



**Ministry  
of Justice**

# **National Offender Management Service Offender Equalities Annual Report**

**2013/14**

Ministry of Justice  
Statistics Bulletin

Published 27 November 2014

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## Introduction

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

The equality objectives are stated, along with progress and achievements, in the NOMS Annual Report and Accounts 2013/14:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/noms-annual-report-and-accounts-2013-2014>

NOMS staff equalities statistics for 2013/14 will be included within the MOJ Staff Equalities Publication 2013/14, due for publication on 25 November 2014. This publication includes data for all civil servants employed by MOJ (prior to the formation of the National Probation Service (NPS) on 1 June 2014, probation trust staff were not civil servants and thus are not included within that publication for 2013/14).

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

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly>

and the Safety in Custody Statistics Bulletin

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/safety-in-custody-statistics> include tables including offender equalities data for the whole calendar year 2013.

The Accredited Programmes publication includes tables including offender equalities data for the financial year 2013/14:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/accredited-programmes-annual-bulletin-2013-to-2014>

Additional tables are included within this publication for areas where data are not published elsewhere. These tables cover Incentive and Earned Privilege (IEP) of prisoners 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. While the data for these areas is not yet of sufficient quality to allow them to be published it is anticipated that analysis and publication of these data will resume in 2014/15.

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.

<b>Intended use of statistics:</b>	<b>Summary of main statistical needs:</b>
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 27 November 2014 for the financial year 2013/14. Note that where tables are published elsewhere on a calendar year basis, the date within this publication is the calendar year 2013.

## Summary

- As at 31 March 2014, the prison population was 85,265, of which 3,888 (or 4.6 %) were female. This is a change from 30 June 2004 when there were fewer prisoners overall (74,488), but more female prisoners (4,452) and they represented a larger proportion of the prisoner population (6.0%). Of offenders supervised in the community the proportion of women is higher than for the prison population and represents 15.1% of offenders.
- Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) prisoners are over-represented in the prison population and also amongst offenders in the community. BME prisoners formed 25.9% of the prison population as at 31 March 2014, whereas they represented only 12.4% of the population of England & Wales aged 18 and over. Amongst offenders supervised in the community the proportion who are from BME backgrounds was 15.7%.
- The proportion of Muslim prisoners has increased since 2004 from 9.7% of the population to 14.1% at 31 March 2014.
- There were 23,183 incidents of self harm in prison in 2013, or an average of 275 incidents per 1000 prisoners. Women were more than seven times more likely to self harm (1,549 incidents per 1000 prisoners) than men (201 incidents per 1000 prisoners), although the rate of self inflicted deaths is higher for men (0.91 per 1000 prisoners) than for women (0.51 per 1000 prisoners).
- There has been a significant shift in the age profile of the prisoner population over the last 10 years towards older prisoners. The proportion of prisoners aged under 30 has fallen from 50.2% in 2004 to 41.4% on 31 March 2014. The proportion of those aged 40 and over has increased from 20.5% in 2004 to 30.2% on 31 March 2014.
- Adjudications are the formal prison discipline system. Figures from 2013/14 show that adjudications were substantially more common amongst younger prisoners. The rate of proven adjudications for those aged 15-17 was 897 per 100 prisoner which was eight times higher than the average (102 per 100 prisoner), whereas for prisoners aged 60 and over, there were just 10 adjudication per 100 prisoner.
- There were 139,735 licence and order completions managed by the Probation Service in 2013/14. Of these, 78.0% were successful completions and the proportion successfully completed was higher for offenders aged 60 and over (93.2%) while those aged 15-17 completed 44.4% of orders and licences.

# Commentary

## Prison Population

Prison population figures are published in the Offender Management Statistics publication (<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly>)

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.

The prison population rose by 2% to 85,265 prisoners as at 31 March 2014, compared to 83,769 prisoners as at 31 March 2013.

As at 31 March 2014, there were 81,377 male prisoners and 3,888 female prisoners, with females representing 4.6% of the prison population. This is unchanged from 31 March 2013.

There has been a long term trend for a reduction in the proportion of prisoners that are female. Historically annual figures were taken at 30 June to represent the mid point of a calendar year, however more recently annual figures are taken at 31 March as the end of a financial year. Between 30 June 2004 and 31 March 2014 the proportion of females fell steadily from 6.0% in 2004 to 4.6% in 2014. While the actual number of female prisoners has fallen between 2004 and 2014 (from 4,452 in 2004 to 3,888 in 2014), the number of male prisoners increased substantially from 70,036 in 2004 to 81,377 in 2014 (an increase of 15.8%).

**Figure 1: Comparison of age distribution of prisoners as at 30 June 2004, 31 March 2013 and 31 March 2014**

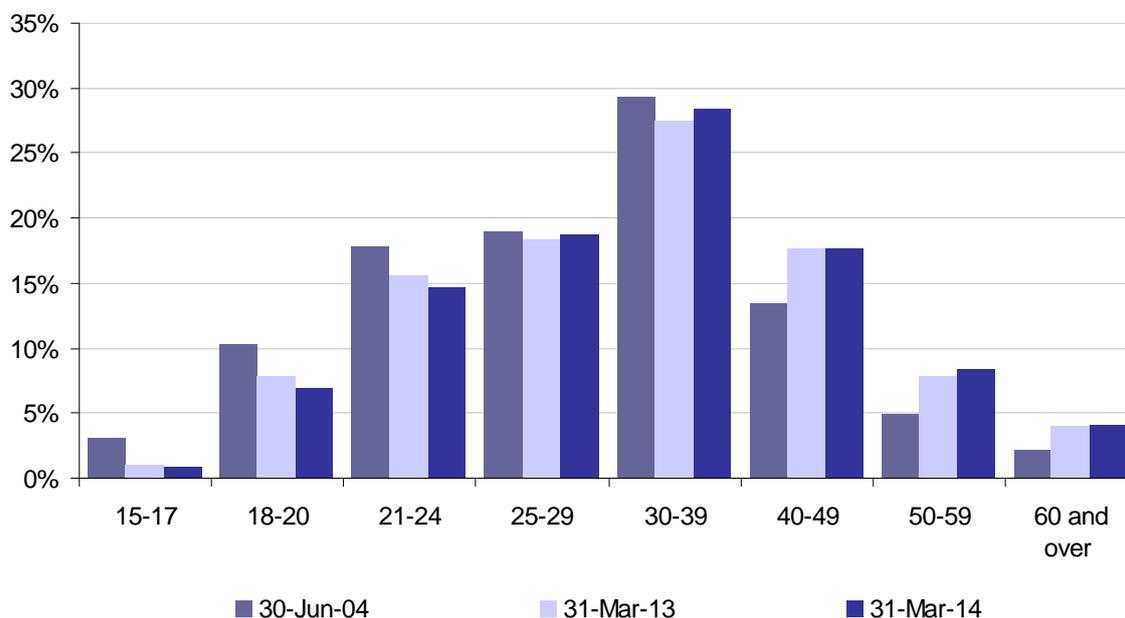
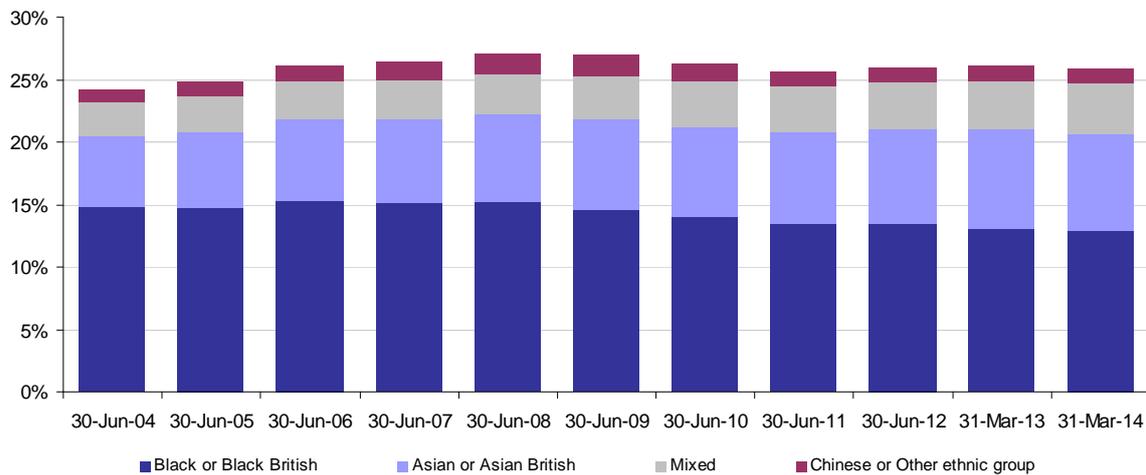


Figure 1 above shows a comparison of the age distribution of prisoners as at 30 June 2004, 31 March 2013 and 31 March 2014. Note that figures are published in age bands which are narrower for the younger age groups. There is clear evidence that in 2004 there were greater numbers in the younger age bands and fewer in the older age bands than in the last two years.

