



Ministry  
of Justice

# **Statistical Notice and Consultation – Part 4**

## Changes to Offender Management Statistics Quarterly and Annual editions

30 July 2015

## Introduction

In this edition of Offender Management Statistics Quarterly (OMSQ), as a result of improvements to IT, the presentation of particular prison population statistics has changed. This means that more detailed information about the prison population is now available for inclusion in this statistical series.

Immediate changes in this edition of OMSQ are the introduction of more detailed sentence length breakdowns and the transition over to the offence groups that the Office for National Statistics (ONS) introduced in 2013. A small number of updates have also been made to the statistical classifications used for the reporting of the religion, ethnic group, and nationality of prisoners.

This document explains and quantifies the differences between the new and current classifications. Annex A summarises the changes made to the affected quarterly and annual prison population tables.

Over the next year, we will be looking to make further improvements to IT for other prison data in order to improve the coverage and content of this statistical series, in particular to harmonise the sentence length and offence group classifications used across all the tables. These changes will be pre-announced in due course.

The last edition of OMSQ, released on 30 April 2015, included a response to the statistical consultation on how licence recalls tables could be presented after the changes made as part of the transforming rehabilitation reforms. This edition of OMSQ delivers, as intended, the first three changes to the licence recall tables that were announced, and confirms the intention to make two further changes in the edition of OMSQ to be published in October 2015.

Users are encouraged to contact Gareth Netto at [statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk) with their feedback to help further develop this statistical series.

# Changes to sentence length breakdowns

## Overview

This edition of OMSQ introduces new sentence length breakdowns that are more reflective of the current sentencing framework used by the courts, and enable better reporting on those prisoners serving longer determinate sentences and extended determinate sentences.

## Current sentence length breakdown

Previously prisoners serving determinate custodial sentences of less than one year, one year to less than four years, or four years or more, were subject to different arrangements when they were released from custody, and subsequently how they were managed in the community. In addition to this a magistrates' court can give a custodial sentence of up to six months in prison for one offence, or up to 12 months in total for more than one offence. As a result, the determinate sentenced population is currently reported in OMSQ in four sub-population breakdowns. To date these have been:

- Less than or equal to 6 months
- Greater than 6 months to less than 12 months
- 12 months to less than 4 years
- 4 years or more (excluding indeterminate sentences)

## New sentence length breakdown

The Criminal Justice Act 2003, the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008, the Legal Aid, Sentencing, and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012, and the Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 have all changed custodial sentences and how they operate in the Criminal Justice System. Over this time frame the prison population has also shifted towards a population serving longer determinate sentences: as of 30 June 2015 a third of prisoners were serving determinate sentences of four years or more, or an Extended Determinate Sentence. It is therefore appropriate that a more detailed breakdown of determinate sentence lengths is introduced in OMSQ.

In creating this new detailed breakdown the approach taken to reporting prisoners whose sentence length had not been centrally recorded was also reviewed. Previously prisoners serving an immediate custodial sentence who, in centrally held information used for statistical reporting, had no sentence length recorded would have been assigned to one of the four sentence length groups based on their offence information. Prisoners whose sentence length is not recorded in the centrally held data have typically been recently sentenced, and while the sentence information will be held in case files, there is a short lag before this becomes centrally available. To improve the transparency in these statistics a new category is therefore being introduced for prisoners who have not yet had their sentence length recorded. As at 30 June 2015 this affected 1% of sentenced prisoners.

These new breakdowns have been designed to better report on the current sentencing framework used by the courts, the custodial sentences that the prison population is currently serving, be more transparent in what sentence lengths have been recorded, and to allow

users to make historical comparisons to the four previous reported sentence length groups. Table 1 sets out how the determinate sentenced population will now be reported in OMSQ.

*Table 1: Previous and new determinate sentenced population breakdowns*

| Previous breakdown                                  | New breakdown  |
|---|--|
| Less than or equal to 6 months                      | Less than or equal to 6 months                       |
| Greater than 6 months to less than 12 months        | Greater than 6 months to less than 12 months         |
| 12 months to less than 4 years                      | 12 months to less than 2 years                       |
|   | 2 years to less than 4 years                         |
| 4 years or more (excluding indeterminate sentences) | 4 years to less than 5 years                         |
|   | 5 years to less than 7 years                         |
|   | 7 years to less than 10 years                        |
|   | 10 years to less than 14 years                       |
|   | 14 years or more (excluding indeterminate sentences) |
|   | Extended determinate sentence                        |
|   | Sentence length not recorded                         |

These new breakdowns have been designed to allow users to make historical comparisons on the determinate sentenced population as far as possible. With these new breakdowns users can total the individual categories to get the previous breakdowns. To support users in this transition, these sub-totals will be presented in the quarterly tables of OMSQ for the next four quarters, until the tables have fully transitioned to this breakdown, and will be retained in the annual tables so that long term comparisons can be made.

As a result of introducing the additional category for prisoners whose sentence length is not recorded, 1% of sentenced prisoners have now shifted into this group from the sentence length bands which they would have previously been recorded in. Given the small numbers involved, the impact this has on the reporting of changes over time is minimal and the overall trends reported are unchanged. Consequently, a back series to account for this small change in classification has not been produced.

