

# SPS Quarterly Public Information Page

**Prison by Numbers Quarter 1  
(April - June 2025)**

**Unlocking Potential - Transforming Lives.**

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## 1.0 Key Messages

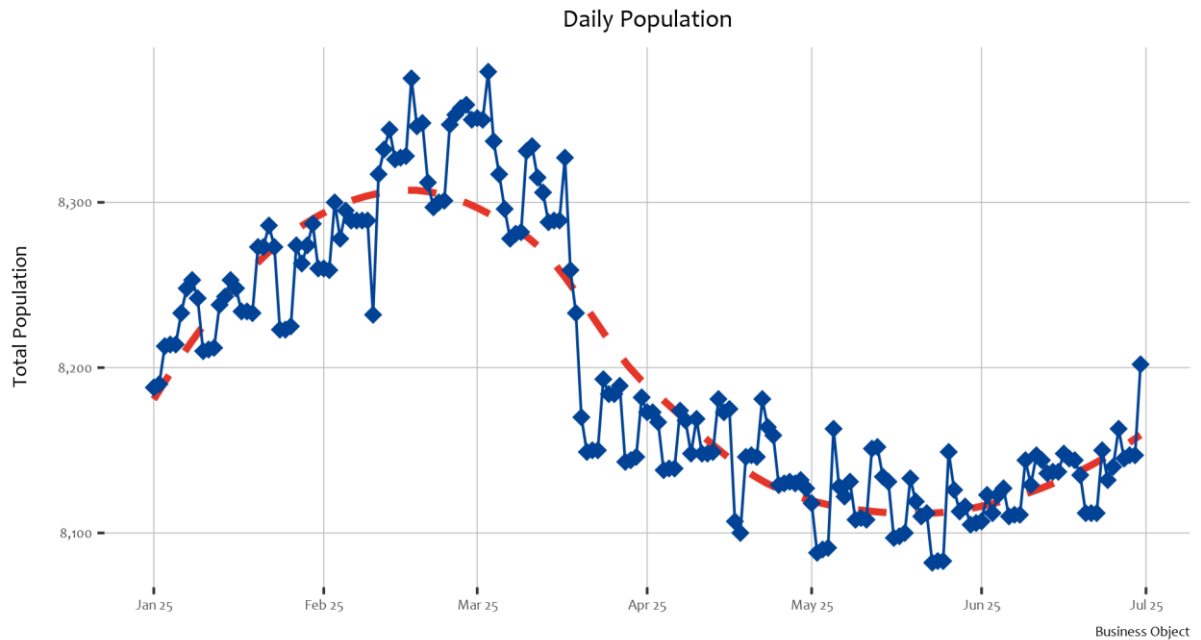
Key messages drawn from this quarterly report are as follows:

- The weekly average prison population decreased by 0.2% in Quarter 1 25/26 (1<sup>st</sup> April to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025) compared to the end of the previous quarter. Compared to the same period last year, the prison population decreased by 1%.
- The remand population decreased by 4.5% in Quarter 1 25/26.
- The long-term population increased by 3.3% in Quarter 1 25/26 while the short-term population reduced by 6.8%.
- The women's prison population reduced by 6.9% between the last week of March and last week of June.
- The population of those with a history of sexual offending increased by 3% in Quarter 1 25/26 compared to Quarter 4 24/25.
- Single cell occupancy increased throughout Quarter 1 25/26.
- In Q4 24/25, the majority of members of the prison population were male (96%), white (92%), heterosexual (88%) and had a marital status of single (77%).
- The national rate of imprisonment in Scotland increased to 0.2% at the end of June. Rates of imprisonment equal to or above the national rate were observed in 11 of 32 Local Authorities.
- 41% of those in our care come from the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland.

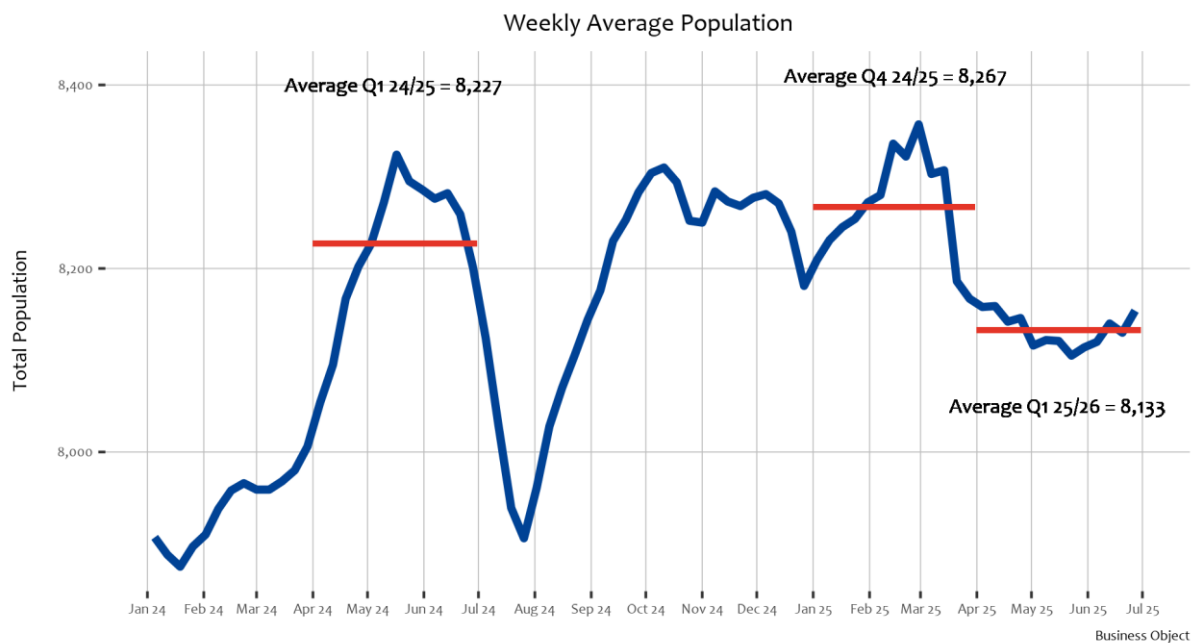
For general enquiries, please email [SPSDataAnalysis@prisons.gov.scot](mailto:SPSDataAnalysis@prisons.gov.scot).

## 2.0 Prison Population

The daily prison population fluctuated throughout April and June, peaking at 8,202 on the 30<sup>th</sup> of June. Overall, the prison population decreased in Q1 25/26 compared to the previous quarter (Q4 24/25).



The weekly average prison population decreased by 0.2% in the last week of Q1 25/26 compared to the last week of the previous quarter (Q4 24/25). The graph below illustrates that the quarterly average population in Q1 25/26 also decreased compared to the same period in the previous year (Q1 24/25), from 8,227 in Q1 24/25 to 8,133 in Q1 25/26 (a decrease of 1%).



The Scottish Prison Service (SPS) also publishes Prison Population Reports illustrating the population in custody broken down by custody type, gender, and age, as well as the population on Home Detention Curfew by gender. The Prison Population Reports can be found at the links below:

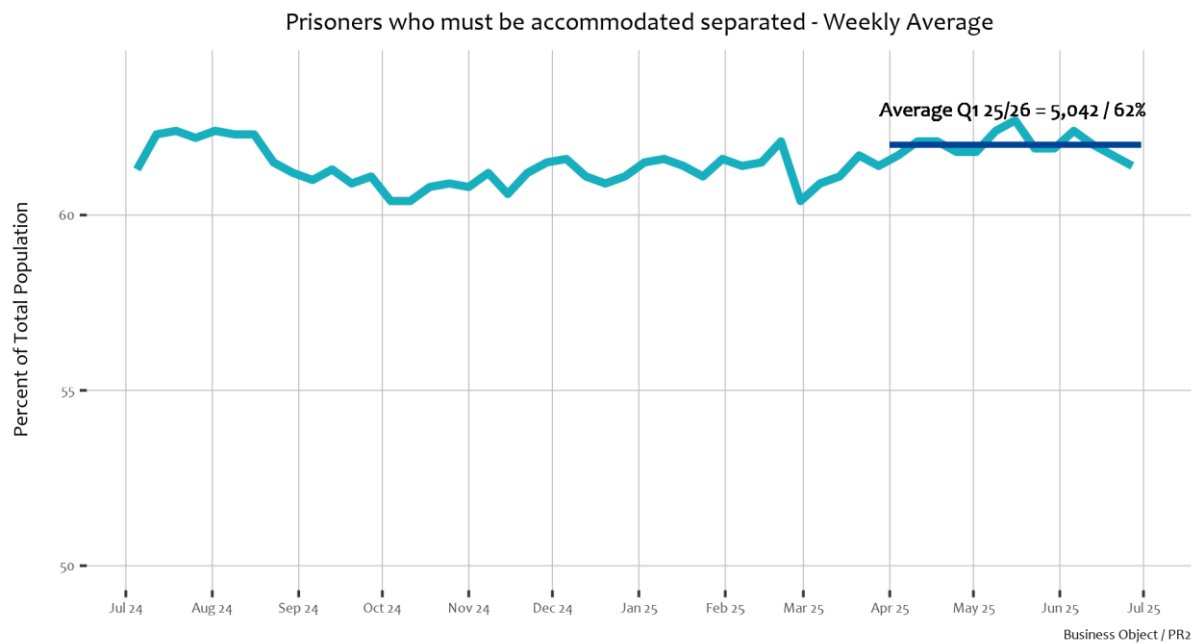
[Prison Population Report – Weekly time series](#)

[Prison Population Report – Annual Prison Population](#)

### 3.0 Complexities of Population

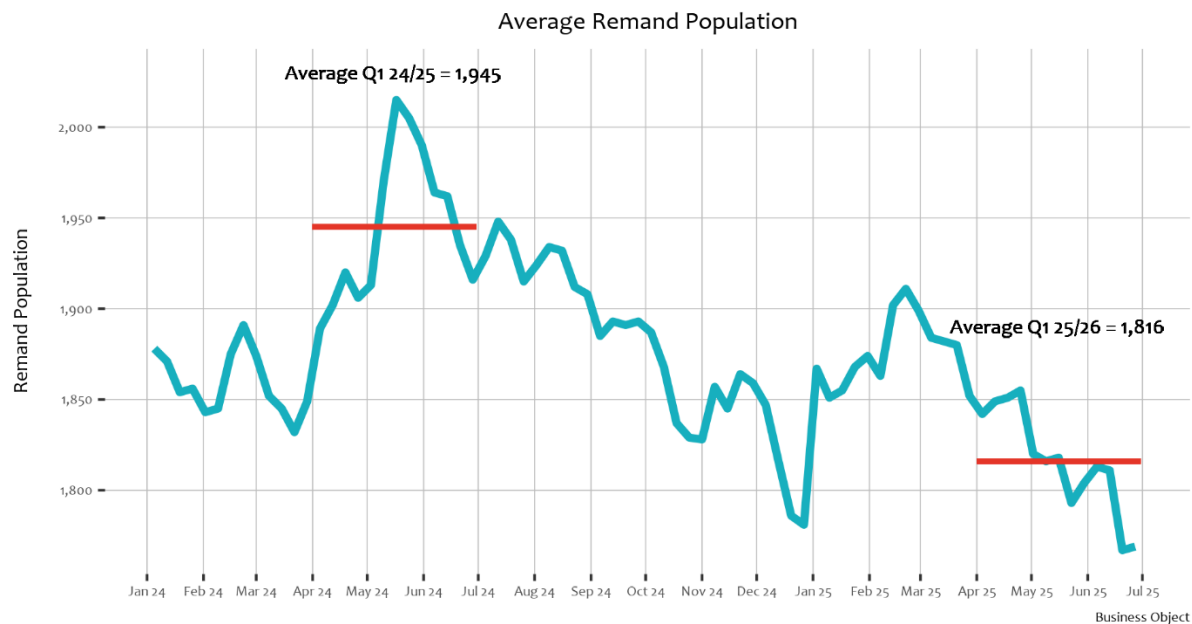
The rising overall population numbers are of concern in terms of ongoing management. However, another factor of note is the rising complexity of Scotland’s prison population. Many individuals need to be accommodated separately for a variety of reasons, including their legal status, gender, offence type, protection status, and/or health care needs, as well as residents with individual management needs.

The number of those in our care who must be accommodated separately remained broadly stable throughout Q1 25/26. An average of around 62% of the prison population, or 5,042 individuals, needed to be accommodated separately in Q1 25/26, compared to 61.5% of the prison population (5,086 individuals) in the previous quarter.



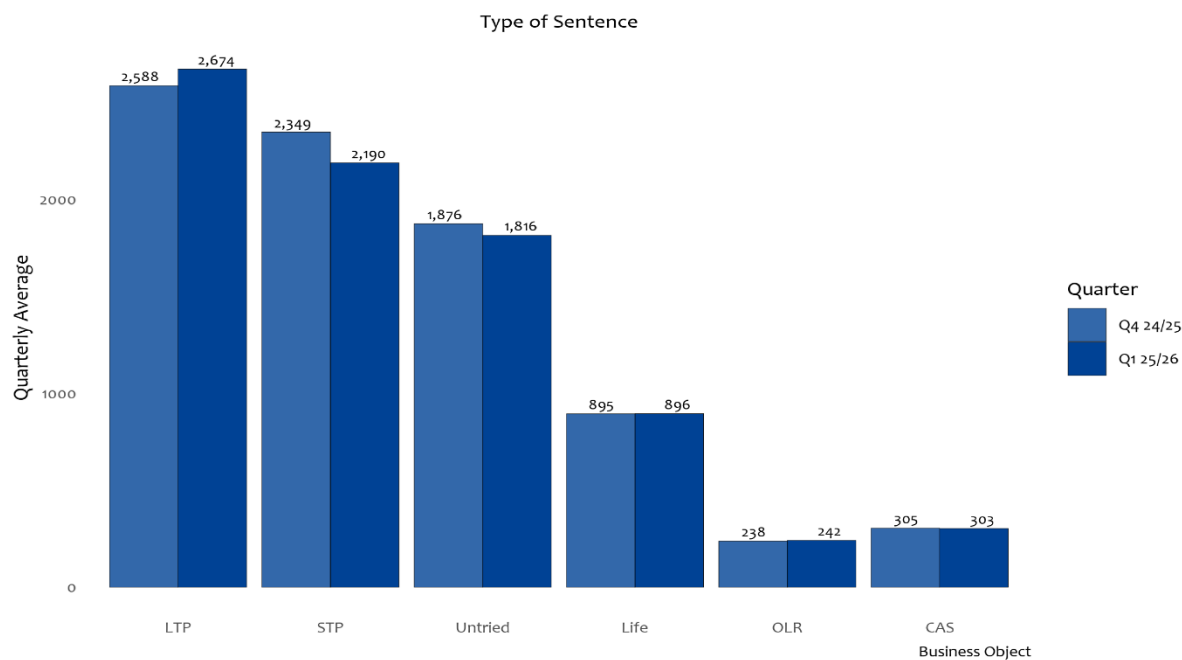
## 4.0 Legal Status (Sentenced & Remand)

The remand population decreased by 4.5% in the last week of Q1 25/26 compared to the last week of the previous quarter (Q4 24/25). Compared to the same period last year, the average remand population reduced by 6.6%, from 1,945 in Q1 24/25 to 1,816 in Q1 25/26.



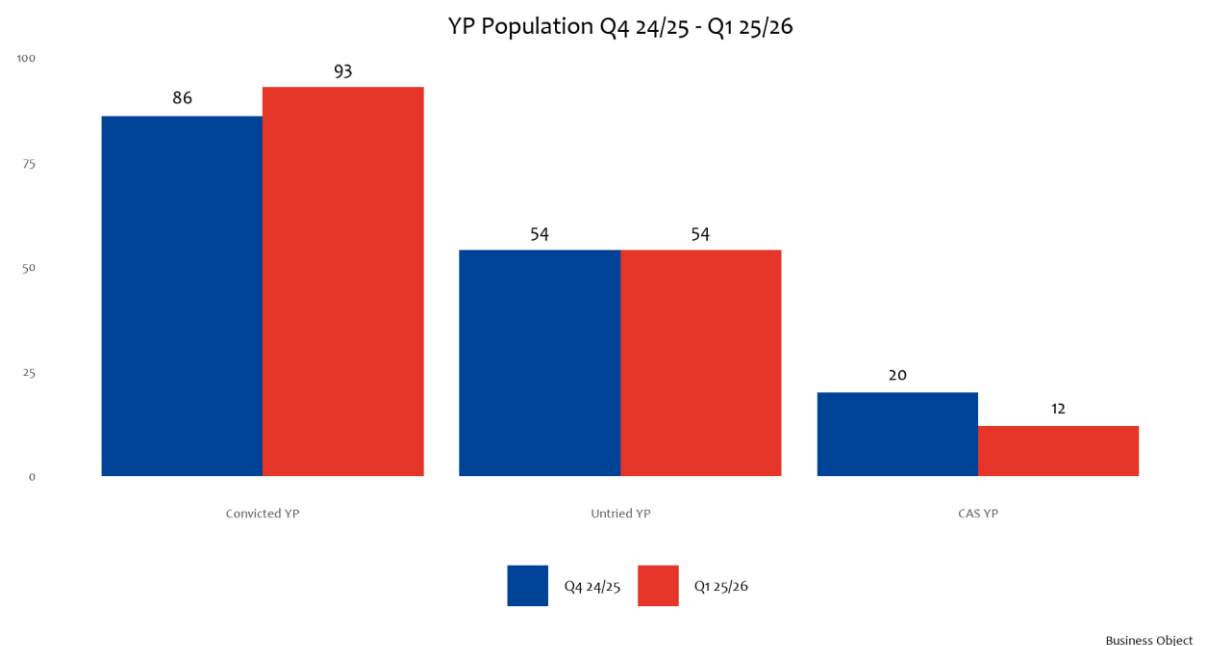
The number of individuals on remand remains high compared to the pre-pandemic period. In Q1 25/26, the remand population accounted for 22.3% of the total prison population. High numbers of individuals on remand can create management issues for establishments, such as people having to move to convicted halls early; and long periods on remand mean that individuals spend longer without access to the full regime.

The average long-term population rose to 2,674 in Q1 25/26, an increase of 3.3% compared to the previous quarter (2,588 in Q4 2024/25). The average short-term population reduced from 2,349 in Q4 24/25 to 2,190 in Q1 25/26, a decrease of 6.8%. Life sentences (including OLRs) remained broadly stable in the last two quarters.



5.0 Young People in our Care

The average quarterly number of Young People (YP) in our care reduced from 161 in Q4 24/25 to 158 in Q1 25/26, a decrease of 1.9%. As observed below, the average number of Convicted YP increased by 8.1% over the time period, while the number of CAS (Convicted Awaiting Sentence) YP reduced by 40%.

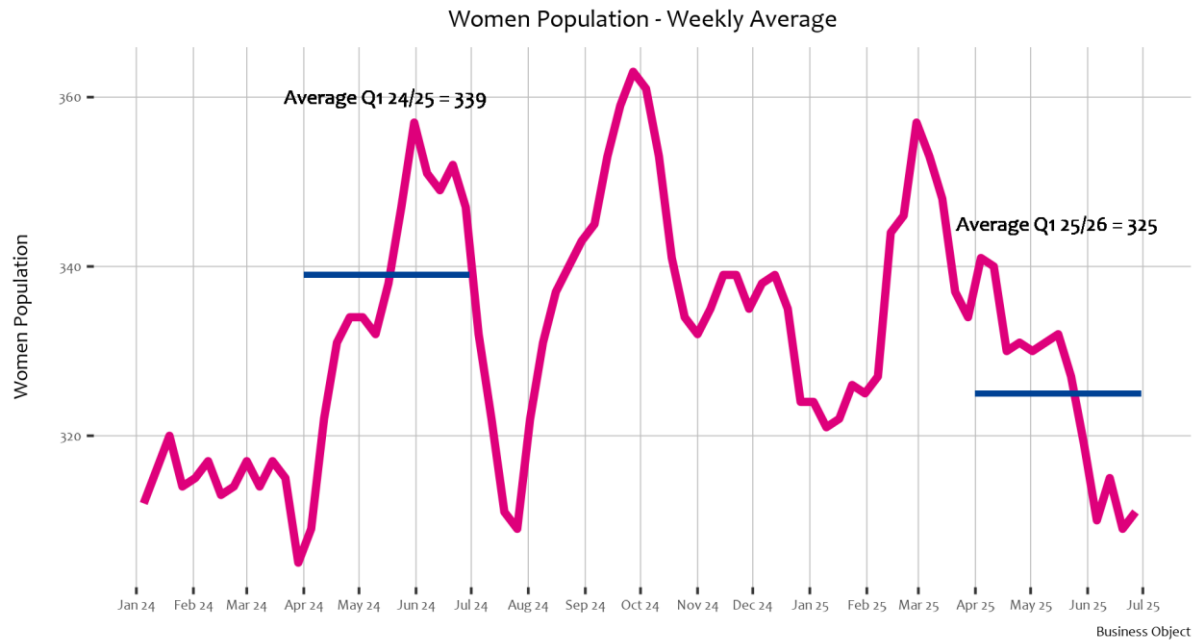




## 6.0 Women in our Care

The weekly average women’s population reduced from 334 in the last week of Q4 24/25 to 311 in the last week of Q1 25/26, a decrease of 6.9%.

Compared to the same quarter in the previous year, the quarterly average women’s population decreased from 339 in Q1 24/25 to 325 in Q1 25/26, a decrease of 4.1%. In the same period, the male population decreased by 1.3%.



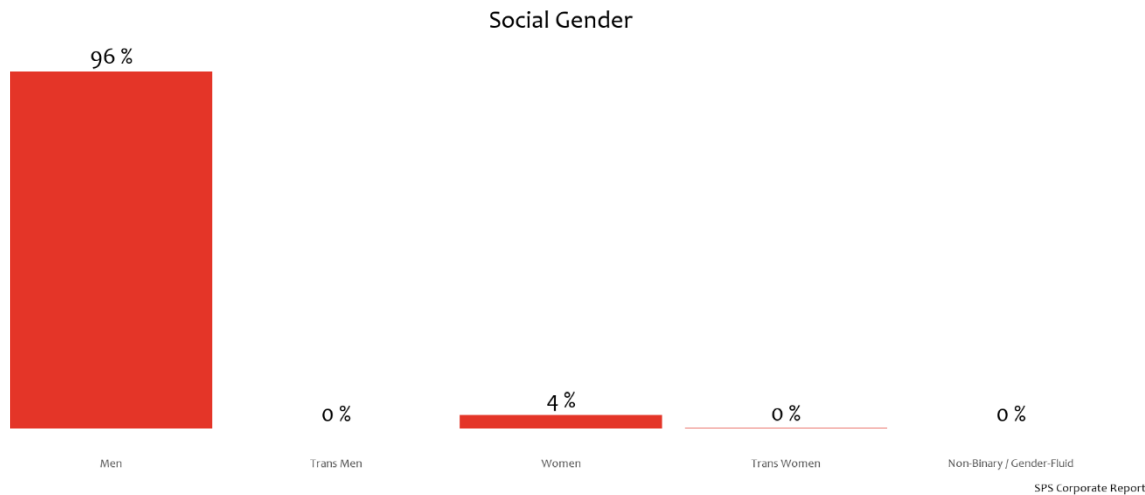
## 7.0 Equality and Diversity

The Scottish Prison Service aims to provide accessible services to meet the needs of those in our care. This means an ongoing commitment to promote equal opportunities through policies and strategies to promote equality throughout all our establishments. The following data presents an overview of the diversity of the 8,226 people in our care on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025<sup>1</sup>. Information regarding religious affiliation is not robust enough to publish at this stage. Further Equality and Diversity reports are available [here](#).

### Affirmed Gender

SPS defines affirmed gender as the gender in which a person lives their day-to-day life. It may differ from the gender assigned at birth, which is the gender a person was originally registered as on their birth certificate. Non-binary individuals identify themselves as having no gender or as being on a gender spectrum<sup>2</sup> between man and woman. Gender-fluid is defined<sup>3</sup> by “not having only one gender or moving freely between genders.”

In Q1 25/26, 96% of the people in our care were recorded as men and another 4% were recorded as women. Trans men, trans women and non-binary/gender-fluid combined accounted for less than 1% of the total population. In total, there were 19 transgender people in custody at the end of Q1 25/26.



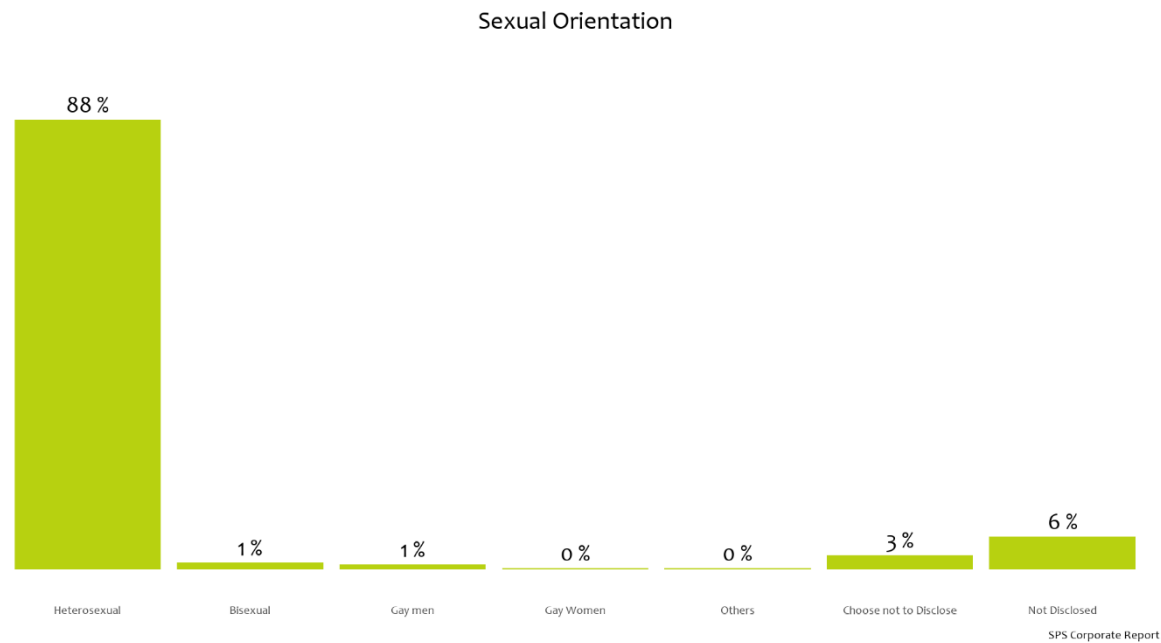
<sup>1</sup> The Public Information Page is a working document. The inclusion of data on protected characteristics is being kept under review to ensure the public scrutiny requirements are met whilst protecting the privacy of those in our care.

<sup>2</sup> Available on the [ONS website](#)

<sup>3</sup> Cambridge Dictionary definition available on <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/gender-fluid>

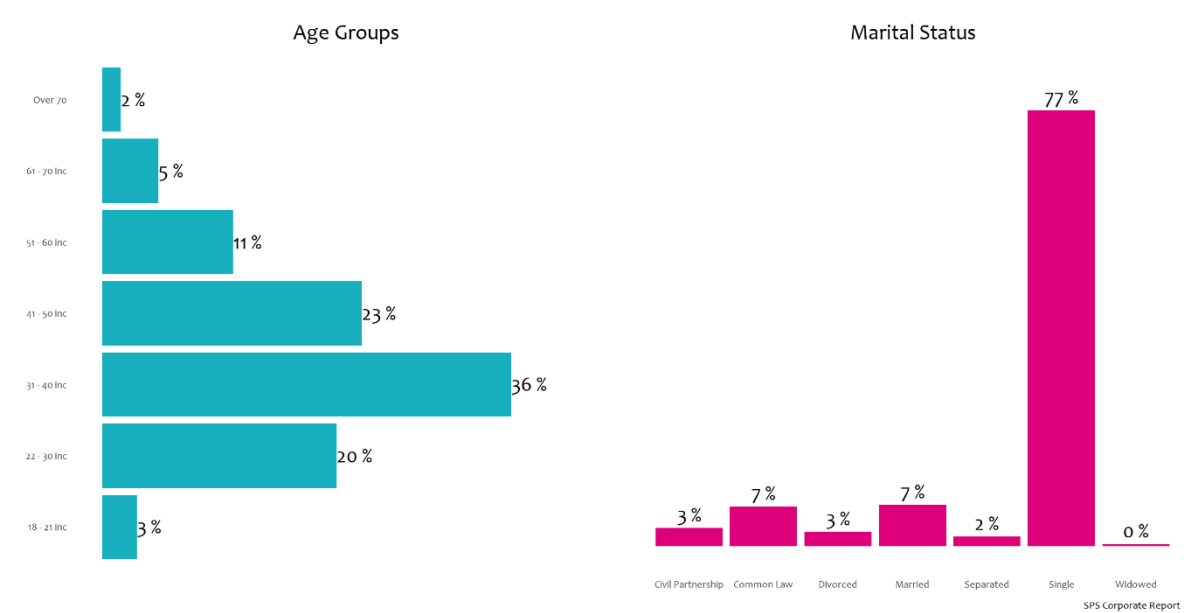
Sexual Orientation

Most of the people in our care declared themselves as heterosexual (88%). Bisexuals, gay men and gay women combined accounted for 2% of the population. Another 3% preferred not to disclose their sexual orientation, while answers were not obtained from a further 6%. More details are illustrated in the chart below.



Age Group and Marital Status

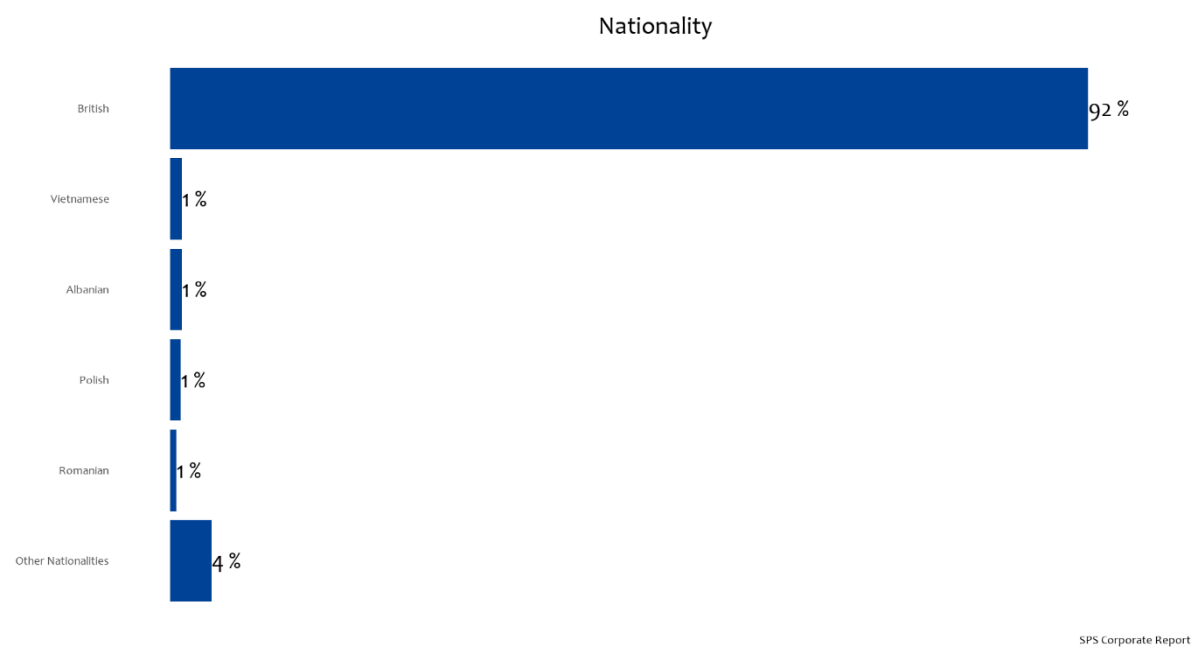
The chart below illustrates the prison population in Q1 25/26 by age group (left) and marital status (right). The most populous age group continues to be age 31-40 (36%), while the smallest group is individuals over 70 years old (2%).



77% of the people in our care reported themselves as single in Q1 25/26. Another 7% self-reported as “Common Law (or cohabitation with a partner)”. Married people accounted for 7% of the custodial population.

Nationality

British nationals accounted for 92% of the prison population in Q1 25/26, while Vietnamese, Albanian, Polish and Romanian nationals accounted for 1% each. All other nationalities<sup>4</sup> combined represented 4% of the prison population in the same period.



<sup>4</sup> The other nationalities are: Irish, Pakistani, Chinese, Lithuanian, Nigerian, Indian, Iranian, Sudanese, Syrian, Algerian, Slovakian, Bulgarian, Turkish, Afghan, Iraqi, Italian, Somalian, Gambian, Latvian, Portuguese, Zimbabwean, American, German, Egyptian, Eritrean, Greek, Moroccan, Spanish, Dutch, French, Ghanaian, Hungarian, Jamaican, Mexican, Undetermined, Bangladeshi, Botswana, Canadian, Danish, Estonian, Georgian, Other Asian, Sri Lankan, Thai, Angolan, Australian, Brazilian, Colombian, Congolese, Czech, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Fijian, Indonesian, Israeli, Kuwaiti, Libyan, Malawian, Malaysian, Maltese, Namibian, Nepalese, Other African, Palestinian, Saint Lucian, South African, Tunisian, Ukrainian and Zambian.

Ethnic Group

In Q1 25/26, 92% of the prison population declared themselves as white. African people comprised 1% of the population, while Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British people accounted for 3%. Those who declared themselves to be Caribbean or Black were 1%. Those who declared themselves as “Other Ethnic Group” and “Mixed or Multiple” represented 2% and 1%, respectively. More details can be observed in the chart below.



Disability

Eleven percent of the people in our prisons have told us that they have a disability. Another 87% did not report any disability, and 2% opted not to disclose.

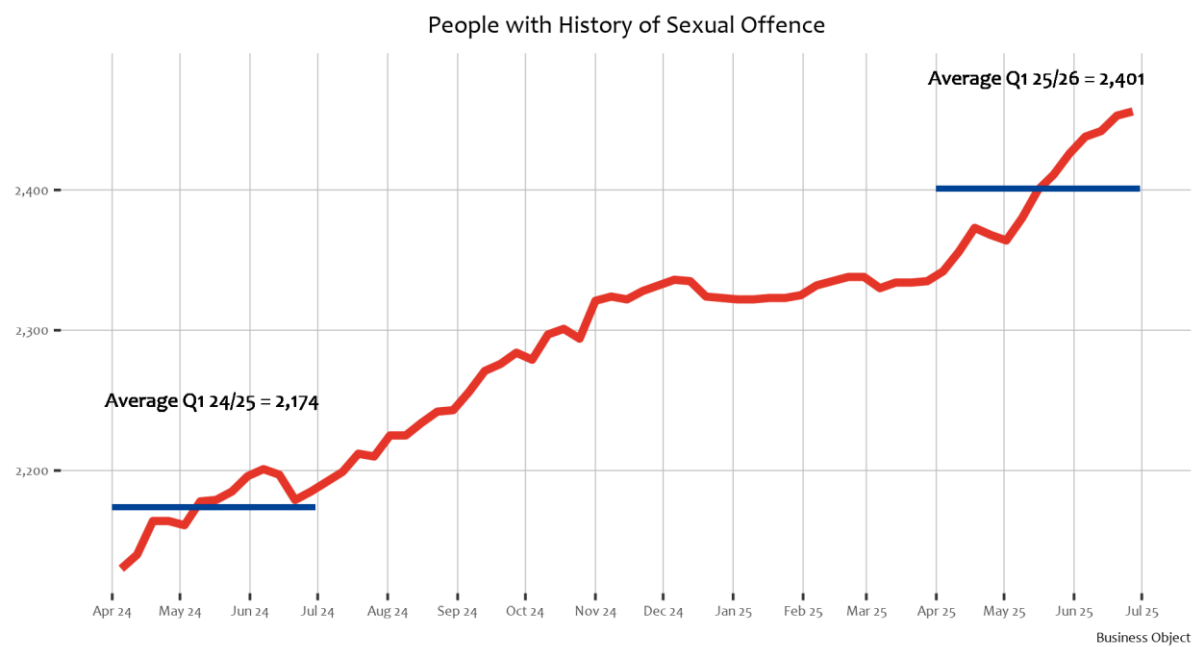
Disability	
Yes	11%
No	87%
Choose not to Disclose	2%

## 8.0 Protection Populations

There are people with a history of sexual offending in each of Scotland’s prisons, each of whom must be kept separate from the mainstream population.

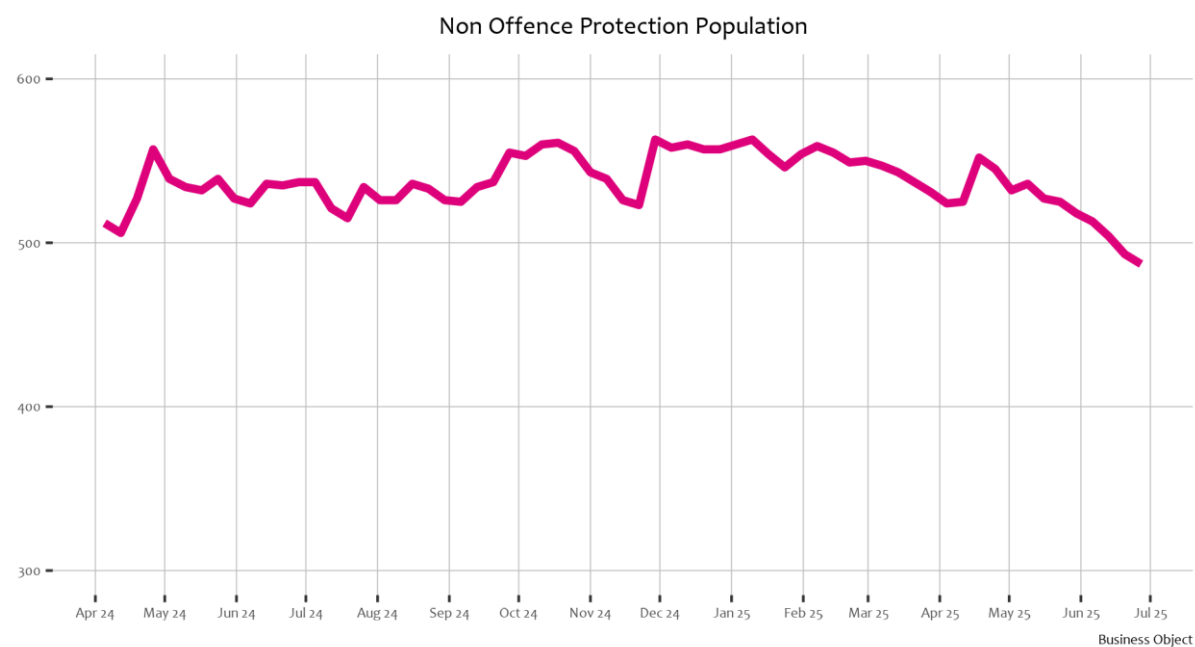
The graph below shows the average population with a history of sexual offending, which illustrates the impact on the operational running of each prison as accommodation needs grow for this group.

The average population with a history of sexual offending in custody increased by 3% in Q1 25/26, compared to the previous quarter. On average, the population of those with history of sexual offending in Q1 25/26 increased by 10.4% compared to the same period last year.



Non-Offence Protections (NOPs) also need to be located and managed separately from the mainstream population, due to being identified as at risk should they associate with specific individuals. There are a number of factors which can contribute to the application of these Protections, such as previous or current charges which have received negative media attention and could endanger the individuals, previous employment in the Police or Prison services, or having generated enemies and/or debts to an extent that there may be a risk to the individual should they be allocated into a mainstream residential area. This negatively impacts the operational running of the prison because NOP individuals sometimes need to be accommodated and managed separately, depending on the severity of need for protection status.

The quarterly average number of individuals within the NOP population decreased by 5.4% to 522 in Q1 25/26, down from 552 in Q4 24/25.



## 9.0 Geography of Imprisonment in Scotland

When breaking down the average prison population by Local Authority (LA), we consider an individual’s LA to be the one which corresponds to the last known postcode on record for their home address.

Individuals with last known postcodes in Glasgow City continued to comprise the largest proportion of the total prison population at 18% (1,478 individuals) at the end of Q1 25/26.



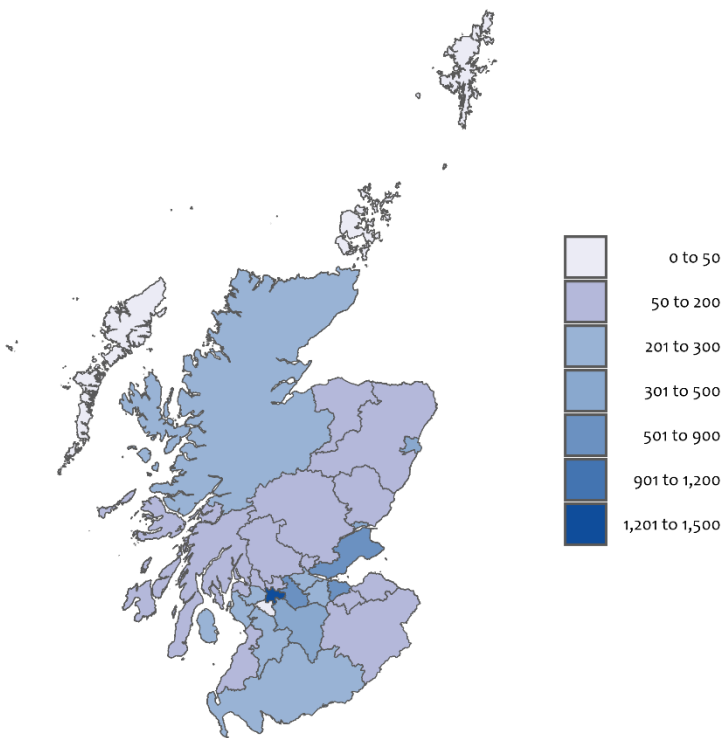
The City of Edinburgh had the second largest prison population in Q1 2025/26 with 663 individuals, followed by North Lanarkshire (558) and Fife (535).

Orkney Islands, Na H-Eileanan Siar and Shetland Islands have the smallest numbers of individuals in custody: these three Local Authorities combined comprise 0.8% of the total of residents in prison.

According to Prison Records, 4.8% of the people in our care recorded an address outwith Scotland and are therefore not associated with any Scottish LA. Another 0.1% do not have an identifiable address or do not have any address recorded in our system.

The map below illustrates the number of people in custody by LA on the last day of Q1 25/26 (30<sup>th</sup> June 2025).

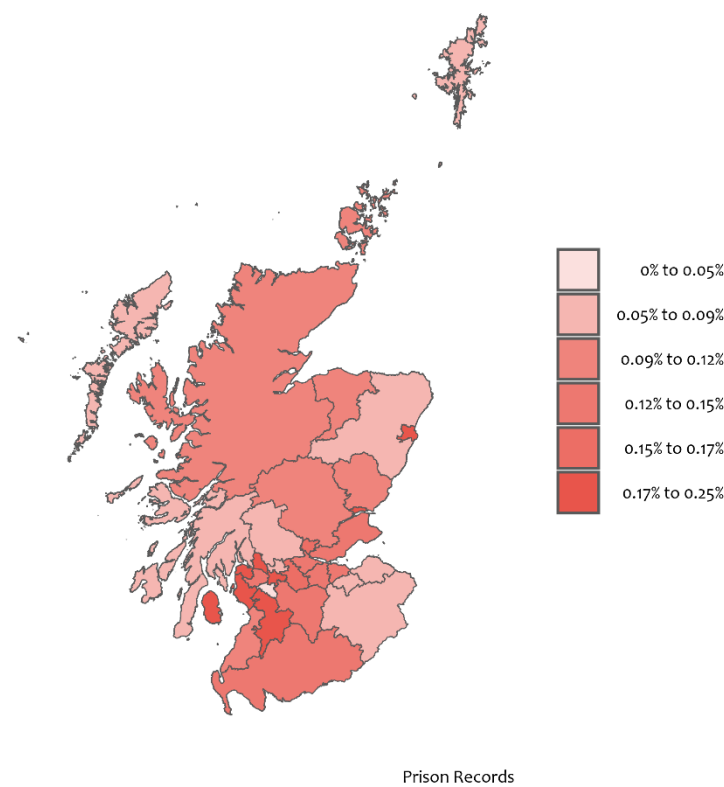
Number of People in Custody by Local Authority



The national rate of imprisonment in Scotland<sup>5</sup> was 0.2% at the end of June. Rates of imprisonment equal to or above the national rate were observed in 11 of the 32 LAs.

The map below illustrates the rate of imprisonment by LA on 30th June 2024.

Rate of Imprisonment by Local Authority



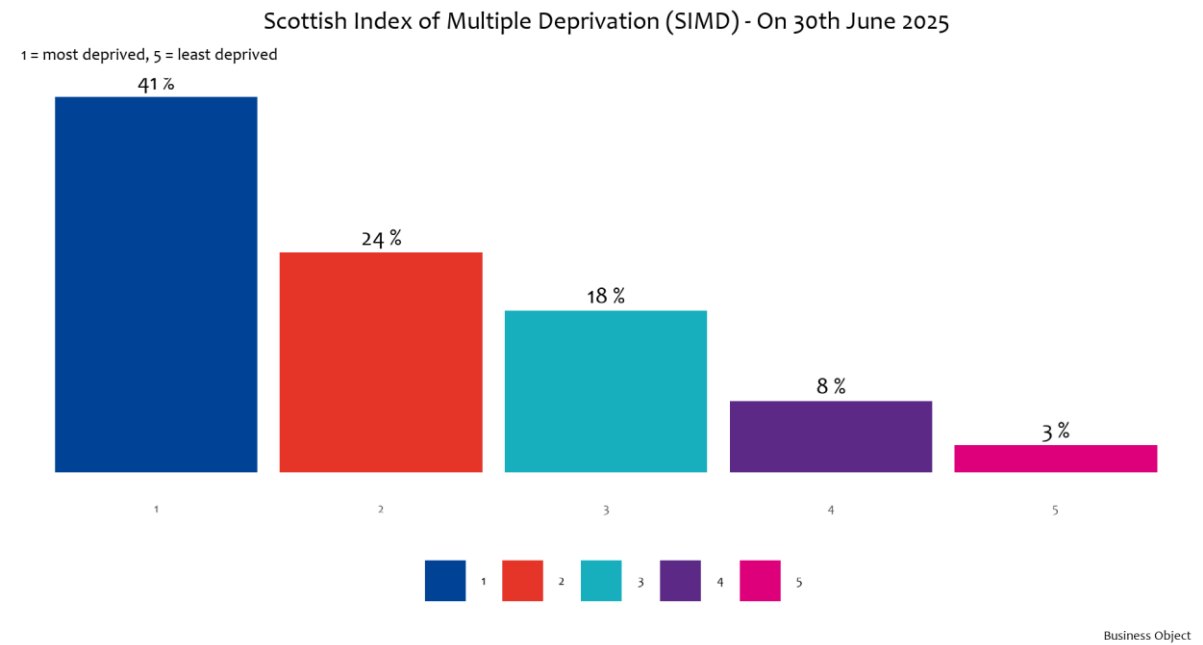
<sup>5</sup> The Scottish population figures used to calculate the rate of imprisonment was obtained from [Scotland's Census 2022](#)

The table below illustrates the total number of individuals in custody on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025, broken down by length of sentence and LA.

	Remand + Undetermined Sentence	Short Term Prisoners - Less than 4 years	Long Term Prisoners - Over 4 Years (including Life)
Aberdeen City	99	134	165
Aberdeenshire	55	46	89
Angus	34	32	50
Argyll And Bute	18	19	44
City Of Edinburgh	184	168	311
Clackmannanshire	23	37	28
Dumfries And Galloway	65	67	69
Dundee City	110	99	148
East Ayrshire	74	69	82
East Dunbartonshire	19	17	24
East Lothian	33	24	43
East Renfrewshire	11	12	15
Falkirk	55	90	96
Fife	108	148	279
Glasgow City	414	354	710
Highland	75	71	116
Inverclyde	35	50	81
Midlothian	21	20	39
Moray	22	24	43
Na H-Eileanan Siar	8	5	5
North Ayrshire	68	82	86
North Lanarkshire	150	148	260
Orkney Islands	11	6	9
Outwith Scotland	101	88	203
Perth And Kinross	53	41	75
Renfrewshire	60	68	140
Scottish Borders	26	23	50
Shetland Islands	<5	9	6
South Ayrshire	32	37	60
South Lanarkshire	130	102	212
Stirling	17	34	30
Unidentifiable Address	<5	<5	<5
West Dunbartonshire	46	39	83
West Lothian	60	64	113
Not on Prison Records	<5	<5	<5

Deprivation

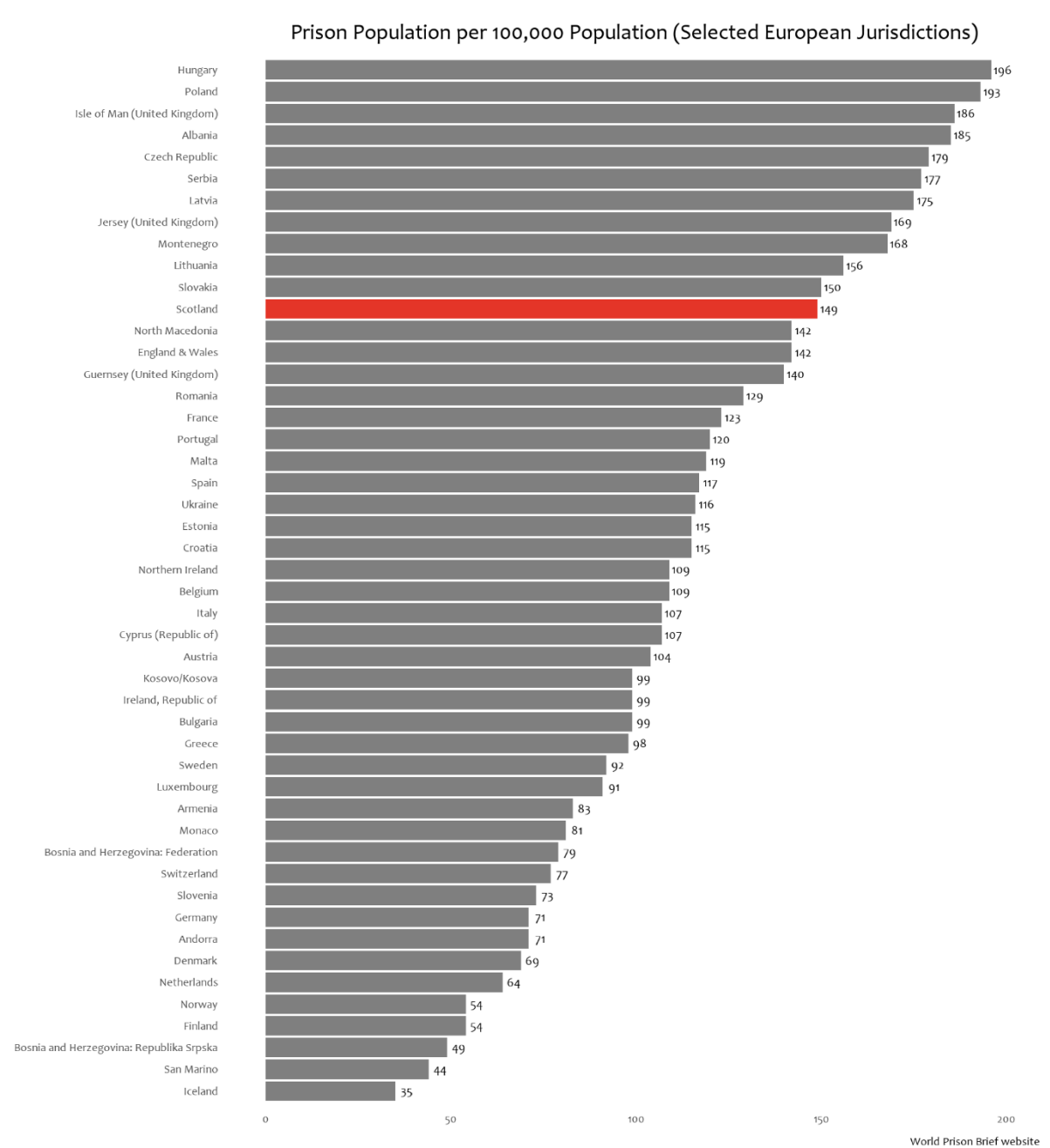
The data extracted from Prison Records on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025 indicated that 41% of the prison population came from the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland, while 3% came from the 20% least deprived areas<sup>6</sup>.



<sup>6</sup> The Scottish Index Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is a relative measure of deprivation across 6,976 small areas. SIMD ranks from most deprived (ranked 1) to least deprived (ranked 6,976). This Public Information Page linked SIMD Geographical Data to the postcode of those in our care and focused on the areas below 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland.

# 10.0 International Comparisons

The figure below shows the prison population per 100,000 people for a selection of European countries<sup>7</sup>. Scotland has a rate of 149 prisoners for every 100,000 people.



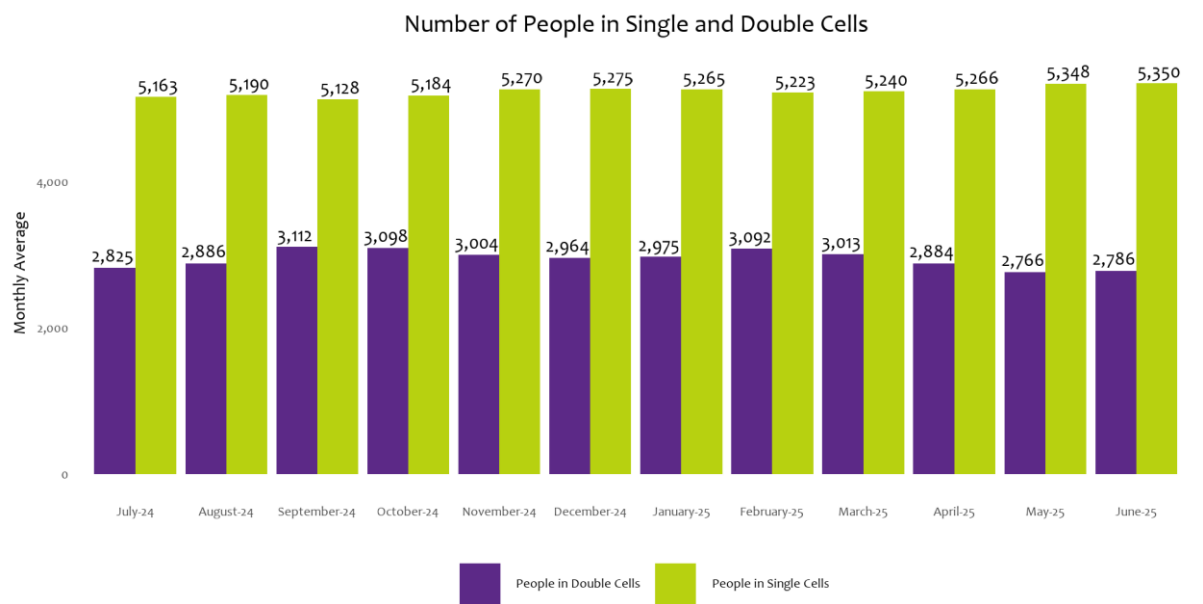
<sup>7</sup> [World Prison Brief](#), accessed in September 2025.

# 11.0 Prison Estate & Configuration

At the end of June 2025, two establishments were operating at or over the agreed Assessed Capacity Tolerance (ACT). Another nine establishments were operating very close to ACT.

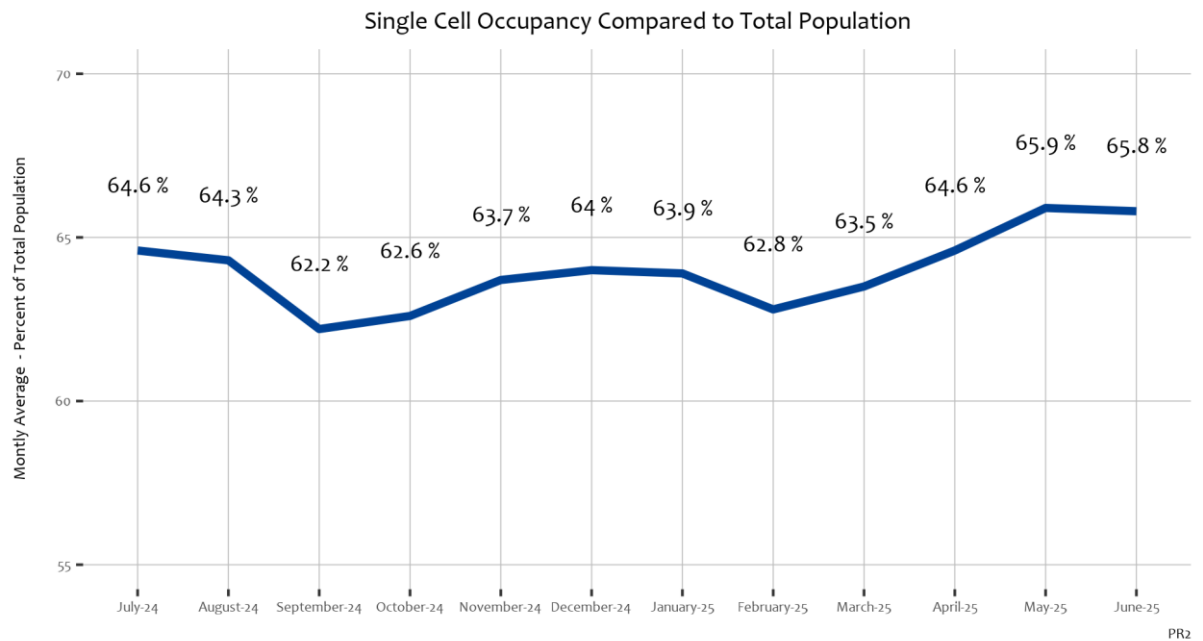
During Q1 25/26, the monthly average number of people accommodated in single cells increased from 5,266 individuals in April to 5,350 in June (a slight increase of 1.6%), while the number of people accommodated in Double Cells decreased by 3.4%.

Comparing the last month of Q1 25/26 (June 2025) to the same period in the previous year (June 2024), the average number of people accommodated in single cells increased by 3.6%. Over the same period, the average number of people accommodated in double cells decreased by 1.4%.



PR2

Current Single Cell Occupancy (SCO) figures illustrate the impact that the rising and increasingly complex population is having on the ability to provide individuals with single cells. In the short term, SPS is unable to increase the capacity to offer individuals single cells, as this would require building new establishments or re-designing existing ones. Over Q1 25/26, monthly average SCO rose from 64.6% in April to 65.8% in June.

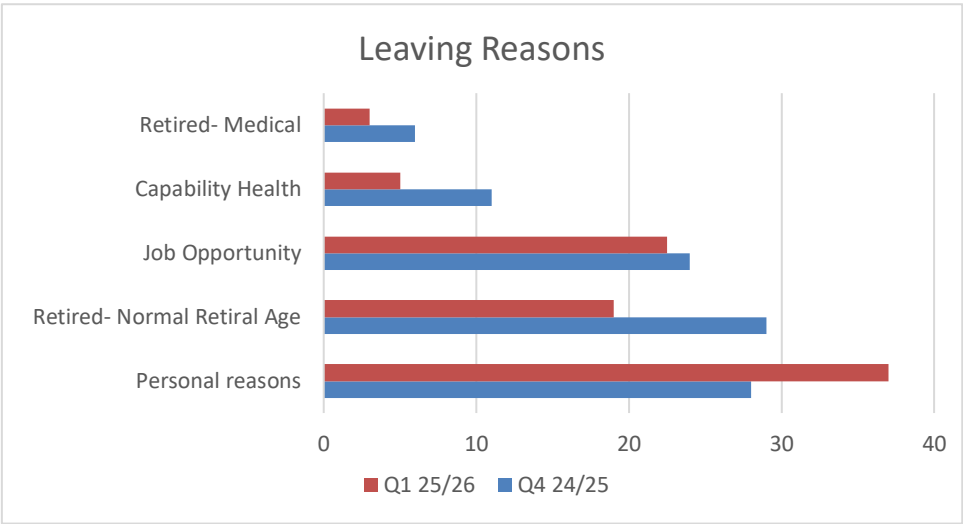


## 12.0 Staffing Levels

On the last day of Q1 24/25 (30<sup>th</sup> June 2025), SPS had 5,141 employees, an increase of 35 since the end of the previous quarter (5,106 employees on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025). SPS staff resource was 4,837.89 full-time equivalent (FTE) on the last day of Q1 25/26, an increase of 29.36 since the end of the previous quarter (4808.53 FTE).

### Turnover

Turnover is a focus for SPS, with the priority being having a better understanding as to why employees leave. In Q1 25/26, 97 employees left SPS, which was an increase compared to the previous quarter (62 in Q4 24/25). The top five leaving reasons in the previous quarter were Retired- Medical, Capability Health, Job Opportunity, Retired-Normal Retiral Age, and Capability Health. These reasons account for 83.48% of leavers in Q1 25/26.

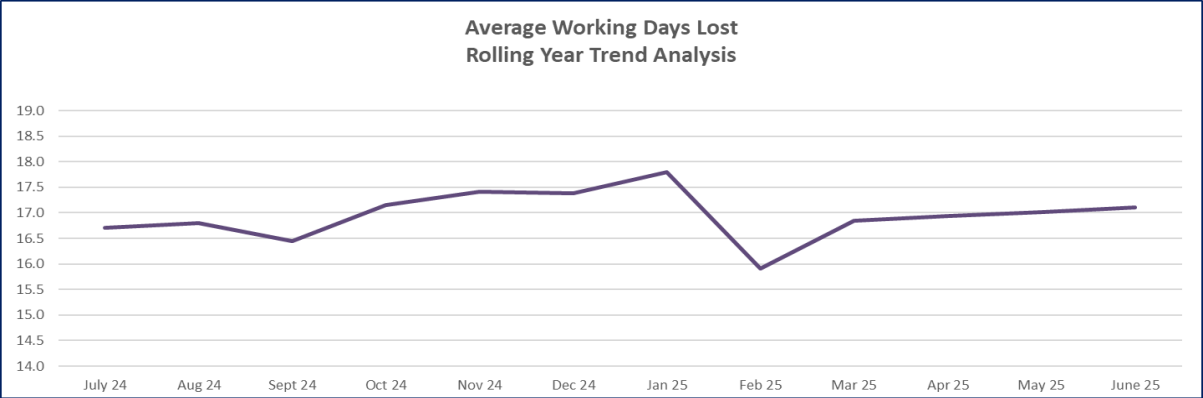


### Absence

Staff absence is another main priority for SPS. Sickness absence levels have slightly increased from 16.8 Average Working Days Lost (AWDL) in June 2024 to 17.1 AWDL in June 2025. AWDL is the number of FTE days lost to sickness absence by SPS employees within a 12-month rolling period, calculated using the equation below:

$$\text{AWDL} = \frac{\text{Total number of working days lost to absence}}{\text{Total FTE for all SPS employees}}$$

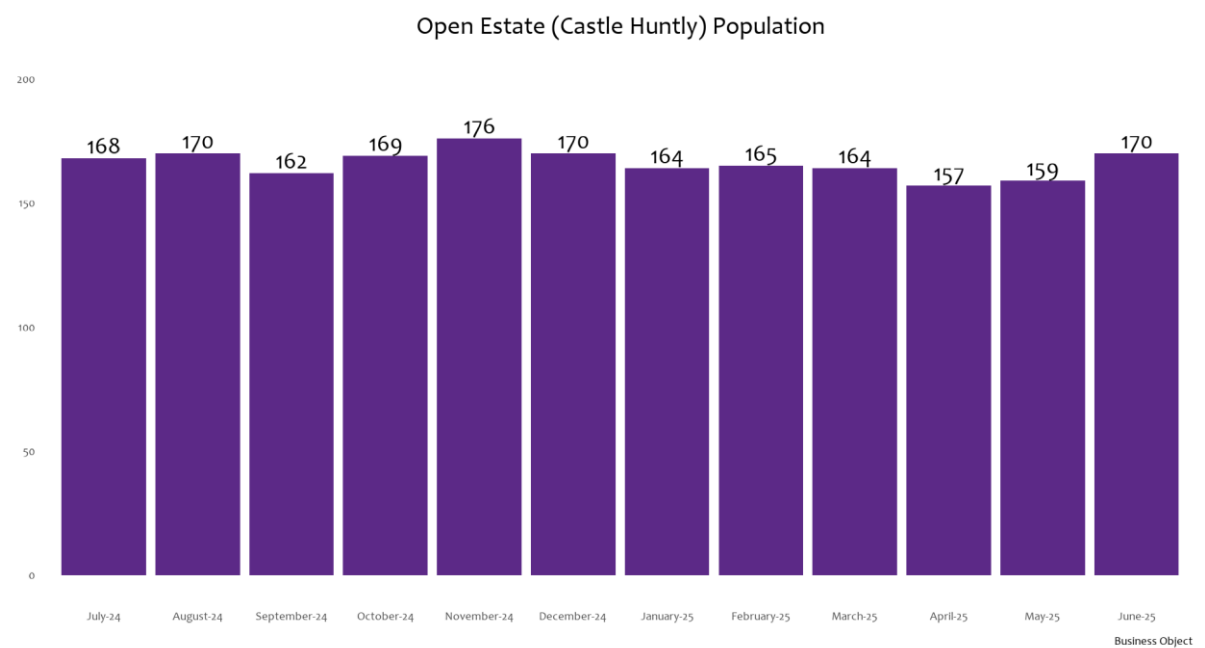




# 13.0 Open Estate

To progress to less secure conditions, an individual must undergo case management and the level of risk of moving them must be agreed by the SPS and key partners. All members of the convicted population can be eligible once the criteria are met. This process is managed via Castle Huntly for adult males, HMP&YOI Polmont for Young People and HMP Stirling for the female estate.

The population of Castle Huntly (also known as the Open Estate) increased over Q1 25/26, from an average of 157 in April 2025 to 170 in June 2025.



Identifying people held in less secure conditions within HMP&YOI Polmont and HMP Stirling is complicated by the structure of management information held by SPS. Work is underway to report upon these populations.

## 14.0 Home Detention Curfew (HDC)

Due to resourcing constraints, it is not possible to provide analysis of HDC in this quarter. We will endeavour to fix this at the earliest possible opportunity.

15.0 Face to Face & Virtual Visits

Due to an issue with data access, it is not possible to provide analysis of visits in this quarter. We will endeavour to fix this at the earliest possible opportunity.

16.0 Deaths in Custody

The Scottish Prison Service categorises the causes of deaths in custody into five categories:

- Homicide
- Natural Cause
- Suicide
- Unascertained- following medical investigation
- Undetermined intent/Overdose

In fiscal year 2024/25, there were 61 deaths in custody. 39% (24) were the result of natural causes, 26% (16) were by suicide, 23% (14) were the result of incidents of undetermined intent or overdoses and 11% (7) remain unconfirmed by medical partners and will be updated when further information is received.

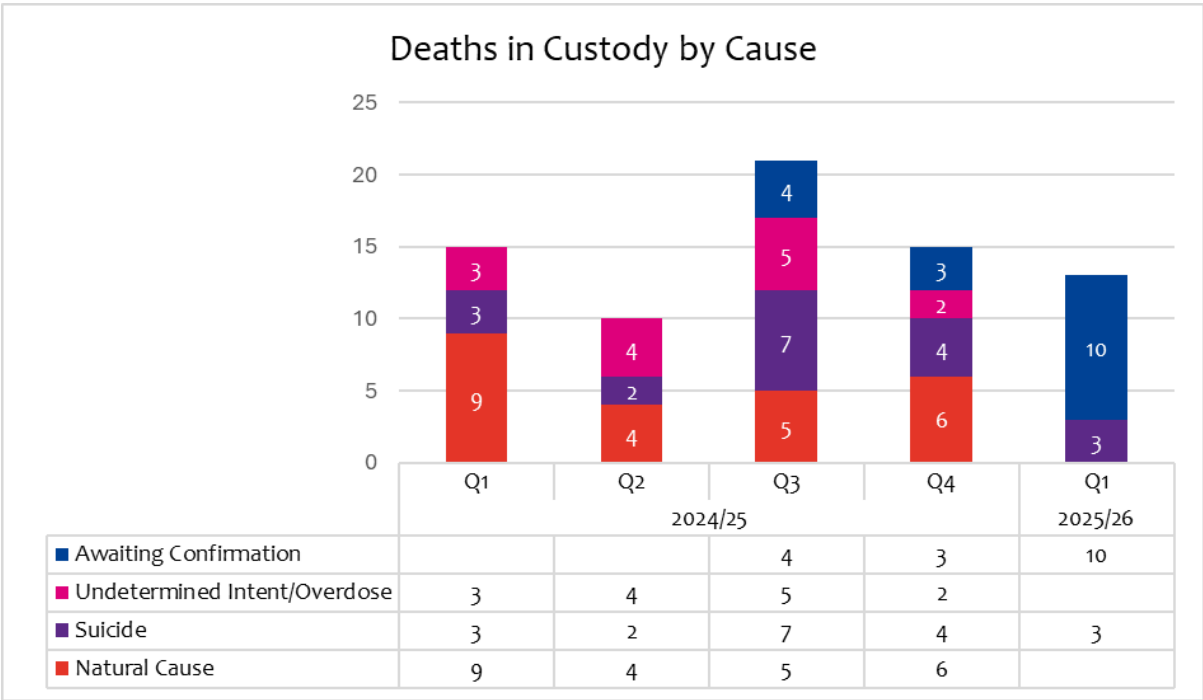


Figure 1 SPS Health Policy Data Jul-25

There were 13 deaths in custody in Q1 25/26. This is a reduction of 2 from the previous reporting period (11 in Q4 24/25) and from the same period in the previous year (11 in Q1 24/25). 10 of the 13 deaths in Q1 await further medical data from the medical certificate and/or post-mortem to confirm the cause of death. This data will be provided in future publications.

All deaths in custody between Q1 24/25 and Q1 25/26 occurred in the adult male prison population. The age distribution can be seen below. 54% of deaths in Q1 25/26 occurred in men aged 46-65.

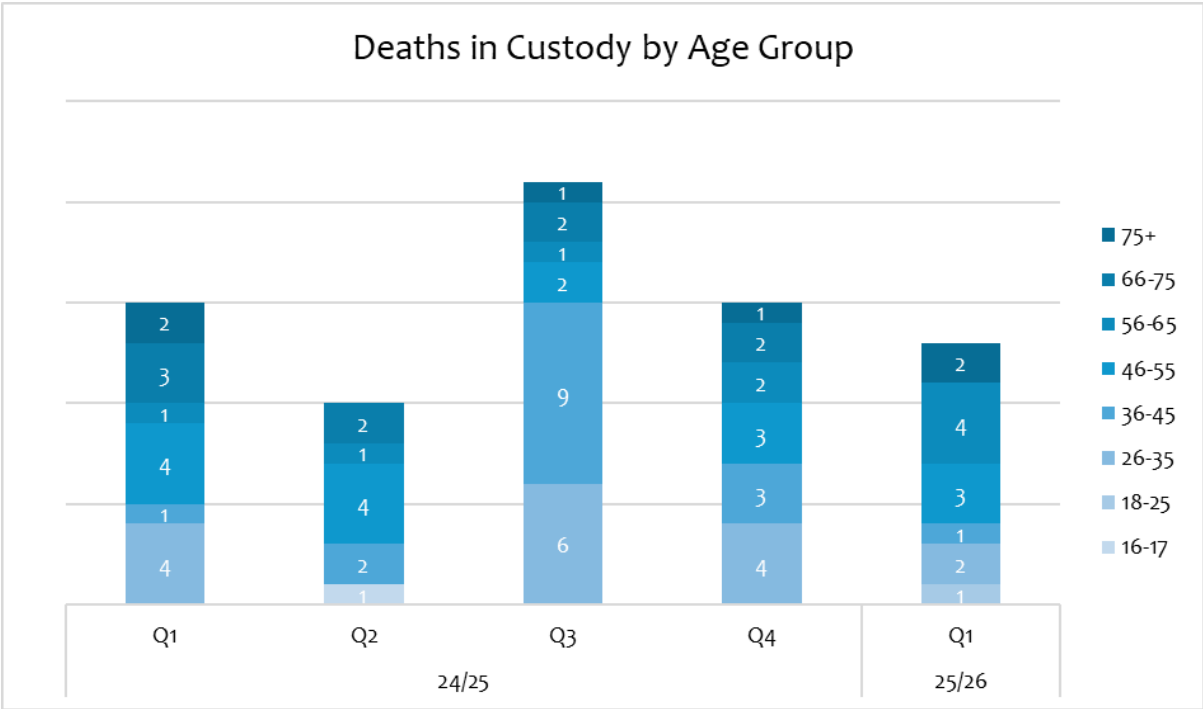


Figure 2 SPS Health Policy Data Jul-25

17.0 Additional Information and Useful Links

About this report

The Public Information Page (PIP) is a quarterly report published by the Scottish Prison Service (SPS) to provide transparency about various metrics related to the running of prisons in Scotland. Data is extracted from SPS management information systems and compiled into the PIP report each quarter. Because this data comes from live systems and is extracted at various points throughout the year, it can differ from other similar data in

the public domain, such as the Scottish Prison Population Statistics. The data compiled in this report is not subject to the same level of quality assurance as the official statistics, although every effort is made to ensure its accuracy before publication.

We seek to be as open and transparent as possible, while also upholding our statutory obligation to ensure those in our care have their personal information protected. We have improved the way in which we collate and present data on our transgender population and, following advice from information governance experts, will only provide information on the total number of transgender people in our care. We have also applied disclosure control throughout the report where small numbers might mean that individuals could be identified.

### Other data sources

- **Parliamentary Questions**

A full list of Parliamentary Questions answered in the Scottish Parliament on the subject of prisons is available from the Scottish Parliament website [here](#).

- **Corporate Plan**

The Corporate Plan identifies a set of strategic themes and outcomes, which defines and shapes SPS priorities over the duration of that Plan. This is currently on the SPS website [here](#).

- **Prisons Plan**

COVID-19 has necessitated a change in planning arrangements. The SPS Delivery Plan can be found [here](#).

- **SPS Annual Report and Accounts**

The purpose of the Annual Report and Accounts is to provide an overview of the Scottish Prison Service, its purpose and activities. It also includes information on key risk and issues for the organisation as well as a high-level summary of performance. The most recent Report is available [here](#).

- **Drivers of the prison population: crime and convictions statistics.**

The drivers of the prison population are the number of people committing crimes, the numbers convicted, and the number given custodial sentences each year. The latest statistics from Scottish Government and the Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service are provided below:

[Criminal Proceedings in Scotland, 2019-20](#)

[Criminal Proceedings in Scotland, 2020-21](#)

[Criminal Proceedings in Scotland, 2021-22](#)

[Criminal Proceedings in Scotland, 2022-23](#)

[Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2021-22](#)

[Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2022-23](#)

[Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2023-24](#)

[Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2024-25](#)

- **Prisons research and surveys**

SPS undertakes a range of research and evaluations of prison and related services. These reports will be uploaded at the time the reports are ready for publication. More information can be found [here](#).

- **Scottish Prison Population Statistics**

Data on Scottish prison population levels and characteristics, receptions to/liberations from prison. The last publication is available [here](#).

- [Scottish Prison Interactive Analysis Tool](#)

The Scottish Prison Population Statistics app contains a large amount of information on people in prison and their movements over the period 2009-10 through 2023-24. The app is designed to allow users to freely explore this information, giving users control over a wide range of options.

- **Coronavirus (COVID-19): Justice Analytical Services data report**

Monthly data report on how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the Justice System in Scotland, including information from Police Scotland, Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service, courts and prisons. All publications are available [here](#).

- [Freedom of Information Responses](#)

- **Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services Criminal Disposals Dashboard**

The interactive dashboard contains information on charge level disposals from Scottish criminal courts. The data included in the dashboard is provided by the Scottish Courts and Tribunals Services (SCTS). For more information, please click [here](#).

- **Sex, gender identity, trans status – data collection and publication: guidance**

Guidance for public bodies on the data collection of data on sex and gender, available [here](#).

- **Tableau – Scotland's Justice Statistics and Trends**

The Tableau is a data visualization tool that highlights publicly available data in a way that supports understanding of the community justice landscape at a local authority area level. More information can be obtained [here](#).

- **Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)**

The purpose of the SIMD is that it “identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland in a consistent way. It allows effective targeting of policies and funding where the aim is to wholly or partly tackle or take account of area concentrations of multiple deprivation. More information is available [here](#).

- **The World Prison Brief**

The World Prison Brief is an online database providing free access to information on prison systems around the world. It supports evidence-based development of prison policy and practice globally. For more information click [here](#).

- [Scotland’s Census 2022 – Rounded population estimates](#)
- [Mid-2020 Population Estimates Scotland | National Records of Scotland \(nrscotland.gov.uk\)](#)