The prison population has shown a continued trend of aging since 2004. The proportion of prisoners under 30 has reduced from 50.2% of all prisoners as at 30 June 2004, to 41.4%

of all prisoners by 31 March 2014 (a reduction of 9.8 percentage points). In contrast the proportion of prisoners aged 40 or above has increased from 20.5% of prisoners at 30 June 2004 to 30.2% of prisoners by 31 March 2014 (an increase of 9.7 percentage points). The proportion of prisoners aged 60 or over has almost doubled from 2.2% as at 30 June 2004 to 4.2% by 31 March 2014.

**Figure 2: BME representation in the prison population annually from 30 June 2004 - 2012<sup>1</sup>, and as at 31 March 2013 - 2014, split by ethnic group**



As at 31 March 2014, of all prisoners reporting their ethnicity, 25.9% declared themselves to be in the Black or Minority Ethnic (BME) grouping (based on an ethnicity declaration rate of 98.5%).

Throughout the last ten years, 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 above).

The proportion of prisoners from a BME background (25.9%) 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 Census<sup>1</sup>.

As seen above in Figure 2, the largest of the BME groupings is Black or Black British, which accounted for 12.9% of the prison population as at 31 March 2014, a slight reduction from the 31 March 2013 figure of 13.1%. 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 Census. Asian or Asian British were the next largest BME ethnic group at 7.8%, which is higher than the 6.4% in the 2011 Census, 4.1% 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 Census).

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.

<sup>1</sup>

[https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/DC2101EW/view/2092957703?rows=c\\_age&cols=c\\_eth\\_puk11](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/DC2101EW/view/2092957703?rows=c_age&cols=c_eth_puk11)

**Figure 3: Gender comparison of BME representation in the prison population by age group, as at 31 March 2014**

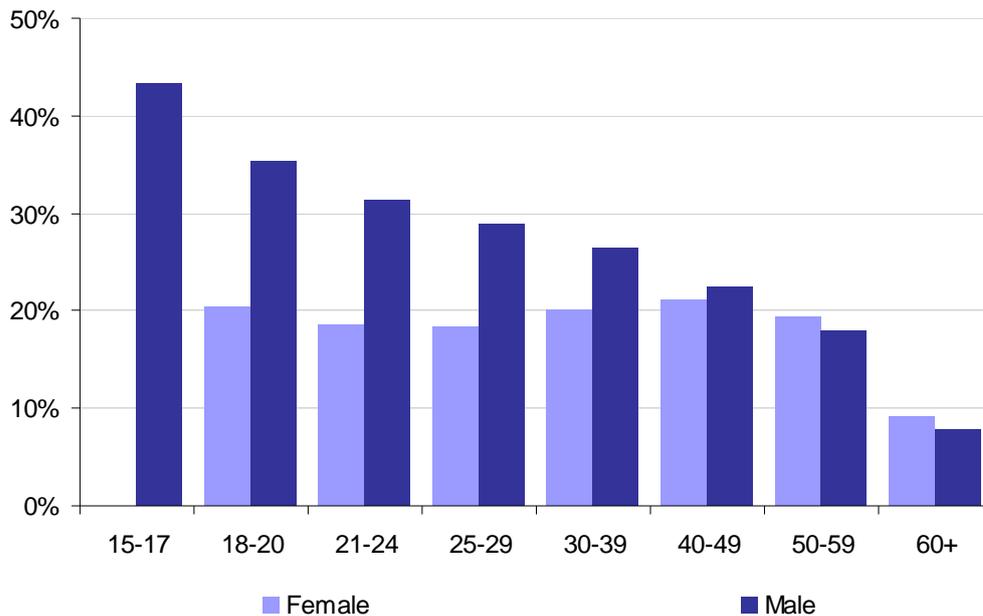
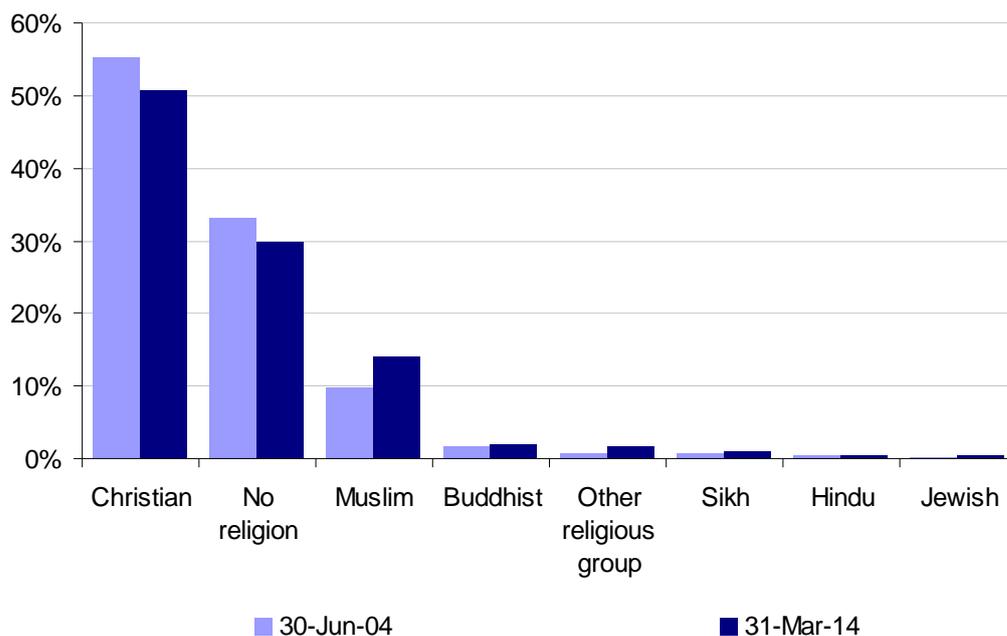


Figure 3 above illustrates that BME representation is heavily influenced by age, but that this pattern differs greatly for males and females. BME representation amongst prisoners is higher in males than females in general. There are proportionally more male younger prisoners from BME groups than older male prisoners, with BME representation in 15-17 year olds the highest at 43.2%. 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 18 to 59 (at around 18% - 21%). BME representation in females aged 60 and over falls back to less than 10%.

**Figure 4: Comparison of the distribution of prisoners by Religion or Belief, as at 30 June 2004 and 31 March 2014**



In 2014, 99.5% of prisoners had declared their religion / belief status. 50.2% of all prisoners whose religion or belief is recorded, were Christian, 14.2% were Muslim and 30.1% stated they had no religion (see figure 4 above). This is substantially different to figures from the 2011 Census<sup>2</sup> 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.

In the last decade, the proportion of prisoners who are Muslim has risen steadily from 9.7% in 2004 to 14.1% in 2014. Between 2004 and 2009 the proportion of Christians fell from 55.3% to 48.3%, while the proportion with no religion rose from 33.3% to 35.0%. Since 2009 this trend has reversed, with the proportion of Christians increasing slightly to 50.6%, while the proportion with no religion has fallen to 29.8%.

## **Incentives and Earned Privileges**

Figures on Prisoner Incentive and Earned Privileges (IEP) Status can be found in Table 1 of Annex A.

IEP is a system where privileges can be granted to prisoners or young offenders in addition to the minimum entitlements subject to their reaching and maintaining specified standards of conduct and performance. The IEP scheme rewards good behaviour and performance and removes privileges if expected standards are not maintained. In addition to any local aims, it is intended to encourage prisoners and young offenders to behave responsibly, to participate in constructive activity, and to progress through the system.

Entry IEP Status was introduced on 1<sup>st</sup> November 2013. From this date forwards, all new prisoners, including those on remand, newly convicted or recalled to prison following licence revocation or received into custody enter Entry IEP Status. However, prisoners aged 15-17 years old are not normally eligible for this status.

As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014, 49.7% of prisoners had Standard IEP Status, 38.0% had Enhanced IEP Status, 3.3% had Basic IEP Status and 9.0% had Entry IEP Status.

Following the introduction of Entry IEP status in November 2013, a higher proportion of females (15.7%) were on Entry IEP Status than men (8.7%) as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014.

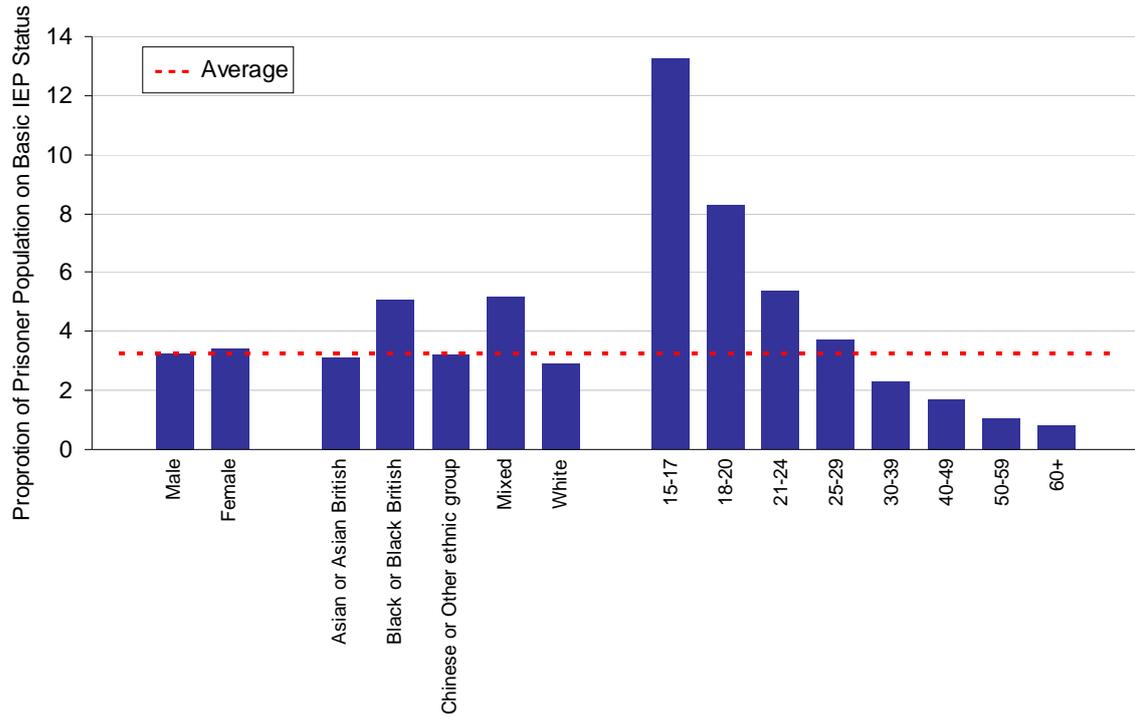
Figures 6 and 7 show the proportion of the population, split by protected characteristics on both basic and enhanced EIP.

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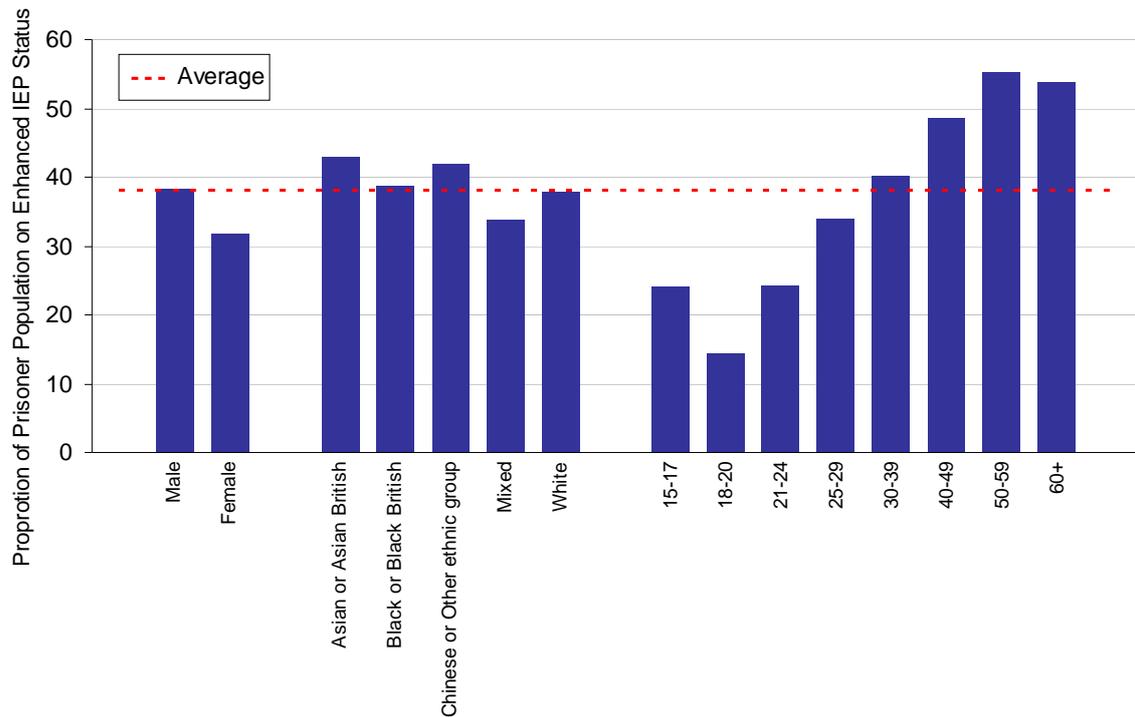
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[http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/DC2107EW/view/2092957703?rows=c\\_age&cols=c\\_relpuk11](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/DC2107EW/view/2092957703?rows=c_age&cols=c_relpuk11)

**Figure 6: Proportion of Prisoners with Basic IEP Status as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014**



**Figure 7: Proportion of Prisoners with Enhanced IEP Status as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014**



On 31 March 2014, there was no real difference in the proportions of male and female prisoners on basic IEP (3.3% for male and 3.4% for female). There was however a higher proportion of male prisoners on Enhanced IEP status (38.2%) than female prisoners (31.8%).

Basic IEP is more common within younger age groups, with 15-17 year olds having the highest proportion on Basic IEP Status (13.3% as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014), whereas those aged 60 and over have the lowest proportion (0.8%). However, Enhanced IEP Status is more common within older age groups. 55.2 per hundred 50-59 year olds are on Enhanced IEP compared to 18-20 year olds with just 14.5%.

In terms of ethnicity, Black or Black British prisoners have the highest proportion on Basic Status IEP (5.1%) while only 2.9% White prisoners are on Basic IEP. However for enhanced IEP Status, Asian and Asian British prisoners have the highest proportion on Enhanced IEP Status (43.1%) and Mixed Ethnic prisoners have the lowest (33.7%).