Users should be reassured that as a result of these changes, statistics reporting on the current breakdown of the remand population into its untried and convicted unsentenced components, and the indeterminate sentence population into its indeterminate sentence for public protection (IPP) and life sentence components, will be unchanged.

In future editions of OMSQ, these changes to the sentence length breakdown will be implemented in the prison receptions and releases tables.

### **Affected statistical tables**

These new sentence length breakdowns will be introduced in all prison population tables where the current sentence length breakdown is presented. As a result of this there have been changes to a number of statistical tables which have been detailed below. Annex A gives a summary of all the changes made to statistical tables in this edition of OMSQ.

#### *Changes to quarterly tables*

*Table 1.1: Prison population by type of custody, age group and sex*

The new sentence length breakdown will be introduced from June 2015, with sub-totals to the current breakdown retained until June 2016 when all shown data points will have transitioned to the new breakdown. The same breakdown by age group and sex will be reported.

*Table 1.6: Prison population by type of custody and nationality status*

The new sentence length breakdown will be introduced from June 2015, with sub-totals to the current breakdown retained until June 2016 when all shown data points will have transitioned to the new breakdown. The same breakdown by nationality status will be reported.

*Changes to annual tables*

*Table A1.1: Prison population by type of custody, age group and sex*

The new sentence length breakdown will be introduced from June 2015, with sub-totals to the current breakdown retained to allow historical comparisons. The same breakdown by age group and sex will be reported. This table is an annual long run time series of the quarterly Table 1.1.

As a result of the more detailed sentence lengths being introduced in Table A1.1, Table A1.15 in the last edition of the annual prison population tables has not been updated for 2015 and has been suspended. Table A1.15 was previously the most detailed breakdown of the sentenced population that was published on an annual basis. It has not been possible, due to the way that sentence lengths in centrally held data were previously recorded, to reliably recreate this table on the new sentence length breakdowns which have been introduced.

*Table A1.5: Prison population under immediate custodial sentence by sentence length, offence group and sex*

This table was previously published as Table A1.17 has now been moved to follow the tables on sentence lengths and offence groups. The sentence length breakdown used for this point-in-time cross-tabulation with offence groups has been updated.

*Table A1.10: Prison population by type of custody and nationality status*

The new sentence length breakdown will be introduced from June 2015, with sub-totals to the current breakdown retained to allow historical comparisons. The same breakdown by nationality status will be reported. This table is an annual long run time series of the quarterly Table 1.6.

*Table A1.19: Prison population under immediate custodial sentence by number of previous convictions and cautions, sentence length and sex*

The new sentence length breakdown will be introduced from June 2015, with sub-totals to the current breakdown retained to allow historical comparisons. The same breakdown by number of previous convictions and cautions and sex will be reported.

# Changes to offence groups

## Overview

This edition of OMSQ also makes, for prison population statistics only, the transition over to the offence groups that the Office for National Statistics (ONS) introduced in 2013. These will improve consistency with other National Statistics publications on the Criminal Justice System in the Ministry of Justice, Home Office, and the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

Separate to these changes, a correction has been made to the number of sex offenders in prison that are reported in the OMSQ series. From 30 June 2010 to 30 June 2015 around 400 to 500 sentenced prisoners with an affray offence were misclassified and reported as sentenced sex offender prisoners. This has affected statistical reporting only; locally held data within prisons was unaffected, as was the management of sex offenders within prisons.

## Current offence groups

The current offence groups have been used in Offender Management Statistics since 1993 and are consistent with previous statistical publications on the Criminal Justice System at the Ministry of Justice.

## New offence groups

In July 2013, the ONS re-designed the offence classifications used to present police recorded crime statistics, following recommendations from the National Statistician's review of Crime Statistics in England and Wales in June 2011. These new offence groups have been designed to provide a more coherent and consistent set of offence categories and a clearer picture for users.

The changes to classifications were implemented in the ONS statistical bulletin 'Crime in England and Wales, year ending March 2013', published in July 2013, alongside a [methodological note](#) providing more detail on the changes and their impact on time-series for key measures. The [rules](#) showing how offences are grouped together are published by the Home Office. To maintain consistency the Ministry of Justice then introduced these classifications for its publications on proven re-offending statistics in January 2014 and sentencing statistics in June 2014.

The main change is that the published offence groups will now fall under four broad categories. The first of these categories is victim-based crime, this allows users to distinguish crimes with a specific identifiable victim. This category consists of the offence groups: 'Violence against the person', 'Sexual offences', 'Robbery', 'Theft offences', and 'Criminal damage and arson'.

The second category is other crimes against society which do not normally have an immediate direct victim. This category consists of the offence groups: 'Drug offences', 'Possession of weapons', 'Public order offences', and 'Miscellaneous crimes against society'.

The third category is fraud offences; since April 2013, many fraud offences previously recorded by police forces are now recorded centrally by Action Fraud, a public facing national reporting centre.

The fourth category is summary offences; this allows users to compare offence groups consistently with other Ministry of Justice publications. Summary offences are usually heard only by a magistrates' court. This group includes offences such as motoring offences, as well as common assault, harassment without violence and summary breach offences. This group is split into summary motoring and summary non-motoring for publication purposes.

Table 1 shows the current offence groups that have been used in reporting the prison population to date, and new offence groups that will be introduced for statistics reporting on the prison population from 30 June 2015.

*Table 1: Previous and new offence group breakdowns*

| Current offence groups      | New offence groups                   |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Violence against the person | Violence against the person          |
| Sexual offences             | Sexual offences                      |
| Robbery                     | Robbery                              |
| Burglary                    | Theft offences                       |
| Theft and handling          | Criminal damage and arson            |
| Fraud and forgery           | Drug offences                        |
| Drug offences               | Possession of weapons                |
| Motoring offences           | Public order offences                |
| Other offences              | Miscellaneous crimes against society |
| Offence not recorded        | Fraud offences                       |
|                             | Summary non-motoring                 |
|                             | Summary motoring                     |
|                             | Offence not recorded                 |

To support users in the transition to these new offence groups, prison population tables which provide offence group breakdowns have been presented on both the current and new classification bases for this publication as far as possible. As well as being able to provide a breakdown on the new and current classifications for the latest data point at 30 June 2015, a back series has been produced to 30 June 2009 to help users understand the change in these classifications. Users should be aware that whereas some offence groups have the same name under the new and current classifications, there are likely to be differences in the definitions that are used, which this document seeks to explain.

The introduction of the new offence groups has resulted in no changes being made to the coverage of offence group breakdowns of the prison population. Additionally, as a result of improvements to the administrative data source for the prison population, more detailed information on offences is now available and has been introduced.

In future editions of OMSQ, these changes to offence groups will be implemented in the prison receptions tables.

### **Impact of the new offence groups**

This section explains in more detail what each of the new offence groups are comprised of, and how each group relates to the offence groups previously published. This section focuses solely on the sentenced prison population, but these changes also apply to, and are similar for, the remand population when it is reported by offence group.

The main changes described in this section have come from two main changes. The first is the introduction of new offence groups and the renaming of others, which has shifted some

prisoners into different groups. The second change is as a result of more detailed offence information now being available, which means that prisoners previously classified into the 'Other offences' group can now be recorded into an offence group.

### *Violence against the person*

This group comprises of homicide, violence with injury, and violence without injury offences.

The following offences have been moved from the 'Violence against the person' group:

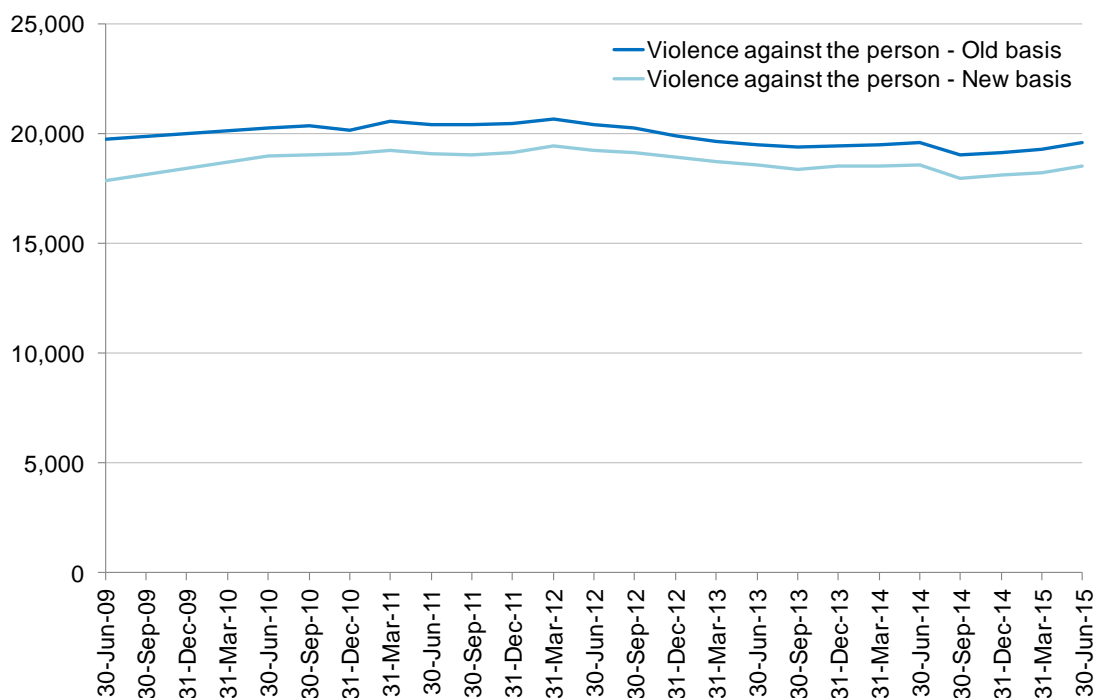
- Possession of weapons offences – moved to a new 'Possession of weapons' group.
- Offences causing public fear, alarm or distress – moved to a new 'Public order' group.
- Aggravated burglary (comprising commission of offence - other than in dwelling) – moved to 'Theft offences'.
- Causing / conspiring to cause an explosion likely to endanger life / injure property – moved to 'Criminal damage and arson group'.
- Intimidate a witness / juror – moved to 'Miscellaneous crimes against society'.
- Harassment without violence and assault offences – moved to 'Summary non-motoring' as they are usually heard only by a magistrates' court.

