



National Offender Management Service Annual Report 2010/11: Management Information Addendum

Ministry of Justice Information Release

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Introduction

The National Offender Management Service (NOMS) was created as an executive agency of the Ministry of Justice in April 2008 with the goal of helping prison and probation services work together to manage offenders through their sentences.

The National Offender Management Service Annual Report and Accounts for 2010/11 was published on 18th July 2011. Section 2 of the report provided a summary of the Agency's performance against its Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for 2010/11. The current document provides additional information on outturns against the KPIs and other indicators, showing, where available, comparisons with previous years and performance by probation region and by prison function.

Public protection

Public protection is core to successful and effective delivery of offender management. In managing offenders in the community, NOMS has the protection of the public, including victims, children and vulnerable adults, as an overriding aim in all its activity. For prisons the primary aim in protecting the public is to prevent escapes from custody.

Escapes

A prisoner escapes from prison if they unlawfully gain their liberty by breaching the secure perimeter of a closed prison, i.e. the outside wall or boundary of the prison. A prisoner escapes from escort when they are able to pass beyond the control of a security escort. In the case of escapes from prison this may involve overcoming physical security restraints such as a wall or fence; locks, bolts or bars; in the case of escape from escort this may involve overcoming a secure vehicle; handcuffs; or the direct supervision of a security escort. A Category A escape occurs where the prisoner escaping has been categorised to category A. Category A prisoners are those whose escape would be highly dangerous to the public or the police or the security of the State and for whom the aim must be to make escape impossible.

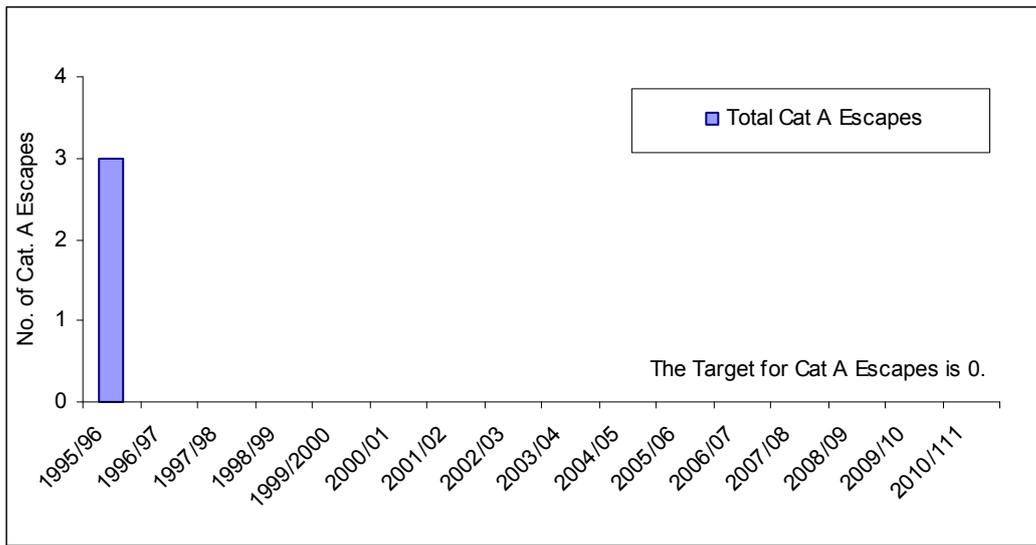
Category A escapes (national KPI)

Target: To ensure no escapes of Category A prisoners in 2010/11

Result: No Category A escapes

Figure 1 shows that there have been no Category A escapes since 1995/96.

Figure 1: Number of Category A escapes



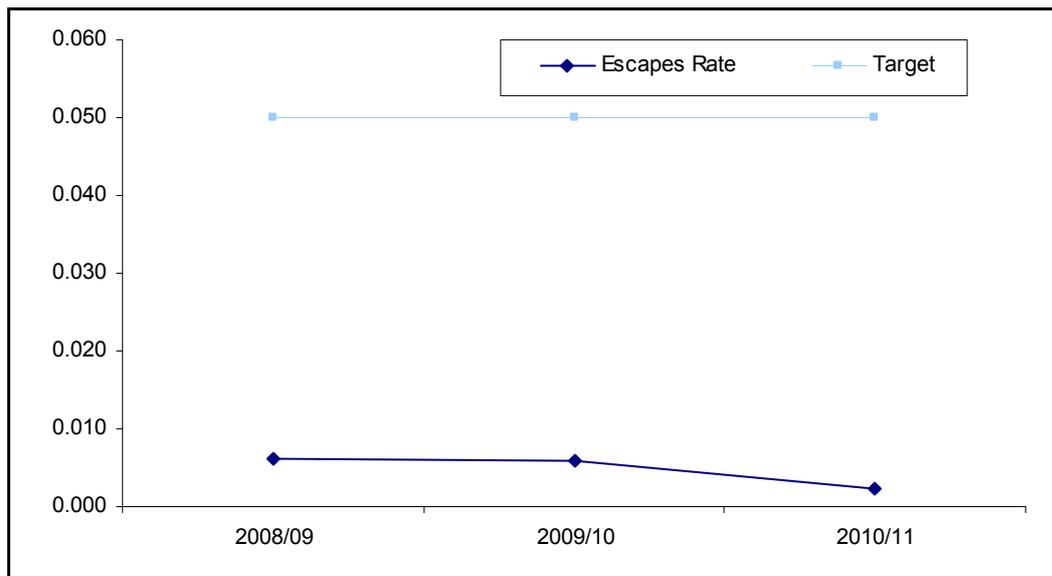
Escapes from prisons and prison escorts (national KPI)

Target: To ensure that the rate of escapes from all prisons and from prison escorts, expressed as a proportion of the average prison population, is lower than 0.05 per cent in 2010/11.

Result: The escape rate was 0.002 per cent.

Figure 2 shows the rate of escapes since 2008/09.

Figure 2: Percentage rate of escapes from prisons and prison escorts



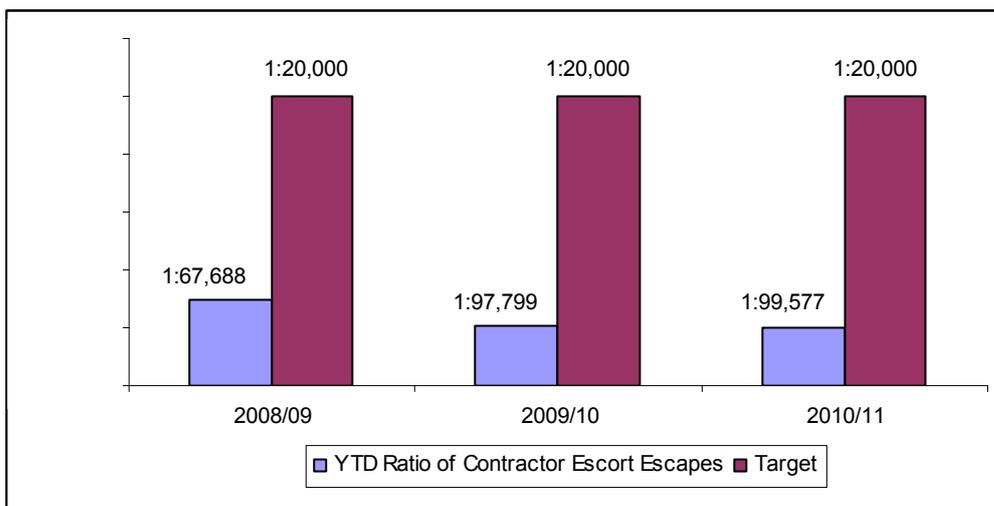
Escapes from contractor escorts (national KPI)

Target: To ensure that the rate of escapes from contractor escorts is less than 1:20,000 in 2010/11

Result: The rate of escapes from contractor escorts was 1:99,577

Figure 3 illustrates that the rate of escapes from contracted prisoner escorts has consistently reduced from 1 in 67,688 in 2008/09, to 1 in 97,799 journeys in 2009/10 to 1 in 99,577 journeys in 2010/11.

Figure 3: Rate of escapes from contractor escorts



Note: Data for rates of escapes from contractor escorts has only been available since 2008/09.

Figure 4 and Table 1 show that there was one escape from prison escorts and [one] escapes from prison during 2010/11. The escape from prison escort was from a Male Local prison. The prison escape took place from a Male Category C prison.

Figure 4: Number of escapes from prisons and prison escorts by prison function 2010/11

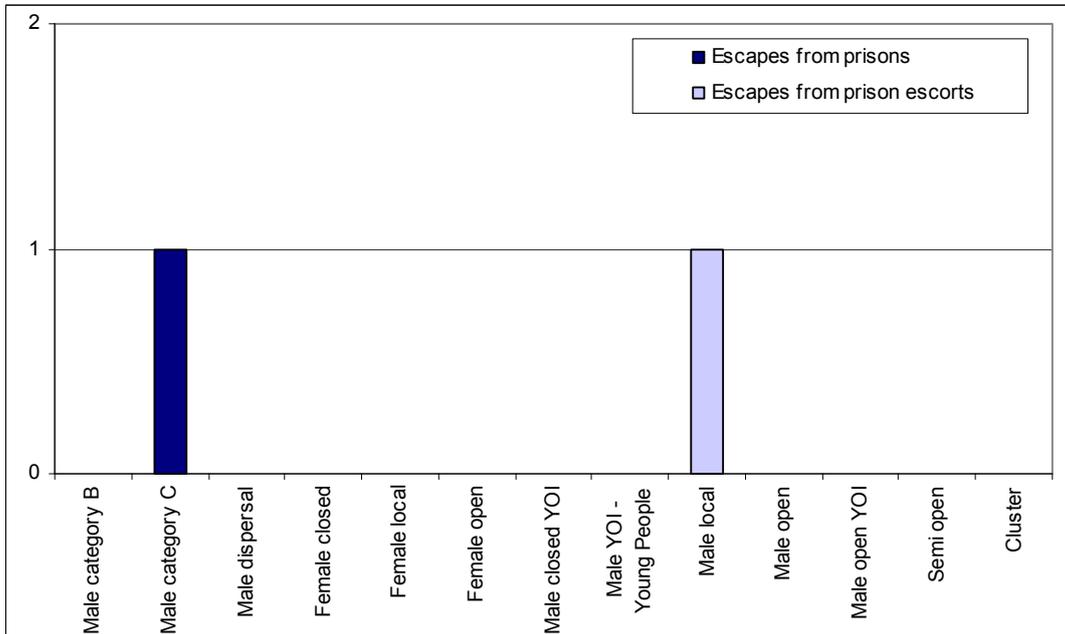


Table 1: Number of escapes from prisons and prison escorts by prison function 2010/11

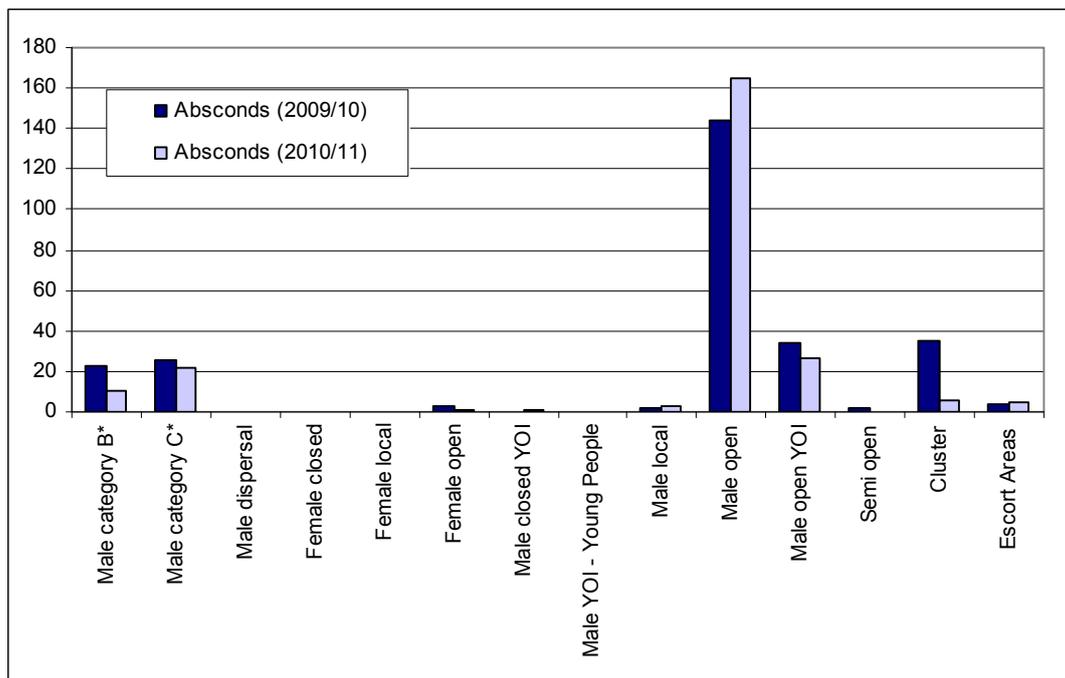
Function name	Escapes from prison escorts	Escapes from prisons	Escapes total
Male category B	0	0	0
Male category C	0	1	1
Male dispersal	0	0	0
Female closed	0	0	0
Female local	0	0	0
Female open	0	0	0
Male closed YOI	0	0	0
Male YOI - Young People	0	0	0
Male local	1	0	1
Male open	0	0	0
Male open YOI	0	0	0
Semi open	0	0	0
Cluster	0	0	0
Totals:	1	1	2

Absconds

An abscond is an escape that does not involve overcoming a physical security restraint such as that provided by a wall or fence, locks, bolts or bars, a secure vehicle, handcuffs, or the direct supervision of staff.

Figure 5 shows that the overall number of absconds decreased in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10, although there were increases in the open sites of Male closed YOI, Male local, Male open and Escort areas.

Figure 5: Number of absconds by prison function



*Function groups male local, male category B, C and Cluster include open sites in which absconds were recorded. Absconds recorded in these functions were predominantly from the open element of the establishments concerned.

Table 2: Number of absconds by prison function

Function name	Absconds (2009/10)	Absconds (2010/11)
Male category B*	23	10
Male category C*	26	22
Male dispersal	0	0
Female closed	0	0
Female local	0	0
Female open	3	1
Male closed YOI	0	1
Male YOI - Young People	0	0
Male local	2	3
Male open	144	165
Male open YOI	34	27
Semi open	2	0
Cluster	35	6
Escort Areas	4	5
Totals:	273	240

*Function groups male local, male category B, C and Cluster include open sites in which absconds were recorded. Absconds recorded in these functions were predominantly from the open element of the establishments concerned.

Offending behaviour programmes (OBPs)

NOMS currently offers a suite of offending behaviour programmes for sex offenders, violent offenders, substance misusers, and general offenders. These programmes are designed to reduce re-offending by helping offenders to learn new skills that improve the way in which they think and solve problems; help them cope with pressures; consider the consequences of their actions; see things from the perspective of others; and to act less impulsively. These are some of the most common characteristics of offenders and accredited programmes are a good way of tackling them. The programmes, which are fully or provisionally accredited by the Correctional Services Accreditation Panel (CSAP), are facilitated by specially trained staff that follow a well documented structure but are encouraged to be responsive to the individual needs of the participants.

Appropriate OBP starts in the community (national KPI)

This indicator was introduced in 2008/09 in order to ensure that offenders in the community who required an accredited OBP were placed on the specific programme that best addressed their offending behaviour.

Target: To ensure that 85 per cent of programme starts in the community meet the relevant programme criteria in 2010/11

Result: 94 per cent programme starts met the relevant programme criteria

Note: This indicator excludes sex offender treatment programmes and domestic violence programmes because the specific risk assessments required for these programmes are not consistently available on central databases

Figure 6: Percentage OBP starts that meet programme criteria

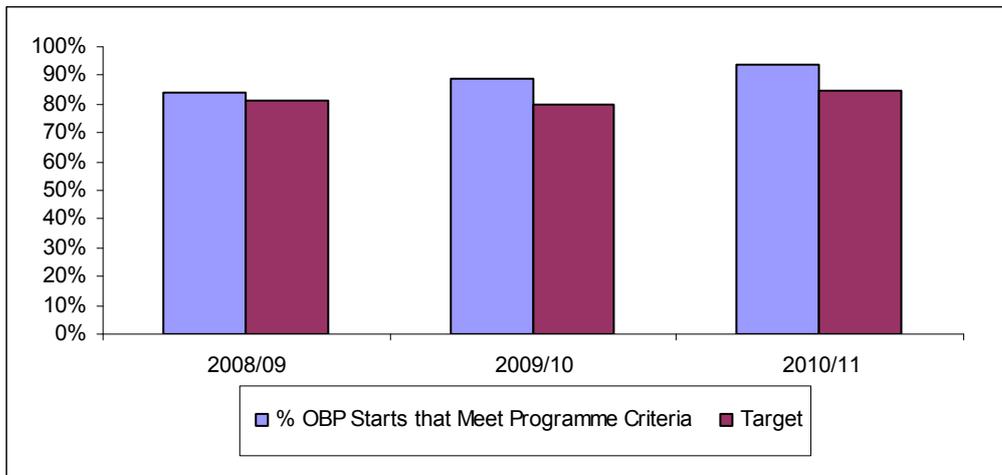


Figure 7: Appropriate OBPs starts in the community 2010/11 compared to previous year by region.

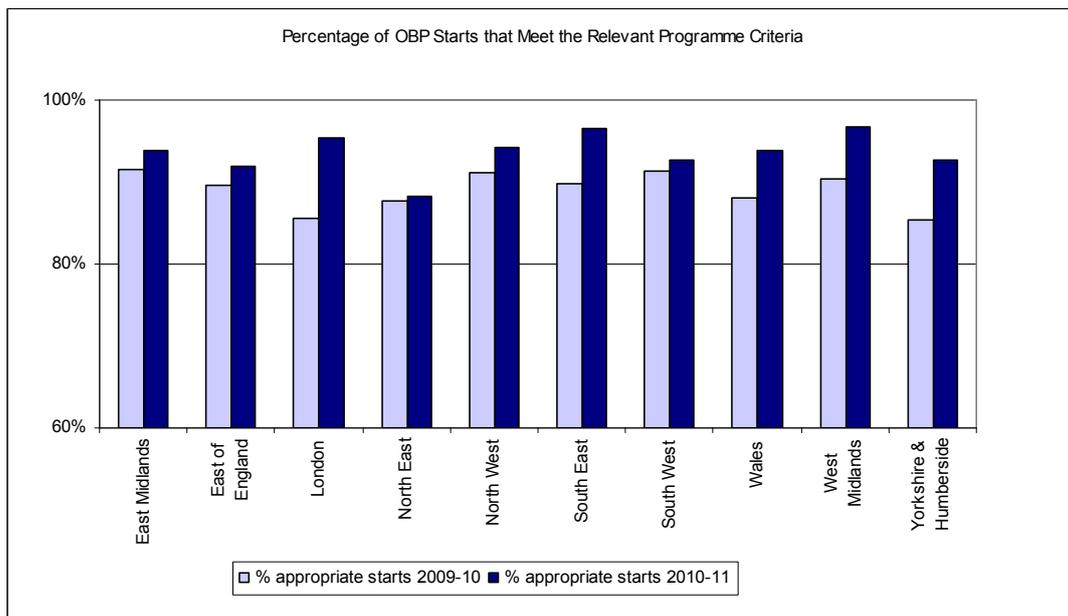


Table 3 shows the percentage of appropriate OBP starts in the community compared to targets by region for 2010/11.

Table 3: Appropriate OBPs starts in the community 2010/11

Region	Annual Target	Appropriate Starts (excluding SOTP and domestic violence programmes)	Total Starts (excluding SOTP and domestic violence programmes)	Percentage of Total Starts that Met the Relevant Programme Criteria
East Midlands	85%	1,297	1,382	94%
East of England	85%	1,521	1,653	92%
London	85%	1,407	1,475	95%
North East	85%	901	1,021	88%
North West	85%	2,666	2,832	94%
South East	85%	1,389	1,440	96%
South West	85%	910	981	93%
Wales	85%	1,080	1,150	94%
West Midlands	85%	1,818	1,878	97%
Yorkshire & Humberside	85%	1,490	1,609	93%
National Total	85%	14,479	15,421	94%

OBP completion rates in the community

The main performance indicator for community OBPs in 2010/11 was the completion rate.

Target: 67 per cent of accredited offending behaviour programmes to be successfully completed (excluding sex offender and domestic violence programmes)

Result: 68 per cent of accredited offending behaviour programmes successfully completed (excluding sex offender and domestic violence programmes)

Figure 8 shows OBP completion rates by region for 2010/11 compared to 2009/10.

Figure 8: OBP completion rates in the community 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by region

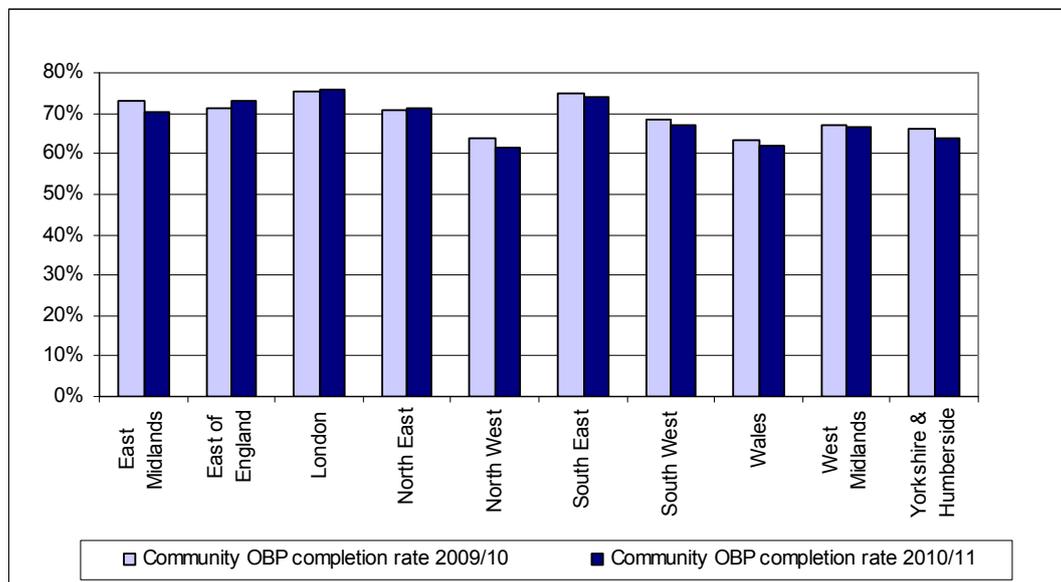


Table 4 shows the OBP completion rates achieved by regions in 2010/11.

Table 4: OBP completion rates in the community 2010/11

Region	Annual target	Commenced	Completed	Completion Rate
East Midlands	69%	1,509	1,062	70%
East of England	68%	1,736	1,266	73%
London	68%	2,146	1,632	76%
North East	68%	1,340	956	71%
North West	64%	2,708	1,668	62%
South East	68%	1,593	1,180	74%
South West	65%	1,044	702	67%
Wales	65%	1,226	759	62%
West Midlands	65%	2,417	1,605	66%
Yorkshire & Humberside	67%	1,853	1,186	64%
National Total	67%	17,572	12,016	68%

Note: The completion rate for offending behaviour programmes (excluding SOTP and domestic violence programmes) is based on programmes which commenced 12 months prior to the period of reporting, i.e. between April 2009 and March 2010 for 2010/11 reporting. For that reason the number completed as shown in column 4 of this table differs from the completions shown in Table 5: 'Number of community OBP completions by region 2010/11' which relate to the total number of OBPs that were completed during 2010/11, irrespective of commencement date.

OBP completions in custody and community

These outturns exclude Sex Offender Treatment Programmes (SOTP) in custody and the community, Drug Treatment Programmes (DTP) in custody and Domestic Violence (DV) programmes in the community, which are subject to separate targets and are covered on subsequent pages.

Figure 9 shows the annual number of OBP completions since 2008/09. Against this background the number of domestic violence programme completions has increased over the same period. (Further details are provided in subsequent sections of this document).

Figure 9: Number of offending behaviour programme completions in custody and in the community

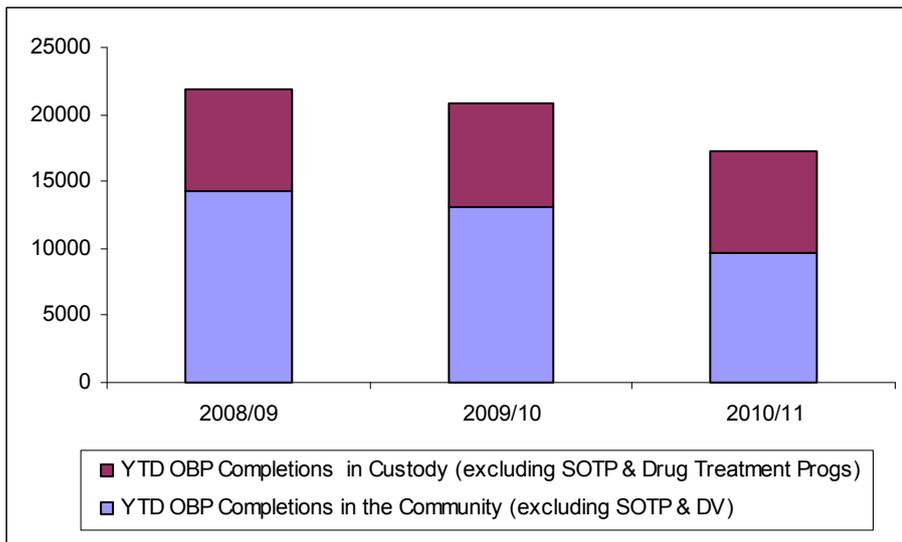


Figure 10 shows that the number of community OBP completions decreased in all regions in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10. Table 5 shows OBP completions compared to aggregated local targets for 2010/11.

Figure 10: Number of community OBP completions in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by region

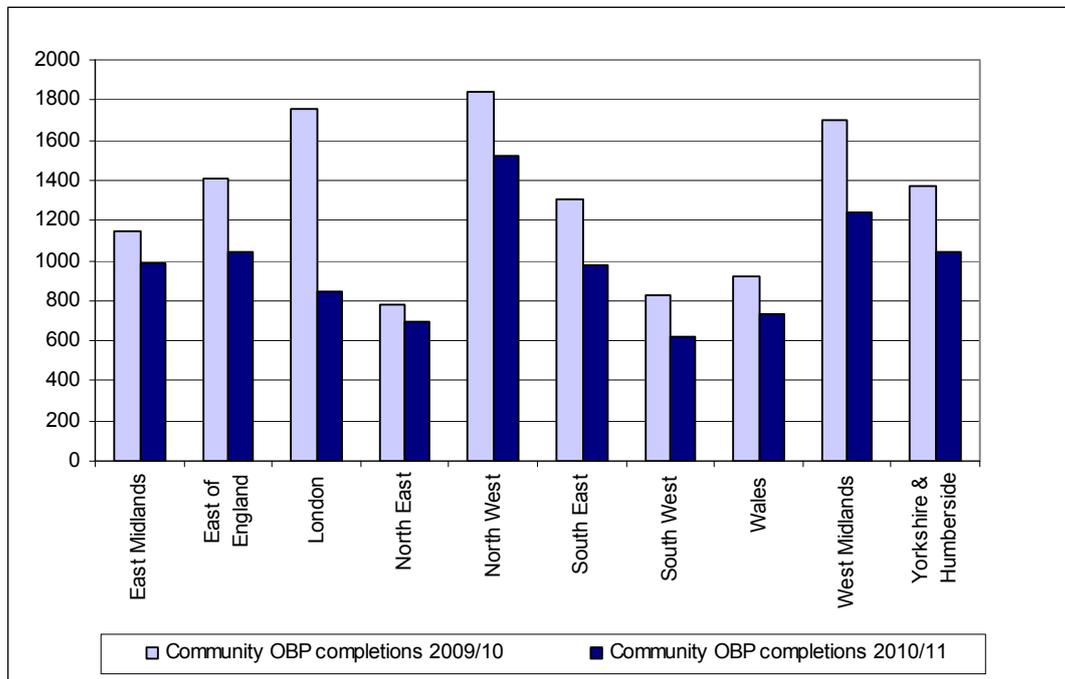


Table 5: Number of community OBP completions by region 2010/11

Region	Aggregated* Annual Target	OBP Completions	Percentage of aggregated* regional target achieved
East Midlands	930	983	106%
East of England	1,097	1,039	95%
London	1,710	849	50%
North East	693	694	100%
North West	1,620	1,517	94%
South East	1,100	976	89%
South West	600	622	104%
Wales	820	737	90%
West Midlands	1,460	1,239	85%
Yorkshire & Humbersid	1,256	1,040	83%
Aggregated* Totals:	11,286	9,696	86%

*Individual targets were set at trust level. These targets have been aggregated to regional and national level to provide an overall comparison against outcomes in the table above.

Figure 11 shows that for the majority of function groups the number of OBP completions remained fairly consistent in 2010/11 compared with 2009/10.

Table 6 shows the actual number of OBP completions compared to target by function group for 2010/11.

Figure 11: Number of OBP completions in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by prison function

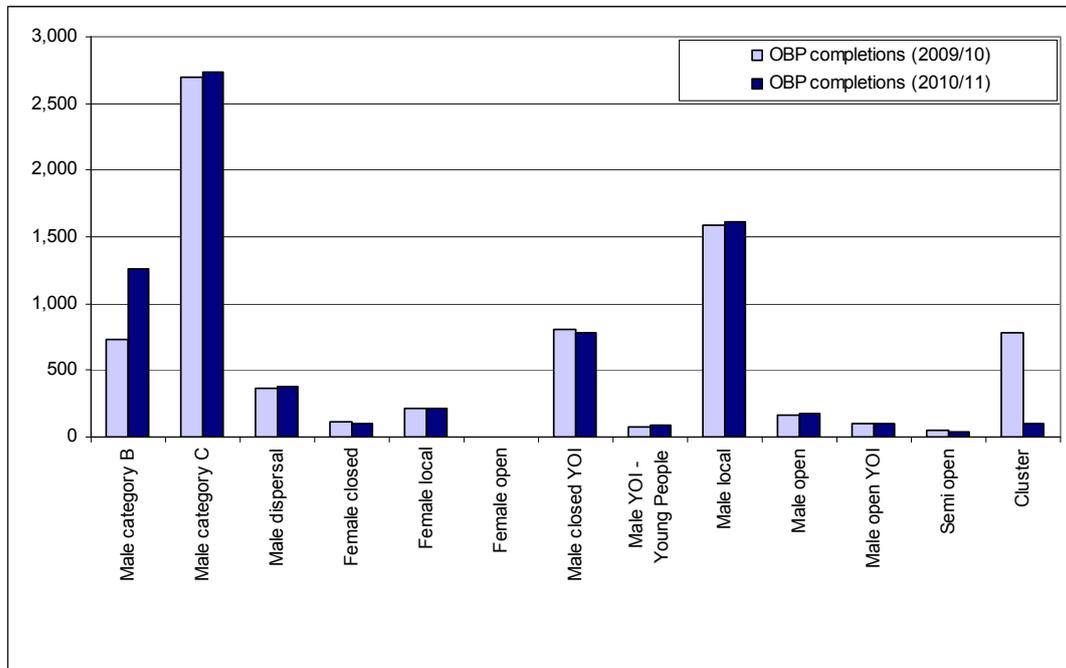


Table 6: Number of OBP completions by prison function 2010/11

Function name	Aggregated* Annual target	OBP completions	Percentage of aggregated* targets
Male category B	788	1,267	161%
Male category C	2,721	2,734	100%
Male dispersal	374	384	103%
Female closed	98	98	100%
Female local	243	216	89%
Female open	0	0	-
Male closed YOI	866	787	91%
Male YOI - Young People	66	93	141%
Male local	1,574	1,616	103%
Male open	162	174	107%
Male open YOI	88	95	108%
Semi open	54	37	69%
Cluster	90	96	107%
Aggregated* Totals:	7,124	7,597	107%

*Individual targets were set at establishment level. These targets have been aggregated to function group and national level in the table above to provide an overall comparison against outcomes.

Domestic violence programme completions in the community

Domestic violence is any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between adults who are or have been in a relationship together, or between family members, regardless of gender or sexuality.

NOMS accredited programmes for domestic violence are programmes targeted at men who are or were in heterosexual relationships at the time the offence was committed. They aim to reduce aggressive behaviour through teaching social skills, anger management techniques and improved moral reasoning.

Domestic violence (DV) programmes are run both in custody and the community. Whereas community DV completions are counted as a distinct indicator, DV programmes in custody are counted within the total number of Offending Behaviour Programmes in custody.

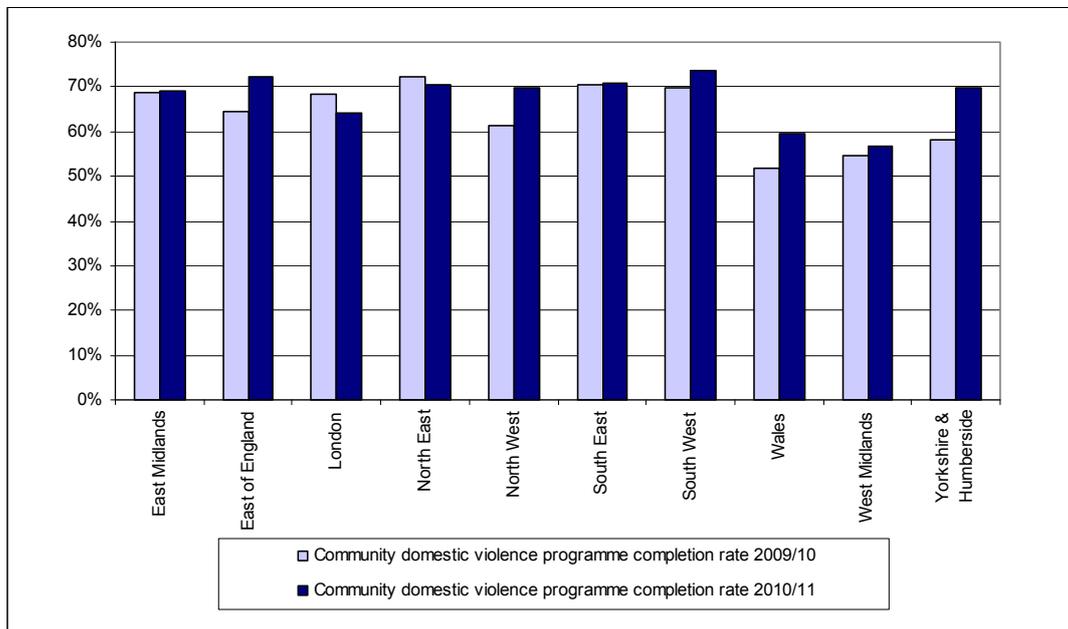
Domestic violence programme completion rates (community)

The main performance indicator for community domestic violence programmes in 2010/11 was the completion rate.

Target: 69 per cent of accredited domestic violence programmes to be successfully completed

Result: 69 per cent of accredited domestic violence programmes successfully completed

Figure 12: Domestic Violence programme completion rate in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by region



The completion rates achieved at regional level are shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Domestic violence completion rates in the community by region in 2010/11

Region	Aggregated* annual target	Commenced	Completed	Completion Rate
East Midlands	69%	490	339	69%
East of England	62%	533	385	72%
London	67%	617	395	64%
North East	68%	221	156	71%
North West	63%	1,145	798	70%
South East	68%	675	479	71%
South West	66%	439	323	74%
Wales	67%	260	155	60%
West Midlands	65%	210	119	57%
Yorkshire & Humberside	67%	481	335	70%
Aggregated* Total	69%	5,071	3,484	69%

Note: The completion rate for domestic violence programmes is based on programmes which commenced 18 months prior to the period of reporting, i.e. between October 2008 and September 2009 for 2010/11 reporting. For that reason the number completed as shown in column 4 of this table differs from the completions shown in Table 8: 'Number of domestic violence programme completions by probation region 2010/11' which relate to the total number of domestic violence programmes that were completed during 2010/11, irrespective of commencement date.

Domestic violence programme completion volumes

The number of domestic violence programmes in the community has increased steadily since 2008/09.

The number of domestic violence programmes increased in all probation regions in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10, as shown in Figure 13. Table 8 shows the number of domestic violence programme completions compared to aggregated targets for 2010/11.

Figure 13: Number of community domestic violence programme completions in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by region

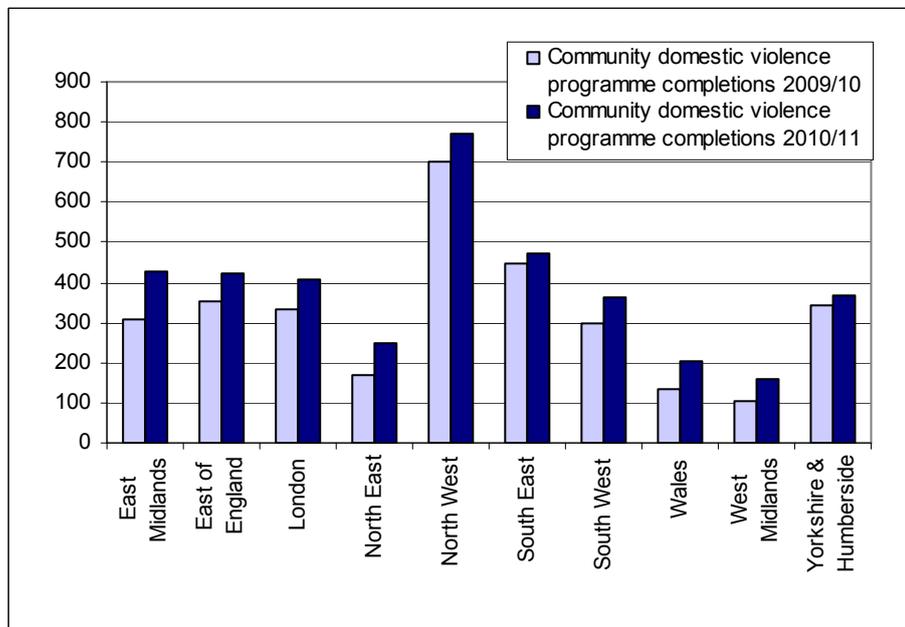


Table 8: Number of domestic violence programme completions by probation region 2010/11

Region	Aggregated annual target	Domestic violence programme completions	Percentage of target achieved
East Midlands	327	428	131%
East of England	369	424	115%
London	380	406	107%
North East	247	248	100%
North West	720	770	107%
South East	460	472	103%
South West	315	361	115%
Wales	130	203	156%
West Midlands	130	160	123%
Yorkshire & Humberside	278	369	133%
National Totals:	3,356	3,841	114%

*Individual targets were set at trust level. These targets have been aggregated to regional and national level in the table above to provide an overall comparison against outcomes.

Community SOTP completion rates

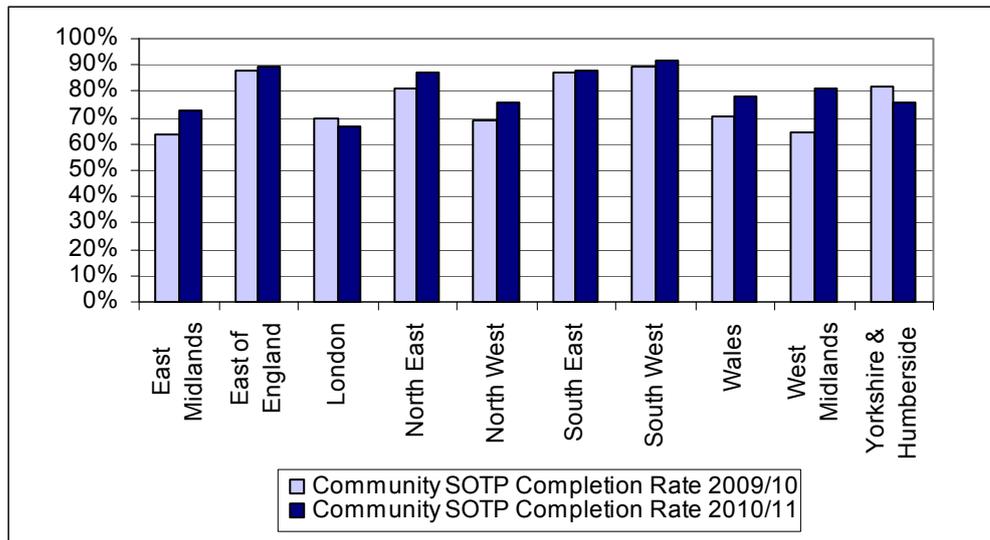
The main performance indicator for community SOTPs in 2010/11 was the completion rate.

Target: 76 per cent of accredited sex offender treatment programmes to be successfully completed

Result: 81 per cent of accredited sex offender treatment programmes successfully completed

Figure 14 shows that completion rates increased in 8 of the 10 regions in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10.

Figure 14: SOTP Completion rates in the community in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by region



A breakdown of completion rates by region is shown in Table 9.

Table 9: SOTP completion rates in the community by region 2010/11

Region	Annual target	Commenced	Completed	Completion Rate
East Midlands	74%	171	125	73%
East of England	83%	172	154	90%
London	77%	118	79	67%
North East	79%	100	87	87%
North West	71%	236	178	75%
South East	79%	291	256	88%
South West	77%	175	160	91%
Wales	77%	69	54	78%
West Midlands	65%	252	204	81%
Yorkshire & Humberside	76%	239	181	76%
National Total	76%	1,823	1,478	81%

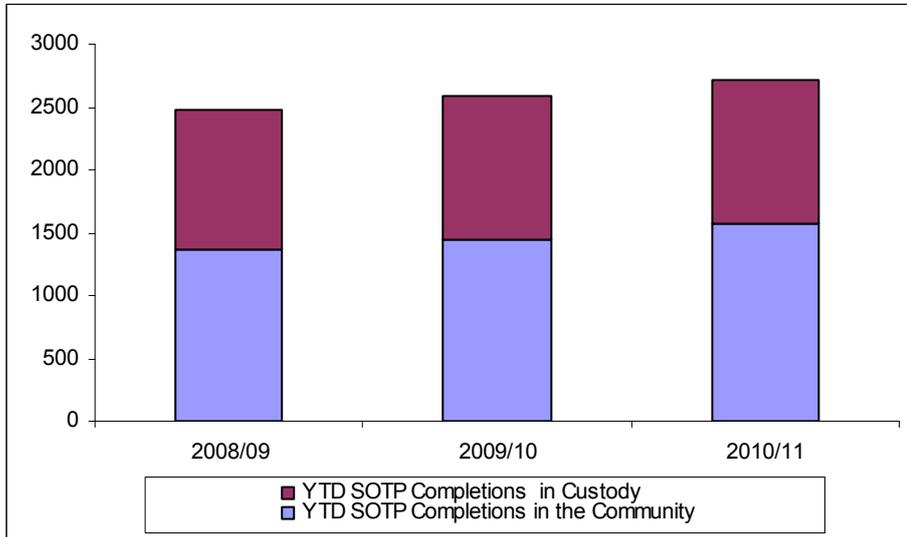
Note: The completion rate for sex offender treatment programmes is based on programmes which commenced 30 months prior to the period of reporting, i.e. between October 2007 and September 2008 for 2010/11 reporting (36 months for the Community Sex Offender Group Programme). For that reason the number completed as shown in column 4 of this table differs from the completions shown in Table 10: 'Number of community sex offender treatment programme completions by region 2010/11' which relate to the total number of SOTP that were completed during 2010/11, irrespective of commencement date.

Sex offender treatment programme (SOTP) completions volume in custody and community

Sex offender treatment programmes aim to reduce offending by adult male sex offenders. A range of programmes are available to meet the level of risk and need of the offender.

As illustrated by Figure 15, the overall number of SOTPs delivered by NOMS rose again in 2010/11 compared to the previous two years.

Figure 15: Number of sex offender treatment programme completions in custody and the community



The number of SOTP completions delivered by the probation service increased slightly from 1,452 in 2009/10 to 1,572 in 2010/11. Figure 16 compares the number of completions in each year by region.

Figure 16: Number of community sex offender treatment programme completions in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by region

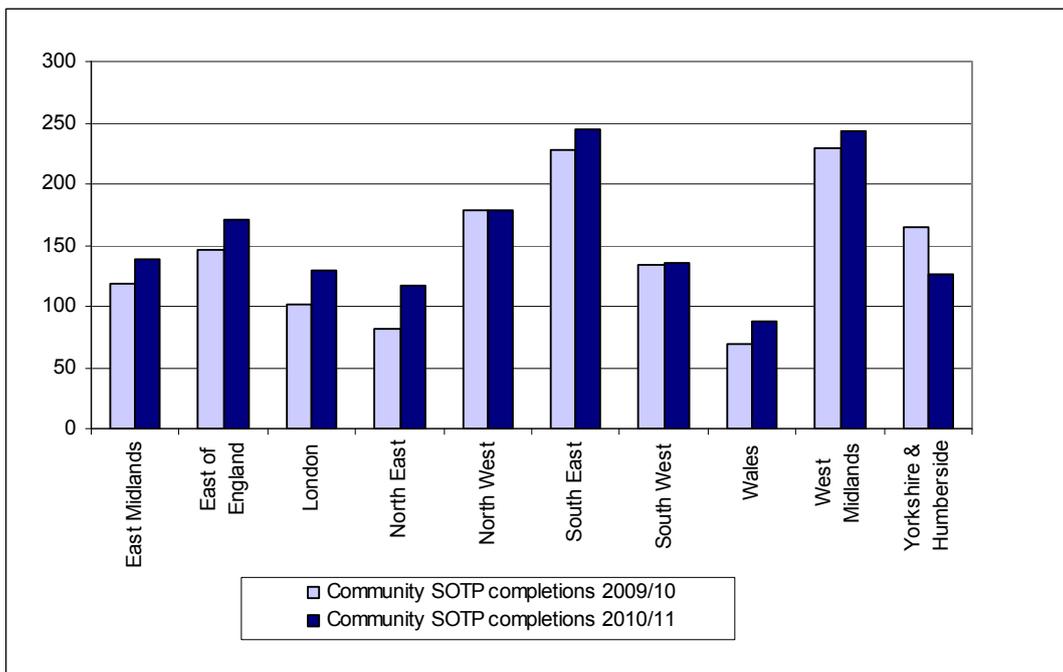


Table 10: Number of community sex offender treatment programme completions by region 2010/11

Region	Aggregated* annual target	SOTP completions	Percentage of aggregated* targets
East Midlands	131	138	105%
East of England	134	171	128%
London	130	130	100%
North East	116	117	101%
North West	161	179	111%
South East	212	244	115%
South West	124	136	110%
Wales	63	88	140%
West Midlands	184	243	132%
Yorkshire & Humberside	145	126	87%
Aggregated* Totals:	1,400	1,572	112%

*Targets were set at individual probation trust level. These targets have been aggregated to regional and national levels in the table above to provide an overall comparison against outcomes.

Figure 17 compares by prison function the number of completions in 2010/11 with the number delivered in 2009/10.

Figure 17: Number of sex offender treatment programme completions in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by prison function

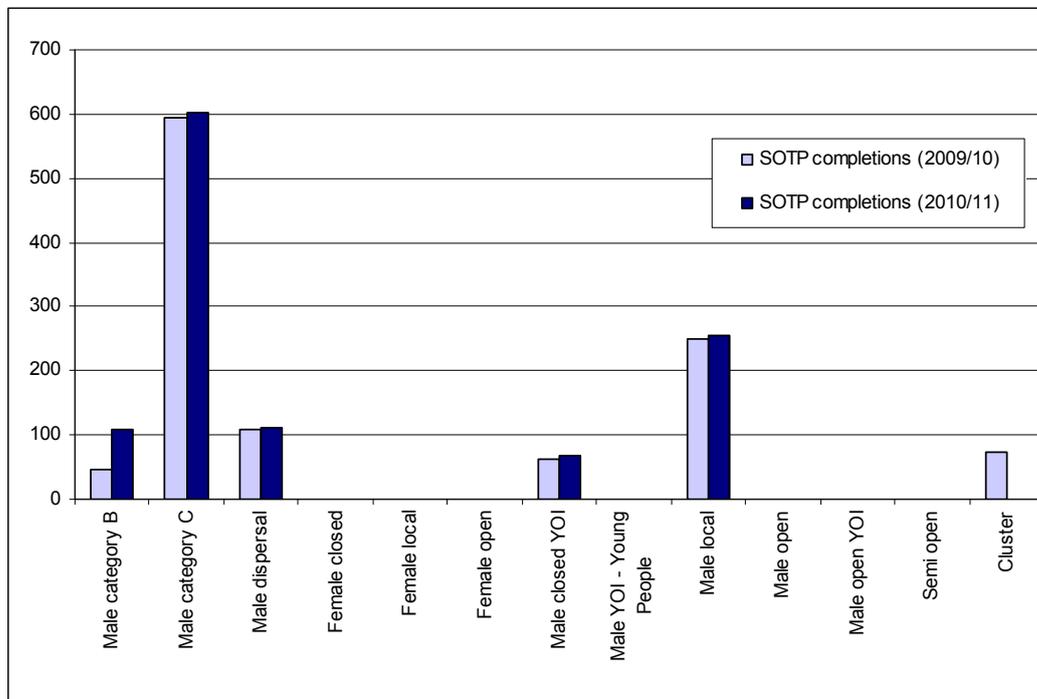


Table 11 shows the number of sex offender treatment programmes compared to aggregated local targets by prison function for 2010/11.

Table 11: Number of sex offender treatment programme completions by prison function 2010/11

Function name	Aggregated* annual target	SOTP completions	Percentage of aggregated* targets
Male category B	30	109	363%
Male category C	558	601	108%
Male dispersal	108	111	103%
Female closed	0	0	-
Female local	0	0	-
Female open	0	0	-
Male closed YOI	63	67	106%
Male YOI - Young People	0	0	-
Male local	252	254	101%
Male open	0	0	-
Male open YOI	0	0	-
Semi open	0	0	-
Cluster	0	0	-
Aggregated* Totals:	1129*	1,142	101.2%

*Individual targets were set at establishment level. These targets have been aggregated to function group and national level to provide an overall comparison against outcomes in the table above.

Drug strategy

The National Offender Management Service has in place a comprehensive drug strategy. It has three key elements:

- i. reducing the supply of drugs into prisons, through security measures and drug testing programmes;
- ii. reducing demand, through targeted interventions for low, moderate and severe drug-misusers both in prisons and managed in the community; and
- iii. establishing effective through-care links to ensure continuity of treatment and support between prisons, probation trusts and community services in order to safeguard the gains made in the criminal justice system.

Prisons deploy a comprehensive range of measures to reduce the supply of drugs into prisons including the random Mandatory Drug Testing (RMDT) programme which is the best available measure of the prevalence of drugs misuse in prisons.

NOMS has in place a comprehensive drug treatment framework to address the different needs of drug-misusers in prison. The interventions available are designed to meet the needs of low, moderate and severe drug misusers – irrespective of age, gender or ethnicity.

The drug rehabilitation requirement (DRR), available as part of a Community Order or Suspended Sentence Order, is the primary means for sentenced offenders to address identified drug misuse within community sentencing.

Random Mandatory drug testing (national KPI)

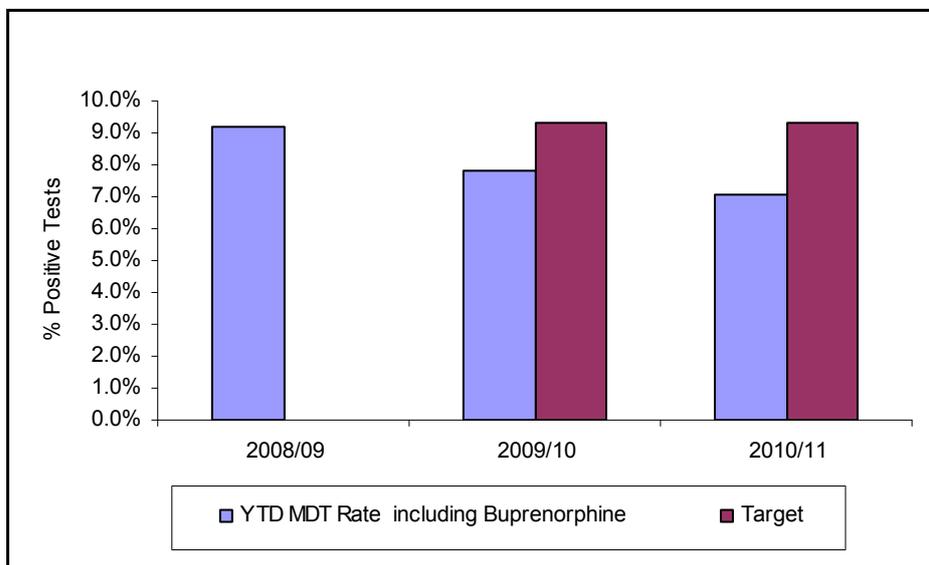
Target: To ensure the number of those testing positive in mandatory drug tests (including Buprenorphine) as a percentage of the population does not exceed 9.3 per cent in 2010/11

Result: The rate of positive tests was 7.1 per cent

A reduction of drug misuse in prison is measured by the Random Mandatory Drug Testing programme (RMDT). The aim of RMDT is to test a random sample of 5 per cent or 10 per cent of prisoners each month (depending on prison capacity) and to monitor and deter drug-misuse. Failing a random mandatory drug test is a disciplinary offence that may lead to days being added to the sentence. RMDT can also act as a useful trigger for referring into treatment individuals who fail tests.

Prior to April 2008 RMDT did not include testing for the drug Buprenorphine. Due to this the percentage of positive random mandatory drug tests fell between 2007/08 and 2008/09 from 8.9 per cent to 7.7 per cent. During the course of a year from April 2008 a trial of 'shadow reporting' was carried out to test all samples for Buprenorphine to gain a clear understanding of the impact this would have on the figures. However, as this was only a trial, the positive results for this drug were not counted towards the KPI figures for this period (2008/09). From April 2009 onwards all RMDTs positive for Buprenorphine have counted towards the KPI figures. Figure 18 shows a fall in the positive rate of RMDTs between 2008/09 and 2010/11.

Figure 18: Percentage of positive random mandatory drugs tests (RMDTs)



As stated above RMDT rates including the drug Buprenorphine were monitored for 2008/09 but were not assigned a target. For comparison purposes the rates including Buprenorphine are displayed.

The percentage of positive random mandatory drug tests fell slightly between 2009/10 and 2010/11 for 9 out of 13 prison functions (see Figure 19). The rates of positive tests for each prison function in 2010/11 are set out in Table 12.

Figure 19: Rate of positive random mandatory drug testing in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by prison function

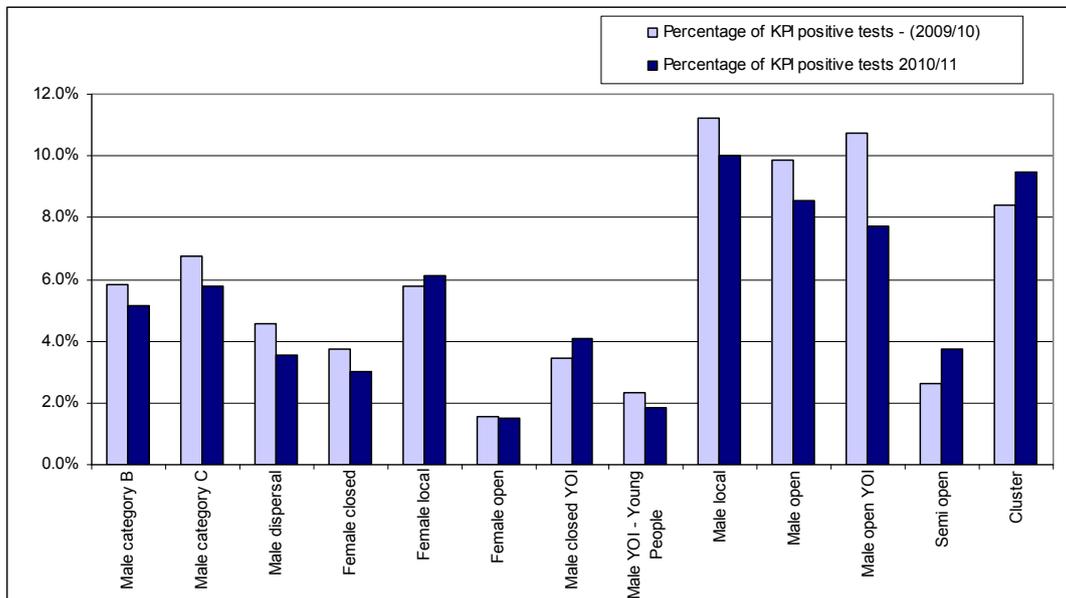


Table 12: Rate of positive RMDT by prison function 2010/11

Function name	No. of mandatory drug tests	No. of positive results	Percentage of positive tests
Male category B	4,786	246	5.1%
Male category C	16,889	973	5.8%
Male dispersal	1,922	68	3.5%
Female closed	999	30	3.0%
Female local	1,853	113	6.1%
Female open	263	4	1.5%
Male closed YOI	4,224	173	4.1%
Male YOI - Young People	1,417	26	1.8%
Male local	21,464	2,151	10.0%
Male open	2,415	206	8.5%
Male open YOI	349	27	7.7%
Semi open	1,418	53	3.7%
Cluster	853	81	9.5%
Totals:	58,852	4,151	7.1%

Drug rehabilitation requirement (DRR)

The DRR is an intensive vehicle for tackling the drug misuse and offending of many of the most serious and persistent drug misusing offenders. DRRs involve treatment, regular testing and court reviews of progress and are subject to rigorous enforcement.

DRRs last between six months and three years, and aim to help offenders produce personal action plans that identify what they must do to stop their use of drugs and offending behaviour. They help offenders to identify realistic ways of changing their lives for the better; develop their victim awareness; and provide a credible and well-enforced option for the courts.

DRR completion rates

The main performance indicator for DRRs in 2010/11 was the completion rate.

Target: 49 per cent of DRRs to be successfully completed

Result: 56 per cent of DRRs were successfully completed

Figure 20 shows the change in completion rates between 2009/10 and 2010/11 by region. A breakdown of the completion rates at regional level is provided in Table 13.

Figure 20: DRR completion rates in the community in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by region

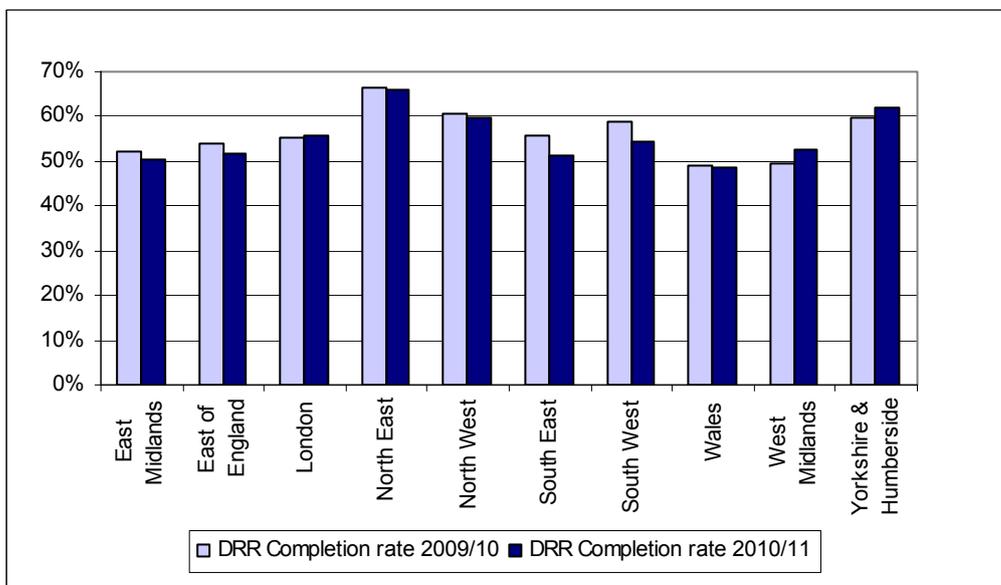


Table 13: DRR completion rates in the community 2010/11

Region	Annual target	Terminations (successful and unsuccessful)	Successful Completions	Completion Rate
East Midlands	50%	1,239	623	50%
East of England	50%	980	509	52%
London	50%	2,415	1,346	56%
North East	53%	994	656	66%
North West	48%	2,297	1,371	60%
South East	49%	1,857	956	51%
South West	51%	1,075	583	54%
Wales	45%	1,052	512	49%
West Midlands	44%	1,608	847	53%
Yorkshire & Humberside	52%	1,601	989	62%
National Total	49%	15,118	8,392	56%

DRR completion volumes in the community

A secondary indicator for DRRs in 2010/11 was completion volumes.

The number of DRR completions decreased in 8 out of 10 of the English regions and Wales in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10, as shown in Figure 21. This is in line with the decrease in the number of DRR starts since 2008¹, which in turn is partly due to police initiatives which divert offenders from charge and a change in focus from commencement targets to maximising completion rates. Table 14 shows the number of DRR completions nationally and regionally compared to aggregated local targets for 2010/11. These volume targets were exceeded in all regions.

¹ Offender Management Caseload Statistics 2009 (Ministry of Justice)

Figure 21: Number of DRR completions in the community in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by region

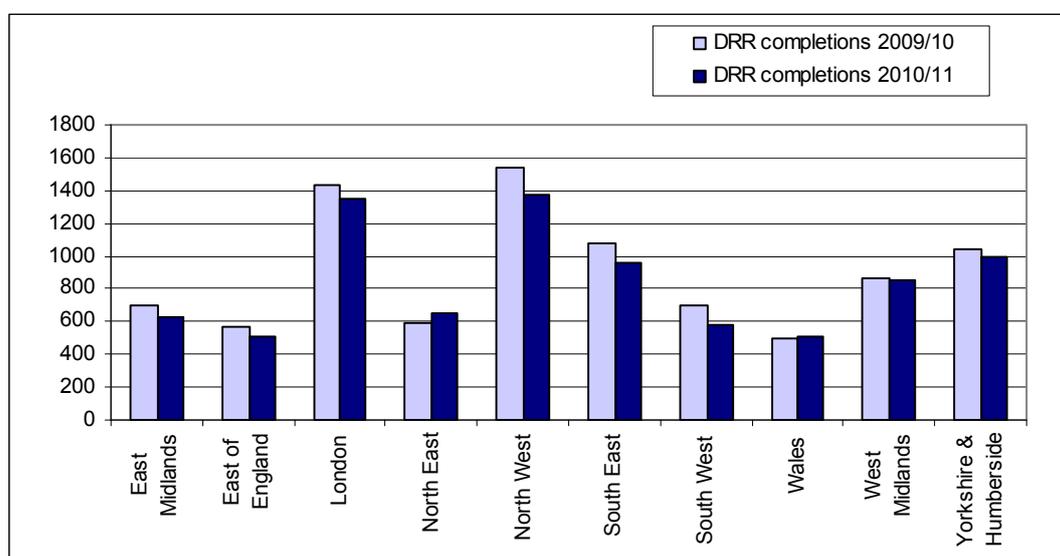


Table 14: Number of DRR completions by region 2010/11

Region	Aggregated* annual target	DRR Completions	Percentage of aggregated* target
East Midlands	562	623	111%
East of England	462	509	110%
London	1,164	1,346	116%
North East	570	656	115%
North West	962	1,371	143%
South East	730	956	131%
South West	552	583	106%
Wales	352	512	145%
West Midlands	703	847	120%
Yorkshire & Humberside	780	989	127%
Aggregated* Totals:	6,837	8,392	123%

Individual targets were set at trust level. These targets have been aggregated to regional and national level in the table above to provide an overall comparison against outcomes.

Previous editions of the MI Addendum have included figures on the number of DRR starts in the community. This was discontinued as a stream of management information in 2010/11 and for that reason does not appear in the present publication.

Drug treatment programme completions in custody

There has been a fall in the number of drug treatment programme completions in custody from 7,629 in 2009/10 to 7,319 in 2010/11. Comparisons between the numbers starting and completing these programmes in 2009/10 and 2010/11 by prison function are shown in Figure 22 and Table 15.

Figure 22: Drug treatment starts and completions in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by prison function

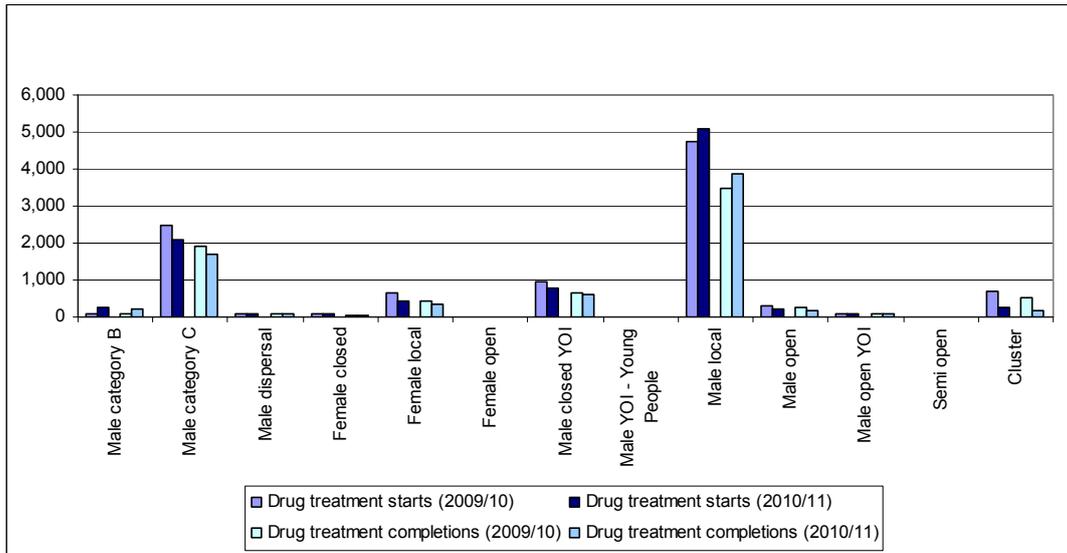


Table 15: Drug treatment starts and completions in custody in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10

Function name	Drug treatment starts (2010/11)	Drug treatment completions (2010/11)	Drug treatment starts (2009/10)	Drug treatment completions (2009/10)
Male category B	266	203	98	70
Male category C	2,095	1,695	2,470	1,909
Male dispersal	97	82	95	84
Female closed	83	62	86	64
Female local	434	349	645	448
Female open	0	0	0	0
Male closed YOI	782	610	948	670
Male YOI - Young People	0	0	0	0
Male local	5,093	3,859	4,718	3,495
Male open	203	190	315	265
Male open YOI	100	90	101	84
Semi open	0	0	14	6
Cluster	248	179	716	534
National Totals:	9,401	7,319	10,206	7,629

Substance misuse programmes are also delivered in the community. For monitoring purposes these are contained within the number of community Offending Behaviour Programmes.

Alcohol treatment

The alcohol treatment requirement (ATR) is one of 12 requirements that may be applied to a Community Order or Suspended Sentence Order. It provides access to a tailored treatment programme with the aim of reducing or eliminating alcohol dependency and is targeted at offenders with the most serious alcohol misuse and offending who require intensive, specialist, care-planned treatment and integrated care involving a range of agencies. The requirement can last between six months and three years as part of a Community Order and six months and two years when part of a Suspended Sentence Order.

Alcohol treatment requirement completion rate

The main performance indicator for ATRs in 2010/11 was the completion rate.

Target: 54 per cent of ATRs to be successfully completed

Result: 74 per cent of ATRs were successfully completed

Figure 23 shows that five regions achieved an improvement in the rate of ATRs successfully completed. A breakdown of 2010/11 completion rates by region is provided in Table 16.

Figure 23: ATR completions rates 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by region

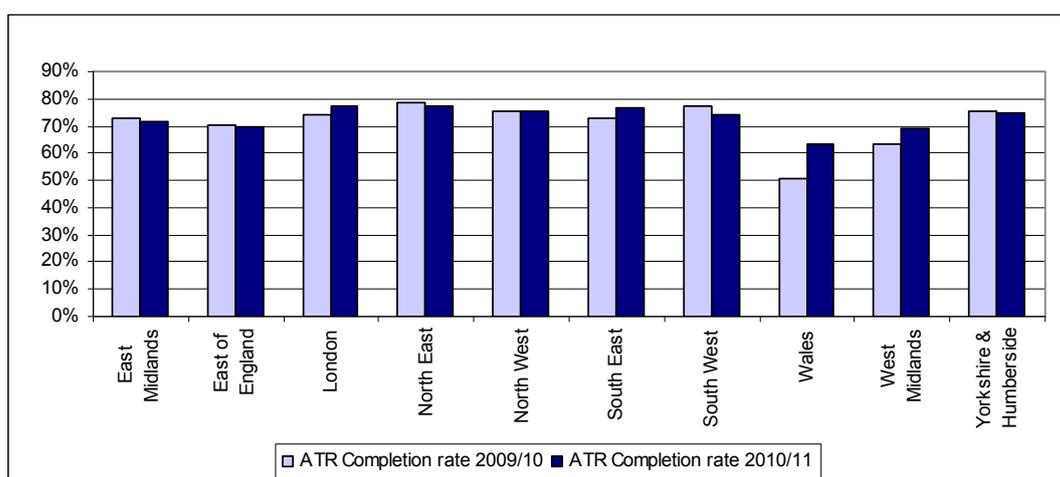


Table 16: ATR completions rates by region 2010/11

Region	Annual target	All terminations	Successful Completions	Completion Rate
East Midlands	70%	851	611	72%
East of England	50%	986	688	70%
London	70%	1,759	1,363	77%
North East	50%	354	274	77%
North West	57%	870	658	76%
South East	50%	1,053	807	77%
South West	50%	402	297	74%
Wales	40%	145	92	63%
West Midlands	40%	549	380	69%
Yorkshire & Humberside	59%	1,076	808	75%
National Total	54%	8,045	5,978	74%

Alcohol treatment requirement (ATR) completions

A secondary indicator for ATRs in 2010/11 was the completion volumes.

Figure 24 shows the number of ATR completions by region in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10. Table 17 shows the number of ATR completions nationally and regionally compared to aggregated local targets.

Figure 24: Number of ATR completions in the community in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10

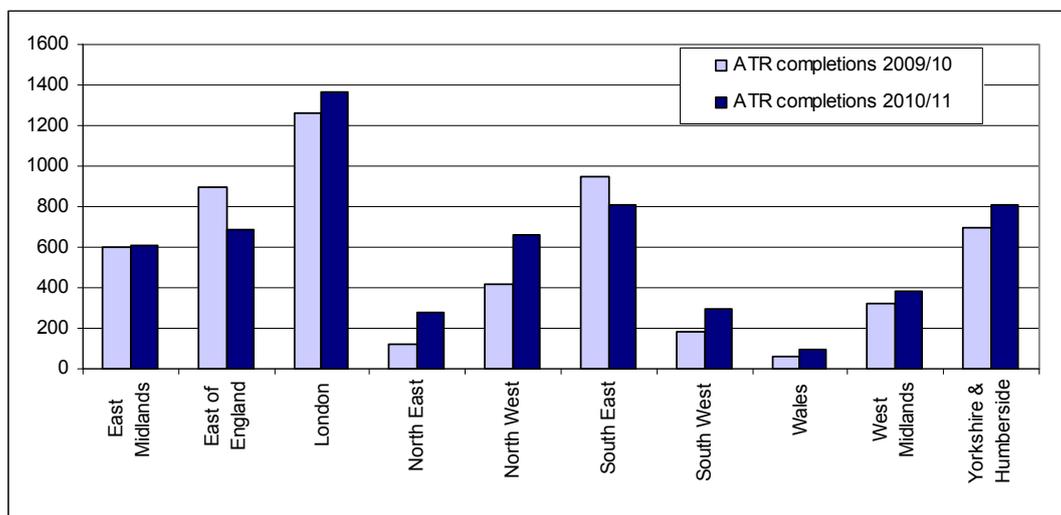


Table 17: ATR completions by region 2010/11

Region	Aggregated* annual target	ATR Completions	Percentage of aggregated* target
East Midlands	480	611	127%
East of England	405	688	170%
London	600	1,363	227%
North East	127	274	216%
North West	285	658	231%
South East	247	807	327%
South West	145	297	205%
Wales	81	92	114%
West Midlands	158	380	241%
Yorkshire & Humberside	435	808	186%
Aggregated* Totals:	2,963	5,978	202%

*Individual targets were set at trust level. These targets have been aggregated to regional and national level in the table above to provide an overall comparison against outcomes.

Community Payback (unpaid work)

Unpaid work is one of 12 requirements that the sentencing court may apply to a Community Order or Suspended Sentence Order in order to meet the sentencing purposes of punishment and reparation. It is usually referred to as Community Payback, because it enables offenders to pay back to the community for their crimes. Although primarily a punishment, for some offenders there may also be rehabilitative benefits. Community Payback can provide the discipline of work and an opportunity to develop life and vocational skills that reduce the risk of re-offending. As well as providing an effective punishment, Community Payback is also able to provide significant benefits to local communities. During 2010/11 over 8.4 million hours of work were done by offenders as part of the Community Payback scheme.

In order to ensure that Community Payback benefits local communities members of the public are encouraged to nominate work projects. During 2010/11 over 1,000 work projects for offenders were nominated each month by members of the public.

Since 1 April 2010 it has been expected that unemployed offenders sentenced to 200 or more hours will be instructed to work their sentences intensively at a minimum of 18 hours each week over three days. During 2010/11 over 6,000 offenders sentenced to 200 or more hours commenced their sentences working intensively.

Community payback completion rates

The main performance indicator for community payback completions in 2010/11 was the completion rate.

Target: 74 per cent of community payback requirements to be successfully completed

Result: 75 per cent of community payback requirements were successfully completed

Figure 25: Community payback completion rates 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by region

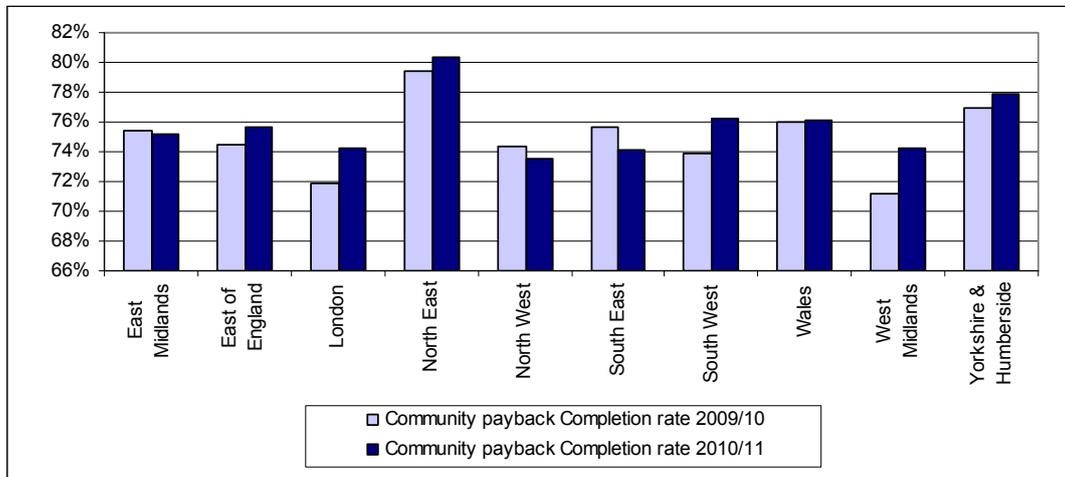


Table 18: Community payback completion rates 2010/11 against target by region

Region	Annual target	Terminations (successful and unsuccessful)	Successful Completions	Completion Rate
East Midlands	75%	7,212	5,418	75%
East of England	73%	9,044	6,838	76%
London	73%	15,124	11,229	74%
North East	76%	3,588	2,881	80%
North West	74%	13,268	9,760	74%
South East	74%	11,272	8,351	74%
South West	73%	5,273	4,019	76%
Wales	73%	5,882	4,480	76%
West Midlands	73%	9,168	6,807	74%
Yorkshire & Humberside	76%	10,044	7,828	78%
National Total	74%	89,875	67,611	75%

Community payback completion volumes

A secondary indicator for community payback in 2010/11 was the completion volume.

Figure 26 shows that the volume of community payback completions decreased between 2009/10 and 2010/11 in most regions. Table 19 shows the number of unpaid work completions compared to local aggregated targets for 2010/11.

Figure 26: Number of community payback completions 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by region

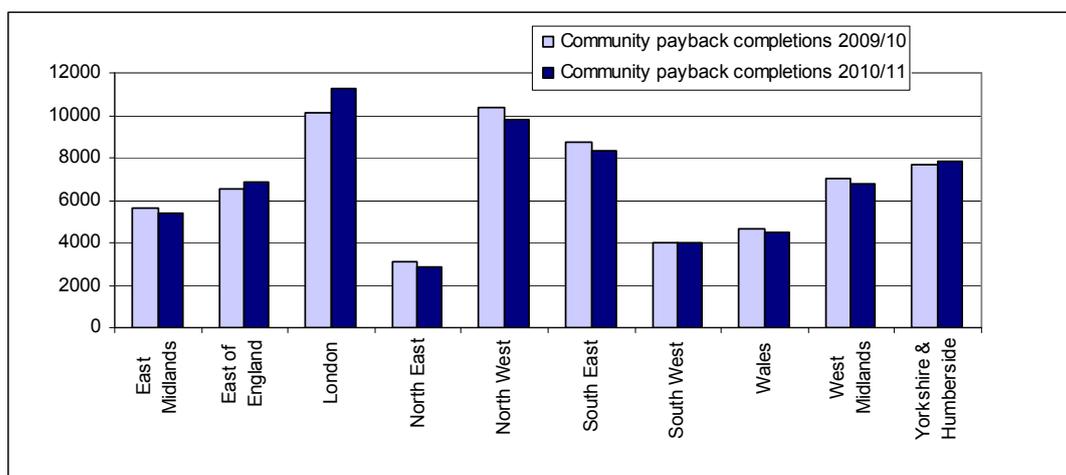


Table 19: Number of community payback completions 2010/11 by region

Region	Annual Target	Community Payback Completions	Percentage of target achieved
East Midlands	4,450	5,418	122%
East of England	5,450	6,838	125%
London	9,000	11,229	125%
North East	2,590	2,881	111%
North West	8,365	9,760	117%
South East	6,734	8,351	124%
South West	3,198	4,019	126%
Wales	3,088	4,480	145%
West Midlands	5,696	6,807	120%
Yorkshire & Humberside	7,280	7,828	108%
National Totals:	55,851	67,611	121%

Community payback stand-downs

A stand-down is when an offender is instructed in advance not to report for work, or when ready and willing offenders are sent home after reporting for work due to operational difficulties in the probation trust (e.g. insufficient supervisor coverage, lack of transport, or work availability).

Target: To ensure that the proportion of community payback days lost because of stand-downs does not exceed 2.2 per cent in 2010/11

Result: 0.8 per cent of community payback days lost because of stand-downs

The proportion of days lost has fallen from 1.7 per cent in 2008/09 to 1 per cent in 2009/10 to 0.8 per cent in 2010/11.

The proportion of unpaid work days lost fell between 2009/10 and 2010/11 for the majority of regions, as illustrated by Figure 27. Table 20 shows the proportion of unpaid work offender days lost because of stand-downs compared to local aggregated targets for 2010/11.

Figure 27: Proportion of community payback offender days lost because of stand-downs in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by region

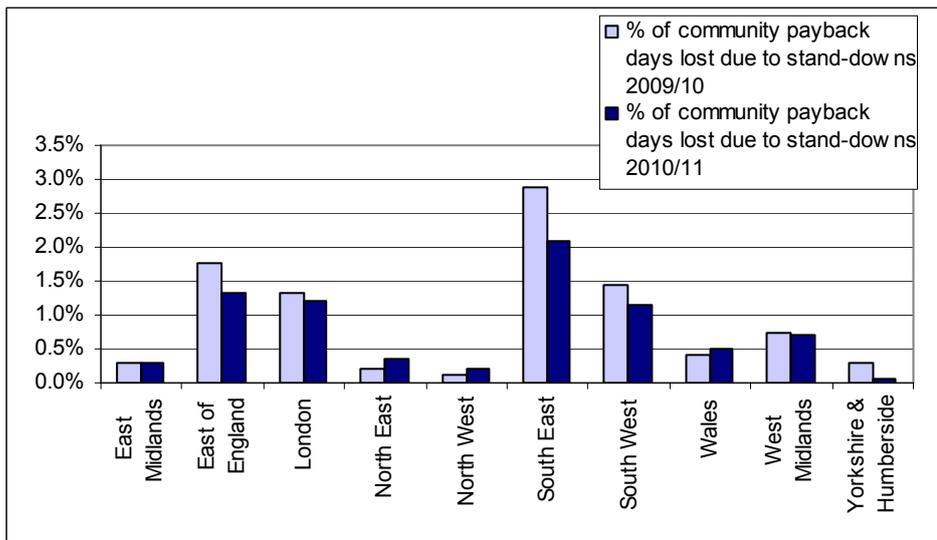


Table 20: Proportion of community payback offender days lost because of stand-downs 2010/11

Region	Annual Target (not to exceed)	Days Lost	Days Planned	% of Days Lost
East Midlands	1.0%	431	153,034	0.3%
East of England	2.2%	3,052	230,963	1.3%
London	3.0%	4,245	353,725	1.2%
North East	1.0%	307	90,701	0.3%
North West	1.3%	708	359,136	0.2%
South East	3.8%	5,723	272,350	2.1%
South West	4.0%	1,439	125,115	1.2%
Wales	1.7%	715	143,510	0.5%
West Midlands	2.8%	1,554	216,775	0.7%
Yorkshire & Humberside	1.0%	156	272,448	0.1%
National Total	2.2%	18,330	2,217,757	0.8%

Compliance and enforcement

The probation service has made progress in increasing offender compliance and ensuring that timely enforcement action is taken where offenders fail to abide by the requirements of their sentence. Seventy six percent of orders and licences were successfully completed in 2010/11, while 69 per cent of breaches were resolved within 25 working days.

Orders and licences successfully completed (national KPI)

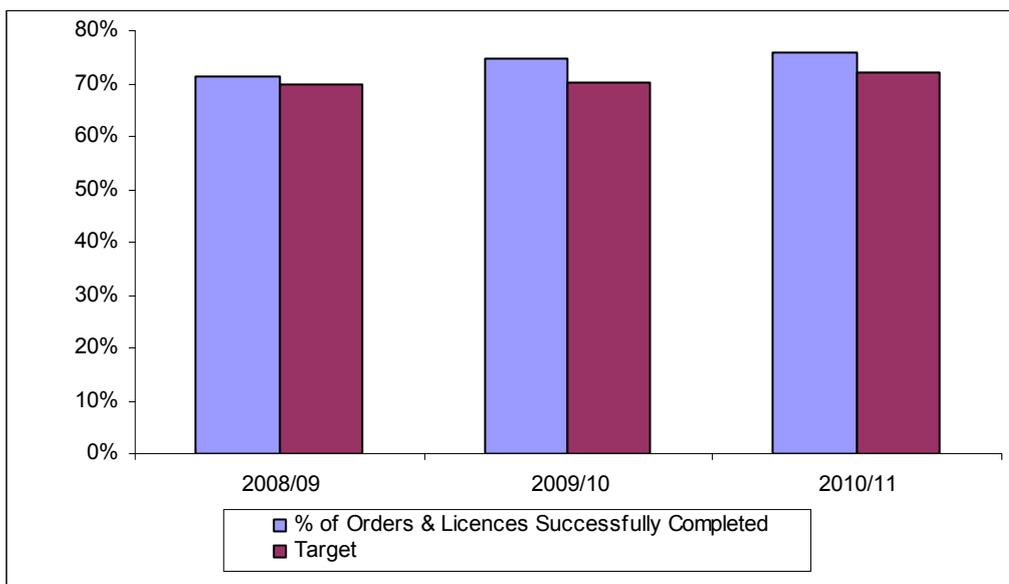
This is an indicator of offender compliance which measures orders and licences at their point of termination. It shows the proportion of these that have terminated successfully, i.e. which have run their full course without being revoked for breach or a further offence or which have been revoked early for good progress.

Target: To ensure that at least 72 per cent of orders and licences are successfully completed in 2010/11

Result: 76 per cent of orders and licences were successfully completed

Figure 28 shows that the successful completion rate for orders and licences has increased each year from 72 per cent in 2008/09 to 76 per cent in 2010/11.

Figure 28: Percentage of orders and licences successfully completed



Successful completion rates increased in the majority of English regions and Wales in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 (Figure 29). A breakdown of the 2010/11 completion results by region is shown in Table 21.

Figure 29: Percentage of orders and licences successfully completed in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by region

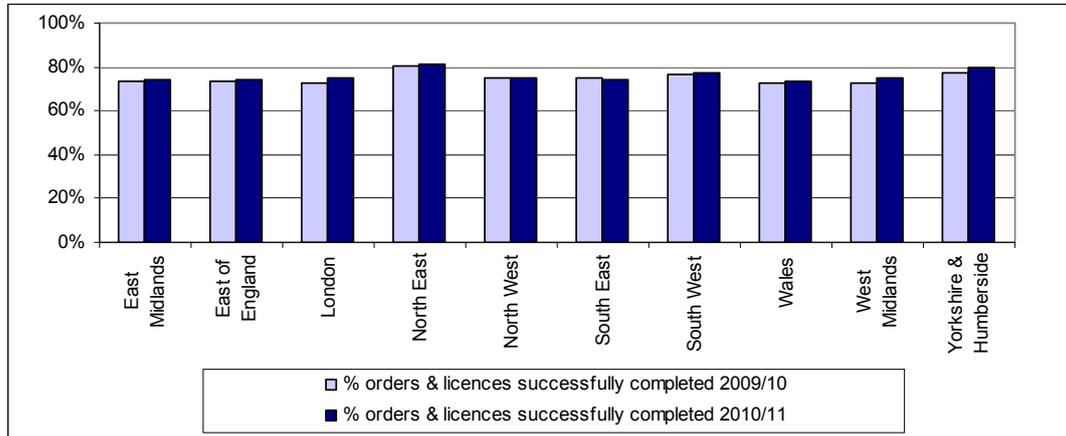


Table 21: Percentage of orders and licences successfully completed in 2010/11 by region

Region	Annual Target	Successful Completions	All Order & Licence Terminations	% Successful Completions
East Midlands	73%	11,430	15,432	74%
East of England	72%	13,373	17,942	75%
London	70%	23,038	30,580	75%
North East	78%	9,307	11,458	81%
North West	71%	23,493	31,209	75%
South East	71%	17,116	23,096	74%
South West	71%	9,793	12,658	77%
Wales	70%	9,437	12,791	74%
West Midlands	70%	17,223	22,877	75%
Yorkshire & Humberside	75%	16,422	20,682	79%
National Total	72%	150,632	198,725	76%

Resolution of breaches of community penalties

This indicator of enforcement measures the timeliness of agencies in dealing with breaches of community penalties. It is an 'end-to-end' measure, i.e. from the point of the offender's alleged failure to comply (the breach) to the point at which the case is resolved by the decision of the court in respect of the allegation of breach.

Target: To resolve 63 per cent of breaches of community orders within 25 working days of the relevant failure to comply, on a rolling quarter basis in 2010/11

Result: 69 per cent of breaches were resolved within 25 working days on a rolling quarter basis

A comparison between 2009/10 and 2010/11 performance by region is shown in Figure 30.

Table 22 shows the percentage of breaches resolved within 25 days in each region in 2010/11.

Figure 30: Percentage of breaches resolved within 25 working days

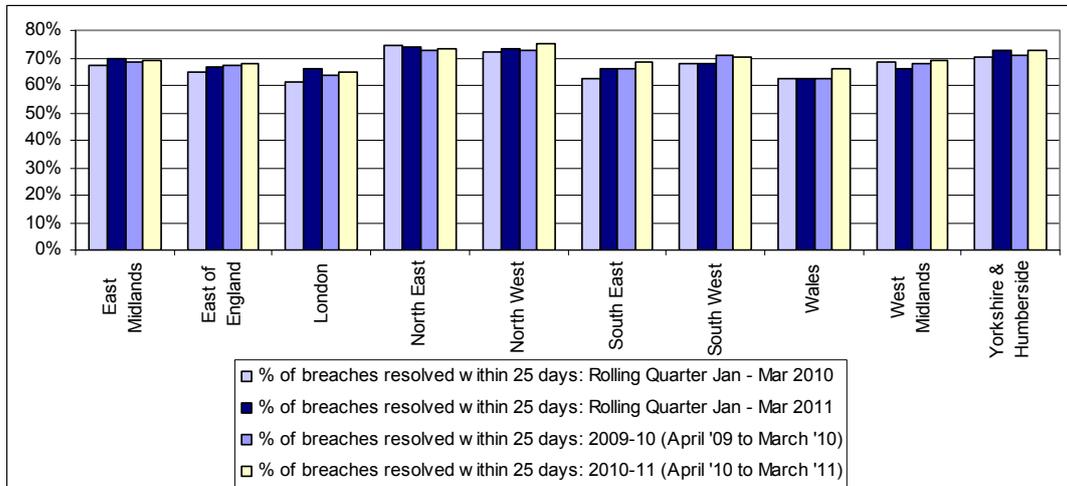


Table 22: Proportion of breaches resolved within 25 working days 2010/11

Region	Annual Target	Breaches resolved within 25 days (rolling quarter ending March 2011)	Breaches resolved within 25 days (April 2010 - March 2011)
East Midlands	62%	70%	69%
East of England	63%	67%	68%
London	60%	66%	65%
North East	65%	74%	74%
North West	65%	73%	75%
South East	61%	66%	69%
South West	61%	68%	70%
Wales	60%	63%	66%
West Midlands	62%	66%	69%
Yorkshire & Humberside	67%	73%	73%
National Total	63%	69%	70%

In line with other partner agencies on Local Criminal Justice Boards (LCJBs), who jointly own the target, NOMS reports performance against it on a rolling quarter basis (3rd column). Full-year figures for 2010/11 are provided for comparison (4th column).

Enforcement: initiation of breach action by the probation service

Where an offender fails to comply with the terms of their sentence in the community, National Standards for the Management of Offenders require the probation service to take appropriate and timely breach action. Enforcement can be an effective tool in ensuring compliance on the part of the offender and is essential to public confidence.

To meet the standard the probation service must take breach action on or before a second unacceptable failure with an order (on or before a third unacceptable failure to comply with a licence) and this action should be initiated within 10 working days of the relevant failure to comply.

Figure 31: Percentage of breach action initiated within 10 working days in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10

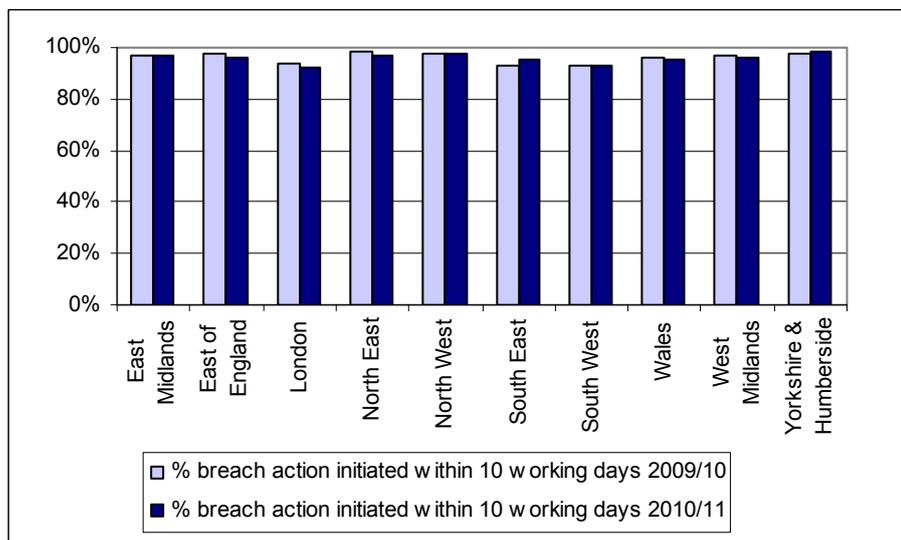


Table 23: Percentage of breach action initiated with 10 working days in 2010/11

Region	Annual Target	Breach action initiated within 10 working days	Total no. of cases requiring breach action	% breach action initiated within 10 working days
East Midlands	90%	906	938	97%
East of England	90%	824	857	96%
London	90%	1,245	1,347	92%
North East	90%	533	552	97%
North West	90%	1,555	1,595	97%
South East	90%	1,023	1,070	96%
South West	90%	661	709	93%
Wales	90%	399	419	95%
West Midlands	90%	1,231	1,283	96%
Yorkshire & Humberside	90%	1,041	1,061	98%
National Total	90%	9,418	9,831	96%

Employment

Lack of employment is one of the factors associated with re-offending. Many offenders have a very poor experience of education and no experience of stable employment.

Employment at end of sentence (national KPI)

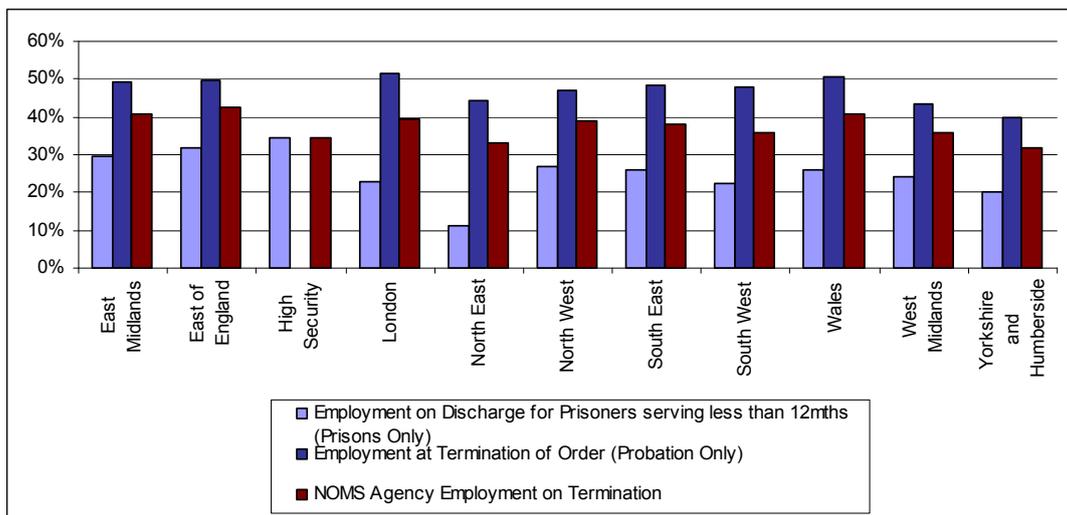
Target: At least 33.7 per cent of offenders to be in employment at the end of their sentence in 2010/11

Result: 37.6 per cent of offenders were in employment at the end of their sentence in 2010/11

The NOMS employment KPI is a joint (prisons and probation) indicator introduced in 2009/10. It covers prisoners released from custody from sentences of less than 12 months and offenders at the end of their supervision on an order or licence by the probation service.

Figure 32 shows the outturn at regional level for probation, prisons (including High Security estate) and jointly across the Agency.

Figure 32: Percentage of offenders in employment at end of sentence in 2010/11



Employment on release

Target: To ensure that 22.4 per cent of prisoners enter employment upon release in 2010/11

Result: 26.1 per cent of prisoners entered employment upon release

This indicator covers all discharges from custody (sentences of less than 12 months and sentences of 12 months and over). Figure 33 shows that 10 out of 13 function groups have increased their rate of employment upon release compared to last year.

Figure 33: Percentage of prisoners entering employment upon release in 2010/11 compared with 2009/10 by prison function

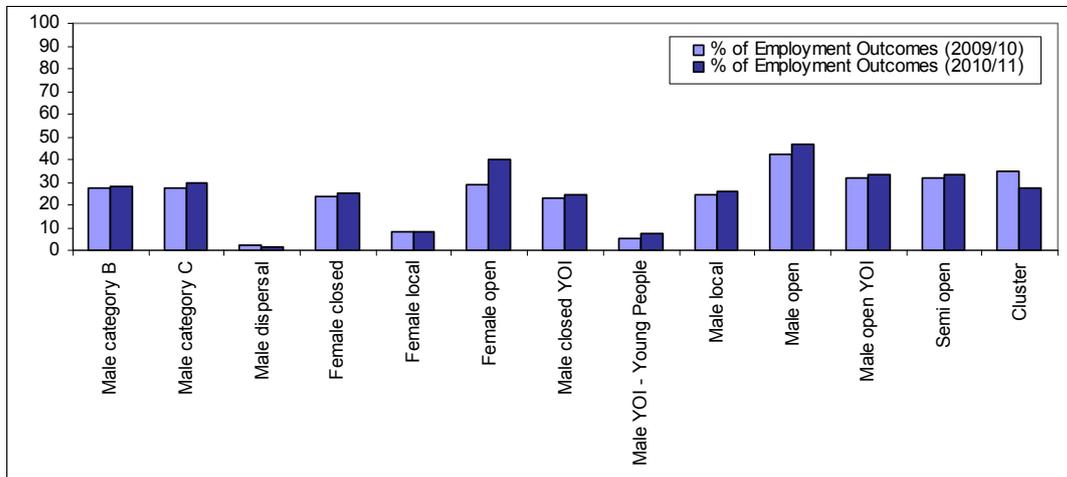


Table 24: Percentage of prisoners entering employment upon release in 2010/11

Function name	Annual target	% Employment Outcomes	Percentage of target
Male category B	19.1	27.8	146%
Male category C	24.1	29.4	122%
Male dispersal	0.0	1.3	-
Female closed	24.6	25.1	102%
Female local	6.1	8.1	132%
Female open	23.9	39.8	166%
Male closed YOI	22.0	24.4	111%
Male YOI - Young People	4.3	7.5	174%
Male local	22.4	25.9	116%
Male open	34.5	46.3	134%
Male open YOI	28.0	33.6	120%
Semi open	27.6	33.4	121%
Cluster	25.0	27.5	110%
National Totals:	22.4*	26.1	117%

*Prison Service national target (local targets do not aggregate to the Prison Service national target).

Employment at termination of order/licence

Target: To ensure that 40 per cent of offenders are in employment at termination of their order or licence in 2010/11

Result: 47 per cent of offenders were in employment at termination of their order or licence

Figure 34 shows the percentage of offenders in employment at the end of their probation supervision on an order or licence in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10.

Figure 34: Percentage of offenders employed at termination of order/licence in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10

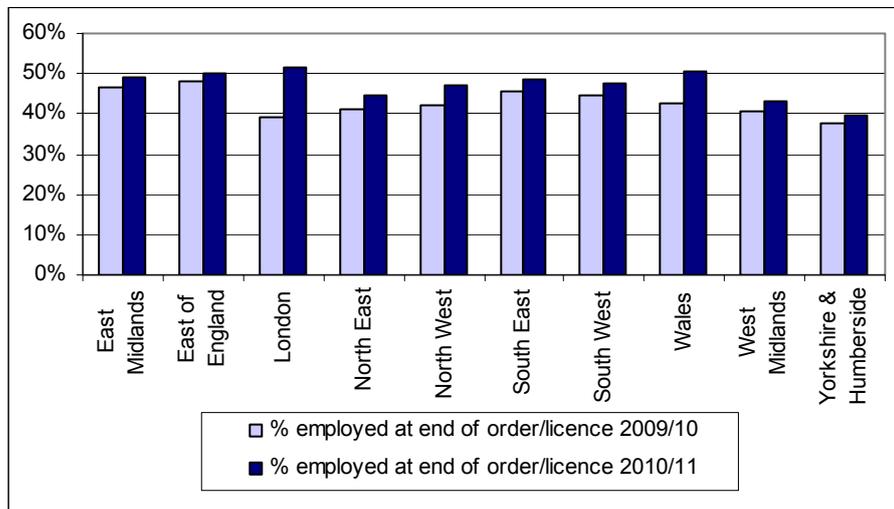


Table 25 provides a regional breakdown of percentage of offenders in employment at the end of their order or licence.

Table 25: Offenders in employment at termination of order or licence 2010/11

Region	Annual Target	Total employed	Total Terminations	% Employed at Termination
East Midlands	42%	2,735	5,558	49%
East of England	42%	2,877	5,768	50%
London	43%	4,574	8,857	52%
North East	40%	2,221	5,002	44%
North West	39%	5,359	11,401	47%
South East	38%	3,870	7,985	48%
South West	40%	2,154	4,510	48%
Wales	40%	1,881	3,708	51%
West Midlands	37%	3,657	8,442	43%
Yorkshire & Humberside	39%	2,977	7,472	40%
National Total	40%	32,305	68,703	47%

Sustained employment in the community

This indicator measures progress in supporting offenders into sustainable employment.

Target: To ensure that 14,366 offenders under supervision in the community find and sustain employment in 2010/11

Result: 17,769 offenders under supervision in the community found and sustained employment

Figure 35 compares the results for 2010/11 to those achieved in 2009/10 by region. A breakdown of the 2010/11 results by region is shown in Table 26.

Figure 35: Number of offenders under probation supervision who found and sustained employment for 4 weeks or more in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by region

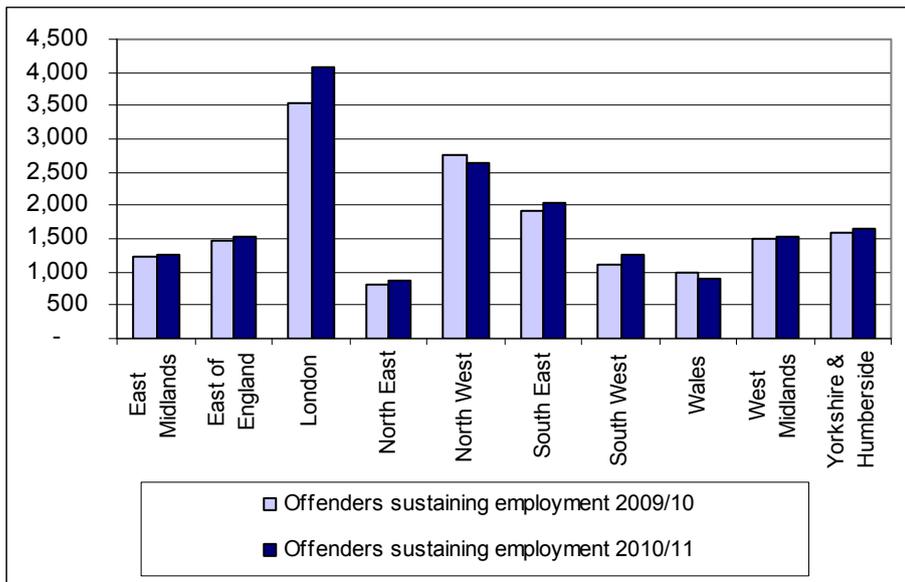


Table 26: Number of offenders under probation supervision who found and sustained employment for 4 weeks or more in 2010/11

Region	Annual Target	Sustained Employment	Percentage of target
East Midlands	1145	1263	110%
East of England	1231	1521	124%
London	3000	4088	136%
North East	778	868	112%
North West	1895	2637	139%
South East	1665	2034	122%
South West	1026	1254	122%
Wales	845	900	107%
West Midlands	1280	1543	121%
Yorkshire & Humberside	1501	1661	111%
National Totals:	14,366	17,769	124%

Accommodation

Getting offenders into accommodation is the foundation for successful rehabilitation, resettlement and risk management. It can provide the anchor for a previously chaotic life and act as a springboard for other crucial steps, such as getting and keeping a job, and accessing health care or drug treatment. NOMS aims to increase the number of offenders who have settled accommodation, either while being supervised in the community or to go to at the end of a custodial sentence.

Accommodation (national KPI)

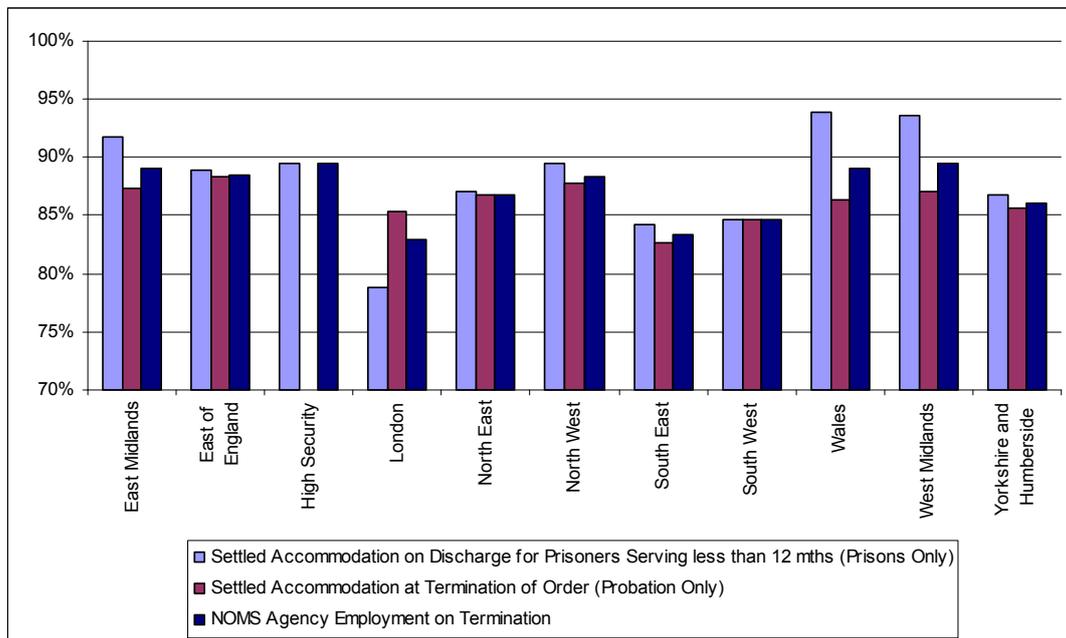
Target: To ensure that at least 81.3 per cent of offenders are in settled or suitable accommodation at the end of their sentence in 2010/11

Result: 86.7 per cent of offenders were in settled or suitable accommodation at the end of their sentence

A joint (prisons and probation) KPI was introduced in 2009/10 to measure the percentage of offenders in settled or suitable accommodation at end of their sentence. This indicator covers prisoners released from sentences of less than 12 months and offenders at the end of their supervision in the community.

Figure 36 provides the breakdown by region for probation and prisons (including the High Security prison estate) and the Agency totals.

Figure 36: Percentage of offenders in settled or suitable accommodation at the end of their sentence in 2010/11



Accommodation in prisons

Target: 80 per cent of prisoners to be in settled accommodation upon release in 2010/11

Result: 88.9 per cent of prisoners were in settled accommodation upon release

This indicator covers all discharges from custody (sentences of less than 12 months and sentences of 12 months and over). Data on prisoners serving sentences of less than six months is based on prisoners' self reporting of where they intend to live after release. Figure 37 shows the outturn by function in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10.

Figure 37: Percentage of prisoners in settled accommodation upon release in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by prison function

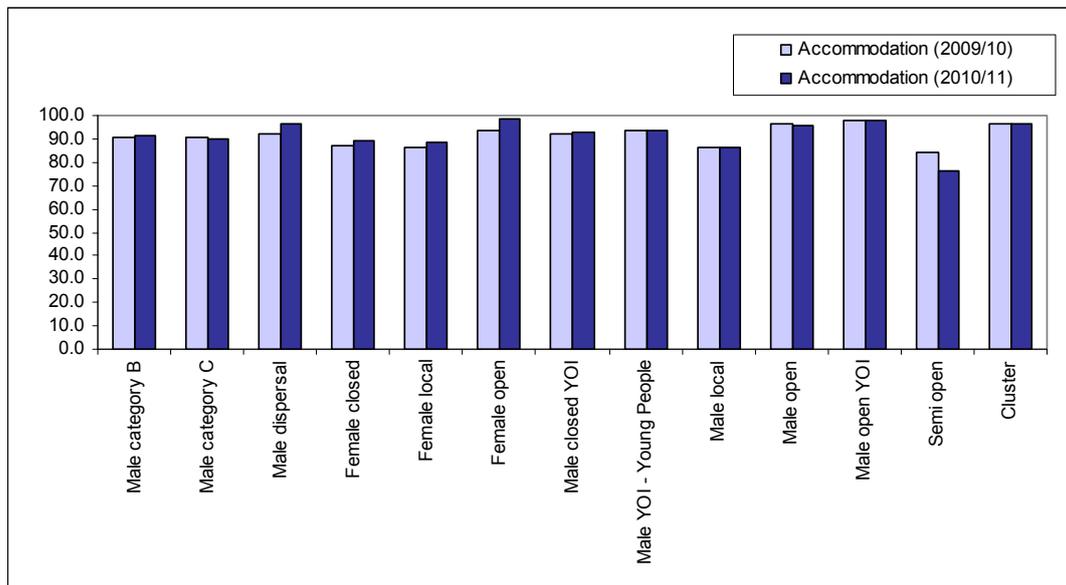


Table 27: Percentage of prisoners in settled accommodation upon release in 2010/11

Function name	Annual target	% Settled Accommodation Outcomes	Percentage of target
Male category B	80.9	91.5	113%
Male category C	80.9	90.0	111%
Male dispersal	81.0	96.2	119%
Female closed	86.1	89.0	103%
Female local	79.9	88.7	111%
Female open	87.0	98.6	113%
Male closed YOI	87.1	93.1	107%
Male YOI - Young People	85.1	93.7	110%
Male local	78.3	86.7	111%
Male open	73.8	95.8	130%
Male open YOI	89.9	97.8	109%
Semi open	69.7	76.3	109%
Cluster	90.0	96.2	107%
National Totals:	80.0*	88.9	111%

*Prison Service national target (local targets do not aggregate to the Prison Service national target).

Accommodation at termination of order/licence

Target: To ensure that 77 per cent of offenders are in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence in 2010/11

Result: 86 per cent of offenders were in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence

The percentage of offenders in accommodation at the end of their order or licence increased from 78 per cent in 2008/09 to 82 per cent in 2009/10 and to 86.2 per cent in 2010/11. Increases were apparent across all regions (Figure 38)

Figure 38: Percentage of offenders in accommodation at the end of their order or licence in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by region

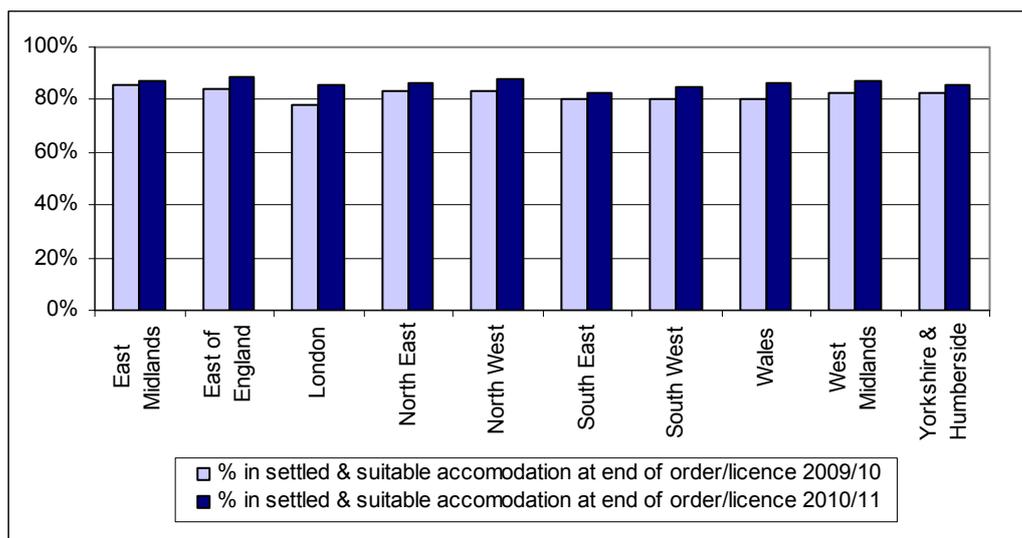


Table 28: Offenders in settled and suitable accommodation at termination of order or licence 2010/11

Region	Target	No. of Offenders in Settled & Suitable Accommodation at Termination	Total Terminations	% Settled & Suitable
East Midlands	81%	5,505	6,307	87%
East of England	79%	5,703	6,459	88%
London	80%	9,713	11,377	85%
North East	82%	5,118	5,901	87%
North West	78%	11,761	13,402	88%
South East	72%	7,647	9,249	83%
South West	76%	4,584	5,417	85%
Wales	75%	4,010	4,641	86%
West Midlands	75%	8,077	9,277	87%
Yorkshire & Humberside	78%	7,085	8,277	86%
National Total	77%	69,203	80,307	86%

Education

Referrals to education provision in the community

Many offenders have a poor experience of education. The aim is to aid resettlement and enhance employability through skills and education.

Target: To ensure that 40,474 referrals are made to education provision in the community in England 2010/11

Result: 27,723 were referred to education provision in England

Table 29 shows that the number of referrals compared to target in each English region.

Figure 39: Referrals to education providers in the community 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by region

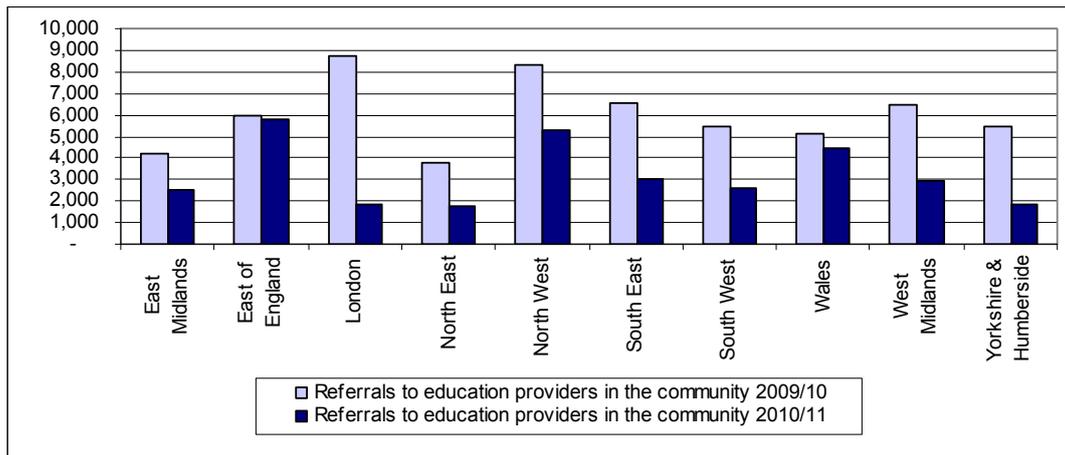


Table 29: Referrals to Education Providers in the Community 2010/11

Region	Annual Target	Referrals to Education	Percentage of target
East Midlands	3,949	2,516	64%
East of England	3,795	5,839	154%
London	7,900	1,888	24%
North East	3,035	1,756	58%
North West	5,520	5,284	96%
South East	3,690	3,026	82%
South West	3,605	2,579	72%
Wales	-	4,476	-
West Midlands	5,530	2,958	53%
Yorkshire & Humberside	3,450	1,877	54%
Total (England)	40,474	27,723	68%

Basic skills awards in prisons (contracted out and Wales prisons only)

In England in 2010/11 responsibility for the delivery of basic skills education in prisons lay with the Skills Funding Agency. However, in contracted out prisons, where the Skills Funding Agency did not operate, prisons were themselves responsible for the achievement of education outcomes and targets are set for basic skills awards overall within which outcomes are recorded at entry level, Level 1 and Level 2. Targets are also set for Key Work Skills.

Table 30: Basic skills awards: entry level, Level 1 and Level 2; 2010/11 (contracted out and Wales prisons only)

Function Name	Entry Level	Basic Skills Awards	Basic Skills Awards	Total of all
	Basic Skills	Level 1	Level 2	Basic Skills Awards
Male category B	624	610	438	1672
Male category C	285	193	96	574
Male dispersal	0	0	0	0
Female closed	0	0	0	0
Female local	215	146	4	365
Female open	0	0	0	0
Male closed YOI	0	0	0	0
Male YOI - Young People	202	352	154	708
Male local	859	1532	644	3035
Male open	0	0	0	0
Male open YOI	0	0	0	0
Semi open	0	0	0	0
Cluster	0	0	0	0
National	2185	2833	1336	6354

Figure 40: Number of entry level basic skills awards in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by prison function (contracted out and Wales prisons only)

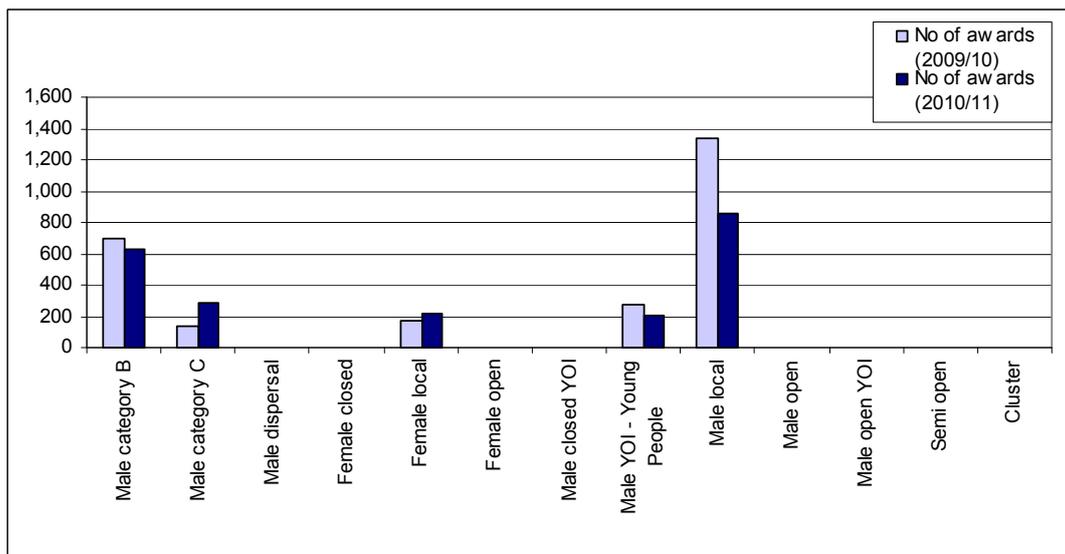


Figure 41: Number of Level 1 basic skills awards in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by prison function (contracted out and Wales prisons only)

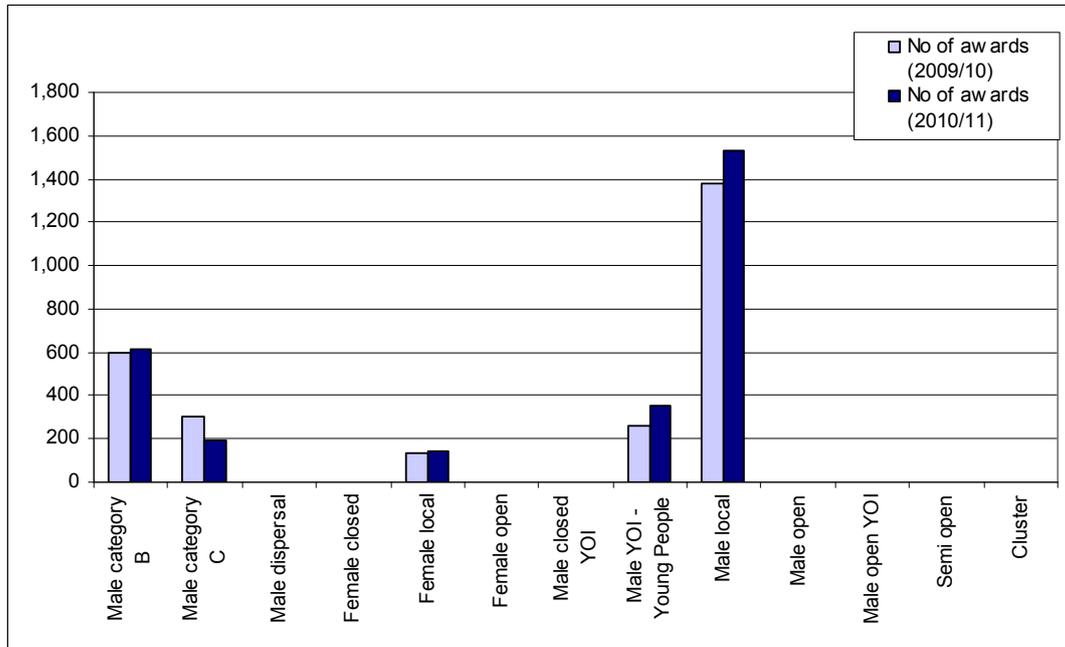


Figure 42: Number of level 2 basic skills awards in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by prison function (contracted out and Wales prisons only)

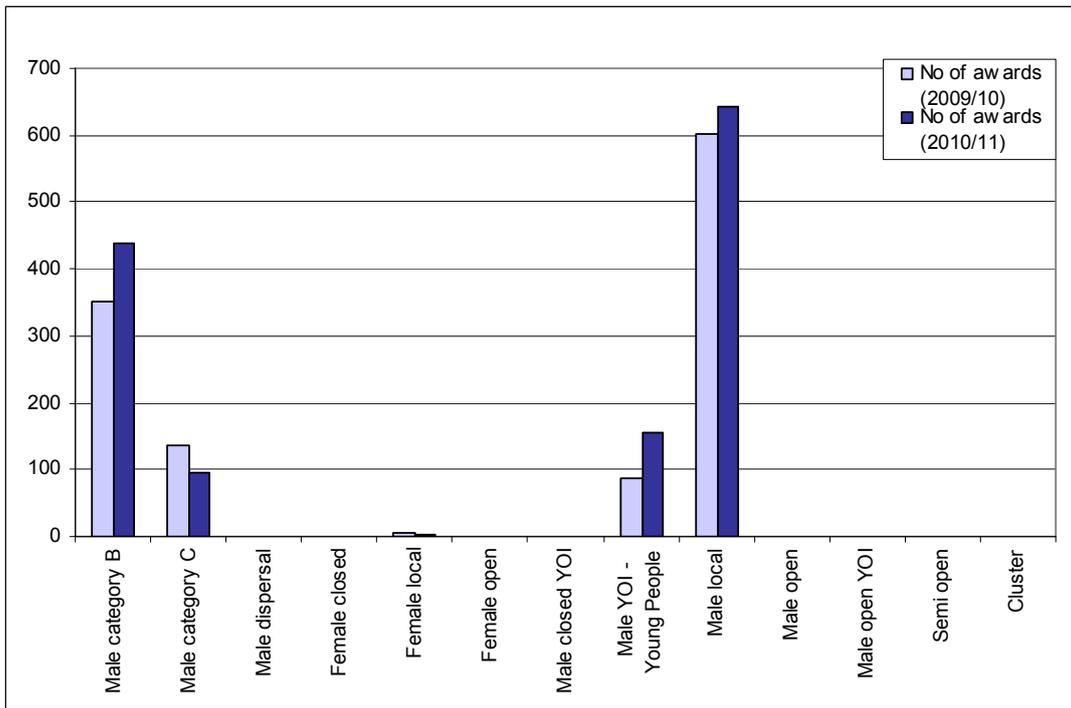


Figure 43: Number of key work skills awards in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by prison function (contracted out and Wales prisons only)

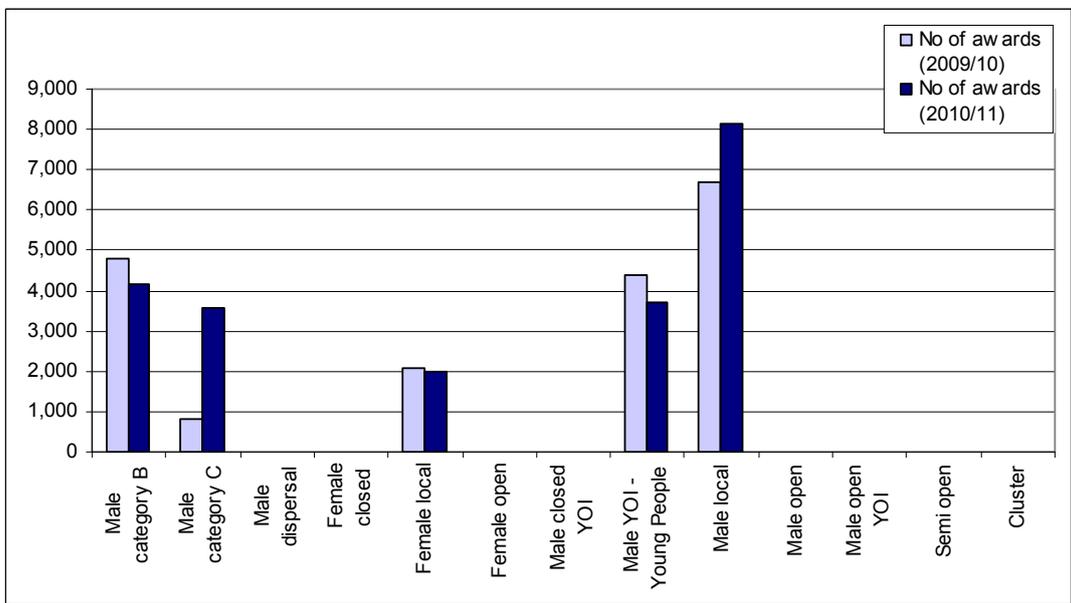


Table 31: Key work skills awards 2010/11 (contracted out and Wales prisons only)

Function name	No. of awards
Male category B	4,141
Male category C	3,557
Male dispersal	0
Female closed	0
Female local	2,005
Female open	0
Male closed YOI	0
Male YOI - Young People	3,724
Male local	8,120
Male open	0
Male open YOI	0
Semi open	0
Cluster	0
Totals	21547

Education and training on release

Securing a place in education or training, on release from prison, can support rehabilitation and reintegration.

Developing the skills and knowledge needed to enter the job market will improve offenders' employment prospects and may reduce the likelihood of re-offending.

Figure 44: Percentage of prisoners with education or training places at the end of their sentence in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10

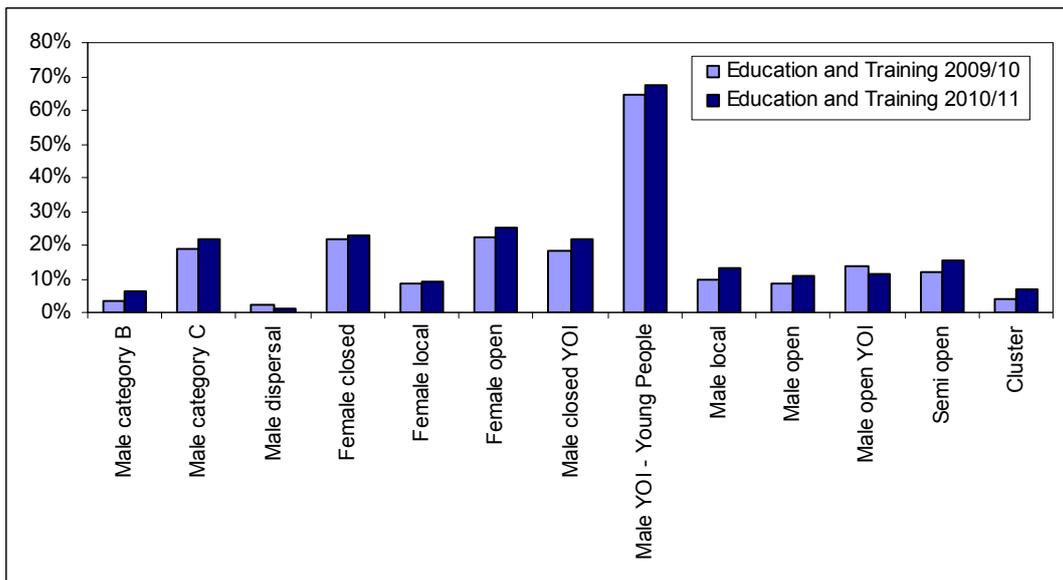


Table 32: Percentage of prisoners with Education and Training places at the end of sentence 2010/11

Function Name	Annual Target	%Education and Training Outcomes	Percentage of Target
Male category B	2.9%	6.6%	226.3%
Male category C	16.7%	21.5%	128.6%
Male dispersal	0.0%	1.3%	N/a
Female closed	21.0%	22.8%	108.3%
Female local	6.5%	9.2%	140.5%
Female open	23.5%	25.4%	107.7%
Male closed YOI	14.6%	21.6%	148.1%
Male YOI - Young People	60.5%	67.6%	111.7%
Male local	8.7%	13.0%	149.4%
Male open	8.3%	11.1%	133.1%
Male open YOI	9.0%	11.5%	128.0%
Semi open	7.9%	15.5%	195.1%
Cluster	3.2%	6.7%	211.6%
Aggregated Total	11.5%	16.0%	139.1%

Safety and decency in custody

Ensuring that prisons are safe places in which to live and work is a high priority for NOMS. Safer custody and the prevention of deaths, self-harm and violence is one of the most challenging areas in prisons.

Self-inflicted deaths

Fifty-four of the 183 deaths in prison custody during 2010/11 have been provisionally classified as self-inflicted. Information on a further 17 of the 183 deaths is still awaited before a reliable classification can be made.

Any death in custody is a tragedy. The current rate of self-inflicted deaths among prisoners in England and Wales is around half of peak levels of 148 per 100,000 in 2002/03.

Figure 45 shows the percentage breakdown of the provisional 54 self-inflicted deaths by function group in 2010/11. Table 33 provides a breakdown of these deaths by function group in 2010/11.

Figure 45: Percentage breakdown of self-inflicted deaths by prison function

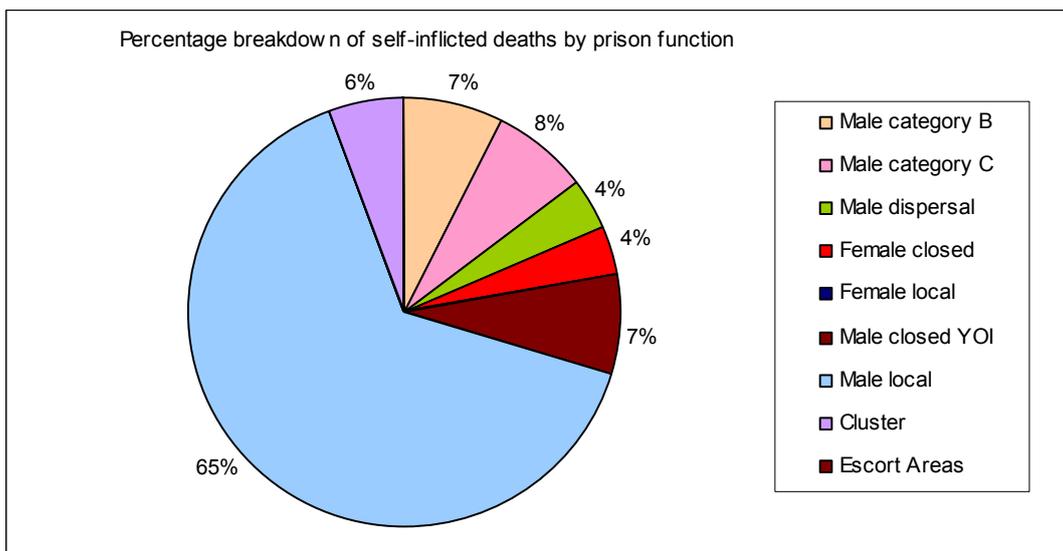


Table 33: Self-inflicted deaths 2010/11

Function name	Self-inflicted deaths
Male category B	4
Male category C	4
Male dispersal	2
Female closed	2
Female local	0
Female open	0
Male closed YOI	4
Male YOI - Young People	0
Male local	35
Male open	0
Male open YOI	0
Semi open	0
Cluster	3
Escort Areas	0
Totals:	54

Serious assaults (national KPI)

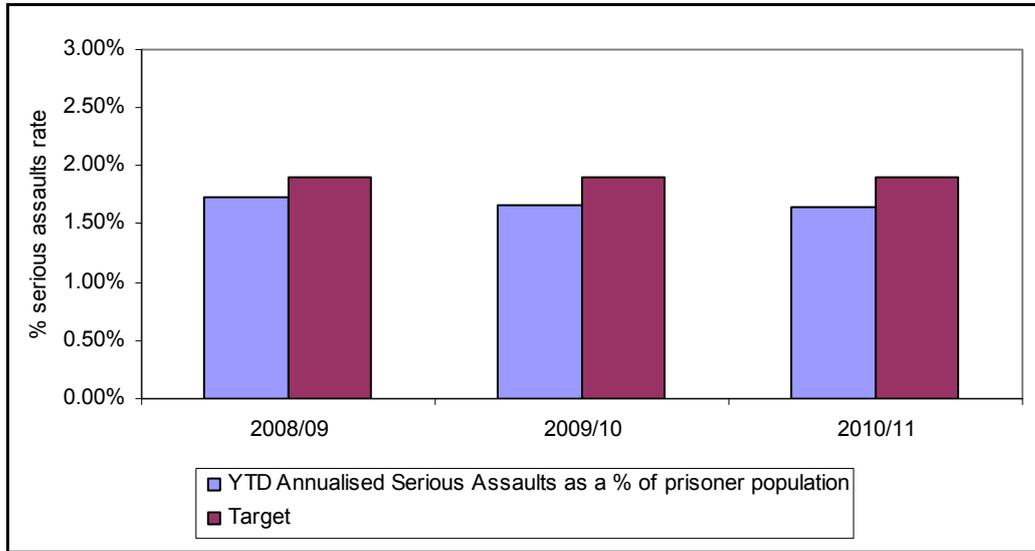
The serious assaults KPI measures the number of incidents in which at least one victim sustained a serious injury as a result of offences against the person, expressed as a percentage of the average prisoner population. An assault is classified as serious if it is a sexual assault; results in detention in outside hospital as an inpatient; requires medical treatment for concussion or internal injuries.

Target: To ensure the number of serious assaults does not exceed 1.9 per cent of the average population in 2010/11

Result: The total rate of serious assaults was 1.65 per cent

The rate of serious assaults fell from 1.67 2009/10 to 1.65 per cent in 2010/11.

Figure 46: Serious assaults rate



The majority of serious assaults were on fellow prisoners with 74 per cent of total serious assaults. 17 per cent of serious assaults were on staff (Figure 47).

Figure 47: Percentage breakdown of total serious assaults by assault type

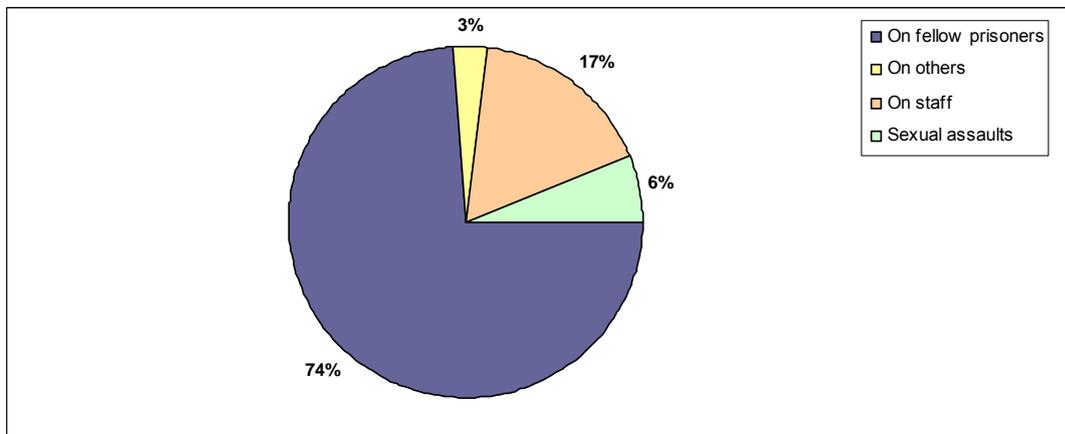


Table 34: Serious assaults 2010/11

Function name	Serious assaults				Total	Total assaults rate target	Total assaults rate
	On fellow prisoners	On others	On staff	Sexual assaults			
Male category B	68	0	28	2	98	0.94	1.39
Male category C	233	7	38	19	297	1.56	1.19
Male dispersal	50	3	16	5	74	2.47	2.30
Female closed	2	0	2	0	4	0.66	0.49
Female local	17	2	13	1	33	1.69	1.42
Female open	0	0	0	0	0	0.45	0.00
Male closed YOI	157	2	27	5	191	3.80	3.05
Male YOI - Young People	89	3	25	2	119	6.79	8.99
Male local	399	10	81	50	540	1.81	1.67
Male open	6	2	0	1	9	0.41	0.28
Male open YOI	1	0	0	0	1	1.30	0.35
Semi open	3	0	2	0	5	0.88	0.32
Cluster	7	1	2	1	11	1.80	0.81
Escort Areas	0	14	1	1	16	N/A	N/A
National Totals:*	1,032	44	235	87	1,398	1.90	1.65

*Prison Service national target (local targets do not aggregate to the Prison Service national target).

Overcrowding (national KPI)

Overcrowding is measured as the percentage of prisoners who, at unlock on the last day of the month, are held in a cell, cubicle or room where the number of occupants exceeds the uncrowded capacity of the cell, cubicle or room. This includes the number of prisoners held two to a single cell, three prisoners in a cell designed for one or two and any prisoners held overcrowded in larger cells or dormitories. For example, if 12 prisoners occupy a dormitory with an uncrowded capacity of ten, then the 12 prisoners are counted as overcrowded.

In 2010/11 the average rate of overcrowding was within target.

Target: To ensure the number of prisoners held in accommodation units intended for fewer prisoners does not exceed 26 per cent of the population in 2010/11

Result: The average rate of overcrowding was 23.8 per cent

Figure 48 illustrates that the rate of overcrowding decreased slightly to just under 24 per cent.

Figure 49 and Table 35 show that rates of overcrowding vary by prison function. The rate of overcrowding in male local establishments is still almost twice the national rate, despite a moderate fall.

Figure 48: Percentage of prisoners overcrowded

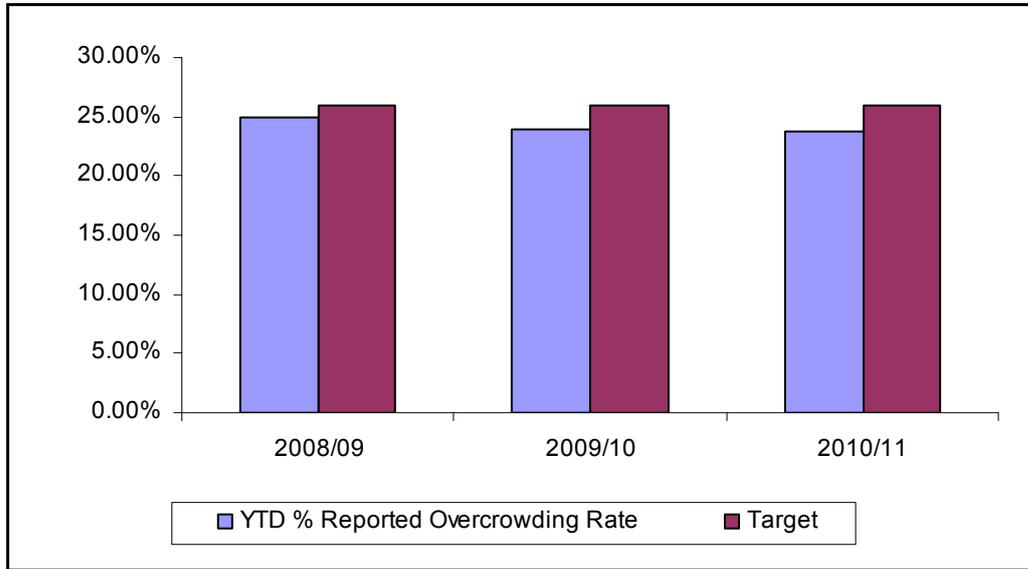


Figure 49: Percentage of overcrowding in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by prison function

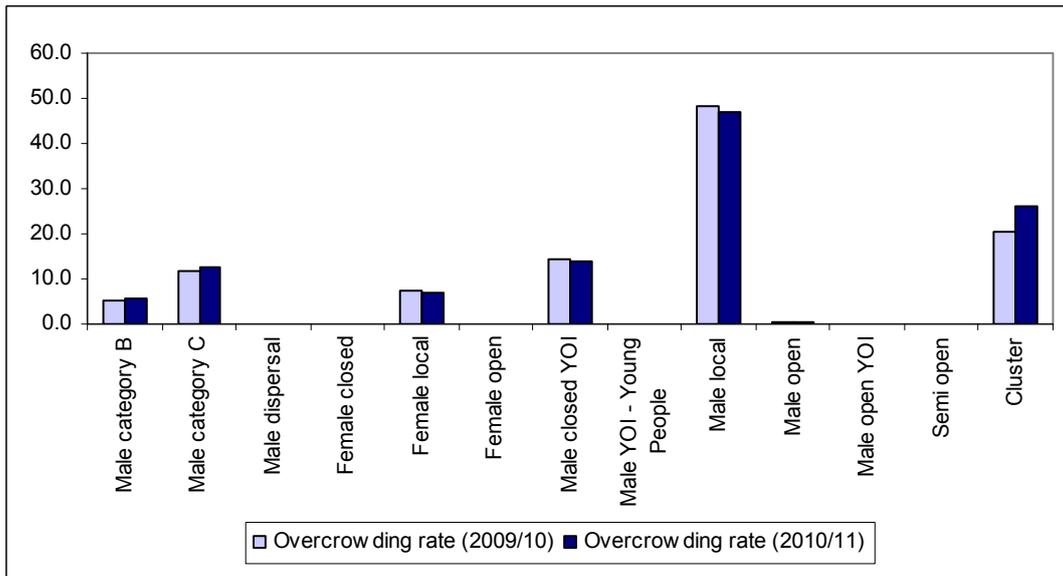


Table 35: Overcrowding 2010/11

Function name	Overcrowding Target	Overcrowding rate
Male category B	N/A	5.7
Male category C	N/A	12.8
Male dispersal	N/A	0.0
Female closed	N/A	0.0
Female local	N/A	7.1
Female open	N/A	0.0
Male closed YOI	N/A	13.7
Male YOI - Young People	N/A	0.0
Male local	N/A	47.1
Male open	N/A	0.3
Male open YOI	N/A	0.0
Semi open	N/A	0.0
Cluster	N/A	26.0
National Totals:	26.0*	23.8

*The overcrowding target is set at a national level only

Court reports

Timeliness of pre-sentence reports

In addition to supervising offenders in the community the probation service plays an important role in support of the courts by providing sentencers with the information they need for sentencing decisions. The vehicle for this information is the Pre-Sentence Report (PSR). The PSR is an assessment made prior to sentencing that takes into account the nature and seriousness of the offence, factors in the offender's background that led to the offence and the risk of further offending and/or risk of serious harm. In most cases the report includes a proposal on the offender's suitability for different types of sentences.

In requesting a PSR the court will specify a particular timescale in which they wish to receive it. The probation service is measured against how successful they are in meeting these timescales.

Target: To ensure that 90 per cent of Pre-Sentence Reports are provided within the timescale set by the court.

Result: 98.8 per cent of Pre-Sentence Reports were provided within the timescale set by the court in 2010/11

Table 36 below shows the timeliness of PSR provision by the probation service in each region in 2010/11.

Figure 50: PSR Timeliness 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by region

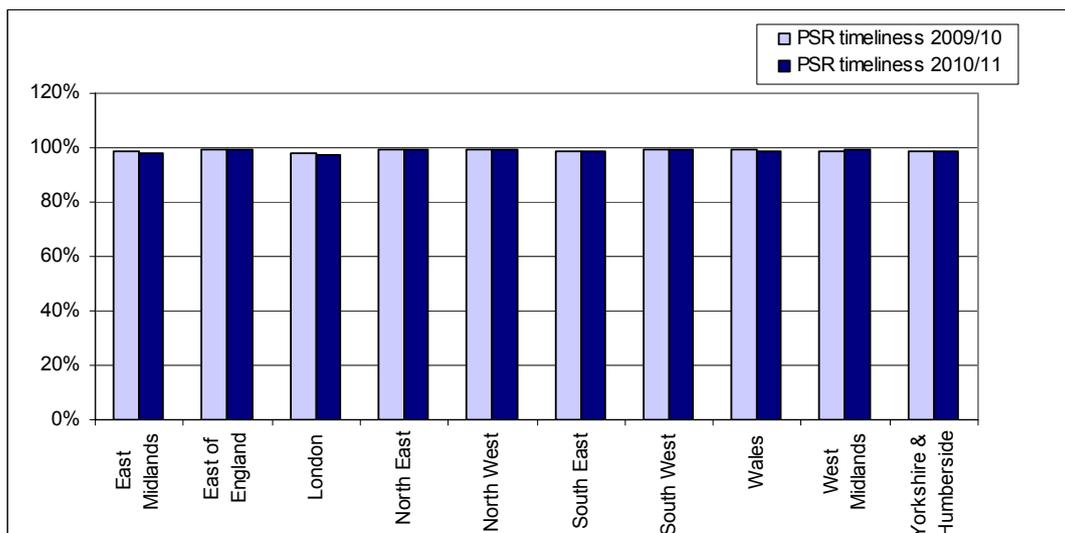


Table 36: PSR Timeliness 2010/11

Region	Number of PSRs completed within timescale set by the court	Total number of PSRs requested	% of PSRs completed on time
East Midlands	15,758	16,069	98.1%
East of England	15,733	15,817	99.5%
London	28,691	29,477	97.3%
North East	13,974	14,060	99.4%
North West	33,933	34,175	99.3%
South East	23,182	23,464	98.8%
South West	14,759	14,847	99.4%
Wales	12,887	13,028	98.9%
West Midlands	21,361	21,520	99.3%
Yorkshire & Humberside	23,842	24,126	98.8%
National Total	204,120	206,583	98.8%

Corporate: staff sickness absence and BME representation

Staff sickness in public prisons and the probation service (national KPI)

The indicator of staff sickness looks at the average number of working days lost through sickness absence. Since 2009/10 outturns for probation and public prisons have been combined to report against the KPI for the Agency as a whole.

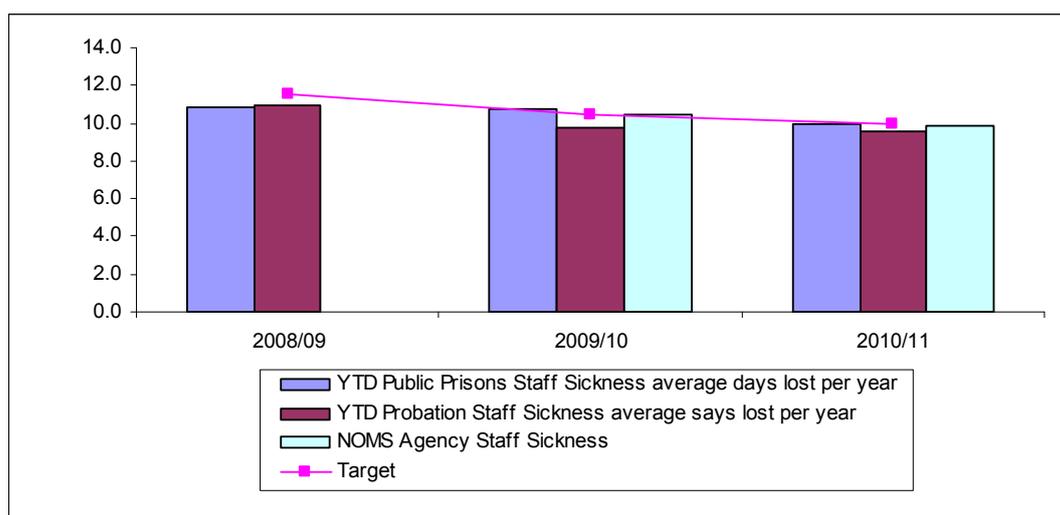
Target: To ensure that the average number of staff sickness days lost in 2010/11 does not exceed 10 working days per person in public prisons and probation

Result: The average rate of staff sickness was 9.8 days per person.

Beneath the headline Agency KPI outturn, the average rate of staff sickness in public prisons was 9.9 days, an improvement compared to 10.8 days in both 2009/10 and 2008/09, 11.7 in 2007/08 and 11.6 in 2006/07.

In probation, the average number of staff sickness days lost in 2010/11 was 9.6, a further improvement compared to 9.8 days in 2009/10, 11 days in 2008/09, 12.1 days in 2007/08 and 12 days in 2006/07 (Figure 51).

Figure 51: Days lost due to sickness



Note: Prior to 2008/09 joint targets did not exist for prisons and probation and are therefore not shown for comparison purposes. In 2008/09 performance was reported separately for public prisons and probation but against a common target. In 2009/10 the target was set and reported as an overall agency target.

Figure 52 sets out the distribution of average number of working days lost through sickness absence across prison operational areas in 2010/11 in comparison with the previous year. In 11 of the 12 operational areas, the average rate of staff sickness decreased. Table 37 gives more detailed information on breakdown by operational area.

Figure 52: Average number of working days lost due to prison staff sickness compared to last year by operational area

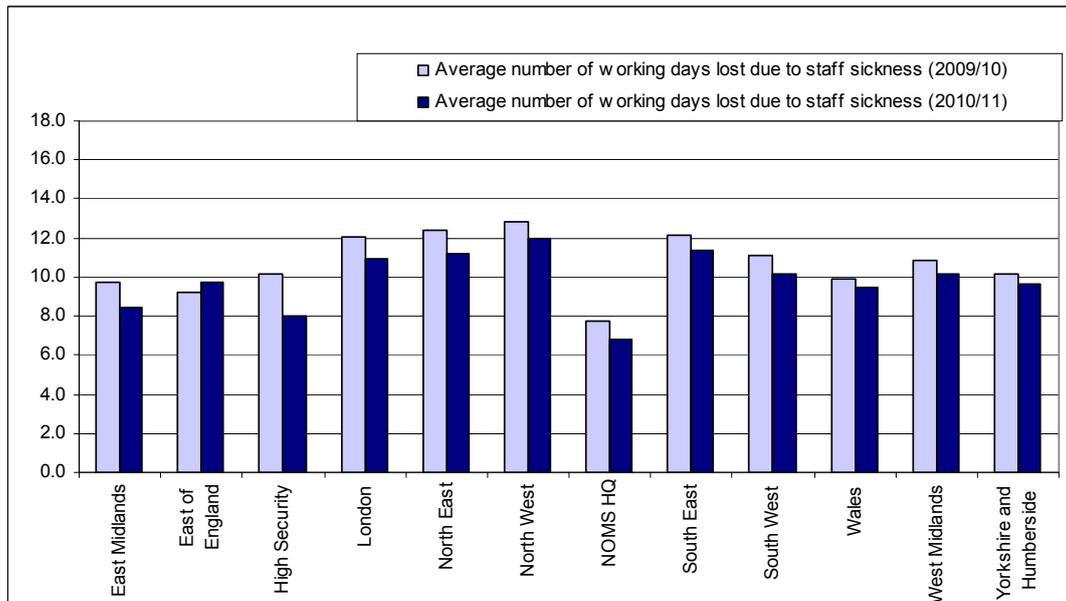


Table 37: Staff sickness in public prisons 2010/11

Operational Area	Total sick days (annual)	No. of staff in post (monthly average)	Average number of working days lost due to staff sickness
East Midlands	41,318	4,901	8.4
East of England	39,393	4,031	9.8
High Security	51,535	6,404	8.0
London	39,686	3,628	10.9
North East	30,176	2,686	11.2
North West	60,711	5,088	11.9
NOMS HQ	24,703	3,631	6.8
South East	84,198	7,403	11.4
South West	35,822	3,519	10.2
Wales	8,371	884	9.5
West Midlands	39,702	3,914	10.1
Yorkshire and Humberside	36,624	3,798	9.6
Totals:	492,240	49,887	9.9

*Prison Service national target (local targets do not aggregate to the Prison Service national target).

In the probation service the average rate of staff sickness fell in Wales and 4 English regions in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10, as shown in Figure 53.

Figure 53: Probation staff sickness absence in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by region

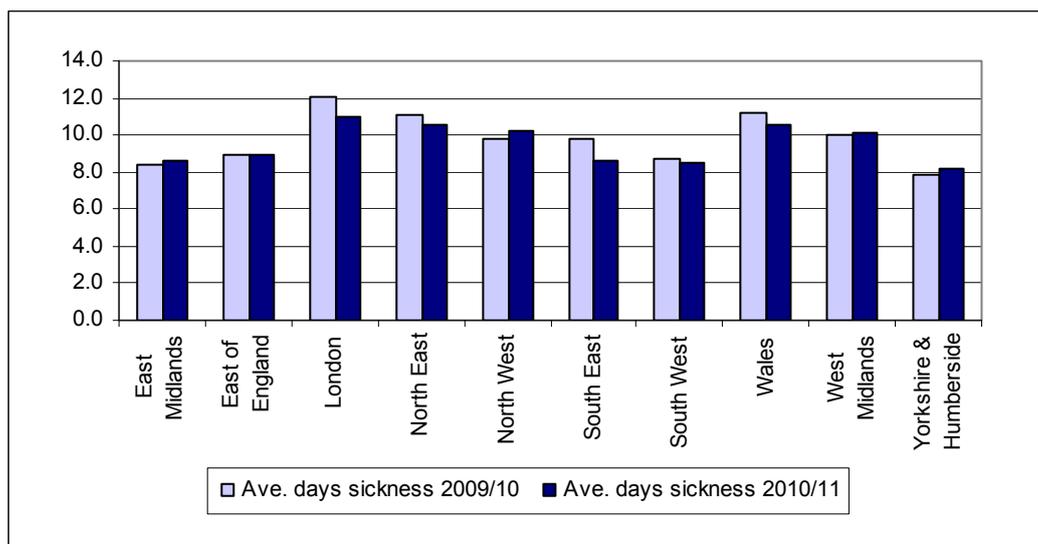


Table 38 gives a detailed regional breakdown of the average number of working days lost through sickness absence in the probation service in 2010/11

Table 38: Probation staff sickness absence 2010/11

Region	Target	No. of Days Short Term Absence	No. of Days Long Term Absence	No. of Days DDA Related Absence	Staff Years	Ave. Days Sickness per Staff year
East Midlands	10	8,090	6,257	1,804	1,869	8.6
East of England	10	7,287	3,818	2,478	1,526	8.9
London	10	12,903	15,837	-	2,629	10.9
North East	10	4,827	6,273	2,378	1,279	10.5
North West	10	11,484	13,643	3,744	2,834	10.2
South East	10	10,595	7,325	1,376	2,247	8.6
South West	10	6,538	4,862	1,033	1,453	8.6
Wales	10	4,568	5,350	1,194	1,058	10.5
West Midlands	10	16,792	18,902	1,557	3,699	10.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	10	8,435	7,566	1,563	2,160	8.1
National Total	10	91,520	89,834	17,126	20,753	9.6

Race equality: the proportion of minority ethnic staff in public prisons and probation

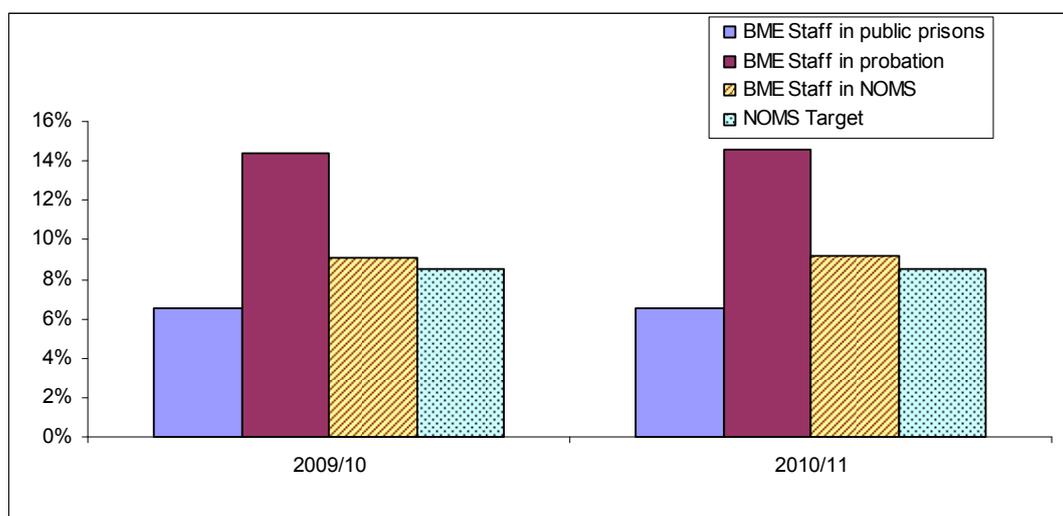
Delivering and promoting equality are at the heart of NOMS' vision and values. The Agency's key performance indicator of race equality measures the level of staff BME representation in public prisons and the probation service.

Target: To ensure that the number of minority ethnic staff across NOMS, as a proportion of the workforce who have declared their ethnicity, is at least 8.5 per cent by April 2011

Result: 9.2 per cent of staff who declared their ethnicity were from minority ethnic groups

Figure 54 shows the breakdown of BME staff in the NOMS Agency by percentage of BME staff in public prisons, BME Staff in Probation and NOMS Agency total against target.

Figure 54: Percentage of minority ethnic staff in NOMS



Note: 2009/10 was the first year that a joint prisons and probation target was set, therefore there is no comparison to previous years to be made at Agency-level or for probation.

Figure 55 sets out the operational breakdown of minority ethnic staff in prisons as a proportion of total workforce for 2010/11 in comparison to the previous year. The highest increase in the proportion of ethnic minority staff was in NOMS HQ. London had a slight decrease (6 staff) in the number of ethnic minority staff (Table 39).

Figure 55: Percentage of minority ethnic staff in public prisons in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by operational area

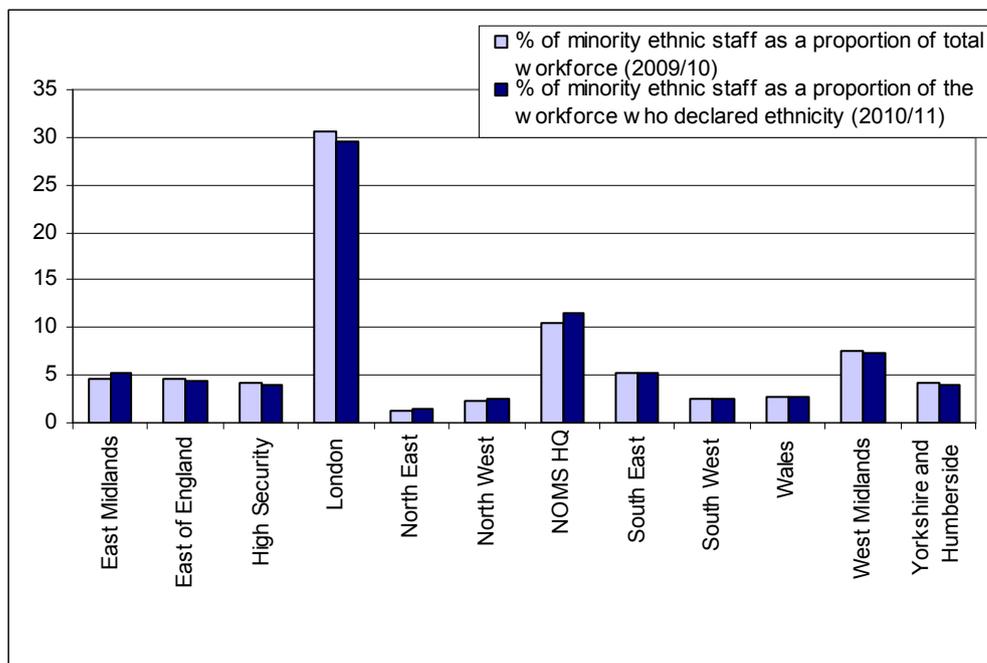


Table 39: Minority ethnic staff in public prisons 2010/11

Operational Area	Annual target	No. of minority ethnic staff (end of Mar 11)	Total workforce who declared their ethnicity (end of Mar 11)	% of minority ethnic staff as a proportion of the workforce who declared ethnicity (end of Mar 11)
East Midlands	4.1	235	4447	5.3%
East of England	4.1	160	3647	4.4%
High Security	3.9	242	5954	4.1%
London	27.6	997	3382	29.5%
North East	1.2	34	2466	1.4%
North West	2.2	114	4594	2.5%
NOMS HQ	0.0	309	2696	11.5%
South East	3.6	352	6775	5.2%
South West	2.5	83	3205	2.6%
Wales	2.7	23	830	2.8%
West Midlands	6.0	250	3378	7.4%
Yorkshire and Humberside	3.9	141	3484	4.0%
National Totals:	6.4*	2,940	44,858	6.6%

*Prison Service national target (local targets do not aggregate to the Prison Service national target)

Figure 56 shows that the percentage of probation staff recorded as BME rose in 9 of the 10 regions in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10. Table 40 shows the breakdown by region.

Figure 56: Minority ethnic staff in the probation service 2010/11 compared to 2009/10 by region

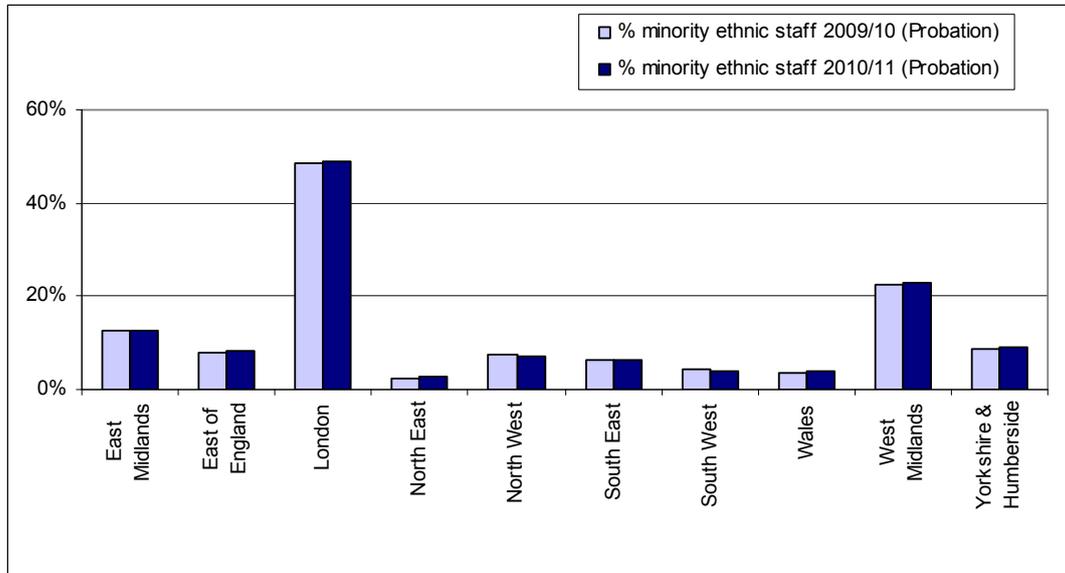


Table 40: Minority ethnic staff in the probation service in 2010/11

	Number of minority ethnic staff (at March 2011)	Total workforce who have declared their ethnicity	Minority ethnic staff as % of workforce who have declared their ethnicity
East Midlands	253	1977	12.8%
East of England	154	1854	8.3%
London	1400	2851	49.1%
North East	34	1281	2.7%
North West	221	3118	7.1%
South East	164	2536	6.5%
South West	69	1685	4.1%
Wales	46	1211	3.8%
West Midlands	578	2542	22.7%
Yorkshire & Humberside	224	2481	9.0%
National Total	3143	21536	14.6%

Technical Notes

This section provides further technical guidance on the performance indicators used in this report, covering the rationale for each indicator, the technical description, the data source and the calculation used.

Escapes

Category A escapes

Rationale

Escapes are monitored to analyse the frequency across the estate and identify any trends nationally, while taking into consideration the management of risk to the public.

Technical description

This is an escape by a prisoner who is classed as Category A on account of being highly dangerous to the public.

An escape is counted if (i) the prisoner is at liberty for 15 minutes or more before recapture or (ii) a prisoner escapes and is charged with another criminal offence.

Calculation

This indicator is a simple count of the number of Category A escapes.

Data source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Escapes from prisons and prison escorts

Rationale

As above.

Technical description

A prisoner escapes from escort when they are able to pass beyond the control of escorting staff. This may involve overcoming physical security restraints such as a wall or fence; locks, bolts or bars; a secure vehicle; handcuffs; or the direct supervision of escorting staff.

An escape is counted if (i) the prisoner is at liberty for 15 minutes or more before recapture or (ii) a prisoner escapes and is charged with another criminal offence.

Calculation

Rate of escapes from prison and prison escorts = No. of escapes divided by average prison population

Data source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Escapes from contractor escorts

Rationale

As above.

Technical description

A prisoner escapes from escort when they are able to pass beyond the control of escorting staff. This may involve overcoming physical security restraints such as a wall or fence; locks, bolts or bars; a secure vehicle; handcuffs; or the direct supervision of escorting staff.

An escape is counted if (i) the prisoner is at liberty for 15 minutes or more before recapture or (ii) a prisoner escapes and is charged with another criminal offence.

Calculation

Rate of escapes from contractor escorts = 1: {No of movements} divided by {No of escapes from contractor escorts}

Data source

Monthly data from prisoner escort contractors collated in central performance systems.

Absconds

Rationale

Absconds are monitored to analyse the frequency across the open estate and identify any trends nationally also taking into consideration, the management of risk to the Public.

Technical description

An abscond is an escape that does not involve overcoming a physical security restraint such as that provided by a wall or fence, locks, bolts or bars, a secure vehicle, handcuffs, or the direct supervision of staff. An open prison is generally not considered to contain physical security restraints.

Data source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

This indicator is a simple count of absconds.

Offending Behaviour Programmes (OBPs)

Appropriate OBP starts in the community

Rationale

The purpose of this measure is to ensure the appropriate allocation of offenders to programmes, and remove the incentive to over-deliver.

Technical description

Each accredited offending behaviour programme has set 'eligibility criteria' which are linked to the likelihood of reconviction (known as the Offender Group Reconviction Score (OGRS)). The eligibility criteria are designed to

ensure that only those offenders who will benefit from the particular programme are placed on it.

Accredited interventions for sex offenders and domestic violence need to apply specific risk assessments which are not consistently available on central databases and are therefore excluded from this metric.

Data source

Probation trust data on OBPs collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

(The total number of eligible programme starts/ total number of actual starts) x 100 = Percentage of Appropriate Starts in the community.

Offending behaviour programme (OBP) completion rates in the community

Rationale

The purpose of this measure is to ensure focus on the effective delivery of accredited programmes. It is used in tandem with the volume indicators to ensure that offenders are appropriately allocated to, and supported to complete, accredited programmes.

Technical description

OBPs are rehabilitation programmes designed to identify the reasons why offenders offend and reduce and monitor these factors. As well as reducing risk, programmes support risk assessment and the risk management of offenders. These are fully or provisionally accredited by the Correctional Services Accreditation Panel (CSAP).

For monitoring purposes community OBP completions exclude domestic violence and sex offender treatment programmes, which are measured separately. They include drug treatment programmes.

Data sources

In the community: probation area data collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

$a/b \times 100$

Where:

a = Total number of offenders who have successfully completed accredited offending behaviour programmes (excluding sex offender and domestic violence)

b = Total number of offenders who commenced those programmes

The performance in a given period is produced by taking the cohort of offenders who started those programmes 12 months previously and measuring the proportion who completed the programme. The date of commencement is determined by the date of attendance at the first session of the programme.

A completion is counted when an offender completes an accredited programme and all appropriate reports and documents are completed and returned and recorded as such on the appropriate systems.

Offending behaviour programme (OBP) completion volumes in custody and the community

Rationale

The purpose of this measure is to ensure focus on the effective delivery of accredited programmes.

Technical description

OBPs are rehabilitation programmes designed to identify the reasons why offenders offend and reduce and monitor these factors. As well as reducing risk, programmes support risk assessment and the risk management of offenders. These are fully or provisionally accredited by the Correctional Services Accreditation Panel (CSAP). In custody they are known as Living Skills programmes.

For monitoring purposes, OBPs in custody include Domestic Violence completions but exclude drug treatment programmes which are reported separately.

In the community, Domestic Violence programmes are reported separately and are excluded from the count of OBP completions. Drug programme completions are included in the count of community OBP completions.

Sex offender treatment programmes are excluded from the prison and probation OBP measures.

Data sources

In custody: Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

In the community: probation trust data collated in central performance systems

Calculation

This indicator is a simple count of the number of OBP completions.

A completion is counted when an offender completes an accredited programme and all appropriate reports and documents are completed and returned and recorded as such on the appropriate systems.

Completions in custody and completions in the community are recorded separately.

Sex offender treatment programme (SOTP) completion rates in the community

Rationale

The purpose of this measure is to ensure focus on the effective delivery of sex offender treatment programmes (SOTPs). It is used in tandem with the volume indicator to ensure that offenders are appropriately allocated to and supported to complete SOTPs.

Technical description

Sex offender treatment programmes aim to reduce offending by adult male sex offenders. A range of programmes is available for sexual offenders according to the level of risk and need of the offender.

Data sources

Monthly data from probation trusts collated in central performance systems

Calculation

$a/b \times 100$

Where:

a = Total number of offenders who successfully complete accredited sex offender treatment programmes

b = Total number of offenders who commenced those programmes

The performance in a given month is calculated by taking the cohort of offenders who started a programme 30 months previously and measuring the proportion who have completed it. For C-SOGP (the Community Sex Offender Group Programme) the measurement period is 36 months. The date of commencement is determined by the date of attendance at the first session of the programme.

A completion is counted when an offender completes an accredited programme and all appropriate reports and documents are completed and returned and recorded as such on the appropriate system.

Sex offender treatment programme (SOTP) volumes in custody and the community.

Rationale

The purpose of this measure is to ensure focus on the effective delivery of sex offender treatment programmes.

Technical description

Sex offender treatment programmes aim to reduce offending by adult male sex offenders. A range of programmes is available for sexual offenders according to the level of risk and need of the offender.

Data sources

In custody: monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

In the community: monthly probation trust data on accredited programmes collated in central performance systems

Calculation

This indicator is a simple count of the number of SOTP completions.

A completion is counted when an offender completes an accredited programme and all appropriate reports and documents are completed and returned and recorded as such on the appropriate system.

Completions in custody and completions in the community are recorded separately.

Domestic violence programme completion rates in the community

Rationale

The purpose of this measure is to ensure focus on the effective delivery of domestic violence programmes and that the provision of domestic violence programmes is appropriate to meet offender need. It is used in tandem with the volume indicator to ensure that offenders are appropriately allocated to, and supported to complete domestic violence programmes.

Technical description

Domestic violence is any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between adults who are or have been in a relationship together, or between family members, regardless of gender or sexuality.

NOMS accredited programmes for domestic violence are programmes targeted at men who are or were in heterosexual relationships at the time the offence was committed. They aim to reduce aggressive behaviour through teaching social skills, anger management techniques and improved moral reasoning.

Data sources

Monthly data from probation trusts collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

A completion is counted when an offender completes an accredited programme and all appropriate reports and documents are completed and returned and recorded as such on the appropriate system.

$$a/b \times 100$$

Where:

a = Total number of offenders who successfully complete accredited domestic violence programmes

b = Total number of offenders who started those programmes

The performance in a given period is calculated by taking the cohort of offenders who commenced those programmes 18 months previously and measuring the proportion that completed. The date of commencement is determined by the date of attendance at the first session of the programme.

Domestic violence programme completion volumes in the community

Rationale

The purpose of this measure is to ensure focus on the effective delivery of domestic violence programmes and that the provision of domestic violence programmes is appropriate to meet offender need.

Technical description

Domestic violence is any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between adults who are or have been in a relationship together, or between family members, regardless of gender or sexuality.

NOMS accredited programmes for domestic violence are programmes targeted at men who are or were in heterosexual relationships at the time the offence was committed. They aim to reduce aggressive behaviour through teaching social skills, anger management techniques and improved moral reasoning.

Data source

Data recorded by probation trusts and collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

This indicator is a simple count of the number of domestic violence programme completions.

A completion is counted when an offender completes an accredited programme and all appropriate reports and documents are completed and returned and recorded as such on the appropriate system.

Drug Rehabilitation

Drug rehabilitation requirement (DRR) completion rate

Rationale

The purpose of this measure is to ensure that DRRs given as part of a Community Order or Suspended Sentence Order are successfully

completed. As a measure of efficiency, the aim is to maximise the percentage of those terminating which are successfully completed.

Technical description

The drug rehabilitation requirement is one of 12 requirements that may be given by the sentencing court as part of a Community Order or Suspended Sentence Order (SSO) to adult offenders committing an offence post April 2005 when the Criminal Justice Act 2003 came into force. This is a treatment order so the whole order counts as a being 'in treatment' and minimum hours apply. If an offender has more than one requirement these contact hours are the total across all requirements not just the DRR.

Data source

Data extracted from probation case management systems and collated centrally.

Calculation

The completion rate is calculated for a given period as: the number of DRRs completed successfully (including those terminated early for good progress) as a proportion of all terminations in the period less those where the order which were transferred out, orders where the offender died, orders which expired with breach outstanding and orders revoked because of other change of circumstances or for other reasons (i.e. other than because of failure to comply or conviction for further offences).

Drug rehabilitation requirement (DRR) completion volumes

Rationale

The purpose of this measure is to ensure that DRRs given as part of a Community Order or Suspended Sentence Order are successfully completed.

Technical description

As above for 'DRR completion rate'.

Data source

As above for 'DRR completion rate'.

Calculation

This is a simple count of the number of successful completions. A successful completion is one which is recorded on the case management system as having expired normally (i.e. run its full course) or has been revoked early by the court for good progress.

Drug treatment programmes (in custody only):

Rationale

The purpose of this measure is to ensure focus on the effective delivery of accredited drug treatment programmes.

Technical description

Drug treatment programmes are rehabilitation programmes designed to identify the reasons why offenders offend and reduce and monitor these factors. As well as reducing risk, programmes support risk assessment and the risk management of offenders. These are fully or provisionally accredited by the Correctional Services Accreditation Panel (CSAP).

Data source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

This indicator is a simple count of the number of drug treatment programme completions.

A completion is counted when an offender completes an accredited programme and all appropriate reports and documents are completed and returned and recorded as such on central systems.

Mandatory drug testing (MDT) in custody

Rationale

Random mandatory drug testing provides the best available measure of drug misuse in prisons.

Technical description

The measure for the rate of drug-misuse is based on the rate of positive drug tests under the random MDT programme. This provides the most accurate indication of the level of drug-misuse in establishments. Random samples are those where a prisoner has been selected for testing using a random prisoner selector on central systems. The programme produces a list of prisoner numbers in the required sample, plus a reserve list. All prisoners - including unconvicted and new receptions - can be selected by the system for random MDT.

A sample is positive when the screening test is positive and there has been no confirmation test (for whatever reason), or a confirmation test was positive. A sample that tests positive for more than one drug counts as one positive sample. Furthermore, some positive samples will be mitigated and declared negative due to prescribed medication. The number of tests does not include spoilt samples or refusals. In the case of transferred prisoners, results for a sample are recorded against the establishment where the sample was taken.

Data source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

MDT Positive Rate = (Total number of random drug tests that prove positive / total number of random drug tests carried out) x 100

Alcohol treatment requirement (ATR) completion rate

Rationale

The purpose of this measure is to ensure that ATRs given as part of the sentence are completed. As a measure of efficiency, the aim is to maximise the percentage of those terminating which are successfully completed.

Technical description

The alcohol treatment requirement (ATR) is one of 12 requirements that may be applied to a Community Order or Suspended Sentence Order. It provides access to a tailored treatment programme with the aim of reducing or eliminating alcohol dependency. The requirement can last between six months and three years as part of a Community Order and six months and two years when part of a Suspended Sentence Order.

Data source

Data extracted from probation case management systems and collated centrally.

Calculation

Performance against the completion rate target is calculated for a given period as: the number of requirements completed successfully (including those terminated early for good progress) as a proportion of all terminations in the period less orders which were transferred out, orders where the offender died, orders which expired with breach outstanding and orders revoked because of other change of circumstances or for other reasons (i.e. other than because of failure to comply or conviction for further offences).

Alcohol treatment requirement (ATR) completion volumes**Rationale**

The purpose of this measure is to ensure that ATRs given as part of a Community Order or Suspended Sentence Order are successfully completed.

Technical description

As above for 'ATR completion rate'.

Data source

As above for 'ATR completion rate'

Calculation

This indicator is a simple count of the number of successful ATR completions. A successful completion is one which is recorded on the case management system as having expired normally (i.e. run its full course) or has been revoked early by the court for good progress.

Unpaid work (Community Payback)

Unpaid work completion rate

Rationale

The purpose of this indicator is to ensure focus on the successful completion of unpaid work requirements. As a measure of efficiency, the aim is to maximise the percentage of those terminating which are successfully completed.

Technical description

Unpaid work is one of 12 requirements that may be given as part of a Community Order or Suspended Sentence Order under the Criminal Justice Act 2003 for offences committed on or after 1 April 2005. Unpaid work is work undertaken for the benefit of the local community. It is a punitive intervention that can be used as a creative resource for improving the local environment, and supporting community provider strategies on visibility and community engagement.

The minimum hours that can be ordered are 40 hours and the maximum is 300 hours.

Work undertaken for profit, or for personal gain, cannot be counted as unpaid work.

Data source

Data is extracted from probation case management systems and collated centrally.

Calculation

Performance against the completion rate target is calculated for a given period as: the number of requirements completed successfully (including those terminated early for good progress) as a proportion of all terminations

in the period less those orders which were transferred out, orders where the offender died, orders which expired with breach outstanding and orders revoked because of other change of circumstances or for other reasons (i.e. other than because of failure to comply or conviction for further offences).

Unpaid work completion volumes

Rationale

As above for 'unpaid work completion rate'.

Technical description

As above for 'unpaid work completion rate'.

Data source

As above for 'unpaid work completion rate'.

Calculation

This is a simple count of the number of successful unpaid work completions. A successful completion is one where the specified number of hours have been recorded as completed or which has been revoked early for good progress.

Additional hours imposed for an existing order that includes unpaid work are not counted, but if the court makes an additional requirement of Unpaid Work where there was originally no unpaid work requirement then this is counted.

A successful completion is one which is recorded on the case management system as having expired normally (i.e. run its full course) or has been revoked early by the court for good progress.

Unpaid work stand-downs

Rationale

The purpose of this measure is to reduce the number of planned days of unpaid work not carried out by offenders because they are 'stood down' due to the probation trust being unable to provide the appropriate resources to manage the offenders at work.

Technical description

A stand down is when an offender is instructed in advance not to report for work, or when ready and willing offenders are sent home after reporting for work due to operational difficulties in the probation trust (e.g. insufficient supervisor coverage, lack of transport, or work availability).

Data source

Data recorded locally and collated on central information systems.

Calculation

(Number of unpaid work days lost because of stand-downs [total of days lost through offender being sent home or told not to attend] / Number of unpaid work offender days planned) x 100

Compliance and Enforcement

Percentage of orders and licences successfully completed

Rationale

To assess of the cases that have terminated, the proportion of cases that have terminated successfully. This metric gives an overview of offender compliance over the life of the order or licence. This is one of a number of compliance measures.

Technical description

Successfully completions are those which are recorded on the case management system as having expired normally (i.e. without being revoked for failure to comply or for a further offence) or which have been terminated early by the court for good progress.

Drug rehabilitation requirements are included in the calculation

Data source

Data extracted from probation case management systems and collated centrally.

Calculation

(a / b) x 100

Where:

- a) No. of orders / licences successfully completed
- b) Total no. of orders and licences terminated (i.e. including those which were unsuccessful and required breach action but not including the exclusions specified above)

Percentage of community order breaches resolved within 25 working days

Rationale

This is the Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) end-to-end enforcement target and seeks to ensure that non-compliance with an order is identified and that appropriate enforcement action is delivered across criminal justice agencies

Technical description

Breach:

A breach is a commencement of action to bring an allegation that an offender has failed to comply with the requirements of an order or licence before the court. Initiation of breach action: an application made for summons or warrant to return offender to court for breach.

Trigger of breach proceedings:

The community provider decides whether an offender has failed to comply with his / her order or licence and institutes action by contacting the court to arrange a first appearance by summons or warrant. The court sets the hearing dates and the court ultimately finalises the case by passing sentence.

Unacceptable failure to comply:

This defines the beginning of breach proceedings, and can consist of unacceptable absences and/or unacceptable behaviour while on a relevant order. It is the Offender Manager's responsibility to determine the relevant unacceptable failure to comply and instigate breach proceedings

Data source

Data recorded on COMET (Community penalty Enforcement Tracker) system administered by HM Court Service.

Calculation

Proportion of cases resolved =

(Number of cases that were resolved within 25 days / The total number of cases of unacceptable failure to comply) x 100

Enforcement: initiation of breach action by the probation service

Rationale

This indicator is to ensure that the probation service meets the National Standard for enforcement by taking timely and appropriate breach/recall action in response to an offender's non-compliance with an order/licence.

Technical description

An unacceptable failure to comply defines the beginning of breach proceedings, and can consist of unacceptable absences and/or unacceptable behaviour while on a relevant order/licence. It is the Offender Manager's responsibility to determine the relevant unacceptable failure to comply and instigate breach/recall proceedings.

Initiation of breach/recall action is either an application made for summons or warrant to return offender to court for breach or a report from the service to the NOMS Public Protection Casework Section.

To meet the standard the probation service must take breach action on or before a second unacceptable failure to comply with an order (on or before a third unacceptable failure to comply with a licence) and this action should be initiated within 10 working days of the relevant failure to comply.

Data source

Data are produced from probation trusts' monitoring of National Standards for the Management of Offenders. A 20 per cent sample of Orders and licences are monitored six months after commencement.

Calculation

$a / b \times 100$

Where:

a = No. of cases where breach action was initiated within National Standards timescales

b = Total cases eligible for breach action

Employment

Percentage of offenders in employment at the end of their sentence (Agency KPI)

Rationale

The indicator assesses the employment status of offenders at the end of their sentence as an outcome contributing to a reduction in levels of re-offending. As a joint prisons and probation indicator, it combines the employment outcomes for those at the end of probation supervision with outturns for those released from prison sentences of less than 12 months.

The prison element of this indicator focuses on those sentenced to less than 12 months because prisoners released from sentences of 12 months or more are subject to supervision by the probation service upon release and their employment outturns will therefore be picked up in the probation element of the indicator at the end of the period on licence.

Technical description

Probation element:

See description for 'Percentage of offenders with employment at the end of order or licence'

Prisons element:

Employment outcomes will be expressed as a proportion of recorded discharges of prisoners from sentences *of less than 12 months*. Performance is calculated using recorded employment status and discharge data.

Employment outcome is defined as:

Full-time employed or self-employed (30 hrs or more a week, on average)

Part-time employed or self-employed (less than 30 hrs a week, on average)

Temporary/casual work

Data sources

Probation:

OASys National Reporting (ONR): centrally-produced reports from local data recorded on Offender Assessment System (OASys).

Prisons:

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

$$([a + c] / [b + d]) \times 100$$

Where:

- a) Number of offenders in employment at the end of their order or licence as recorded on the final (termination) OASys assessment
- b) Total number of offenders with final (termination) OASys assessments completed in the current month, excluding those who are unavailable for work
- c) Number of employment outcomes for prisoners discharged from sentences of less than 12 months
- d) Total number of discharges from sentences of less than 12 months

Percentage of offenders with employment at the end of order or licence

Rationale

The indicator assesses the employment status of offenders at the end of their order or licence as an outcome contributing to a reduction in levels of re-offending.

Technical description

Employment is defined as:

Full-time employed or self-employed (30 hrs or more a week, on average)

Part-time employed or self-employed (less than 30 hrs a week, on average)

Temporary/casual work

Offenders are classed as unemployed if they are available for work but are not in employment at the time, regardless of whether they are receiving benefits.

Those 'unavailable for work' are excluded from the calculation. Situations in which an offender should be recorded as being unavailable for work include offenders who are: retired, homemaker or incapacitated; this category also includes those who cannot work for any reason, for example asylum seekers, refugees and foreign nationals who have no right to work in the UK; from 1 April 2009 this has also included those in full or part time education

Data source

OASys National Reporting (ONR): centrally-produced reports from local data recorded on Offender Assessment System (OASys).

Calculation

$$(a / b) \times 100$$

Where:

- a) Number of offenders in employment at the end of their order or licence as recorded on the final (termination) OASys assessment
- b) Total number of offenders with final (termination) OASys assessments completed in the current month, excluding those who are unavailable for work

Percentage of offenders with employment on release from custody

Rationale

The purpose of this measure is to identify the number of offenders discharged from custody and accessing employment opportunities. Collation of this data will indicate the effectiveness of the establishment and its partners in supporting offenders into employment.

Technical description

Employment outcomes will be expressed as a proportion of recorded discharges. Performance is calculated using recorded employment status and discharge data.

Employment outcome is defined as:

Full-time employed or self-employed (30 hrs or more a week, on average)

Part-time employed or self-employed (less than 30 hrs a week, on average)

Temporary/casual work

Data source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

(No. of Employment Outcomes / No. of Discharges) x 100 = % Employment

Sustained employment in the community

Rationale

To ensure that attention is focused on achieving and sustaining employment during supervision

Technical description

Employment includes full-time employment, self-employment, agency working and part-time working for at least 16 hours a week.

Data source

Data recorded locally by probation trusts and submitted for collation at the centre.

Calculation

A count of the number of offenders who are being supervised by probation and have found and kept continuous employment for four weeks.

Accommodation

Percentage of offenders with settled accommodation at the end of their sentence (Agency KPI)

Rationale

This indicator assesses the accommodation status of offenders at the end of their sentence as an outcome contributing to a reduction in levels of re-offending.

Technical description

As a joint prisons and probation indicator, it combines the accommodation outcomes for those at the end of probation supervision with outturns for those released from prison sentences of less than 12 months. The prison element of this indicator focuses on those sentenced to less than 12 months because prisoners released from sentences of 12 months or more are subject to supervision by the probation service upon release and their accommodation outturns will therefore be picked up in the probation element of the indicator at the end of the period on licence.

Probation element:

See description for 'Percentage of offenders in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of order or licence'

Prisons element:

Accommodation outcomes will be expressed as a proportion of recorded discharges of prisoners from sentences *of less than 12 months*. Performance is calculated using recorded accommodation status and discharge data.

For a definition of 'settled accommodation', see Percentage of offenders with settled accommodation on release from custody.

Data Source

Probation:

OASys National Reporting (ONR): centrally-produced reports from local data recorded on Offender Assessment System (OASys).

Prisons:

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

$$([a + c] / [b + d]) \times 100$$

Where:

- a) Number of offenders with settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence as recorded on the final (termination) OASys assessment
- b) Total number of offenders with final (termination) OASys assessments completed in the current month
- c) Number of accommodation outcomes for prisoners discharged from sentences of less than 12 months
- d) Total number of prisoners discharged from sentences of less than 12 months

Percentage of offenders with settled accommodation on release from custody

Rationale

In support of the Accommodation Pathway in the NOMS Reducing Re-offending National Delivery Plan the focus is to increase the number of Prisoners with settled accommodation arranged upon release. This NOMS metric replaced the existing Accommodation measure from April 2007.

Technical description

Accommodation outcomes will be expressed as a proportion of recorded discharges of prisoners. Performance is calculated using recorded accommodation status and discharge data.

Settled accommodation is defined as:

Settled Housing

Essentially this would include any housing which provides permanent independent housing, for example,

- A family home where the service user is the owner / tenant or a permanent part of the family and is able to return to that home.

- Owner occupier
- A tenant of a self contained dwelling with a secure tenancy in the name of the service user
- Living with a friend/colleague on a permanent basis where the service user has a bedroom available at all times for their use and access to normal domestic facilities
- A caravan or boat which is viewed by the service user as their permanent home.

Supported housing

Housing with support provided by an accredited housing agency, which will provide both a placement for at least three months and support in moving on to permanent accommodation.

Approved Premises

The service user's risk of harm to others has been assessed such as to make placement in Approved Premises the most appropriate housing option.

Data Source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

(No. of Accommodation Outcomes/No. of Discharges) x 100 = Settled Accommodation %

Percentage of offenders in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of order or licence

Rationale

This indicator assesses the accommodation status of offenders at the end of their order or licence as an outcome contributing to a reduction in levels of re-offending.

Technical description

Settled accommodation is defined as:

Permanent, independent housing

Bail / probation hostel

Supported housing

Suitable accommodation is defined in OASys under two areas: suitability of the accommodation and suitability of the location of the accommodation. This would include features such as:

Safety of the accommodation

Overcrowding

Facilities

Where the victim lives in the house or nearby

Data source

OASys National Reporting (ONR): centrally-produced reports from local data recorded on Offender Assessment System (OASys).

Calculation

$(a / b) \times 100$

Where:

a) Number of offenders with settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence as recorded on the final (termination) OASys assessment

b) Total number of offenders with final (termination) OASys assessments completed in the current month

Education

Referrals to education providers in the community

Rationale

This indicator is intended to improve the levels of referrals to education providers in order to support the educational and employment needs of the offender.

Technical description

This includes all referrals and not just those for 'skills for life' or 'basic skills'.

Referrals may be:

- Where an Individual Referral Record (IRR) has been completed and agreed with the learner/offender, **or**
- Where an appointment with an accredited provider has been made and confirmed

Data Source

Locally recorded probation trust data collated in central systems.

Calculation

A count of the total number of offenders in the community referred to education providers.

Basic Skills and Key Work Skills in custody (Wales and Contracted Out Prisons)

Rationale

To increase the number of basic skills and key work skills awards gained by prisoners.

Technical description

Since 2007/08, the Prison Service has no longer owned targets for the achievement of basic skills and work skills in England as these became the responsibility of the Skills Funding Agency. However, in Wales, where the Skills Funding Agency did not have the responsibility for learning and skills,

targets for basic and work skills targets were commissioned by the Welsh Director of Offender Management

Data source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

This indicator is a simple count of the number of basic skills and key work skills

Education and Training

Rationale

The purpose of this measure is to identify the number of offenders leaving custody with education or training places to take up after release.

Technical Description

The education and training status of prisoners at discharge is recorded by establishments using the Local Inmate Database System (LIDS).

An education or training outcome is recorded under the following definitions:

- i) Full-time education or training (i.e. 16 or more hours a week of class work or instruction)
- ii) Part-time education or training (i.e. less than 16 hours a week of class work or instruction)

Data Source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

Number of Education & training Outcomes / Number of Discharges *100 = %
Education & training

Safety and Decency in Custody

Serious assaults in custody

Rationale

To reduce the incidence of serious assaults and maintain safety and decency in custody.

Technical description

An assault is classified as serious if it:

Is a sexual assault

Results in detention in outside hospital as an inpatient

Requires medical treatment for concussion or internal injuries

The injury is a fracture, scald or burn, stabbing, crushing, extensive or multiple bruising, black eye, broken nose, lost or broken tooth, cuts requiring suturing, bites or temporary or permanent blindness.

Data source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

The serious assaults KPI measures the number of incidents in which at least one victim sustained a serious injury as a result of offences against the person expressed as a percentage proportion of the average prisoner population.

The serious assault rate % =

$(\text{Total Serious Assaults in the year} / \text{Average population for the year}) \times 100$

Overcrowding in custody

Rationale

To maintain overcrowding within acceptable levels.

Technical description

Overcrowding is the count of total number of prisoners who, on the last day of the month, are held in a cell, cubicle or room where the number of occupants exceeds the baseline certified normal accommodation of the cell, cubicle or room. This includes the number of prisoners held two to a single cell, three prisoners in a cell designed for one or two and any prisoners held over crowdedly in larger cells or dormitories. For example, if twelve prisoners occupy a dormitory with a capacity of ten, then the twelve prisoners should be counted as overcrowded. If the establishment has reported a number of prisoners 'doubled', then at least this number should be reported as overcrowded.

Data source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

Overcrowding rate for the year is calculated by summing the overcrowded figure for each month and prison population figure for each month. The total overcrowded figure for the year is then divided by the total population for the year and expressed as a percentage to show the rate of overcrowding.

Self-inflicted deaths in custody

Rationale

To reduce the incidence of self-inflicted deaths in custody.

Technical description

The number of Self Inflicted Deaths within the reporting year.

Data source

Self inflicted death occurrences are recorded in the NOMS Death in Custody Database. This is used to source and collate monthly data from prison establishments. .

Calculation

The number of recorded Self Inflicted Deaths.

Corporate

Staff sickness – agency KPI

Rationale

To monitor and reduce the number of days lost to staff sickness absence in public prisons and the probation service.

Technical description

Staff sickness is reported as the average number of days lost per member of staff per year.

Data sources

Prisons:

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Probation:

Monthly data recorded by probation Trusts and collated at the centre.

Calculation

$$(a + b) / (c + d)$$

Where:

- a) Total days absence for probation staff during the year
- b) Total days absence for prison staff during the year
- c) Average probation FTE for year
- d) Average prison staff headcount for year

Staff sickness – public prisons

Rationale

To monitor and reduce the number of days lost to staff sickness absence in public prisons.

Technical description

The staff sickness measure is shown as the average working days lost through sickness per member of staff for the year.

Data source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

Total working days lost in the year / Average head count for the year

Staff sickness - probation

Rationale

To monitor and reduce the days lost due to staff sickness absence in the probation service.

Technical description

Days lost due to sickness are recorded as Short Term (less than 28 days in duration), Long Term (28 calendar days or more in duration) and DDA (attributable to disability as defined in the Disability Discrimination Act).

Data source

Monthly data recorded by probation trusts and collated at the centre

Calculation

The total days lost due to sickness absence divided by the average FTE for the year.

Race equality: staff in public sector prisons and the probation service

Rationale

NOMS aims to have the same staffing mix as there is in the wider working population.

Technical Description

The representation rate is reported as the number of minority ethnic staff as a proportion of all staff with stated ethnicity.

Data Source

Prisons:

Monthly data from prison establishments is collated in central performance systems.

Probation:

Data is extracted from the HR data warehouse each month

Calculation

Ethnic minority staff as a percentage of total staff with known ethnicities, i.e. staff whose ethnicity is not known are excluded from the base.

$$\left(\frac{\text{Headcount number of ethnic minority staff}}{\text{total staff headcount} - \text{Headcount number of staff choosing not to disclose ethnicity}} \right) \times 100$$

Explanatory notes

Data in this report are drawn from administrative IT systems. Although care is taken when processing and analysing the data, the level of detail collected is subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large-scale recording system.

Symbols and conventions

The following symbols have been used throughout the tables in this bulletin:

- = Not applicable
0 = Nil

Contact points for further information

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