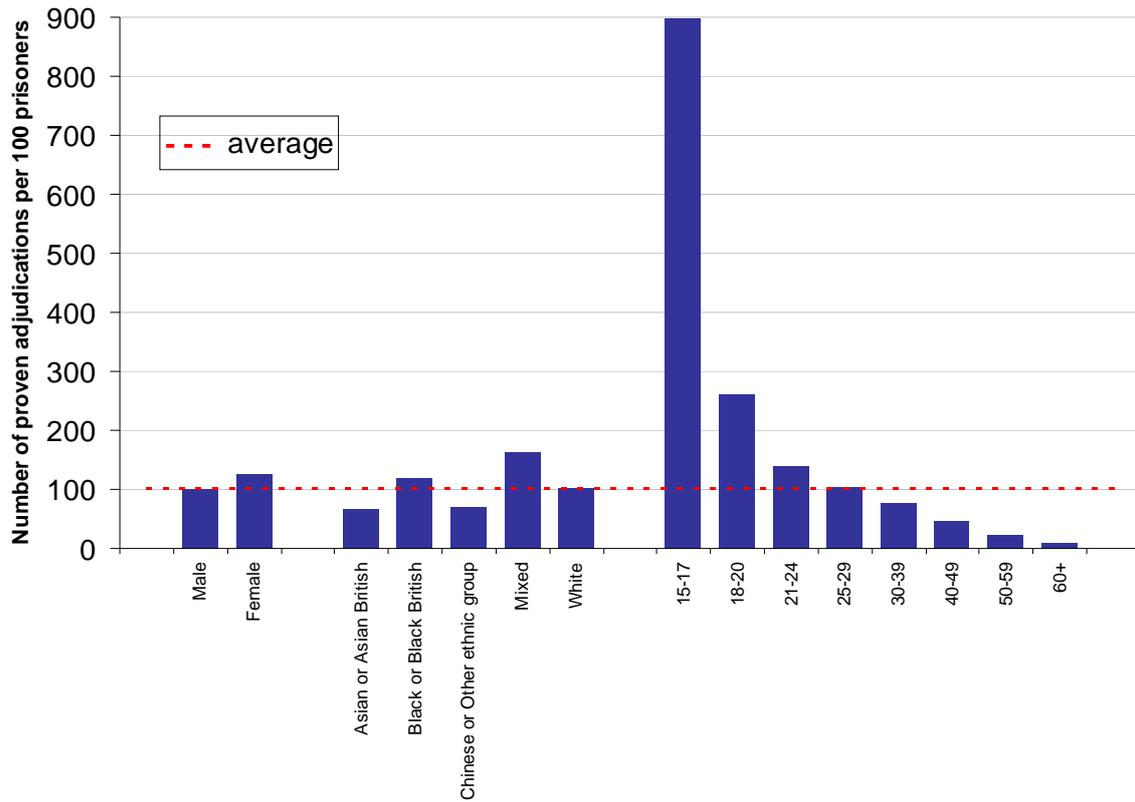
The religion / belief grouping with the highest proportion of prisoners on Basic IEP is Muslim with 4.8%, while Hindu prisoners have the lowest (1.1%). For Enhanced IEP, it is Buddhist prisoners that have the highest proportion on Enhanced IEP (58.4%) and those with non religion have the lowest (33.7%).

## **Adjudications**

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

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.

**Figure 8: Rate of proven adjudications by ethnicity, sex and age in 2013**



There were 85,532 proven adjudications during 2013 which was on average 102 adjudications per 100 prisoners over the year, up from 100 in 2012. Figure 8 above shows the rate of adjudications across ethnicity, sex and age.

The rate of proven adjudications was by far the highest for the 15-17 age group (897 per 100 prisoners – nearly 9 times higher than the average rate of 102 per 100 prisoners). The rates decrease rapidly with age. 18-20 year olds were more than twice the average rate of proven adjudications at 260 per 100 prisoners while the rate amongst prisoners over 60 years of age was just 10 per 100 prisoners,

The rate is also higher for women compared to men (126 per 100 prisoners for women, while for men it was 100 per 100 prisoners) and for the Black or Black British (118 per 100 prisoners) and Mixed ethnic groups (163 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 and additional days than women. Additional days were awarded most frequently to 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 17,508 dismissed adjudications during 2013, an average of 21 per 100 prisoners over the year, up from 19 last year. The profile for dismissed adjudications across race, sex and age is similar to the profile for proven adjudications.

## Self-harm

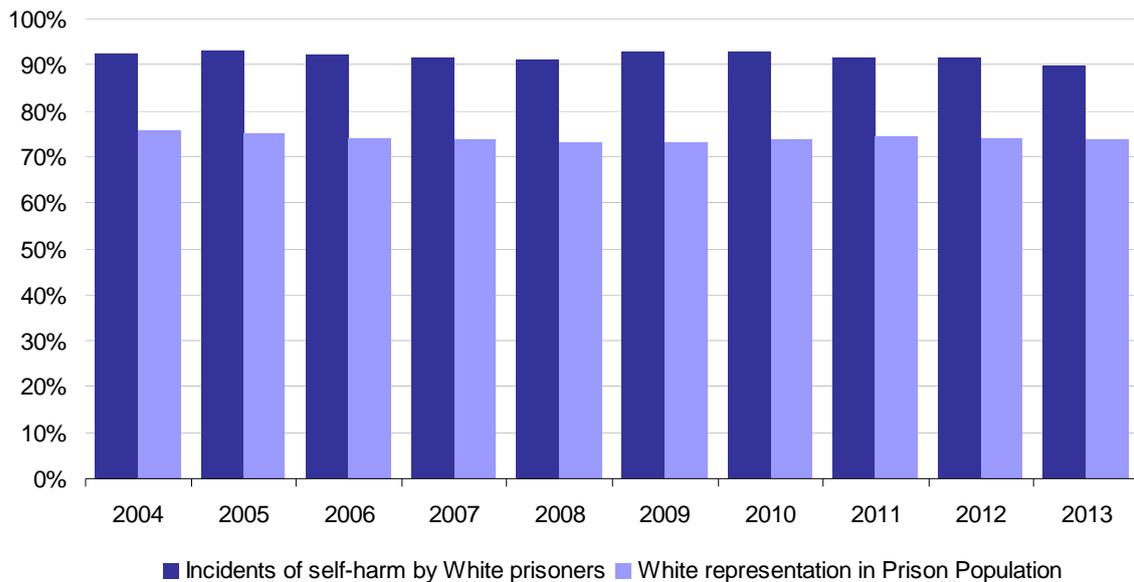
Figures on self-harm are published in the Safety in Custody Statistics Bulletin (<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/safety-in-custody-statistics>)

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 23,183 reported incidents of self-harm during 2013, an average of 275 incidents per 1,000 prisoners over the year, a decrease from the rate of 287 incidents per 1,000 prisoners in 2012. 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 1,924 incidents to 1,549 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 6.0 in 2012 to 5.8 in 2013), and a fall in the number of female individuals who self-harm from 302 to 264 individuals per 1,000 female prisoners.

In 2013, women accounted for 25.8% of all self-harm incidents, whilst accounting for only 4.6% of the average prison population. The rate of self-harm incidents amongst women was 1,549 incidents per 1000 women compared to just 201 per 1000 men.

