵⁰ Contributed by Georgina Sturge, Social and General Statistics Section

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the first time this has been the case. However, this does not take into account those who were released and recalled to custody.

Of IPP prisoners who have never been released, the majority (91% at the latest count) have passed their tariff expiry date. Of these, around two thirds (64%) were more than 5 years over the expiry of their original tariff length. One in five (20%) of those who were over their tariff length were over it by 8 years or more.

The Appendix to this briefing contains the underlying data to this section.

6. What is being done?

6.1 The Parole Board

On 15 November 2016, the Parole Board published its strategy for 2016-20. One of its five overarching aims is to:

Work with partners to ensure that by the end of 2017 the majority of IPP prisoners have been safely released, or where risk is not judged to be manageable in the community, have clear plans in place that will enable them to progress

The Board said it would do this by:

- Developing a joint strategy with NOMS for IPP prisoners with visible senior leadership
- Examining the scope for the Board to have a 'problem-solving' role approach to progressing IPP prisoners – focusing on case progression and holding to account (whilst avoiding inappropriate involvement in sentence planning and maintaining independence);
- Collaborating with inspectorates and academics to ensure the Parole Board has a deeper understanding of what may delay the progress of IPP prisoners and how that might be resolved;
- Making proposals on any additional legislative measures that may be necessary to ensure the progression of IPP prisoners;
- Reassuring victims and the general public that those IPP prisoners that continue to present an unacceptable risk will remain in custody.

New rules came into force on 22 November 2016 giving effect to a ministerial decision to allow the release of IPP prisoners without an oral hearing (i.e. on the papers).⁵¹

In the Parole Board's [2017/18 annual report](#) its Chief Executive said that although the Parole Board had again released more IPP prisoners than it ever had before, legislative change would be needed if the legacy of IPP prisoners was not to remain for many years. He also noted the continued rise in the number of recalls of IPP prisoners:

Whilst this progress is encouraging I am clear that without further legislative change the legacy of IPP prisoners will remain for many years to come, not least because the number of IPP prisoners recalled to custody continues to rise. I also expect the rate of progression to slow down as the number of IPP prisoners in the system falls.⁵²

The Parole Board, in evidence to the Justice Committee's inquiry on the prison population, suggested that the probation service make more use of tools available to it to remove some IPP prisoners from the system entirely:

The Parole Board itself suggested two options which are already open to the probation service: the suspension of supervision after four years of good behaviour on licence, and the cancellation of the licence after ten years' good behaviour, upon application.

⁵¹ [Parole Board Rules 2016](#) SI 2016/1061; see Parole Board Press Release, [New Parole Board Rules 2016](#)

⁵² [Parole Board for England and Wales Annual Report and Accounts 2017/18](#), p11

Making more use of these, where appropriate, could remove some IPP offenders from the system entirely.⁵³

6.2 The Government's position

In a debate in the Lords on IPPs in October 2016, the Government Justice Spokesperson Lord Keen pointed to increased resources given to the Parole Board and the reduction in the number of IPP prisoners being held, but pointed out the “necessary balancing act” in view of the dangers:⁵⁴

Steps are being taken to reduce the population of IPP prisoners. Indeed, in the last year the largest number did in fact qualify for release. The parole service carries out independent examinations for this purpose, and where IPP prisoners fail to respond at these parole hearings the National Offender Management Service has now brought in psychologists and policy experts to undertake a central case review of those IPP prisoners, in the hope that they can complete their tariffs and then progress to open conditions. (...)

The facts are the facts. There is mobility and we are moving in the right direction. There is an increasing reduction in the number of IPP prisoners who are held. Let us remember that the test is whether these prisoners will represent a high or very high risk of serious harm to others when they leave prison. There is a necessary balancing act between the interests of society as a whole and the very great problem which these dangerous prisoners present. We are conscious of that and have provided further resources to the Parole Board. In light of the Osborn decision in the Supreme Court, we have taken forward the requirement for oral hearings, and we are doing everything in our power to ensure that this prison population is reduced. Let me add one further point. In 2012, when the IPP sentence was abolished, there was put in its place some seriously increased sentences for dangerous offenders, including the extended determinate sentence. If those sentences had been applied to this present cohort, it is not easy to say that they would be released in the foreseeable future.

In a debate in the Lords in July 2017 the Government was asked whether it planned to alter the test to be applied by the Parole Board to the release of those IPP prisoners who have served years beyond their tariff terms. Lord Keen said the Government has no intention to alter the test. He said:

My Lords, the test used by the Parole Board in assessing the suitability for release of prisoners serving a sentence of imprisonment for public protection is working. These prisoners are being released in increasing numbers. In 2016 there were 576 first-time releases of IPP prisoners—the highest number since the sentence became available. This trend is expected to continue.

Lord Keen confirmed in a debate in December 2018 that this remained the Government's position.⁵⁵

⁵³ Justice Committee, [Written evidence from the Parole Board for England and Wales](#) (ppp0060)

⁵⁴ [HL Deb 11 October 2016 cc1779-1781](#)

⁵⁵ [HL Deb 20 December 2018 c1916](#)

The Government has set up a new unit focused on processing IPP cases as quickly as possible and improving the efficiency of the parole process.⁵⁶

In his evidence to the Justice Committee on 18 October 2017 then Minister for Prisons and Probation, Sam Gyimah said that while all options were kept under review, the Government had no current plans to make legislative changes. He said the Government was focused on enabling the Parole Board to do its job in making decisions about release.⁵⁷

Asked in a PQ in May 2019 about the availability of courses for IPP prisoners to assist them in demonstrating their suitability for release, the Ministry of Justice referred to a joint action plan with the Parole Board:

Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) and the Parole Board work closely to improve the progression of prisoners serving sentences of Imprisonment for Public Protection (IPP). Consequently, there is a joint action plan in place, co-owned by HMPPS and the Parole Board, with the specific aim of providing opportunities for prisoners serving IPP sentences to progress to safe release. We are prioritising post-tariff prisoners in accessing rehabilitative interventions, including psychology service-led reviews in cases where there has not been satisfactory progression, and enhanced case management for those prisoners sentenced with a complex set of risks and needs. We have also developed progression regimes at four prisons across the country, which are dedicated to progressing indeterminate prisoners struggling to achieve release via the usual routes.

It is important to note that accredited programmes are offered to prisoners based on risk, need and responsibility for a particular programme. For IPP prisoners, suitability for any accredited programmes will be considered as part of their wider sentence plan. A wide range of accredited programmes are available and IPP prisoners are one of the groups prioritised for participation on accredited programmes where they are identified as suitable. However, the completion of accredited programmes is not a mandatory requirement for IPP prisoners to secure release.

While HMPPS is focused on giving all prisoners serving IPP sentences opportunities to progress towards release, public protection must remain our priority.⁵⁸

The Justice Secretary, David Gauke, was asked in April 2019 whether the joint action plan has an end date, meaning a date beyond which people will not be detained under an IPP sentence. He replied:

In the end, it comes down to the decisions made by the Parole Board, which has to make its decisions based on public protection. In some cases—regrettable though it may be—if someone is not safe to be released, the Parole Board must make that decision. We need to ensure that we do everything we can to progress these cases as best we can. As I have said, we have made progress in recent years.⁵⁹

⁵⁶ [Prison Sentences: Written question 9379](#), 12 September 2017

⁵⁷ Justice Committee, [Oral evidence: Work of the Parole Board](#), HC 415 18 October 2017, Q80 and Q86

⁵⁸ [Prisons: Education: Written question – 248729](#), 8 May 2019

⁵⁹ [HC Deb 23 April 2019 c581](#)

7. Recall of IPP prisoners once released

Summary

Concerns have been raised recently about the growing numbers of recalls of IPP prisoners and about the proportion of those recalled who are then re-released by the Parole Board.

When an IPP prisoner is released they are released on licence.⁶⁰ While on licence, there are rules (licence conditions) that must be followed. Breaking any of these conditions may result in the offender being recalled back to prison.

The licence will be in force until its termination. The offender may apply for the licence to be terminated by the Parole Board after they have spent 10 years in the community following release from custody. If the Parole Board is satisfied that it is no longer necessary for the protection of the public that the licence should remain in force, they may terminate the licence.⁶¹

7.1 Concerns raised

Nick Hardwick, when he was Chair of the Parole Board, and groups such as the Howard League for Penal Reform have raised concerns regarding the number of IPP prisoners who are being recalled to prison following their release.

In a letter to the then Justice Secretary in July 2016, Nick Hardwick said:

Ministers might also want to look urgently and carefully at the issues and risks around IPP recalls. Under the current law, thousands of IPPs who are released by the Board will face recall for decades to come. I am concerned about the proportionality of this and whether in future the problem with IPP first releases will be replaced by a problem with IPP recalls.⁶²

Frances Crook of the Howard League has said:

Since 2011, there have been 1,670 recalls of people serving an IPP, and now they are being recalled at almost the same rate as they are being released.⁶³

She has suggested abolishing the life licence and replacing it with a specified period of supervision and support.

The issue of recalls of IPP prisoners received attention during Nick Hardwick and the then minister, Sam Gyimah's oral evidence to the Justice Committee on 18 October 2017. Nick Hardwick said that more than 50% of those being released by the Parole Board are being recalled. He identified this as a real problem. He noted that 60% of

⁶⁰ Section 28(5) of the Crime (Sentences) Act 1997

⁶¹ Section 31A of the Crime (Sentences) Act 1997

PI 08/2015, [Managing Indeterminate Sentenced Offenders on Licence](#), para 2.17

⁶² [Letter from Nick Hardwick to Michael Gove, 7 July 2016](#)

⁶³ Howard League blog, [Ending the injustice of IPPs](#), September 2017

those recalled are subsequently released by the Parole Board. He suggested that this indicated that the test for recall was set too low and that the system was not working effectively. Nick Hardwick acknowledged that the Parole Board could look at the licence conditions set for people on release to try to reduce recalls.⁶⁴

Sam Gyimah said, in his evidence, that as a matter of public protection if there is a breach of a licence condition the prison service must respond and the offender must be recalled to custody. He said that the National Probation Service is working with IPP prisoners after their release to help them avoid recall. He mentioned the development of alternatives to recall, the possibility of readmission to approved premises and an increased use of electronic monitoring.⁶⁵

Martin Jones, Chief Executive of the Parole Board, wrote about recalls in [a blog post](#) published on 25 October 2017:

IPPs are the fastest growing area of recalls

In June 2017 there were 760 IPPs who were back in prison following recall; up tenfold over the last five years. Last year the Parole Board ordered the release of 905 IPPs (including the re-release of 249 recalled IPPs). In the same period 481 IPPs were recalled. So more than 50% of the number released were recalled (prisoners can of course be recalled after a few days – or some years after release).

I believe there is a strong case for looking again at the current lifelong licence – to ensure that IPPs who are judged safe to release have a greater chance of moving on with their lives.

Around 60% of those reviewed by the Board at oral hearing were rereleased

I think this demonstrates that by the time a case gets to a hearing most recalled prisoners are not assessed as representing a significant risk to the public. I do not think this necessarily means that the initial recall decision was wrong; but it does demonstrate that things may not always be as they first appear.

We know that many people leaving prison lead chaotic lives. Many struggle to cope when they leave prison; and we need to be careful that their struggles to cope are not misinterpreted.

I do think that all efforts should be made to prevent unnecessary recalls. I therefore strongly endorse the efforts being made within HMPPS to reduce recalls; through looking at guidance and training. That work is already starting to bear fruit and the recall population is actually starting to fall (down by 3%) according to the most recent statistics.⁶⁶

The Prison Reform Trust has raised concerns that the number of people serving IPPs in prison will begin to rise again if the rate of recall continues to rise:

⁶⁴ Justice Committee, [Oral evidence: Work of the Parole Board](#), HC 415 18 October 2017, Q54 and Q57

⁶⁵ Justice Committee, [Oral evidence: Work of the Parole Board](#), HC 415 18 October 2017, Q79, Q87 and Q100

⁶⁶ Russell Webster blog, [IPPs, recalls and the future of parole](#), 25 October 2017

Although the rate of release has quickened in the last three years, so has the rate of recall to prison of people considered to be breaching the terms of their release licence. The likely consequence is that the number of people serving IPP sentences in prison will soon start to rise again unless action is taken to improve the support they receive on release, and to set a finite term for their liability to recall in any circumstances.⁶⁷

When the Justice Secretary, David Gauke, gave evidence to the Justice Committee in April 2019 he was asked about the rate of recall. He identified that there is a distinct risk that the number of IPP prisoners will cease to fall because the level of recalls will exceed those being released. Mr Gauke was asked whether sufficient resources are available to support IPP prisoners after release. He replied that he was not particularly aware that it is the constraint in this case and that having himself looked at anonymised examples he could see why the Parole Board was reluctant to release some of the individuals concerned.⁶⁸

7.2 Latest recall statistics⁶⁹

In 2018, there were 637 recalls to custody of IPP prisoners.⁷⁰ In the same year, there were 506 first releases of IPP prisoners.⁷¹ We do not know the total number that were released over this period since there are no published statistics on re-releases of IPP prisoners who have already been recalled.

It does not appear that the number of recalls was higher in 2018 than the total number of releases because the overall population of IPP sentenced and recalled prisoners in custody reduced on the previous year. However, the ratio of recalls to first releases has risen over time.

The table below shows this ratio by year and sentence length. Please be aware that this is not an indicator of the *rate* of recall because it does not capture re-releases. IPP prisoners had by far the highest ratio and this has been increasing over time due to an increase in the number of recalls.

NUMBER OF RECALLS TO CUSTODY FOR EVERY 100 FIRST RELEASES IN THAT YEAR, BY SENTENCE LENGTH					
England and Wales	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Sentence length					
Determinate sentences	24	29	29	30	32
Less than 12 months	.	12	19	22	24
12 months or more	50	49	42	41	43
Indeterminate sentences	.	63	73	67	99
IPP	.	67	84	82	126
Life sentence	.	58	57	47	67

MoJ, [Offender Management Statistics Quarterly](#), March 2019, tables 3.1 and 5.

⁶⁷ Prison Reform Trust, [Bromley Briefings Prison Factfile](#), Autumn 2018

⁶⁸ Justice Committee, [Oral evidence: Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012, HC 2094](#), 3 April 2019, Q26-30

⁶⁹ Contributed by Georgina Sturge, Social and General Statistics Section

⁷⁰ MoJ, [Offender Management Statistics Quarterly](#), March 2019, table 5.2

⁷¹ MoJ, [Offender Management Statistics Quarterly](#), March 2019, table 3.1

8. Appendix: Data tables

INDETERMINATE SENTENCED PRISONERS BY TYPE OF SENTENCE AND SEX																		
England and Wales																		
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009 ^(1,2)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
All	5,147	5,419	5,594	5,882	7,274	9,481	11,382	12,521	12,182	13,134	13,644	13,754	13,182	12,587	12,053	11,359	10,600	9,862
Mandatory life	3,592	3,698	3,726	3,870	4,103	4,317	4,581	4,920	4,757	4,665	4,911	5,095	5,163	5,228	5,288	5,309	5,278	5,262
IPP	0	0	0	24	1,079	2,859	4,461	5,205	5,240	5,659	6,056	6,080	5,617	5,118	4,614	3,998	3,353	2,745
Others ⁽³⁾	1,554	1,721	1,869	1,988	2,092	2,305	2,341	2,396	2,185	2,810	2,677	2,579	2,402	2,241	2,151	2,052	1,969	1,855
Males	4,982	5,252	5,412	5,697	7,047	9,182	11,035	12,147	11,813	12,753	13,267	13,360	12,779	12,205	11,691	10,992	10,247	9,514
Mandatory life	3,463	3,566	3,583	3,724	3,949	4,143	4,395	4,717	4,548	4,459	4,704	4,867	4,909	4,971	5,027	5,038	5,004	4,993
IPP	0	0	0	24	1,045	2,776	4,333	5,074	5,109	5,525	5,924	5,949	5,497	5,023	4,538	3,928	3,296	2,693
Others ⁽³⁾	1,519	1,686	1,830	1,949	2,053	2,262	2,307	2,356	2,156	2,769	2,639	2,544	2,373	2,211	2,126	2,026	1,947	1,828
Females	165	167	182	185	227	299	347	374	369	381	377	394	403	382	362	367	353	348
Mandatory life	129	132	143	147	154	173	185	203	209	206	207	228	254	257	261	271	274	269
IPP	0	0	0	0	34	83	128	131	131	134	132	131	120	95	76	70	57	52
Others ⁽³⁾	36	35	39	38	39	43	34	40	29	41	38	35	29	30	25	26	22	27

Source: MoJ, [Offender management statistics quarterly](#): Prison population 2018, A1.15

Notes: (1) Due to the introduction of a new prison IT system the 2010 prison population data is now taken from a different source. The 2009 figures from both the old and new systems have been presented to aid comparison.

(2) Figures from 2009 onwards exclude recallees

(3) Other category includes discretionary and automatic life sentences

IPP PRISONERS BY SENTENCE LENGTH AND TARIFF EXPIRY DATE									
	Dec-11	Mar-12	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
All IPP prisoners	6,162	6,017	6,078	5,618	5,119	4,614	3,998	3,353	2,745
Less than 2 years	1,289	1,255	1,208	1,057	927	803	667	552	430
2 years to less than or equal to 4 years	2,939	2,855	2,832	2,557	2,290	2,034	1,739	1,403	1,122
More than 4 years (or no tariff listed)	1,934	1,907	2,038	2,004	1,902	1,777	1,592	1,398	1,193
Tariff expiry date not passed	2,567	2,441	2,454	2,038	1,488	1,080	730	489	311
Less than 2 years	104	99	84	51	3	0	0	0	0
2 years to less than or equal to 4 years	925	826	785	525	261	97	11	0	0
More than 4 years (or no tariff listed)	1,538	1,516	1,585	1,462	1,224	983	719	489	311
Tariff expiry date passed	3,489	3,506	3,531	3,547	3,620	3,532	3,263	2,862	2,434
Less than 2 years	1,185	1,156	1,124	1,006	924	803	667	552	430
2 years to less than or equal to 4 years	2,014	2,029	2,047	2,032	2,029	1,937	1,728	1,403	1,122
More than 4 years (or no tariff listed)	290	321	360	509	667	792	868	907	882
Tariff expiry date not available	106	70	93	33	11	2	5	2	0
Percentages									
Tariff expiry date not passed	42%	41%	40%	36%	29%	23%	18%	15%	11%
Tariff expiry date passed	57%	58%	58%	63%	71%	77%	82%	85%	89%
Tariff expiry date not available	2%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: MoJ, [Offender management statistics quarterly](#): Prison population 2018, 1.9a

Notes: 1. Unless otherwise specified, figures are at 30 June.

2. Tariff length is the time between date of sentence and tariff expiry date and does not take into account any time served on remand.

Includes mandatory, discretionary, automatic life sentences and those relating to young adults and juveniles held in prison custody.

3. Includes cases where a confirmed tariff expiry date has yet to be received and any unmatched records.

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