The following offences have been moved into the 'Violence against the person' group:

- Breach of a restraining order, false imprisonment, kidnap offences, conspire to murder - potential victim one year of age or older, racially / religiously aggravated violence against the person offences – these have all moved from the 'Other offences' group.
- Cause death/ serious injury by driving offences – moved from the 'Motoring' group.

As a result of these reclassifications the 'Violence against the person' sentenced prison population on 30 June 2015 has decreased by 5%, or 1,100 prisoners. Figure 1 shows the back series to 30 June 2009, and shows this difference to be largely constant over time.

*Figure 1: Prisoners sentenced for violence against the person offences*





## *Sexual offences*

This offence group comprises of rape offences and other sexual offences relating to sexual assault, and unlawful sexual activity.

Through the availability of more detail in the prison population data, a misclassification has been identified in the figures on the number of sex offenders in prison that are reported in the OMSQ series. From 30 June 2010 to 30 June 2015 around 400 to 500 sentenced prisoners with an affray offence, who should have been reported in the 'Other offences' group, were instead reported in the 'Sexual offences' group. This misclassification occurred during data processing for statistical reporting purposes only; locally held data within prisons was unaffected, as was the management of sex offenders within prisons. Only this offence group has been affected by such a misclassification.

Figure 2 shows both the reported series of the number of sentenced prisoners in the 'Sexual offences' group, and a revised series to correct for this misclassification. This shows that this misclassification has had a fairly constant impact on the numbers reported from 2010 onwards, with the reported increasing trend being largely unchanged. This issue will be resolved with effect from this edition of OMSQ whereby offenders with an affray offence will now be recorded in the new 'Public Order' offence group. No revision is being made to the previously reported figures in the 'Sexual offences' group, as a back series on the new offence group classifications, which corrects this misclassification, is being published.

As part of the transition to the new ONS offence groups, the following offences have been moved from the 'Sexual Offences' group into the 'Public Order' offence group:

- Failure to comply with Notification Order, Sexual Offences Prevention Order, restraining order under Sex Offenders Act, Risk of Sexual Harm Order
- Notifies police, under Notification Order, with false information
- Breach of Risk of Sexual Harm Order
- Breach of Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO).
- Commit an act outraging public decency by behaving in an indecent manner

Exploitation of prostitution, and soliciting for the purposes of prostitution offences have been moved from the 'Sexual Offences' group into the 'Miscellaneous crimes against society' group.

The effect of resolving this misclassification, and other definitional updates outlined, means that there is a total decrease of 6%, or 700 prisoners, in the sentenced prison population for sexual offences. Figure 2 shows the back series to 30 June 2009, and shows the reported trends to be largely unchanged.

## *Robbery*

The Robbery offence group comprises of robbery of business property and robbery of personal property.

'Assault with intent to rob' offences have moved from 'Other offences' to the Robbery group. This change results in a 1% increase, or 70 prisoners, in the sentenced prison population for Robbery offences. Figure 3 shows the back series to 30 June 2009, and shows this to be a small difference over time.

Figure 2: Prisoners sentenced for sexual offences

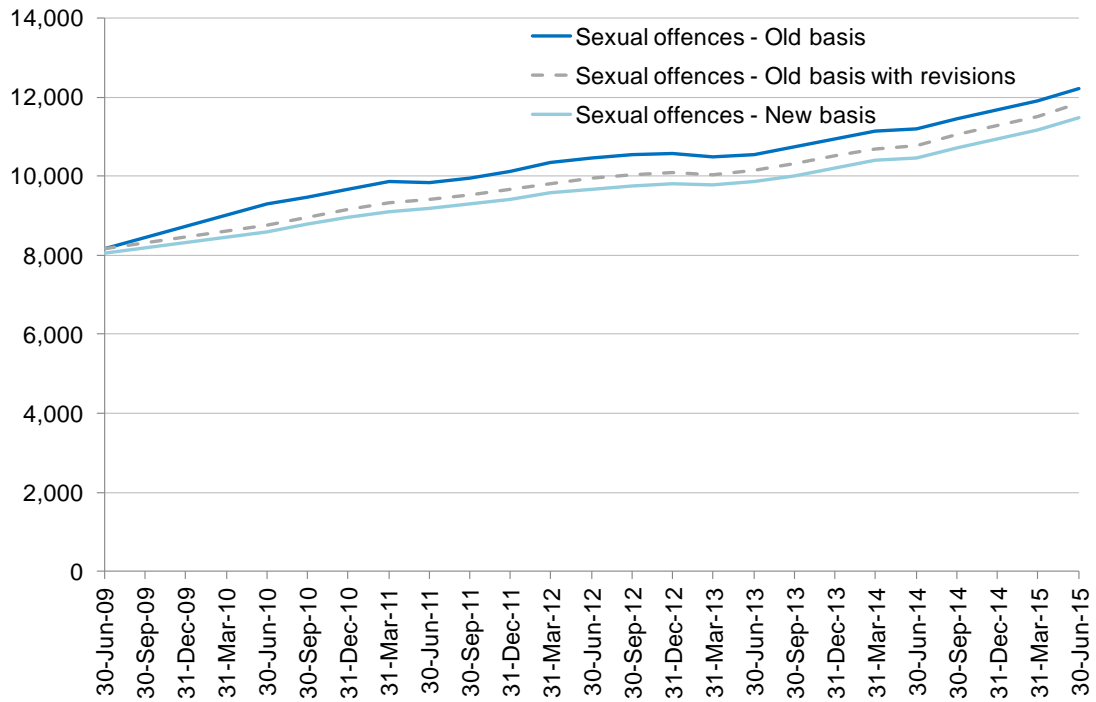
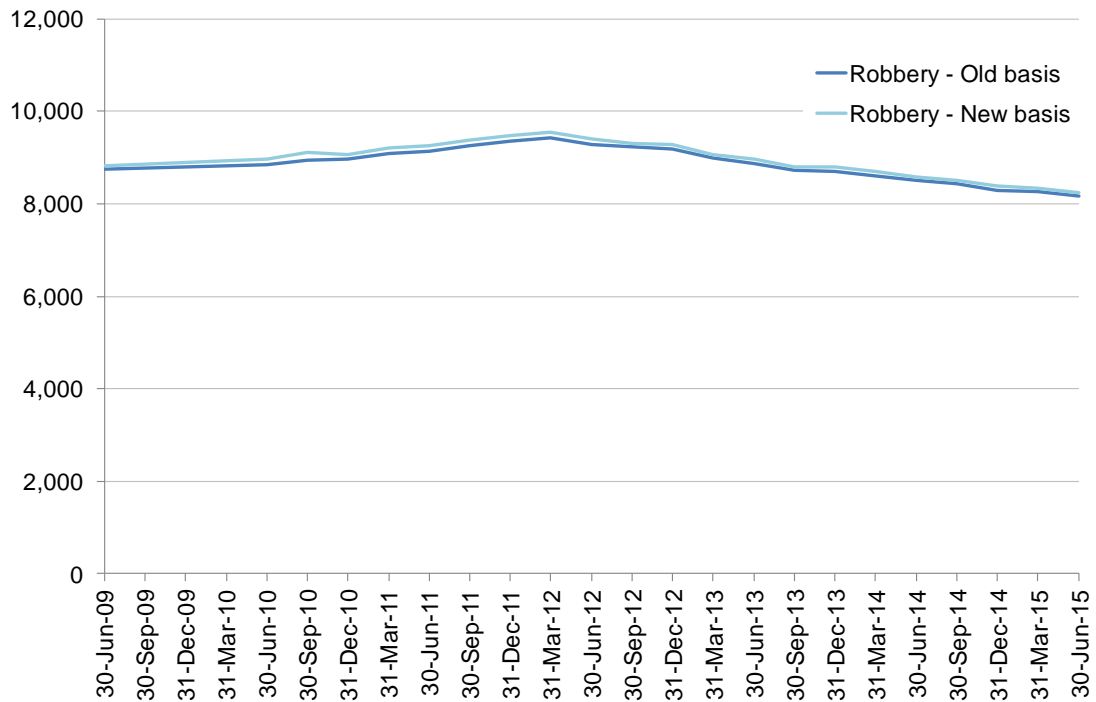


Figure 3: Prisoners sentenced for robbery offences



### Theft offences

As part of the changes made by the ONS, a new high-level categorisation of ‘Theft offences’ has been introduced. This helps to present a clearer picture to users by grouping together similar offences of burglary, vehicle offences, theft from the person, bicycle theft, shoplifting, and all other theft offences.

Handling and receiving stolen goods offences were previously included in the ‘Theft and Handling’ group and are now included in the ‘Miscellaneous Crimes against Society’ offence group. ‘Take a motor vehicle without the owner’s consent’ offences have moved to ‘Summary non-motoring offences’ group.

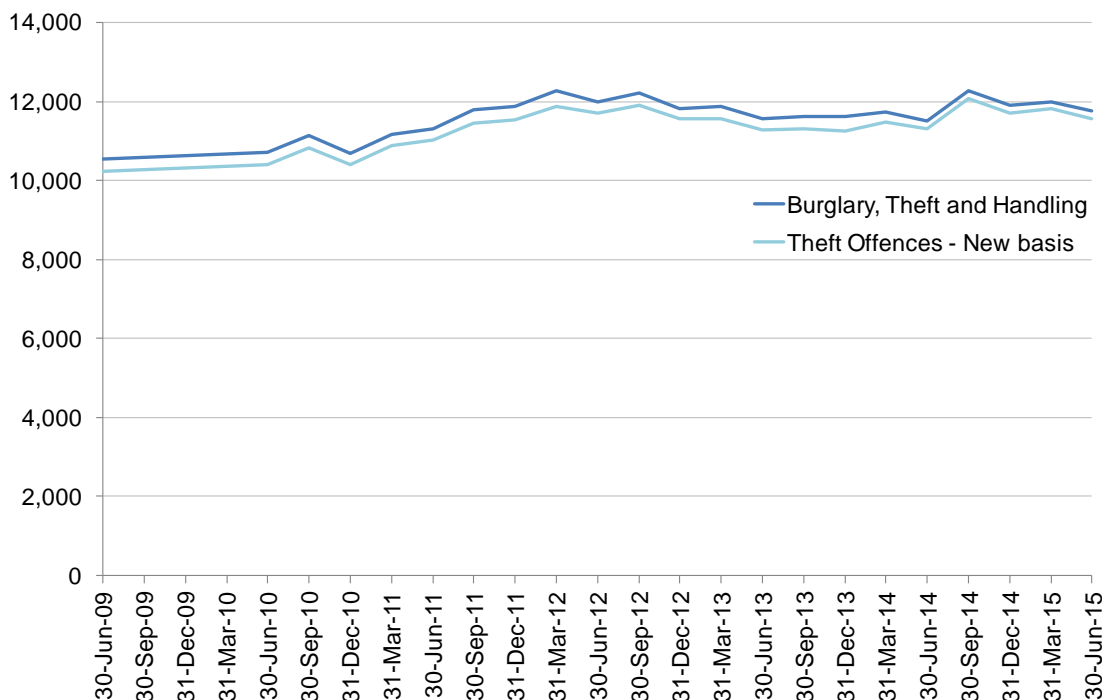
The following offences have been moved into the ‘Theft group:

- Burglary offences – this was previously reported as a separate ‘Burglary’ group and has now been absorbed into this new theft classification.
- The offence of making off without payment – moved from the ‘Fraud and Forgery’ group
- Aggravated burglary (comprising commission of offence - other than in dwelling) – moved from the ‘Violence against the person’ offence group
- Aggravated vehicle taking, and Blackmail offences – moved from ‘Other offences’

These changes result in a decrease of 2%, or 200, sentenced prisoners in the new ‘Theft offences’ group compared to the current ‘Theft and Handling’ and ‘Burglary’ offence groups. Figure 4 shows the reported trends back to 2009 to be largely unchanged.

Under the current offence groups, due to continuing problems with data quality, reporting separately on the populations in the ‘Burglary’ and ‘Theft and Handling’ offence groups has been disrupted since 1 July 2014. This is because, for statistical purposes only, some prisoners have been mis-allocated between these two offence groups. Since this date the reporting of these figures has been suspended, and this will now be permanently be the case due to the introduction of the new offence groups.

Figure 4: Prisoners sentenced for Theft offences



### *Criminal damage and arson*

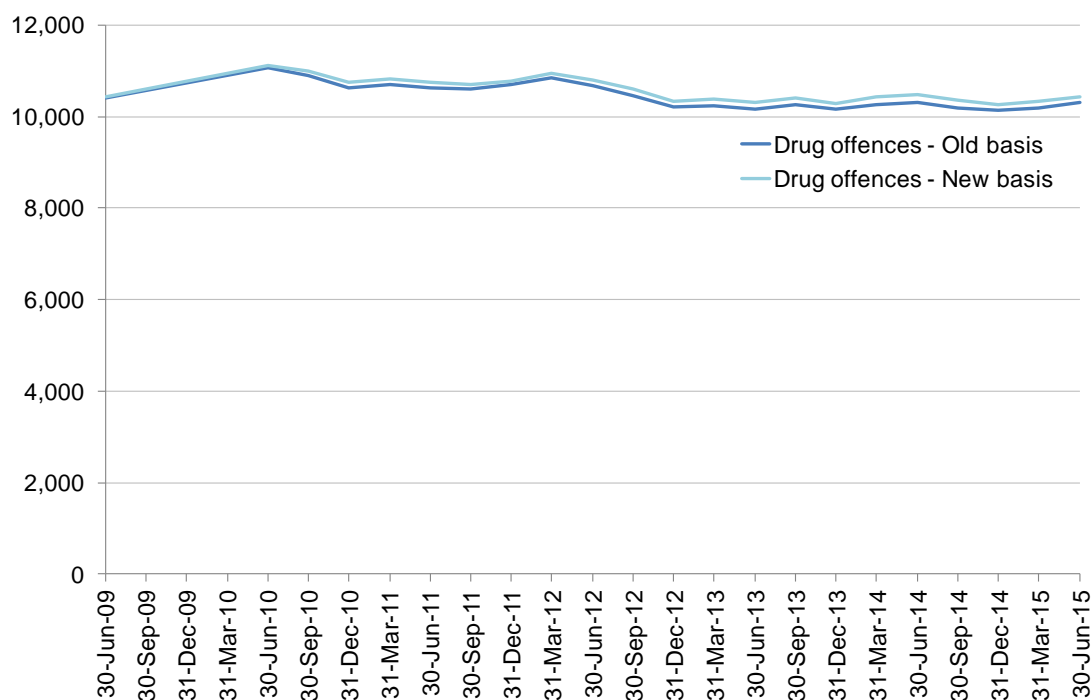
The majority (98%) of offences in this new offence group were previously recorded in 'Other offences' and are now separated out into their own group. A small number of offences related to causing/ conspiring to cause an explosion likely to endanger life / injure property have moved to this group from 'Violence against the person' offences.

### *Drug Offences*

The 'Drug offences' group comprises of offences relating to trafficking of drugs and possession of drugs.

Offences relating to importation/exportation of controlled drugs have moved from 'Other offences' to 'Drug offences'. This change means that there has been 1% increase, or 100 prisoners, in the sentenced prison population for 'Drug offences'. Figure 5 shows the back series to 30 June 2009, and shows this difference to be a small difference over time.

*Figure 5: Prisoners sentenced for Drug offences*



### *Possession of weapons*

This new group comprises of weapons offences related to possession and licensing, i.e. where there was no violence involved at the time of the offence. The main offences included in this group are possession of firearms, possession of article with blade or point and possession of other weapons. These offences were previously reported in the 'Violence against the person' group and 'Other offences' group.

### *Public order offences*

The offences in this new group comprise 'Public fear, alarm or distress', 'Violent disorder' and 'Other offences against the state or public order'. These categories cover offences where an offender is behaving in a way that causes or would be likely to cause fear, alarm, distress or disorder, and also incidents of affray and being drunk or disorderly.

The majority of these offences were previously reported in the 'Other offences' and, as discussed, 'Sexual offences' group.

### *Miscellaneous crimes against society*

This new offence group comprises a variety of offences; it replaces the previous 'Other offences' group. The largest volume offences in the 'Miscellaneous crimes against society' offence group for sentenced prisoners include: Indecent photographs of children, indictable motoring offences, handling or receiving stolen goods, and indictable breach offences.

Through the availability of more detail on offences in the prison population data, a large number of offences that were previously recorded in the "Other offences" group are now split across the new offence groups.

This change results in there being fewer prisoners in the new 'Miscellaneous crimes against society' group compared with the previous 'Other offences' group, 4,400 fewer sentenced prisoners on 30 June 2015, a decrease of 58%.

### *Fraud Offences*

This group comprises of all fraud related offences. Previously forgery offences were presented alongside fraud offences; forgery offences will now be presented in the 'Miscellaneous crimes against society' group. The offence of making off without payment was previously included in the 'Fraud and Forgery' group will now be reported within 'Theft offences'.

These changes result in a 4% decrease, 60 sentenced prisoners, in the 'Fraud' offence group compared to the 'Fraud and Forgery' offence group.

### *Summary Offences*

The addition of summary offences in OMSQ allows users to compare offence groups consistently with other Ministry of Justice publications. Summary offences are usually heard only by a magistrates' court. This group includes offences such as motoring offences, as well as common assault, harassment without violence, and summary breach offences. This group is split into summary motoring and summary non-motoring for publication purposes.

### *Offence not recorded*

There will continue to be a separate category for prisoners who, in centrally held information used for statistical reporting, have no offence information recorded. Prisoners whose offence information is not recorded in the centrally held data have typically been recently received into custody, and while the offence information will be held in case files, there is a short lag before this becomes centrally available.

## Affected statistical tables

The prison population tables which provide offence group breakdowns have been presented on both the current and new classification bases for this publication. As a result of this there have been changes to a number of statistical tables which have been detailed below. Annex A gives a summary of all the changes made to statistical tables in this edition of OMSQ.

### *Changes to quarterly tables*

*Tables 1.2a and 1.2b: Prison population remanded and under an immediate custodial sentence in custody by offence group, age group and sex*

The new offence groups will be introduced in this publication covering from June 2014 to June 2015. They will be presented alongside the current offence groups for this quarter to support users in the transition to the new offence groups. Both the new and current offence groups by age group and sex will be reported this quarter and the current offence groups will be withdrawn in future editions OMSQ.

### *Changes to annual tables*

*Tables 1.3a and 1.3b: Prison population remanded and under an immediate custodial sentence in custody by offence group, age group and sex*

The new offence groups will be introduced in this publication covering from June 2009 to June 2015. They will be presented alongside the current offence groups. In future publications, the current offence groups for June 2002 to June 2015 will be retained for historical comparisons. Both the new and current offence groups by age group and sex will be reported.

*Table A1.4i: Prison population under an immediate custodial sentence by offence*

In the annual prison population tables, we will introduce a more detailed offence table, which will have a similar level of offences as the [publication of offences on police recorded crime](#).

This table will include some offences previously published including murder, manslaughter, cruelty to children, rape, buggery, violent disorder, blackmail, arson and criminal damage. It will also contain more detailed information on violence against the person offences, sexual offences, and other offences.

In this table an asterisk has been used to denote where there are 5 or fewer prisoners. This is to prevent the disclosure of individual information. Further disclosure control may be completed where this alone is not sufficient.

*Table A1.4ii: Prison population under an immediate custodial sentence by offence and sex*

As a result of the more detailed offences table being introduced in table A1.4i, this table has not been updated for 2015 and has been suspended. This table has been republished to assist users in understanding long term trends.

*Table A1.5: Prison population under immediate custodial sentence by sentence length, offence group and sex*

This table was previously published at Table A1.17 has now been moved to follow the tables on sentence lengths and offence groups. The new offence groups will be used for this point-in-time cross-tabulation.

## Other changes to prison population statistics

A small number of amendments to statistical classifications have also been made for the reporting of statistics on the religion, ethnic group, and nationality of prisoners.

### Religion

Previously 350 prisoners were recorded in the other religion group will now be included in the other Christian category. More detailed information on religion in prison population data and improvement of classifications has allowed the identification of these prisoners. This change results in a 5% increase in the other Christian category. The new religion classification will be introduced in quarterly table 1.5 and annual table A1.9 from June 2015.

### Ethnic group

Previously 130 prisoners whose ethnic group is recorded as Chinese have moved from the 'Chinese or other ethnic group' category to the 'Asian/Asian British' category, and the group renamed to 'Other ethnic group'. This is in line with changes made to the [ethnic group classification](#) in other National Statistic publications on populations in England and Wales following the 2011 Census. The new ethnic groups will be introduced in quarterly table 1.4 and annual table A1.8 from June 2015.

### Nationality

Prison population by nationality will be published on prisoner's nationality rather than country, for example, French rather than France. This will be implemented in quarterly table 1.7 and annual table A1.11i from June 2015. Annual table A1.11ii will be suspended but retained for historical comparisons on nationality.

### Indeterminate sentence prisoners

In response to continued public interest in the tariff length and tariff expiry date of indeterminate sentence prisoners, from this edition of OMSQ onwards, information on the indeterminate sentence prisoner population, by tariff length and tariff expiry date will also be published in the annual prison population tables; this will provide users with a quarterly time series from 31 December 2011. Previously information on the indeterminate sentence prisoner population, by tariff length and tariff expiry date has only been provided in the quarterly edition of the prison population tables.

The annual table on indeterminate sentenced prisoners by age group, offence group, and sex will be discontinued; this as a consequence of information on indeterminate sentenced prisoners by the new offence groups being published in Table A1.5.

## Changes to licence recall statistics

The last edition of OMSQ, released on 30 April 2015, included a [response to the consultation](#) on how licence recalls tables could be presented after the changes made as part of the transforming rehabilitation reforms. This edition of OMSQ delivers, as intended, the first three changes to the licence recall tables that were announced, and confirms the intention to make two further changes in the edition of OMSQ to be published in October 2015.

The three changes introduced to the licence recall tables in this edition of OMSQ are:

1. Tables 5.2, 5.3a, 5.4a and 5.6 have been expanded in line with other OMSQ tables to give statistics for males and females combined, and separately for males and females. To help present this information clearly we have discontinued Tables 5.3b and 5.4b which presented percentages of prisoners returned and not returned to custody.
2. The indeterminate sentences recall category has been separated to give a further breakdown for life and IPP sentence recalls in Tables 5.2, 5.3a, 5.4a and 5.6.
3. An additional table has been introduced to show the individual supervising CRC or NPS division at the time of recall; this is an adaptation of Table 5.2.

We intend to make two further changes in the edition of OMSQ published in October 2015:

4. Present information showing whether recalls occurred in the licence period or supervision period. To do this we plan on introducing an additional table, which is expected to be an adaptation of Table 5.2 showing for all supervising bodies, the National Probation Service, and Community Rehabilitation Companies whether recalls occurred in the licence period or supervision period. This will include the breakdowns on males and females, and indeterminate sentences, respectively.

As the Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 only came into effect for those who committed an offence and were sentenced after 1 February 2015, further quality assurance will be required to ensure these statistics are suitable for publication.

5. Expand the additional table in part 3 further to show, of these recalls, which occurred during the licence period, and which occurred in the supervision period.



## Annex A

This annex summarises the changes made to each of the annual and quarterly prison population tables that have been affected by the introduction of the new sentence length breakdowns and offence groups.

### Quarterly prison population tables

| Table | Title   | Change   |
|-------|---|--|
| 1.1   | Prison population by type of custody, age group and sex                                     | Expanded to include more detailed sentence lengths from 30 June 2015.  |
| 1.2a  | Prison population remanded in custody by offence group, age group and sex                   | New offence groups introduced in both tables. A back time series of new offence groups has been produced to 30 June 2014. In this edition only, current offence groups are presented alongside for comparison. |
| 1.2b  | Prison population under an immediate custodial sentence by offence group, age group and sex |  |

### Annual prison population tables

| Table  | Title  | Change   |
|--------|--|--|
| A1.1   | Prison population by type of custody, age group and sex  | Expanded to include more detailed sentence lengths from 30 June 2015.  |
| A1.3a  | Prison population remanded in custody by offence group, age group and sex  | New offence groups introduced in both tables. A back time series of new offence groups has been produced to 30 June 2009. Current offence groupings are presented alongside until 30 June 2015 for comparison. |
| A1.3b  | Prison population under an immediate custodial sentence by offence group, age group and sex                      |  |
| A1.4i  | Prison population under an immediate custodial sentence by offence   | New detailed offences from 30 June 2015 onwards.   |
| A1.4ii | Prison population under an immediate custodial sentence by offence and sex - prior to and including 30 June 2014 | Current detailed offences prior to and including 30 June 2014.   |
| A1.5   | Prison population under immediate custodial sentence by detailed sentence length, offence group and sex          | Updated to show new sentence length breakdown and offence groups.  |

|         |   |   |
|---------|---|---|
| A1.11i  | Prison population by nationality  | Based on nationality from 30 June 2015 onwards.       |
| A1.11ii | Prison population by nationality - prior to and including 30 June 2014                              | Based on country prior to and including 30 June 2014. |
| A1.13   | Indeterminate sentence prisoner population, by tariff length and tariff expiry date                 | New table introduced.                                 |
| -       | Prison population under immediate custodial sentence by detailed sentence length, age group and sex | This table will be discontinued.                      |
| -       | Indeterminate sentenced prisoners by age group, offence group and sex                               | This table will be discontinued.                      |

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