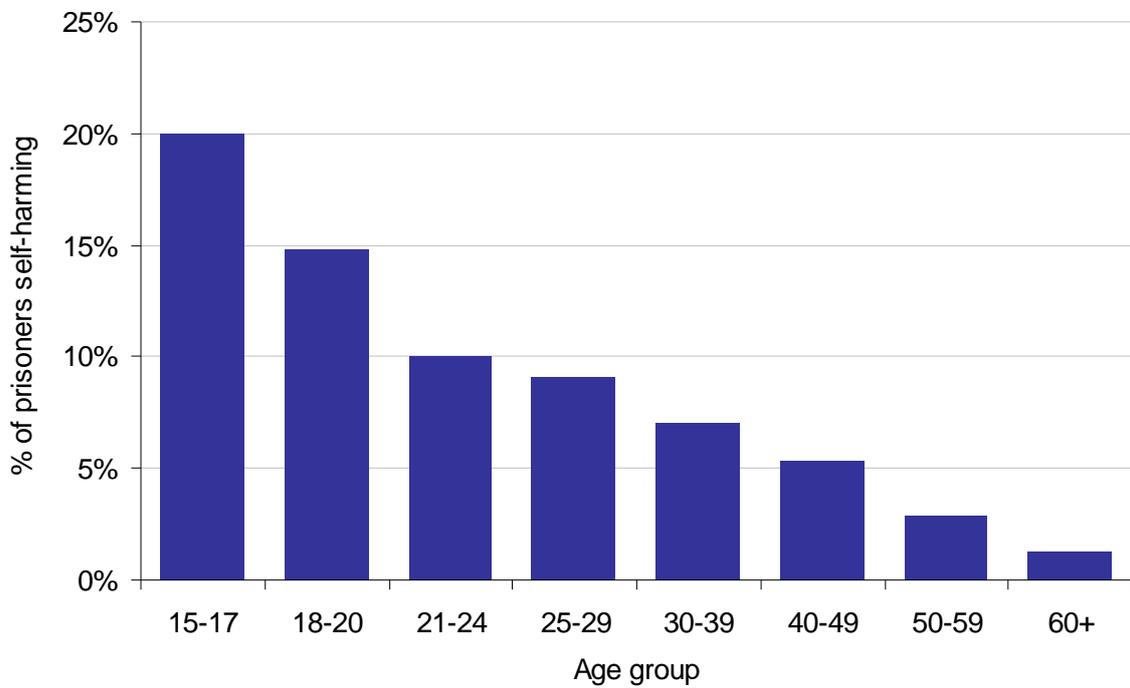
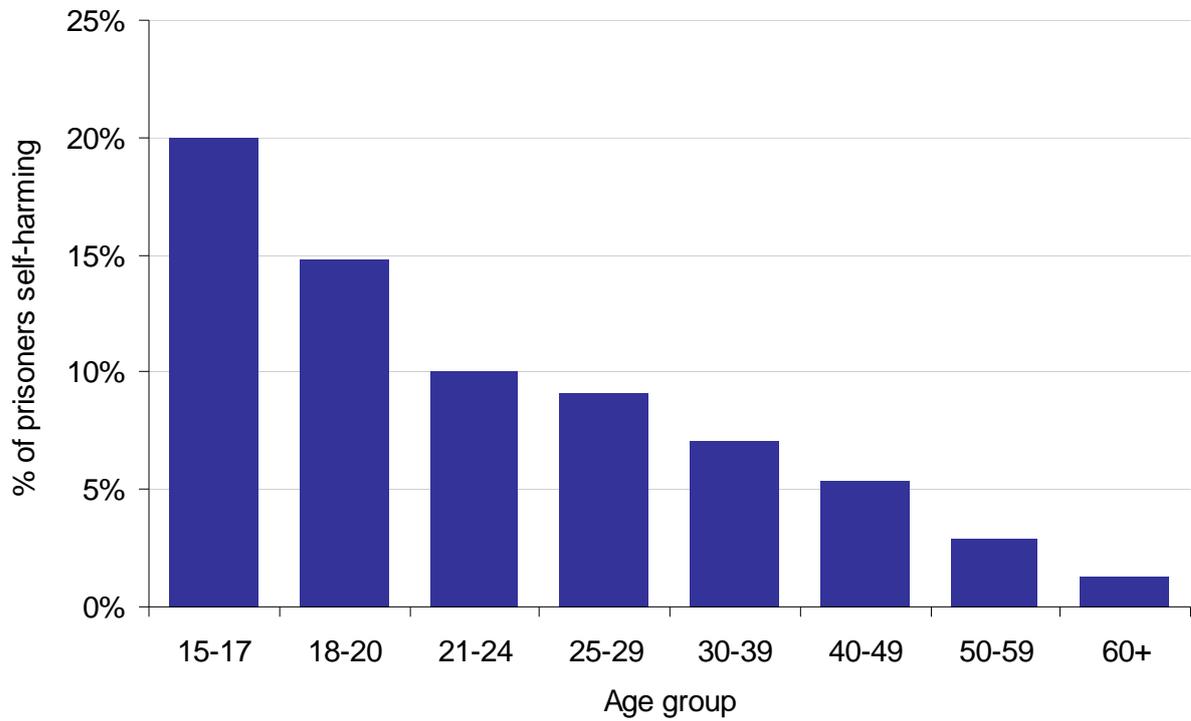
**Figure 9: Incidents of Self Harm per 1000 prisoner by Ethnicity - 2004, 2013**



In 2013, White prisoners had a rate of self-harm incidents of 322 compared to 104 amongst BME prisoners. 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 since 2004. See figure 9 above. Caution should be used in comparing these figures, as ethnicity is only reported as incidents and may not reflect the number of individual prisoners who self-harm.

Figure 10 below shows the rate of individuals self harming by age group in 2013. Self-harm rates are highest in the younger age groups and decrease with age. Prisoners aged 20 and under accounted for 18.8% of self harm incidents (where age is known), whilst accounting for only 8.5% of the average prison population.

**Figure 10: Age distribution of individuals self harming compared to age distribution in the prison population in 2013**



## Deaths in Prison

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

There were 215 deaths in prison custody during 2013, approximately 2.6 per 1,000 prisoners. Of these 75 were self-inflicted (0.9 per 1,000), 129 were from natural or other causes (1.5 per 1,000) 4 apparent homicides and 7 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 (0.91 per 1,000 for males and 0.51 per 1,000 for females).

21.3% of self-inflicted deaths in 2013 were BME, which was an increase on 2012, when 19.7% of self-inflicted deaths were BME. These figures are broadly in line with expectations given the spread of the population. However, due to very small numbers of self-inflicted deaths (75 in 2013 and 61 in 2012) there is volatility in these percentages across the time series and caution should be used in interpretation.

In 2013, 60.0% of self-inflicted deaths were aged under 30 in 2013, with 36.0% of self-inflicted deaths aged between 30 and 50. In 2012, 50.8% of self-inflicted deaths were aged under 30, with 41.0% aged from 30 to 49. Caution should be used in interpretation of such changes due to the very low numbers involved.

Of the 129 deaths by apparent natural causes in 2013, 55.8% were aged 60 or over compared to 53.7% in 2012.

There were four apparent homicides in prison in 2013. The average number of homicides in prison per year since 1978 is 1.6. With numbers as low as this, no meaning can be derived from breakdowns by protected characteristic.

## Accredited Programmes in Custody

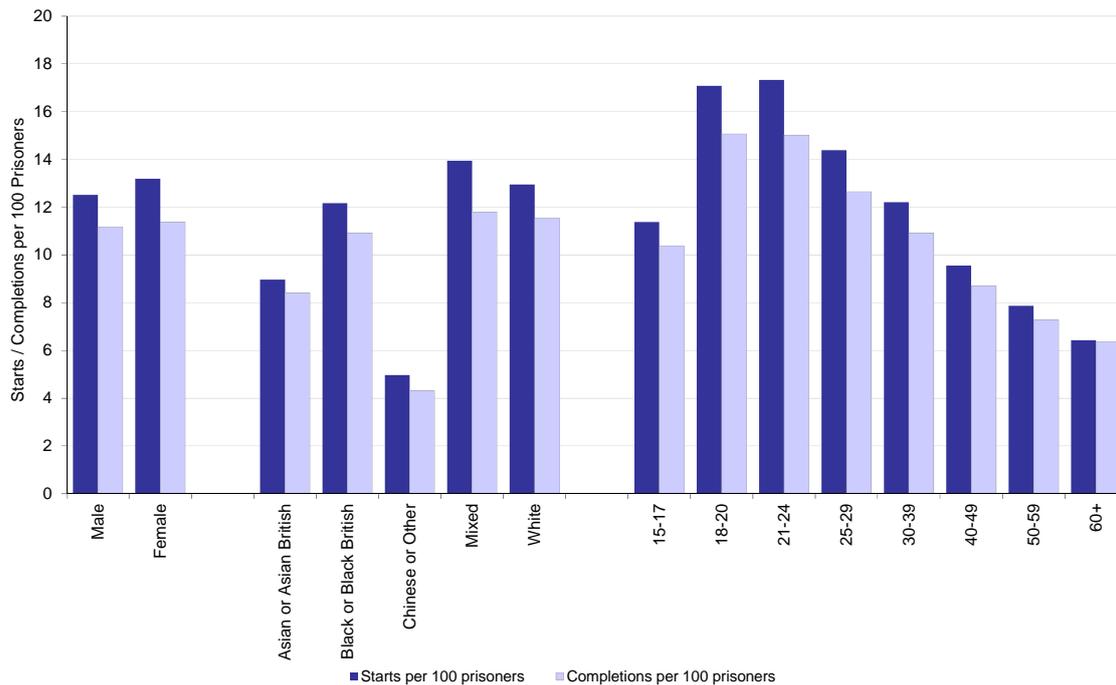
Figures on accredited programmes are published in the Accredited Programmes publication

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/accredited-programmes-annual-bulletin-2013-to-2014>)

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.

There were 8,995 programme starts and 8,016 programme completions in custody in 2013/14 (equivalent to 12.5 starts and 11.2 completions per 100 sentenced prisoners). This is a decrease in both the number of starts and completions, from 12,734 programme starts and 11,116 programme completions in 2012/13 at a rate of 17.3 starts and 15.5 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 11: Accredited Programmes Starts and Completions in Custody per 100 Prisoners of protected groups in 2013/14**



As seen in Figure 11 the rate of starts and completions of accredited programmes in custody is broadly similar for men and women.

In custody females are most represented on General Offending (6.6% of starts and 6.4% of completions in 2013/14) and Substance Misuse programmes (4.3% of starts and 3.9% of completions in 2013/14). Females are not eligible for Domestic Violence or Sex Offending programmes, but represented 1.7% of starts and completions on Violence programmes.

In 2013/14 the rate of starts on accredited programmes was slightly higher for White prisoners compared to BME prisoners. The rates for starts were 12.9 per 100 for White prisoners and 11.3 per 100 for BME prisoners and for completions 11.5 per 100 for White prisoners compared to 10.1 per 100 for BME prisoners. BME representation on accredited programmes has fallen since 2009/10 when BME prisoners represented 20.9% of starts and 21.3% of completions. Since last year BME representation on starts and completions has remained at similar levels.

Amongst BME prisoners the lowest rates of starts and completions was in the Asian and Asian British and Chinese and Other groups.

Looking at specific programmes, BME representation was higher on Violence (32.0% of starts and 31.8% of completions) and General Offending (23.3% of starts and 23.8% of completions) programmes in 2013/14, and was lower than the overall rate on Domestic Violence (21.7% of starts and 22.6% of completions), Sex Offending (12.2% of starts and 10.4% of completions) and Substance Misuse (9.6% of starts and 9.2% of completions).

Overall, accredited programmes starts and completions in custody predominate in the 18-24 age group, although Domestic Violence programmes have a slightly older representation with the most represented age group being 30-49 Sex Offending programmes have a slightly older representation with the most represented age group being 60 and over.

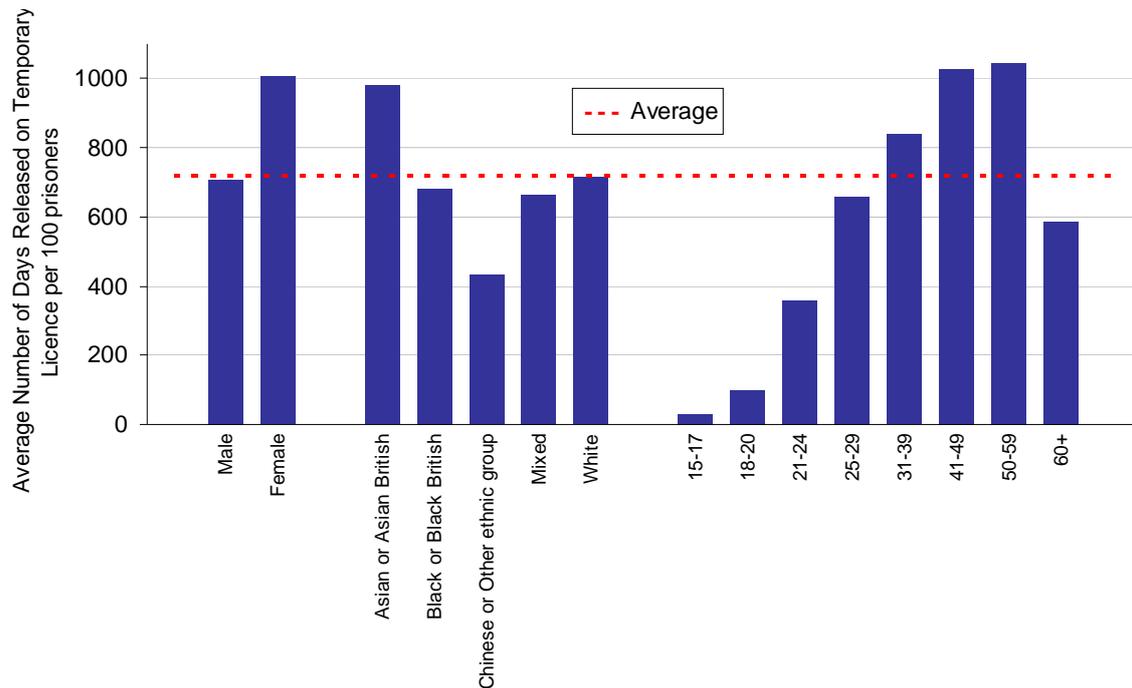
## **Release on Temporary Licence**

Figures on the number of days prisoners have been released on temporary licence can be found in Table 2 of Annex A.

The number of days prisoners were released on temporary licence in 2013/14 was 511,772, which represents 719 days per 100 prisoners.

This reflects an increase of 39.0% days released from 368,293 days in 2008/09. This increase is partly due to a 5.2% increase in the average sentenced population from 67,663 prisoners in 2008/09 to 71,157 in 2013/14, and also due to a 32.1% increase in average days released per 100 prisoners from 544 in 2008/09 to 719 in 2013/14.

**Figure 12: Average Number of Days Released on Temporary Licence per 100 prisoners, 2013/14**



The number of days women were released on temporary licence was 1005 per 100 prisoners, 42.3% higher than for men with 706 days released per 100 prisoners.

The level of days released on temporary licence is also very age related. Those aged 50-59 have the highest average time released (1,043 released per 100 prisoners or 45.1% more than average), while prisoners aged 15-17 have the lowest (32 released per 100 prisoners or 95.6% less than the average).

Asian prisoners had the highest level of release on temporary licence of any ethnic group (979 per 100 prisoners or 36.2% more than average), while Chinese & Other Ethnic Groups have the fewest (432 per 100 prisoner or 39.9% less than average).

## Home Detention Curfew (HDC)

Home detention curfew (HDC) figures are published in the Offender Management Statistics publication

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly>

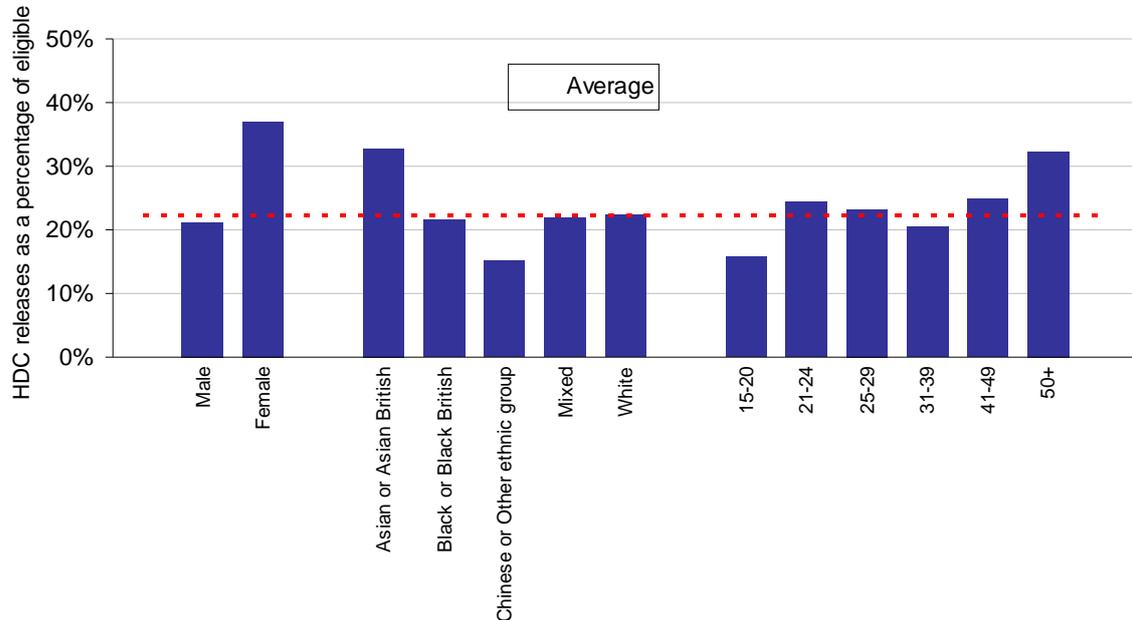
The HDC scheme was introduced following the passage of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The purpose of HDC is to manage more effectively the transition of offenders from custody back into the community. Prisoners who are not subject to a statutory exclusion may be released on licence after serving a 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.

Eligibility for HDC covers prisoners serving sentences of between 3 months and 4 years, who are not in certain excluded groups. In the calendar year 2013, 10,419 prisoners were

granted HDC - a release rate of 22.4%. This represents a reduction in release rate of 2.7 percentage points since 2012, where the release rate was 25.2%, or 12,803 prisoners.

Figure 13 below shows the HDC release rates by ethnicity, sex and age.

**Figure 13: Percentage of HDC releases of eligible prisoners in 2013, split by gender, ethnicity and age group, compared to total**



HDC release rates were considerably higher than average for female prisoners (37.1% of females, compared to 21.2% of male prisoners), prisoners in the Asian or Asian British ethnic group (32.7%), and for older age groups (those aged 50 or more at 32.4%). Release rates were lower than average for prisoners aged 15-20 (15.7%) and for the Chinese or Other ethnic group (15.2%), although this group represents only 67 HDC released 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 Proportions for 2012.

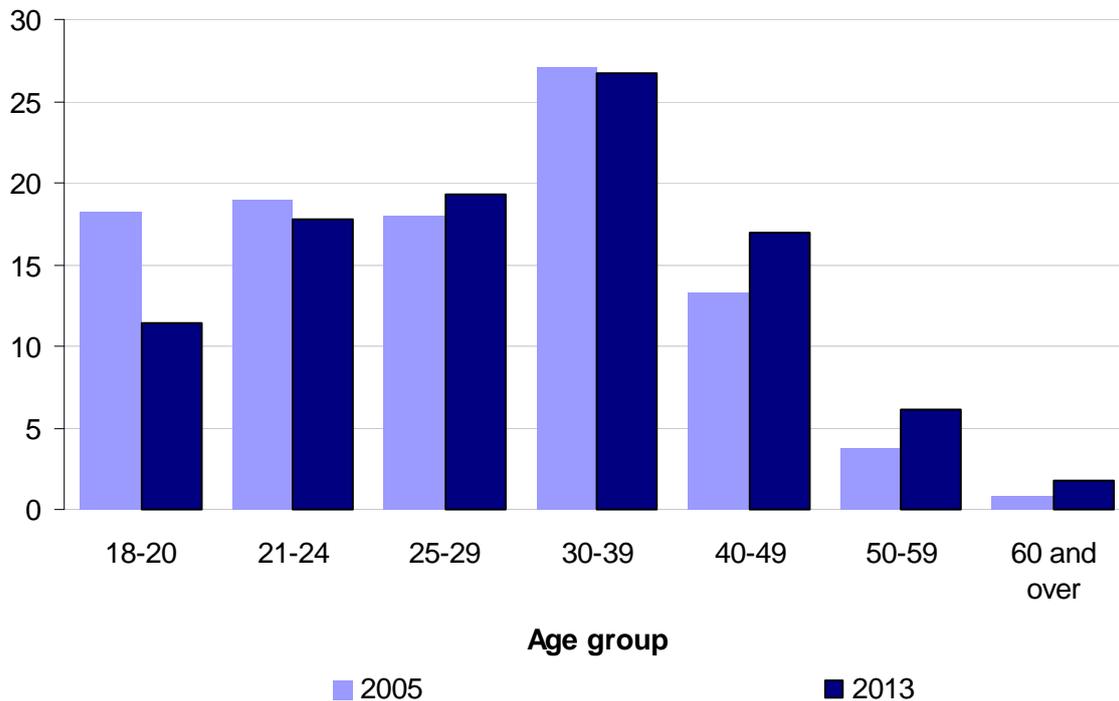
## Offenders in the Community

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

As at 31 December 2013, there were 111,794 offenders in the community under supervision by the Probation Service on Court Orders (including Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders). This is a reduction of 2,889 or 2.5% since 31 December 2012, when the figure was 114,683.

Females represent 15.1% of offenders in the community under supervision by the Probation Service on Court Orders, unchanged from the previous year. Between 2005 and 2009 female representation among offenders in the community increased from 13.7% to 15.0% and has remained at similar levels since.

**Figure 16: Comparison of age distribution of offenders in the community as at 31 December, 2005 and 2013**



There is a continuing trend for an aging population of offenders in the community, see figure 16 above. Since 2005 the proportion of offenders in the community aged 18-20 has fallen by over a third from 18.2% in December 2005 to 11.4% in December 2013. Proportions of those aged 21 to 39 have remained fairly static across the period, with 21-24 year olds representing 17.7% in December 2013, 25-29 year olds representing 19.3%, and 30-39 year olds representing 26.7% (fluctuations in these figures since 2005 have not exceeded 2 percentage points). Increases in the proportions in older age groups have however increased. The 40-49 age group increased from 13.3% in 2005 to 17.0% in 2013, 50-59 year olds increased from 3.7% in 2005 to 6.1% in 2013, and the proportion of those aged 60 or over more than doubled from 0.8% in 2005 to 1.8% in 2013.

The proportion of offenders in the community under supervision by the Probation Service on Court Orders from a BME background is 15.7%, which is higher than the proportion of BME individuals in the wider population of England and Wales aged 18 or over (12.4%)<sup>3</sup>. Of these, Black or Black British comprise 6.1% of offenders in the community, with Asian or Asian British the next largest group, representing 5.0%, 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.

## Accredited Programmes in the Community

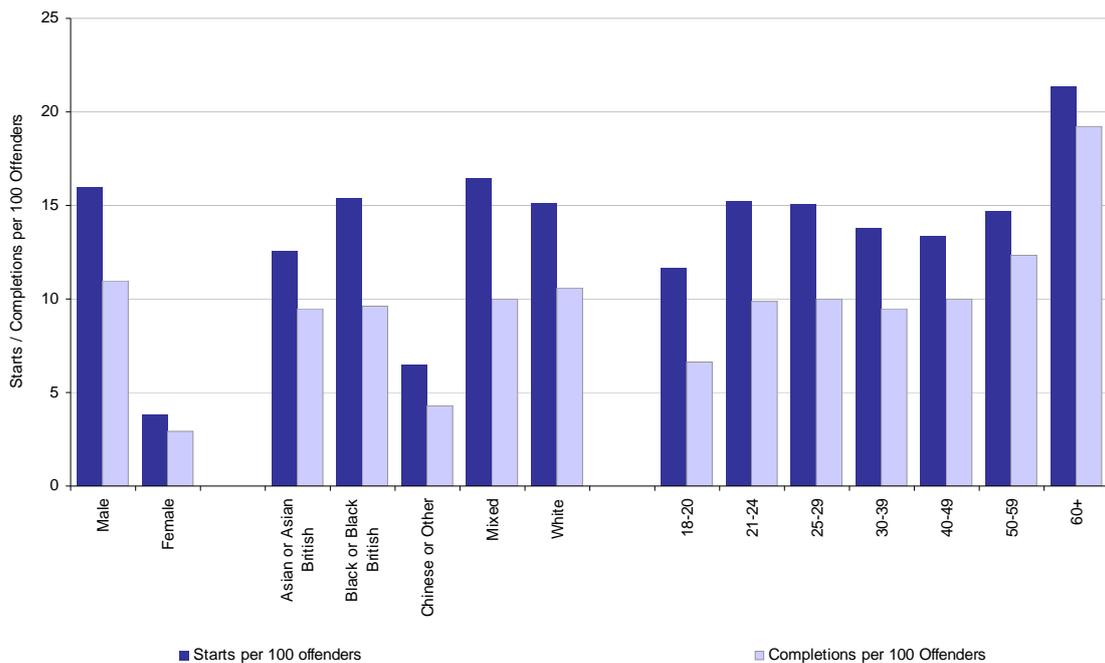
Figures on accredited programmes are published in the Accredited Programmes publication

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/accredited-programmes-annual-bulletin-2013-to-2014>)

<sup>3</sup> 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>

Within the community under probation supervision, there were 15,819 accredited programme starts and 10,900 accredited programme completions in 2013/14 (equivalent to 14.2 starts and 9.8 completions per 100 offenders). This is a reduction of 571 starts since 2012/13, when there were 16,390 starts, and a reduction of 90 completions compared to 2012/13 when there were 10,990 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 17: Percentage of Accredited Programmes Starts and Completions in the Community of protected groups in 2013/14**



The rate of starts and completions in 2013/14 was higher for male offenders in the community (16 and 11 per 100 offenders respectively) compared to female offenders (4 and 3 per 100). 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 to 4.1% of starts and 4.5% 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 2013.

In the community, females are most represented on Substance Misuse programmes (13.2% of starts and 14.3% of completions in 2013/14), 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 1.7% of starts and 1.9% of completions on Violence programmes and 5.6% of both starts and completions on General Offending.

The rate of starts and completions in 2013/14 was slightly higher amongst White offenders than for BME offenders. The rates were 15 starts per 100 for White offenders against 14 for BME offenders and 11 completions per 100 for White offenders against 9 per 100 for BME offenders.

Black or Black British accounted for 6.3% of accredited programme starts and 5.7% of completions in 2013/14. Asian or Asian British accounted for 4.2% of starts and 4.6% of

completions, with mixed ethnicity accounting for 3.4% of starts and 3.0% of completions, and Chinese or Other ethnicity accounting for 0.6% 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 2013/14 (19.7% of starts and 20.2% of completions), and was lower than the overall rate on Sex Offending (6.4% of starts and 6.1% of completions), Domestic Violence (14.6% of starts and 12.8% of completions) and Substance Misuse (10.4% of starts and 11.1% of completions).

In terms of age, accredited programme starts and completions in the community were higher in the 60 and over age group than any other. This is driven mainly by Sex Offending programmes, while General Offending and Violence programmes predominate in the 21-24 age group and Domestic Violence Programmes predominate in the 30-39 age group. The Substance Abuse programme predominates in the 50-59 age group.

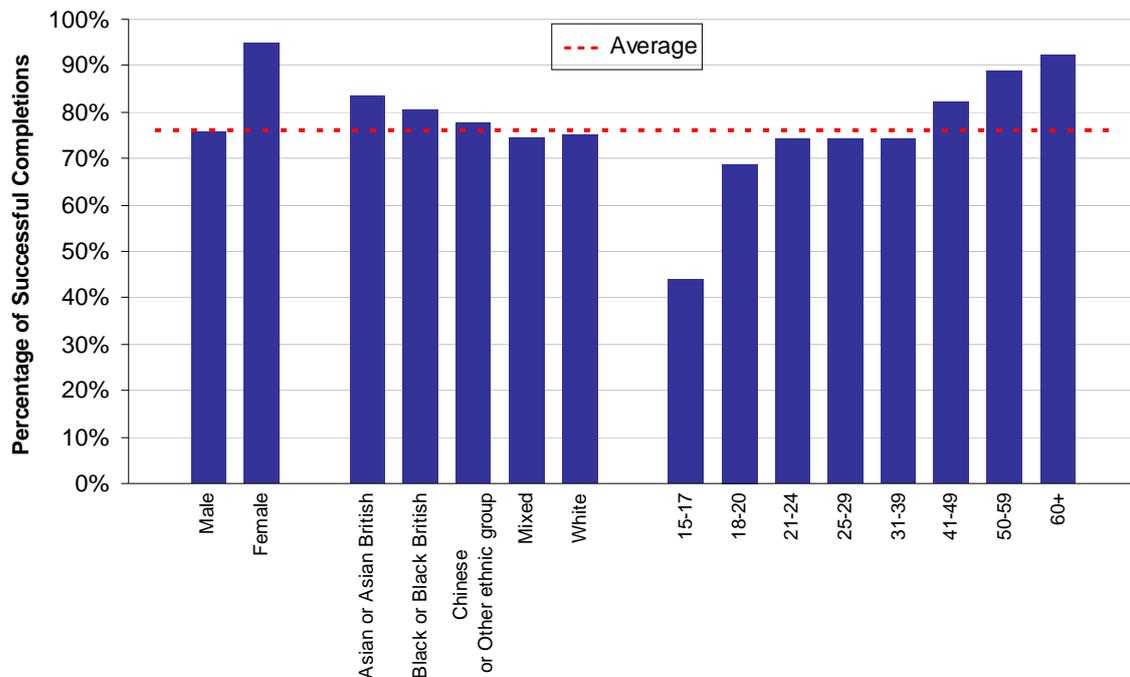
## Order and Licence Completions

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.

Figures on the proportion of Court Orders and Licences that were community based and successfully completed can be found in Table 3 of Annex A.

**Figure 18: Percentage of successful Order and Licence Completions, 2013/14**



In 2013/14 76.1% of orders or licences were successfully completed, which is a small decrease from the 2012/13 figure (77.0%).

Figure 18 above shows female offenders to have a significantly higher percentage of successful completions than male offenders (95.0% for females and 75.8% for males) in 2013/14. The gender difference has increased since 2012/13, when there were 78.9% of successful completions for female offenders and 76.7% for male offenders.

Successful completions were higher than average for offenders from the Asian or Asian British (83.3%), Black or Black British (80.5%) and Chinese or Other ethnic group (77.6%), which is consistent with the previous year.

The percentage of successful completions increases with age. In 2013/14 the highest percentage of successful completions were in those aged 60 and over (92.4%), with those aged 50-59 also above average at 88.8% and those aged 40-49 at 82.2%. Successful completions were broadly similar to average for those aged 18-39, but 15-17 year olds were considerably lower at 43.8%. This pattern of increasing percentages of successful completions with increasing age is consistent with 2012/13.

## Other Information

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

- Complaints
- Re-Categorisation
- Segregation
- Use of Force
- Resettlement

Due to changes in the management information systems used for recording offender equalities data, data of sufficient quality are not available for 2013/14 for these sections. It is anticipated that analysis and publication of these data will resume in 2014/15. The most recent data can be found in the Annual Equalities Report 2011/12:

<http://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
IEP	Incentives and Earned Privileges
NOMS	National Offender Management Service
PSI	Prison Service Instruction
PSO	Prison Service Order
ROTL	Release on Temporary Licence

## 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 coverage for sexual orientation and religion and belief continue to be very limited in many areas, 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 1%), it has not been possible to identify any demographic information on offenders who completed an accredited programme.

Aggregated data on complaints, re-categorisation, use of force, 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. Data on complaints and use of force are insufficiently complete to be included in the report.

### **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 <http://www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/psos%20> and <http://www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/psis%20>

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General enquiries about the statistical work of the Ministry of Justice can be emailed to:  
<mailto:statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk>

General information about the official statistics system of the UK is available from  
[www.statistics.gov.uk](http://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](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice)  
[www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications.htm](http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications.htm)

Alternative formats are available on request from [statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk)