



**Ministry
of Justice**

National Offender Management Service Offender Equalities Annual Report

2012/13

Ministry of Justice
Statistics Bulletin

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Introduction

This is the first issue of the annual National Offender Management Service Offender Equalities statistics publication.

In previous years, NOMS published the NOMS Annual Equalities Report, covering NOMS staff, offenders and business reporting, to address the requirements under the Equality Act 2010. From 2012/13 onwards these issues are addressed separately.

The equality objectives are stated, along with progress and achievements, in the NOMS Annual Report and Accounts 2012/13:

http://home.hmps.noms.root/Intranet/ShowBinary?nodeId=/Repo/HQ/fin_control_and_accountancy/web_content/annual-report-accounts-2012-13.pdf

NOMS staff equalities statistics for 2012/13 will be included within the MOJ Staff Equalities Publication 2012/13, due for publication on 31 January 2014. This publication will retain the full amount of NOMS staff equalities data previously published, and for the first time will include data for all civil servants employed by MOJ.

A large amount of information on offender equalities is already published within other statistical publications. The majority of information in this publication comes from these publications, however this publication provides specific commentary focussing on equalities, with the content being aligned to the NOMS Business Objectives, relating to the tables within the publications listed below.

The Offender Management Statistics Quarterly

www.gov.uk/government/publications/offender-management-statistics-quarterly--2

and the Safety in Custody Statistics Bulletin

www.gov.uk/government/publications/safety-in-custody-statistics include tables including offender equalities data for the whole calendar year 2012.

The Accredited Programmes publication includes tables including offender equalities data for the financial year 2012/13:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/accredited-programmes-annual-bulletin-201213

Additional tables are included within this publication for areas where data are not published elsewhere. These tables cover Resettlement and Accommodation, Resettlement and Employment, and Order and Licence Completions.

In previous years, a number of other tables were also published within the Annual Equalities Report which did not appear in other publications. Due to changes in progress of management information systems used for recording offender equalities data, data of sufficient quality are not available for 2012/13 for these sections. It is anticipated that analysis and publication of these data will resume in 2013/14.

The Equality Act 2010 lists nine Protected Characteristics:

Age, Gender, Ethnicity, Disability, Sexual Orientation, Religion or Belief, Gender Reassignment, Marriage/Civil Partnership, and Pregnancy/Maternity.

This report focuses on those protected characteristics where data are collected, and are of sufficient quality for statistics to be meaningful. In general, this report is currently limited to focus on gender, age and ethnicity for these reasons. However where data are available for other protected characteristics at sufficient quality and with sufficient coverage to be meaningful, they are presented and considered also.

Users and uses of these statistics

These statistics have many intended uses by a diverse range of users, and are designed to meet as many of the needs of these users as possible in the most useful and meaningful format.

Intended use of statistics:	Summary of main statistical needs:
MOJ ministers	Ministers may use these statistics to observe that obligations under the Equality Act 2010 are being met and due regard is being paid to equality considerations of offenders.
MPs and House of Lords	These statistics may be used to answer parliamentary questions on equality relating to offenders.
Policy teams	These statistics are used to inform policy development, to monitor impact of changes over time and to model future changes and their impact on the system. This publication addresses the primary questions internal users ask on a regular basis, provides input into Equality Impact Assessments during the policy making process, and forms the basis for ensuring due regard is paid to offender equalities.
Academia, students and businesses	Used as a source of statistics for research purposes and to support lectures, presentations and conferences
Journalists	As a compendium of quality assured data and explanatory comment on equality relating to offenders, to enable an accurate and coherent story to be told.
Voluntary sector	Data are used to reuse the offender equality data in their own briefing and research papers and to inform policy work and responses to consultations.
General public	Data are used to respond to ad-hoc requests and requests made under the Freedom of Information Act, to provide greater transparency of offender equalities related issues in NOMS.

Release Schedule

This publication is produced on an annual basis to reflect the most appropriate frequency given the nature of the data included within the tables. This bulletin was published on 14 November 2013 for the financial year 2012/13. Note that where tables are published elsewhere on a calendar year basis, the date within this publication is the calendar year 2012.

Summary

- As at 31 March 2013, there were 79,900 male prisoners and 3,869 female prisoners, with females representing 4.6% of the prison population. This is a slight reduction in the proportion of prisoners that are female since 31 March 2012, when 4.8% of prisoners were female.
- As at 31 March 2013, there were 112,090 offenders in the community under supervision by the Probation Service on Court Orders (including Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders). Females represent 15.1% of offenders in the community, unchanged from the previous year.
- Of all prisoners reporting their ethnicity, 26.1% declared themselves to be BME, unchanged from the previous year. The BME group is dominated by Black or Black British, which accounted for 13.1% of the average prison population as at 31 March 2013. This is substantially higher than the 2.9% of the population of England and Wales aged 18 and over that declared themselves as Black or Black British according to the 2011 Census.
- The proportion of offenders in the community under supervision by the Probation Service on Court Orders from a BME background is 15.4%. Black or Black British comprise 6.0% of offenders in the community.
- Since 2002 the proportion of prisoners who are Muslim has risen steadily from 7.7% in 2002 to 13.4% in 2012. According to the 2011 Census, 4.2% of the population of England and Wales aged 18 and over declared themselves as Muslim.
- Female prisoners accounted for 28.5% of all self-harm incidents in prison, whilst accounting for only 4.6% of the average prison population. Prisoners from the White ethnic group accounted for 92.1% of self harm incidents, whilst accounting for 74.0% of the average prison population. Self-harm rates are highest in the younger age groups and decrease with age. Prisoners aged 20 and under accounted for 20.1% of self harm incidents, whilst accounting for only 10.1% of the average prison population.
- The rate of proven adjudications was highest for the 15-17 age group and decreases rapidly with age. The rate of adjudications for 15-17 year olds in 2012 was 710 per 100 prisoners, more than 7 times higher than the average rate of 100 per 100 prisoners. The rate is also higher for women compared to men (124 per 100 prisoners for women, while for men it was 99 per 100 prisoners) and for the Black or Black British (122 per 100 prisoners) and Mixed ethnic groups (161 per 100 prisoners).

Commentary

Prison Population

Prison population figures are published in the Offender Management Statistics publication (www.gov.uk/government/publications/offender-management-statistics-quarterly--2).

The prison population primarily includes prisoners that are sentenced or held on remand. Across the past five years around 85% of the prison population have been sentenced prisoners, with the remaining 15% on remand. As at 31 March 2013 the sentenced population accounted for 86% of the prison population, which remains representative of the historical consistent trend.

The prison population fell by 4% to 83,769 prisoners as at 31 March 2013, compared to 87,531 prisoners as at 31 March 2012.

As at 31 March 2013, there were 79,900 male prisoners and 3,869 female prisoners, with females representing 4.6% of the prison population. This is a slight reduction in the proportion of prisoners that are female since 31 March 2012, when 4.8% of prisoners were female.

This continues the ongoing trend for a reduction in the proportion of prisoners that are female. Annual figures (recorded by calendar year and taken at the mid-point of 30 June in each year) show that between 2002 and 2012 the proportion of females fell steadily from 6.2% in 2002 to 4.8% in 2012. While the actual number of female prisoners remained fairly similar between 2002 and 2012 (ranging from 4,595 in 2003 to 4,123 in 2012), the number of male prisoners increased substantially from 66,824 in 2002 to 81,925 in 2012 (an increase of 22.6%).

Figure 1: Comparison of age distribution of prisoners in 2002 and as at 31 March 2012 and 31 March 2013

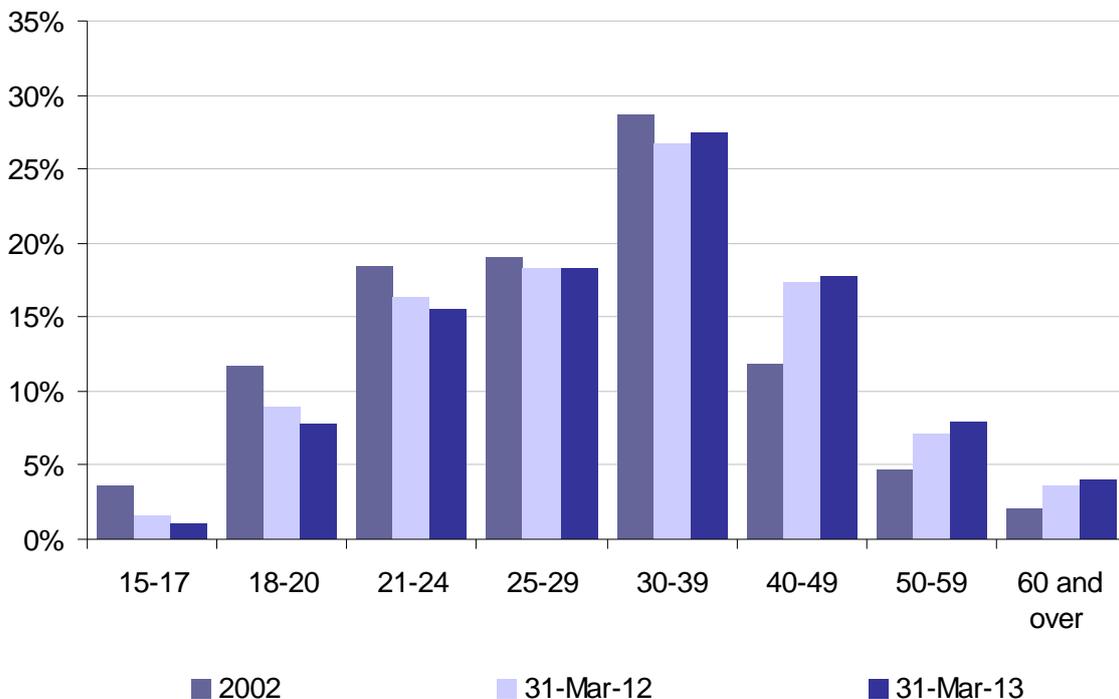


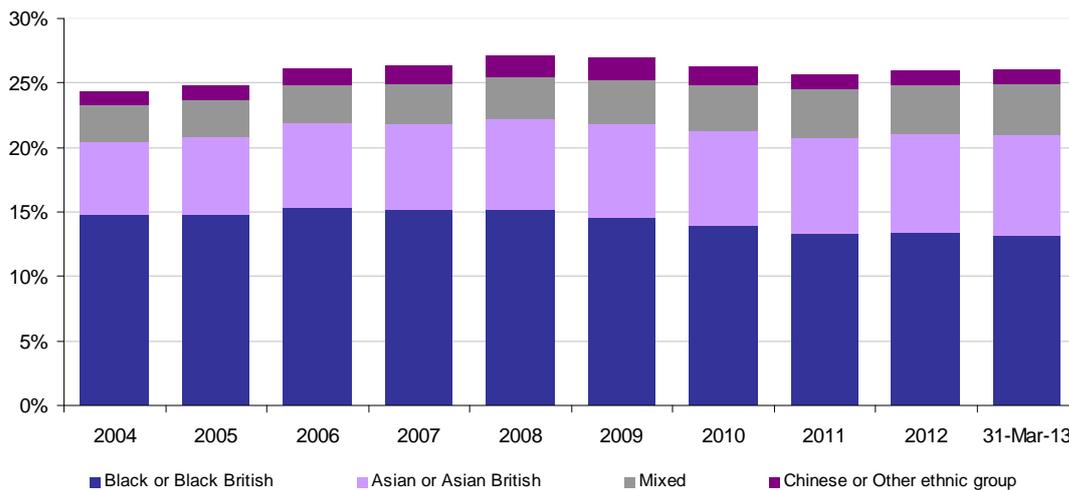
Figure 1 above shows a comparison of the age distribution of prisoners in 2002 (historical time series figures are calendar year), and as at 31 March 2012 and 31 March 2013. Note

that figures are published in age bands which are narrower for the younger age groups. There is clear evidence that in 2002 there were greater numbers in the younger age bands and fewer in the older age bands than there are in the time points in the last two years.

The prison population has shown a continued trend of aging since 2002. The proportion of prisoners under 30 has reduced from accounting for 52.8% of all prisoners in 2002 to accounting for 42.8% of all prisoners by 31 March 2013 (a reduction of 10 percentage points). The proportion of prisoners aged 40 or above has increased from accounting for 18.5% of prisoners in 2002 to accounting for 29.7% of prisoners by 31 March 2013 (an increase of 11.2 percentage points). The proportion of prisoners aged 60 or over has almost doubled from 2.1% in 2002 to 4.0% by 31 March 2013.

This trend is evident even in comparison of the last two years' figures. As at 31 March 2013, 42.8% of prisoners were aged under 30 (falling from 45.1% on 31 March 2012), 27.5% of prisoners were aged between 30 to 39 years old (a slight increase from 26.7% the previous year), and 29.7% were aged 40 or over (increasing from 28.2% the previous year).

Figure 2: BME representation in the prison population annually from 2004 to 2012, and as at 31 March 2013, split by ethnic group



As at 31 March 2013, of all prisoners reporting their ethnicity, 26.1% declared themselves to be in the Black or Minority Ethnic (BME) grouping (based on an ethnicity declaration rate of 98.2%). This is exactly the same proportion as seen in the previous year, as at 31 March 2012.

Ethnicity data on prisoners has been available since 2004, and was published on a calendar year basis. More recent figures are available at greater frequency, and for this reason the end of the financial year 2012/13 was included as the most recent time point.. Throughout this time, around a quarter of prisoners have been from a BME background; ranging from the lowest of 24.3% in 2004 to the highest of 27.1% in 2008 (see figure 2 below). Although there have been some minor fluctuations in the percentage of BME prisoners across the period, the changes have been small in comparison to the increasing size and changes to the individuals constituting the prison population over the period.

The proportion of prisoners from a BME background (26.1%) was considerably higher than the proportion of BME individuals in the wider population of England and Wales aged between 18 and over (12.4%) as recorded in the 2011 Census¹.

As seen above in figure 2, the BME group is dominated by the Black or Black British ethnic group, which accounted for 13.1% of the average prison population as at 31 March 2013, a slight reduction from the annual 2012 figure of 13.5%. This is substantially higher than the 2.9% of the population of England and Wales aged 18 and over that were Black or Black British according to the 2011 Census¹. As at 31 March 2013, Asian or Asian British were the next largest BME ethnic group at 7.9%, which is higher than the 6.4% in the 2011 Census¹ that were Asian or Asian British (excluding Chinese) aged 18 or over, 3.9% were mixed and the remaining 1.2% were Chinese or from other ethnic groups (compared to 1.4% and 1.7% respectively in the 2011 Census¹).

BME in general are overrepresented in the prison population compared to the wider population of England and Wales, and this is particularly true for those who are Black or Black British.

Figure 3: Gender comparison of BME representation in the prison population by age group, as at 31 March 2013

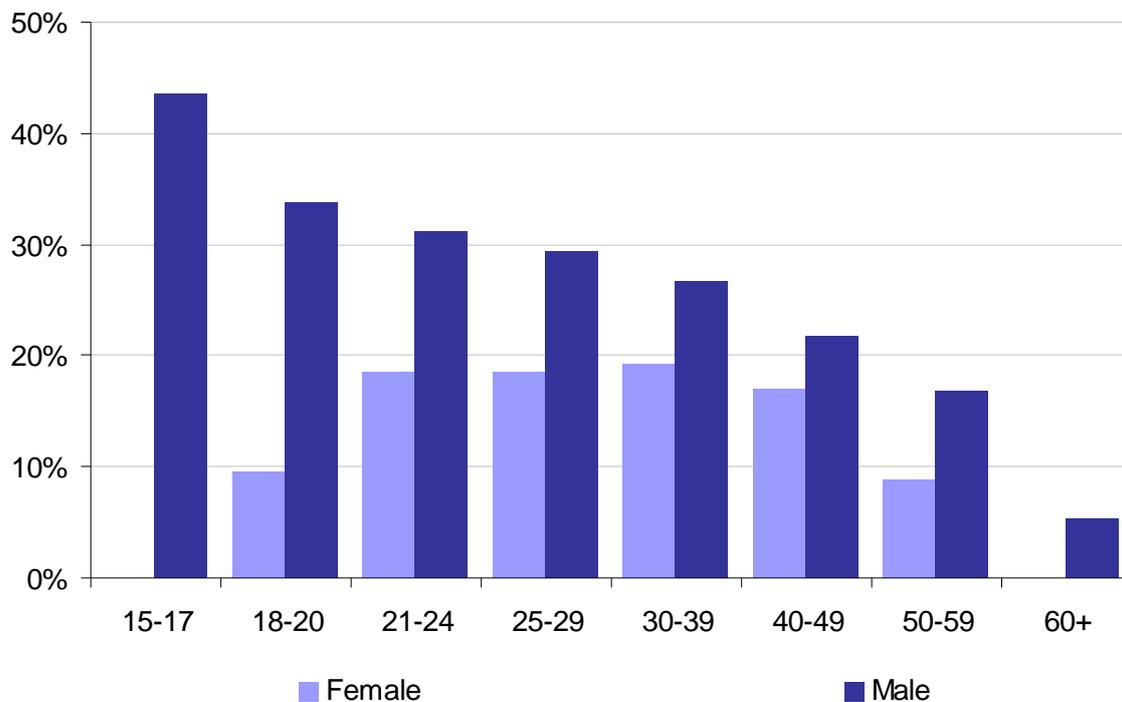
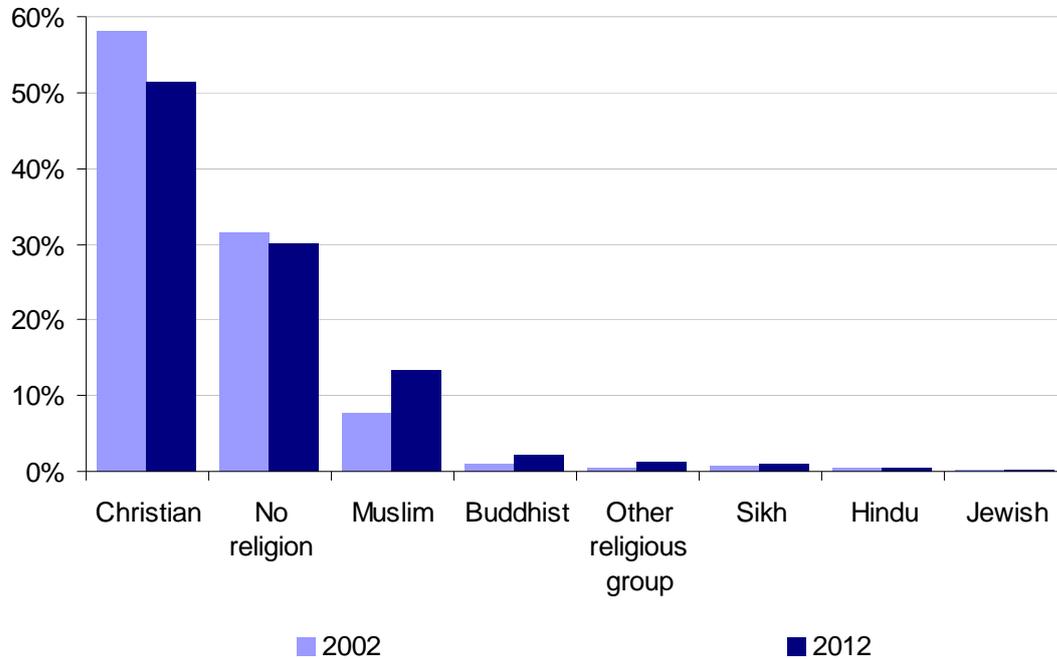


Figure 3 above illustrates that BME representation is heavily influenced by age, but that this pattern differs greatly for males and females. BME representation is higher in males than females in general. There are proportionally more male younger prisoners from BME groups than older male prisoners, with BME representation in 15-17 year olds the highest at 43.7%. In males, BME representation steadily decreases with age, but the same is not true when considering the female prison population. While BME representation is considerably lower in younger females than males, BME representation remains at similar levels for females across age ranges from 21 to 49 (at around 18%). BME representation in females aged 50-59 falls back to less than 10%, and above this age, numbers of female

¹ 2011 census www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census/key-statistics-for-local-authorities-in-england-and-wales/rft-table-ks201ew.xls

prisoners in general are at very low levels. There were no BME female prisoners aged 60 or over as at 31 March 2013.

Figure 4: Comparison of the distribution of prisoners by Religion or Belief, in the calendar years 2002 and 2012



In 2012, 97.2% of prisoners had declared their religious beliefs. 51.4% of all prisoners whose religion is recorded were Christian, 13.4% were Muslim and 30.1% stated they had no religion (see figure 4 above). This is substantially different to figures from the 2011 Census² for those aged 18 and above in the wider population of England and Wales, for whom, 66.3% were Christian (higher than the proportion of prisoners), a slightly lower 25.6% had no religious beliefs, while only 4.2% declared themselves Muslim – less than a third of the representation of prisoners that are Muslim.

Since 2002 the proportion of prisoners who are Muslim has risen steadily from 7.7% in 2002 to 13.4% in 2012. Between 2002 and 2009 the proportion of Christians fell from 58.1% to 48.3%, while the proportion with no religion rose from 31.5% to 35.0%. Since 2009 this trend has reversed, with the proportion of Christians increasing slightly to 51.4%, while the proportion with no religion has fallen to 30.1%.

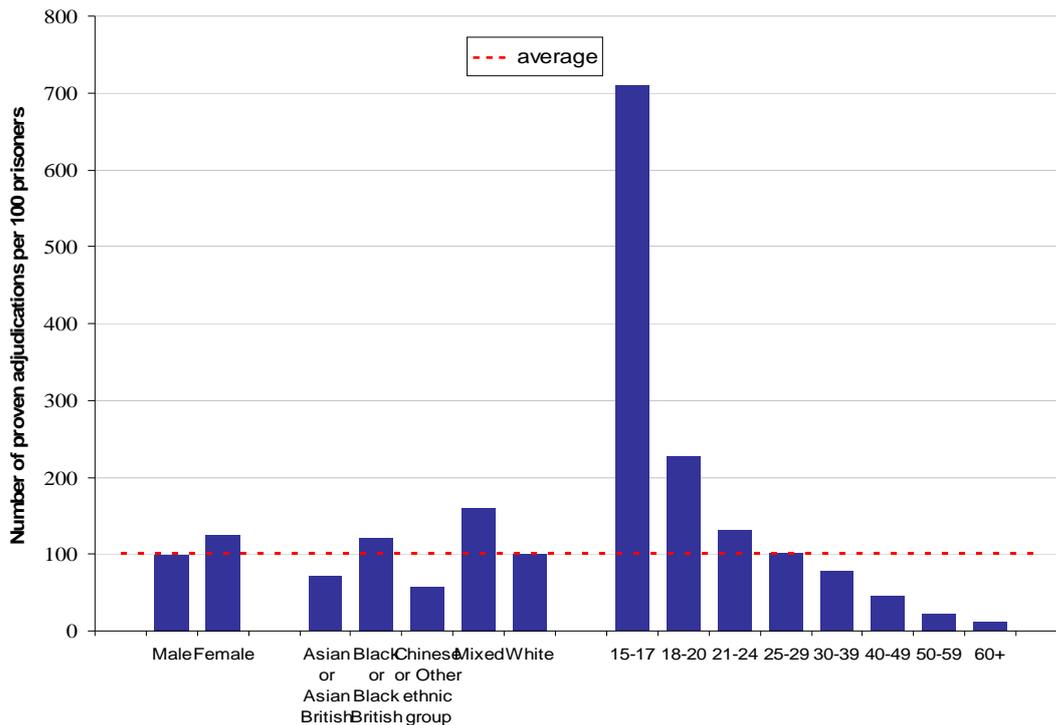
Adjudications

Figures on adjudications and punishments resulting from adjudications are published in the Offender Management Statistics publication (www.gov.uk/government/publications/offender-management-statistics-quarterly--2).

Adjudications are the formal discipline system. The Prison and YOI Rules authorise the Governor or, in a contracted establishment, the Director to conduct adjudications. The Governor may under certain circumstances delegate adjudication powers and duties. In all disciplinary hearings the adjudicator must be satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the accused committed the offence with which they are charged before deciding the charge is proven.

² 2011 census <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census/key-statistics-for-local-authorities-in-england-and-wales/rft-table-ks201ew.xls>

Figure 6: Rate of proven adjudications by ethnicity, sex and age in 2012



There were 86,500 proven adjudications during 2012 which was on average 100 adjudications per 100 prisoners over the year, down from 106.6 in 2011. Figure 6 above shows the rate of adjudications across ethnicity, sex and age.

The rate of proven adjudications was highest for the 15-17 age group (710 per 100 prisoners – more than 7 times higher than the average rate of 100 per 100 prisoners) and decreases rapidly with age. 18-20 year olds were more than twice the average rate of proven adjudications at 226 per 100 prisoners, 21-24 year olds were slightly above average at 131 per 100 prisoners. At age 25-29, the rate of proven adjudications was very close to the average rate at 102 per 100 prisoners, and for those aged 30 and over rates of proven adjudications are considerably below average, reducing further in each age group. The rate is also higher for women compared to men (124 per 100 prisoners for women, while for men it was 99 per 100 prisoners) and for the Black or Black British (122 per 100 prisoners) and Mixed ethnic groups (161 per 100 prisoners).

On average there were 1.8 punishments per offence. Forfeiture of privileges was the most common punishment. Adjudications involving men were more commonly punished with confinement, forfeiture of privileges and additional days than women. Additional days were awarded most frequently to men and prisoners in the Asian or Asian British ethnic group. The offence profiles differ between these groups and this explains, in part, the different punishment type profiles.

There were 16,301 dismissed adjudications during 2012, an average of 19 per 100 prisoners over the year, down from 21 last year. The profile for dismissed adjudications across race, sex and age is similar to the profile for proven adjudications.

Self-harm

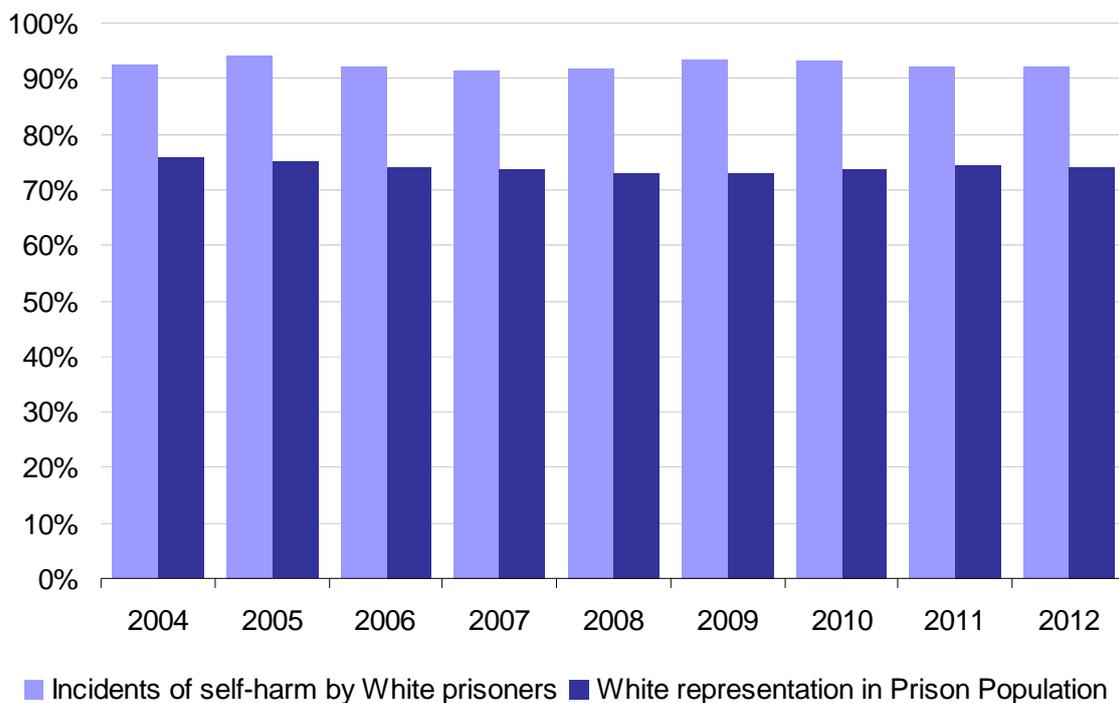
Figures on self-harm are published in the Safety in Custody Statistics Bulletin (www.gov.uk/government/publications/safety-in-custody-statistics)

Self-harm in prison custody is defined as, “any act where a prisoner deliberately harms themselves irrespective of the method, intent or severity of any injury.”

There were 23,158 reported incidents of self-harm during 2012, an average of 267 incidents per 1,000 prisoners over the year, a decrease from the rate of 287 incidents per 1,000 prisoners in 2011. The overall fall is due in part to the fall in the female prison population, but also due to a drop in the average number of incidents for female prisoners, from 2,104 incidents to 1,589 incidents per 1,000 female prisoners. This fall in the incident rate for female prisoners reflects both a reduction in the average number of self-harm incidents per female individual who self-harms (from 6.8 in 2011 to 6.0 in 2012), and a fall in the number of female individuals who self-harm from 311 to 264 individuals per 1,000 female prisoners.

In 2012, women accounted for 28.5% of all self-harm incidents, whilst accounting for only 4.6% of the average prison population. Self-harm rates are highest in the younger age groups and decrease with age. Prisoners aged 20 and under accounted for 20.1% of self harm incidents (where age is known), whilst accounting for only 10.1% of the average prison population.

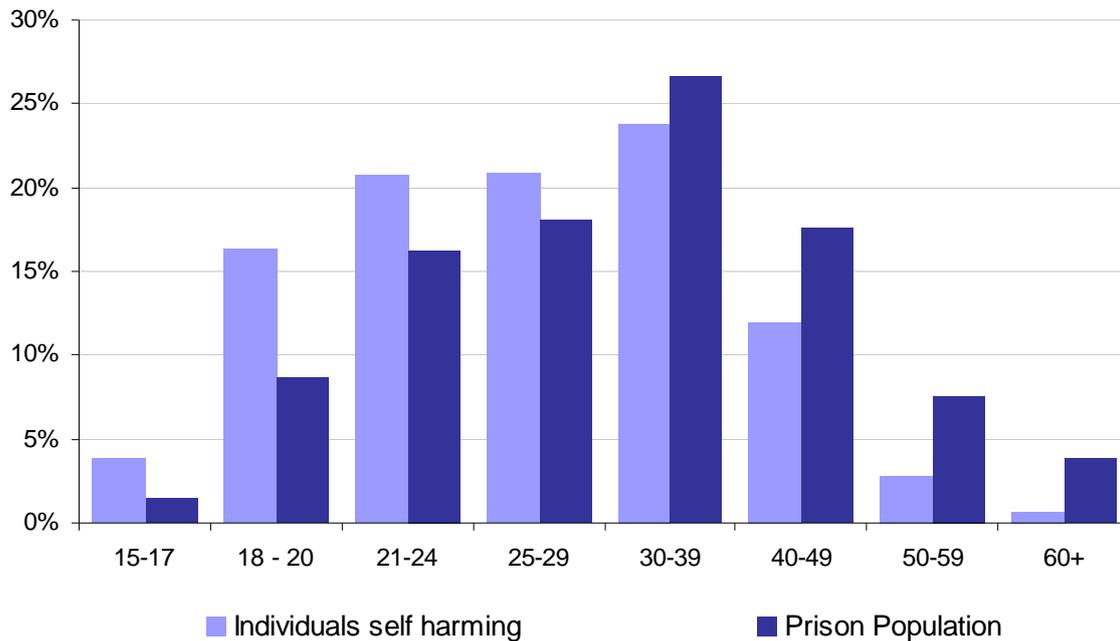
Figure 10: Incidence of self-harm by white prisoners compared to white representation in the prison population, from 2004 to 2012



In 2012, prisoners from the White ethnic group accounted for 92.1% of self harm incidents (where ethnicity is known), whilst accounting for 74.0% of the average prison population (where ethnicity is known). The disproportionate number of self-harm incidents by white prisoners compared to white representation in the prison population is an ongoing trend, with very little change across the time series since 2004, from when ethnicity figures for prisoners are available. See figure 10 above. Caution should be used in comparing these figures, as ethnicity is only reported as incidents. As a result the number of incidents of self harm may not represent the number of individuals self harming, so comparison to individuals in the population is limited.

Figure 11 below shows the age distribution of individuals self harming compared to the age distribution in the prison population in 2012.

Figure 11: Age distribution of individuals self harming compared to age distribution in the prison population in 2012



Self harm predominates in younger individuals. It is clearly evident from figure 10 above that self harmers in prison are disproportionately from the younger age groups, in particular the 15-17 and 18-20 age groups where the proportions of the self harm distribution are around double that of the prison population. The pattern changes from 30 and over, in particular for those aged 50 or over, where the proportion of the self harm distribution is well below half that of the prison population.

Deaths in Prison

Figures on deaths in prison are published in the Safety in Custody Statistics Bulletin (www.gov.uk/government/publications/safety-in-custody-statistics)

There were 192 deaths in prison custody during 2012, approximately 2.2 per 1,000 prisoners. Of these 60 were self-inflicted (0.7 per 1,000), 119 were from natural or other causes (1.4 per 1,000) and 13 where the cause of death was unclear or has yet to be established.

The rate of self-inflicted deaths was higher for males than females (0.72 per 1,000 for males and 0.24 per 1,000 for females).

20.0% of self-inflicted deaths in 2012 were BME, which is lower than the 26.1% BME in the prison population. This is a notable increase on 2011, when 12.3% of self-inflicted deaths were BME. However, due to very small numbers of self-inflicted deaths (60 in 2012 and 57 in 2011) there is inevitably a very high volatility of these percentages across the time series, and caution should be used in interpretation.

28.3% of self-inflicted deaths were aged under 30 in 2012, with 51.7% of self-inflicted deaths aged between 30 and 50. All deaths by apparent natural causes were aged 30 or over with 54.6% aged over 60. In 2011, 45.4% of self-inflicted deaths were aged under 30, with the remaining 54.6% aged from 30 to 59. Caution should be used in interpretation of such changes due to the very low numbers involved.

There were no apparent homicides in prison in 2012. The highest number of apparent homicides in prison in a year was in 1978, when there were 5. Since then, the average number of homicides in prison per year is 1.5. With numbers as low as this, no meaning can be derived from breakdowns by protected characteristic.

Home Detention Curfew (HDC)

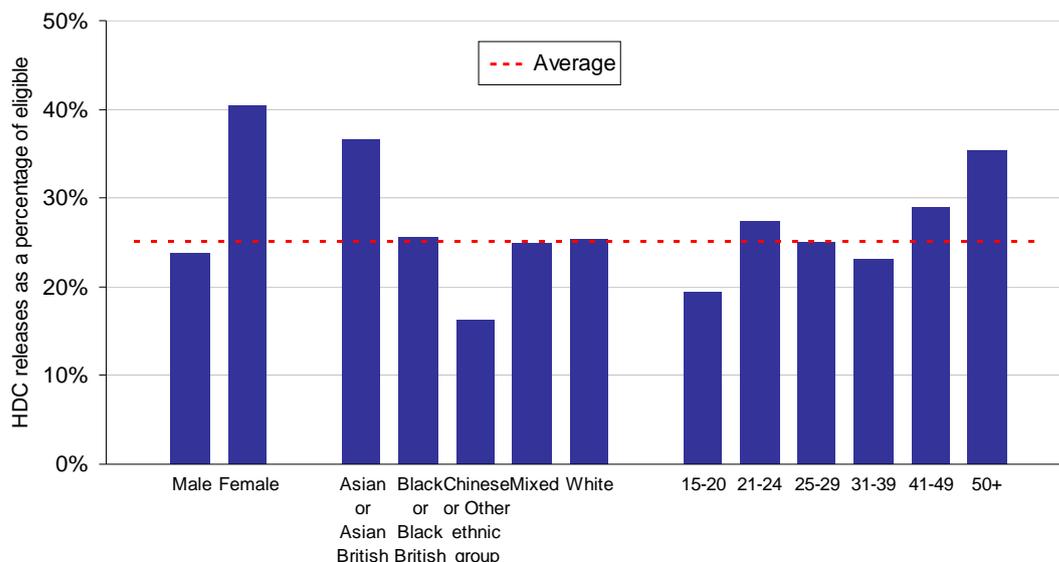
Home detention curfew (HDC) figures are published in the Offender Management Statistics publication (www.gov.uk/government/publications/offender-management-statistics-quarterly--2).

The HDC scheme was introduced following the passage of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The purpose of HDC is to manage more effectively the transition of offenders from custody back into the community. Prisoners who are not subject to a statutory exclusion may be released on licence after serving a required period, determined by their sentence length. Prisoners will normally be released on HDC unless there are grounds to indicate the prisoner is unlikely to complete successfully the period on HDC. Once released on HDC licence, the prisoner is electronically tagged and compliance with his or her licence conditions monitored.

The number of eligible prisoners is calculated as the number of prisoners serving sentences of between 3 months and 4 years, potentially eligible for release on HDC. In practice, offenders are subject to a risk assessment before being considered for release on HDC, so some of these offenders will turn out not to be eligible. In the calendar year 2012, 12,803 prisoners were granted HDC - a release rate of 25.2%. While the number of prisoners granted HDC is fairly consistent with 12,727 released in 2011, the release rate reduced by 2.2 percentage points since the previous year, there having been a release rate of 27.4% in 2011.

Figure 6 below shows the HDC release rates by ethnicity, sex and age.

Figure 7: Percentage of HDC releases of eligible prisoners in 2012, split by gender, ethnicity and age group, compared to total



HDC release rates were considerably higher than average for female prisoners (40.5% of females, compared to 23.8% of male prisoners), prisoners in the Asian or Asian British ethnic group (36.6%), and for older age groups (those aged 50 or more at 35.4%). Release rates were lower than average for prisoners aged 15-20 (19.3%) and for the

Chinese or Other ethnic group (16.2%), although this group represents only 520 eligible prisoners. White, Black or Black British and Mixed ethnic groups, were each very close to the overall average. Both age and ethnicity breakdowns of HDC release rates are consistent with corresponding figures for 2011.

Offenders in the Community

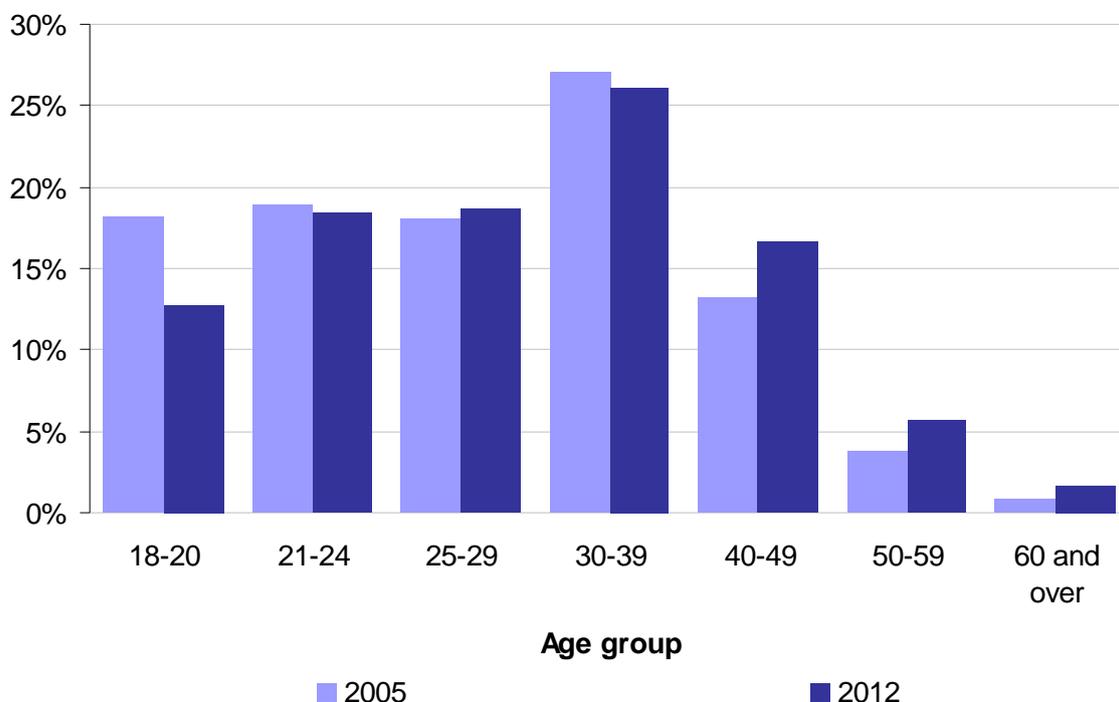
Population figures for offenders in the community that are under supervision by the Probation Service are published in the Offender Management Statistics publication (www.gov.uk/government/publications/offender-management-statistics-quarterly--2).

As at 31 March 2013, there were 112,090 offenders in the community under supervision by the Probation Service on Court Orders (including Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders). This is just under a 10% reduction of 12,207 since 31 March 2012, when there were 124,297 on Court Orders.

Probation figures split by the protected characteristics of ethnicity and age are published annually as at 31 December, so for consistency, within this section and throughout the publication, comparisons are made at this time point.

Females represent 15.1% of offenders in the community under supervision by the Probation Service on Court Orders, unchanged from the previous year. Since 2005, there has been some evidence of an increase in female representation among offenders in the community, when female representation was 13.7%. However female representation reached 15.0% in 2009 and has remained similar since.

Figure 5: Comparison of age distribution of offenders in the community in 2005 and 2012



There is a continuing trend for an aging population of offenders in the community, see figure 5 above. Since 2005 the proportion of offenders in the community aged 18-20 has fallen by a third from 18.2% in December 2005 to 12.8% in December 2012. Proportions of those aged 21 to 39 have remained fairly static across the period, with 21-24 year olds representing 18.4% in December 2012, 25-29 year olds representing 18.6%, and 30-39

year olds representing 26.0% (fluctuations in these figures since 2005 have not exceeded 1 percentage point). Increases in the proportions in older age groups have however increased. The 40-49 age group increased from 13.3% in 2005 to 16.7% in 2012, 50-59 year olds increased from 3.7% in 2005 to 5.7% in 2012, and the proportion of those aged 60 or over more than doubled from 0.8% in 2005 to 1.7% in 2012.

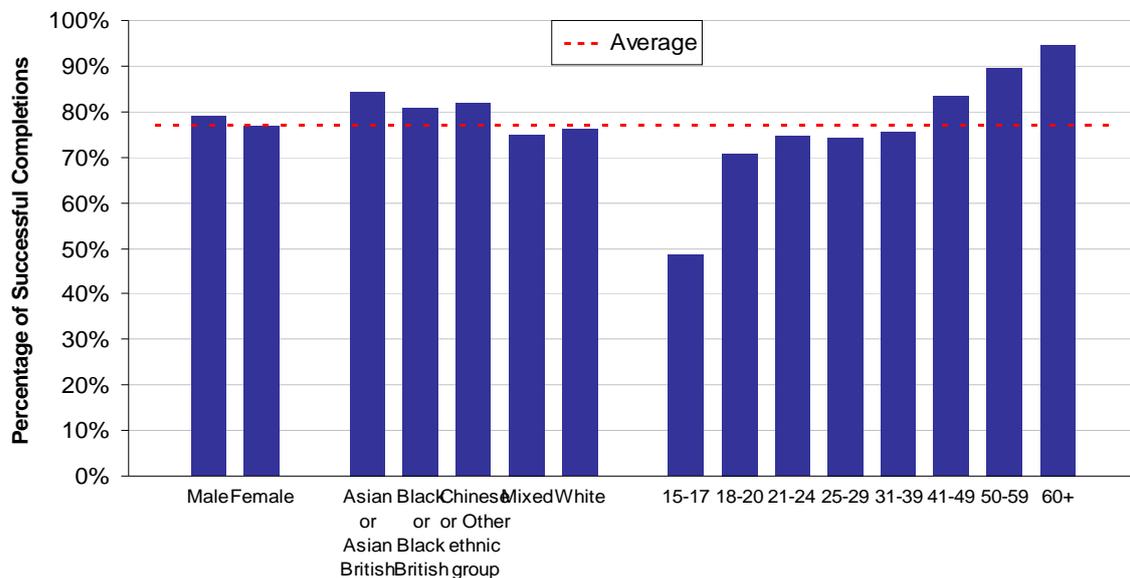
The proportion of offenders in the community under supervision by the Probation Service on Court Orders from a BME background is 15.4%, which is higher than the proportion of BME individuals in the wider population of England and Wales aged 18 or over (12.4%) as recorded in the 2011 Census³. Of these, Black or Black British comprise 6.0% of offenders in the community, with Asian or Asian British the next largest group, representing 4.8%, those of mixed ethnicity represented 3.1% and Chinese or other ethnic groups representing 1.5%. These figures are broadly similar to the previous year.

Order and Licence Completions

The probation service is responsible for supervising offenders in the community under two main types of supervision: orders and licences. Orders are non-custodial sentences of the court. Licences are statutory periods of supervision that offenders serve in the community upon release from custodial sentences of 12 months and over.

Successful completions of orders and licences 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.

Figure 12: Percentage of successful Order and Licence Completions, 2012/13



In 2012/13 77.0% of orders or licences were successfully completed, broadly similar to the 2011/12 figure (76.3%).

Figure 12 above shows female offenders to have a slightly higher percentage of successful completions than male offenders (78.9% for females and 76.7% for males) in 2012/13. The gender difference has reduced since 2011/12, when there were 79.2% of successful completions for female offenders and 75.8% for male offenders.

³ 2011 census www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census/key-statistics-for-local-authorities-in-england-and-wales/rft-table-ks201ew.xls

Successful completions were higher than average for offenders from the Asian or Asian British (76.5%), Chinese or Other ethnic group (81.7%) and Black or Black British (73.2%), which is consistent with the previous year.

The percentage of successful completions increases with age. In 2012/13 the highest percentage of successful completions were in those aged 60 and over (94.6%), with those aged 50-59 also above average at 89.7% and those aged 40-49 at 83.4%. Successful completions were broadly similar for those aged 18-39, but 15-17 year olds were considerably lower at 48.6%. This pattern of increasing percentages of successful completions with increasing age is consistent with 2011/12.

Accredited Programmes

Figures on accredited programmes are published in the Accredited Programmes publication

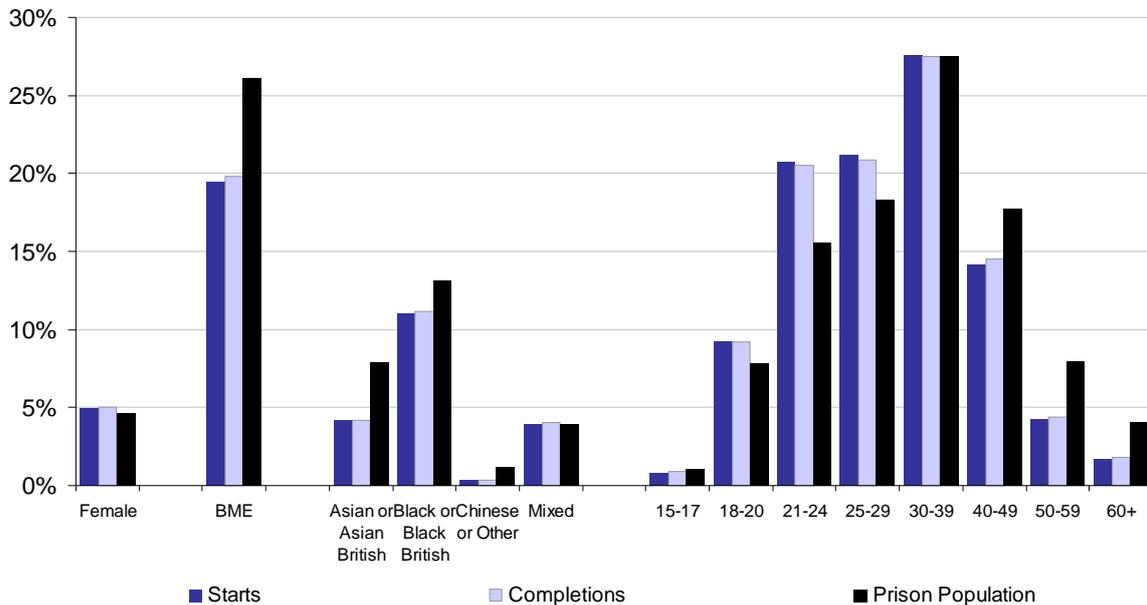
www.gov.uk/government/publications/accredited-programmes-annual-bulletin-201213

Accredited programmes are those programmes which have received accreditation from the Correctional Services Accreditation Panel (CSAP). Accredited programmes are available to offenders in both custody and the community. They include substance misuse programmes, offender behaviour programmes, violence programmes, domestic violence programmes and sex offender treatment programmes. It should be noted that accredited programmes are intended to address specific needs, so it would not be expected that representation on the programmes would necessarily correspond with representation in the population.

Accredited Programmes in Custody

There were 12,374 programme starts and 11,116 programme completions in custody in 2012/13 (equivalent to 16.8 starts and 15.1 completions per 100 sentenced prisoners). This is a decrease in both the number of starts and completions, from 17,099 programme starts and 14,801 programme completions in 2011/12 at a rate of 23.8 starts and 20.6 completions per 100 sentenced prisoners. As starts and completions of programmes within the same financial year may not represent the same individuals, completion rates cannot be calculated through direct comparison of representation on starts and completions, although it does provide some indication.

Figure 8: Percentage of Accredited Programmes Starts and Completions in Custody of protected groups in 2012/13 compared with percentage of protected groups in the Prison Population



As seen in figure 8 above, in 2012/13 females represented 5.0% of all starts and 5.0% of all completions of accredited programmes in custody. This is comparable to females representing 4.6% of the prison population. Female representation on accredited programmes in custody has reduced slightly since 2009/10, when females accounted for 5.7% of starts and 5.2% of completions, although in the last year female representation has increased slightly from 4.9% of starts and 4.7% of completions.

In custody females are most represented on General Offending (6.1% of starts and 6.0% of completions in 2012/13) and Substance Misuse programmes (6.0% of starts and 6.6% of completions in 2012/13). Females are not eligible for Domestic Violence or Sex Offending programmes, but represented 1.9% of starts and 1.9% of completions on Violence programmes.

In 2012/13 BME representation was 19.5% on accredited programme starts and 19.8% on completions in custody. This is lower than the BME representation in the prison population in general of 26.1%. BME representation on accredited programmes has fallen since 2009/10 when BME represented 20.9% of starts and 21.3% of completions. Since last year BME representation on starts and completions has remained at similar levels.

Although those of mixed ethnicity represented similar levels on starts and completions in custody to the representation seen in the prison population overall, other ethnic groups were less represented on starts and completions, in particular Asian or Asian British, representing 4.2% of both starts and completions, compared to a representation rate of 7.9% of the prison population.

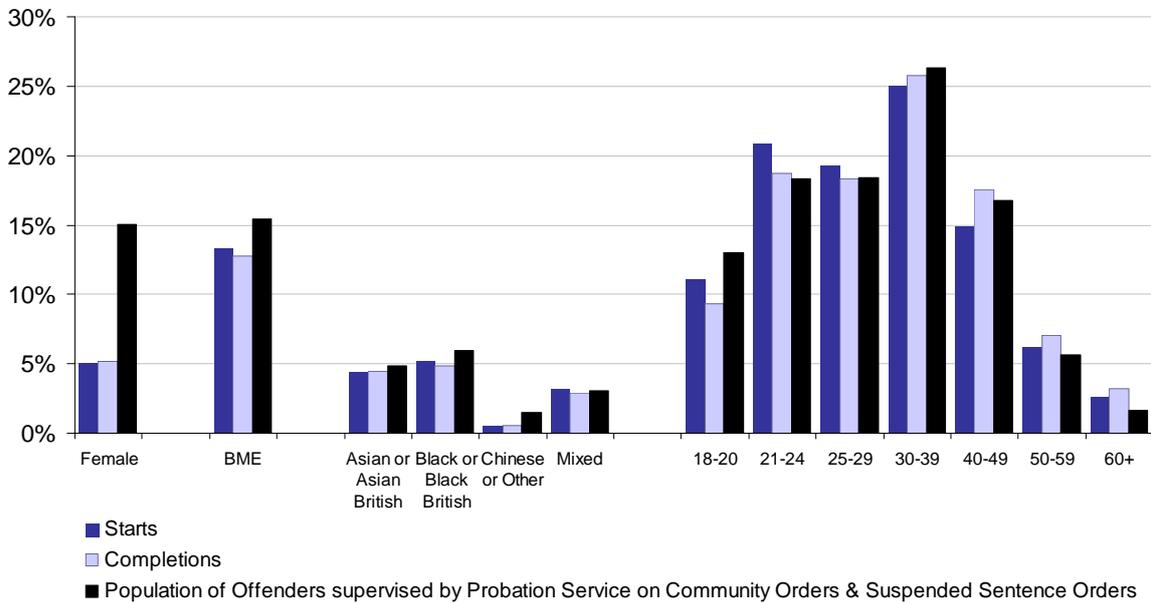
Looking at specific programmes, BME representation was higher on Violence (24.3% of starts and 23.1% of completions) and General Offending (23.7% of starts and 24.0% of completions) programmes in 2012/13, and was lower than the overall rate on Domestic Violence (16.7% of starts and 15.7% of completions), Sex Offending (12.1% of both starts and completions) and Substance Misuse (13.4% of starts and 13.8% of completions).

Overall, accredited programmes starts and completions in custody predominate in the 30-39 age group, although Domestic Violence and Sex Offending programmes have a slightly older representation with the most represented age group being 40-49.

Accredited Programmes in the Community

Within the community under probation supervision, there were 16,390 accredited programme starts and 10,990 accredited programme completions in 2012/13 (equivalent to 16.8 starts and 15.1 completions per 100 offenders in the community under probation supervision). This is a reduction of 2,892 starts since 2011/12, when there were 19,282 starts, and a reduction of 2,100 completions compared to 2011/12 when there were 13,090 completions. As previously noted, starts and completions of programmes within the same financial year may not represent the same individuals, therefore completion rates cannot be calculated through direct comparison of representation on starts and completions.

Figure 9: Percentage of Accredited Programmes Starts and Completions in the Community of protected groups in 2012/13, compared with percentage of protected groups of the population of offenders supervised by the Probation Service on Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders



In 2012/13 females represented 5.1% of all starts and 5.2% of all completions of accredited programmes in the community. Female representation on accredited programmes in the community has reduced substantially since 2009/10, when females accounted for 7.8 of starts and 7.4% of completions. In the last year female representation has fallen from 5.9% of starts and 5.8% of completions. This is substantially lower than the female representation among all offenders supervised by the Probation Service on Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders, where female representation was 15.1% in December 2012.

In the community, females are most represented on Substance Misuse programmes (15.1% of starts and 15.7% of completions in 2012/13), which is far closer to the overall female representation among offenders supervised by the Probation Service. Females are not eligible for Domestic Violence or Sex Offending programmes, but represented 4.3% of starts and 2.0% of completions on Violence programmes and 5.8% of starts and 5.9% of completions on General Offending.

In 2012/13 BME representation was 13.3% on accredited programme starts and 12.8% on completions in the community, slightly lower than the 15.3% BME representation among offenders supervised by the Probation Service in December 2012.

Black or Black British accounted for 5.2% of accredited programme starts and 4.9% of completions in 2012/13. Asian or Asian British accounted for 4.4% of starts and 4.5% of completions, with mixed ethnicity accounting for 3.2% of starts and 2.9% of completions, and Chinese or Other ethnicity accounting for 0.5% of starts and completions.

Looking at specific programmes in the community, BME representation was higher than that seen on programmes overall for General Offending programmes in 2012/13 (17.9% of starts and 18.7% of completions), and was lower than the overall rate on Sex Offending (7.5% of starts and 6.1% of completions), Domestic Violence (9.2% of starts and 9.0% of completions) and Substance Misuse (11.5% of starts and 12.0% of completions).

Overall, accredited programmes starts and completions in the community predominate in the 30-39 age group, although Sex Offending programmes have a slightly older representation with the modal age group being 40-49, and General Offending and Violence programmes predominate in the 21-24 age group.

Resettlement and Settled Accommodation and Employment

The tables to which this commentary refers are not published elsewhere, and can be found in Annex A, however figures for this section are in the performance framework - see the management information addendum.

www.gov.uk/government/publications/prison-and-probation-trusts-performance-statistics-201213

This section looks at the settled accommodation and employment outcomes for those released from prison sentences of less than 12 months and those at the end of probation supervision. Prisoners released from sentences of 12 months or more are subject to supervision by the probation service upon release, and their outcomes are therefore included in the probation figures, not in those released from custody. Settled accommodation is any housing which provides permanent independent housing. Employment can be full or part time employment, self-employment or 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.

Resettlement and Settled Accommodation and Employment for those released from custody from sentences of under 12 months

In 2012/13 there were positive settled accommodation outcomes for 87.5% of offenders released from prison sentences of less than 12 months, representing a slight reduction from 2011/12 of -0.6 percentage points).

Accommodation outcomes for males and females released from prison sentences were broadly similar, with 89.7% of females and 87.3% of males having a positive outcome.

There were some differences amongst ethnic groups, with fewest positive accommodation outcomes for the Chinese or Other ethnic group (83.9%), although this is an increase of 4.0 percentage points on the previous year. While other ethnic groups all had slightly higher figures for successful accommodation outcomes, all showed very slight reductions on the previous year.

Positive accommodation outcomes were highest in the younger age groups, with 94.8% successful for 15-17 year olds (a 2.1 percentage point increase on the previous year) and 91.9% successful for 18-20 year olds. Although older age groups still have high rates of positive accommodation outcomes, those over 40 generally fare less well. Those aged 50-59 have the lowest rate of successful accommodation outcomes (83.0%).

Those with no religion had the highest rate of positive accommodation outcomes, at 89.4%, Muslims with 87.6% positive and Christians with 86.9% positive, figures which are comparable with last year.

However, employment outcomes for those released from prison sentences under 12 months were far less positive, with only 24.4% of offenders in general released from prison sentences having a positive employment outcome in 2012/13, a 1 percentage point reduction from 2011/12.

Employment outcomes for females were far worse than for males, with only 8.5% of females having a positive employment outcome compared to 26.2% of males.

Differences were seen in employment outcomes among ethnic groups, with employment outcomes slightly lower than overall for Mixed (21.1%), Chinese and other (21.7%), and Black or Black British (22.6%). While employment outcomes for white prisoners were the largely the same as the overall average (24.3%), Asian or Asian British fared far better with positive outcomes in 31.2% of cases. This pattern is broadly similar to that seen in previous years.

While employment outcomes were lowest in the youngest age group of 15-17 (4.6%), this is likely to be explained through the age of these offenders being within the age range typically seen in education and not in the workforce. Of those aged between 21 to 30, positive outcomes are seen in just over 28% of cases. This steadily reduces with age, to those aged 60 and over, where successful employment outcomes are seen in only 14.1% of cases (although this is around the age where retirement is not unusual within the workforce in general). These patterns are consistent with those seen in previous years.

No real differences were seen based on religion, with 26.7% of Muslims, 25.5% of Christians and 24.9% of those with no religion having positive employment outcomes. These figures are broadly comparable with previous years.

Resettlement and Settled Accommodation and Employment in the community at the end of probation supervision

In 2012/13 there were positive settled accommodation outcomes for 86.4% of those at the end of probation supervision, which represents no change from the previous year.

Accommodation outcomes for males and females at the end of probation supervision were broadly similar, with 85.7% of females and 86.6% of males having a positive outcome, largely unchanged from the previous year.

There were some differences amongst ethnic groups, with Asian or Asian British having a higher rate of positive accommodation outcomes than all other groups, at 91.0%, all other groups being around 85%. This is consistent with findings in previous years.

Employment outcomes were far higher for those ending probation supervision compared to those leaving custody, with 49.4% of those at the end of probation supervision having a positive employment outcome in 2012/13 (comparable to the previous year).

Employment outcomes after probation for females were less favourable than for males, with 39.5% of females having a positive employment outcome compared to 50.7% of males, figures that are comparable to those seen in 2011/12.

Black or Black British and Mixed ethnic groups fare less well in employment outcomes after probation (42.2% and 42.3% respectively) than other groups, with white at 49.3%. However Chinese or Other and Asian or Asian British fared better with 55.9% and 57.4% respectively. This pattern is consistent with 2011/12.

Figures are not available for age or religion for resettlement and settled accommodation and employment within the community.

Other Information

In previous years, the Annual Equalities Report has included data on the following areas:

- Complaints
- Incentives and Earned Privileges (IEP)
- Re-Categorisation
- Release on Temporary Licence (ROTL)
- Segregation
- Use of Force

Due to changes in the management information systems used for recording offender equalities data, data of sufficient quality are not available for 2012/13 for these sections. It is anticipated that analysis and publication of these data will resume in 2013/14. The most recent data can be found in the Annual Equalities Report 2011/12:

www.justice.gov.uk/publications/corporate-reports/noms/equality

Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Term	Explanation
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
CSAP	Correctional Services Accreditation Panel
HDC	Home Detention Curfew
HMPS	Her Majesty's Prison Service
HQ	Headquarters
IEP	Incentives and Earned Privileges
LDD	Learning Disabilities and Difficulties
NOMS	National Offender Management Service
PSI	Prison Service Instruction
PSO	Prison Service Order
ROTL	Release on Temporary Licence
SMART	Systematic Monitoring and Analysis of Race Equality Tool

Guidance and Technical Notes

About the Data

Data published in this report, and sourced from other statistical publications, were drawn from both administrative IT systems and manual data collection returns. 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 reporting system.

There were several areas where data are unavailable for some protected characteristics. Data available for sexual orientation and religion and belief continue to be very limited, and thus cannot be published. Disability data for offenders also continues to be limited. Efforts are being made to improve the coverage of these data.

It is important to note that the data presented highlight areas where there were differences in the results between groups and where practitioners and others may wish to undertake more in-depth analysis to understand further the reasons for such differences. This should not be equated with discrimination as there are many reasons why apparent disparities may exist.

Data Sources

Data on offenders have been drawn from a range of different sources. Data on adjudications, home detention curfew (HDC) and incentives and earned privileges (IEP) are published by the Ministry of Justice.

Data on the prison population, self-harm, deaths in custody and accredited programmes for probation are drawn from administrative systems. Data quality is generally assessed to be good, although it is not possible to count self-harm incidents with absolute accuracy as some may remain undetected.

Data on settled accommodation and employment at the end of probation supervision and for those released from prison sentences of less than 12 months is drawn from a mixture of administrative systems and manual prison returns. For those released from prison sentences, accommodation and employment information is updated by the establishment before release, based on information known at that time, which may not reflect the actual outcome.

Data on order or licence completions and accredited programmes in custody are drawn from manual returns from probation trusts and prison establishments. Data quality is assessed to be fairly good, although in a small number of cases, less than one%, it has not been possible to identify any demographic information on offenders who completed an accredited programme.

Aggregated data on complaints, re-categorisation, release on temporary licence (ROTL), and segregation were collected using administrative data sources. Of these, ROTL and segregation data are most likely to have quality issues because of the possibility of counting the number of instances rather than the number of days.

Percentages and Rates

Percentages and rates are provided to enable comparisons for each of the protected characteristics.

Percentages are used to represent the proportion (e.g. Black and Minority Ethnic) within a particular population and to represent the proportion of a specific outcome (e.g. HDC releases out of all calculated to be eligible) for a group (e.g. male prisoners). Rates are used to represent the number of events compared to the base population for each group.

Throughout this report, rates are usually calculated per the base population, based on the average population over the year. However this does not take into account all the individuals who are within the population at any point in the year, and therefore have the potential to experience an event. This can affect rates, particularly for populations with a relatively high turnover (*number of individuals in period / average population for period*) in custody, if those individuals are more likely to experience an event.

In some cases different data sources are used to provide the number of events and the base population (e.g. re-categorisation rates). This can lead to anomalies when calculating rates if there are a greater proportion of unknowns in one of the datasets.

Use of technical terms and abbreviations

Where terms are abbreviated, the full term is used in the first instance, and thereafter abbreviations are used.

We have tried to avoid technical terms as much as possible but where this acts as a useful means to avoid repetition explanations have been provided in the glossary above.

Ethnic Group classification

To enable meaningful time series comparisons this report continues to present data using the 5 + 1 ethnic group (Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British, Chinese or Other

ethnic group, Mixed ethnic group, White, Not Stated) classification that has traditionally been presented in the NOMS Equalities Annual report, which is based on the 16 + 1 classification used in the 2001 Census. Any data collected based on the new 18 + 1 classification used in the 2011 Census, has been converted into the old 5 + 1 categories (i.e. Both the Chinese and the new Arab category are included in the Chinese or Other ethnic group). This is to enable comparisons to previous years, and will be re-evaluated in the next publication when sufficient data points in the time series will facilitate regrouping, allowing comparisons to be made.

Prison Service Orders and Instructions

Relevant Prison Service Orders (PSOs) and Prison Service Instructions (PSIs) can be found on the Justice Website at www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/psos%20 and <http://www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/psis%20>

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General information about the official statistics system of the UK is available from
www.statistics.gov.uk

Ministry of Justice publishes data relating to offender management in England and Wales. Equivalent statistics for Scotland and Northern Ireland can be found at:
www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice
www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications.htm

Alternative formats are available on request from statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk