



Ministry  
of Justice

# **Accredited Programmes Annual Bulletin 2012/13, England and Wales**

Ministry of Justice  
Statistics bulletin

25 July 2013

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## Introduction

This new publication presents the volumes of accredited programme starts and completions across prison and probation in each financial year between 2009/10 and 2012/13.

Prison and Probation services, now both under the National Offender Management Service (NOMS), have been running accredited Offending Behaviour Programmes since the early 1990s. Accreditation is a system for ensuring that treatment programmes offered to offenders that aim to reduce reoffending have a proper theoretical basis and are designed in accordance with the What Works literature.

All of the interventions included within this publication are accredited via the Correctional Services Accreditation and Advisory Panel (CSAAP). It includes programmes that have been designed and developed by NOMS and also programmes designed by external providers such as the Rehabilitation for Addicted Prisoners Trust (RAPt 12 Step programmes) and Delight Services (COVAID). The CSAAP accredited nature of the programme gives the reassurance that it is evidenced based, based on 'what works' literature and existing and emerging research and guidelines in addressing offending behaviour.

It is important to note there are also numerous non-accredited group-based interventions targeted at a range of offender needs which are delivered within the criminal justice system. However, the data for these programmes are currently unavailable and therefore, not included within this report.

NOMS has a range of accredited programmes, varying in length, complexity and mode of delivery. Programmes have been developed to target the particular risks and needs for different types of offending behaviour. To achieve accreditation programmes must be evidence based, to ensure they are targeting the right people, focusing on the right things, and being delivered in a way that is most likely to reduce reoffending. All NOMS accredited programmes are monitored to ensure programme integrity.

In this publication programmes are grouped into one of five categories; Domestic Violence, General Offending, Sex Offending, Substance Misuse or Violence. A brief description of each of group of offending behaviour programmes is provided below.

- Domestic Violence programmes are targeted at men who have offended against an intimate partner within the context of a heterosexual relationship. The aim is to reduce violent behaviour in intimate relationships.
- General Offending programmes consist of a range of interventions based on life skills acquisition and cognitive behavioural theory. They are designed to address the link between thinking, attitudes, beliefs and offending. Offenders are encouraged to learn and practice life skills such as problem solving, social skills, self-control and positive relationships that will help them on their journey towards desistance from offending.
- Sex Offending programmes aim to reduce offending by adult male sex offenders. Sexual offending does not have a single cause, and so treatment needs to address a range of risk factors. NOMS provides a range of programmes which are offered according to the level of risk and need of the

offender. A treatment pathway for men with intellectual disabilities is also available.

- NOMS accredited substance misuse interventions are recovery focused and include a range of programmes based on life skills acquisition, cognitive behavioural theory, a therapeutic community, a 12 Step abstinence approach and a programme which combines cognitive behavioural and educational approaches. All of the programmes are designed to address the link between substance use and offending. It should be noted that the NOMS suite uses the umbrella term of 'substance misuse interventions' which covers both alcohol and drug treatment, with some programmes addressing both.
- NOMS Violence programmes have expanded from moderate dose cognitive skills and anger management programmes to more specialised and high intensity programmes for high risk and personality disordered men and women. The current suite of recently revised programmes incorporate the most contemporary research and evidence in neuro-cognition and desistance theories and methods. The programmes also target associated and contributory risk factors including weapons and peer/gang related behaviours as well as work on identity.

For the purposes of this publication, a programme start is counted as attendance at the first session of the programme and a programme completion is counted on attendance at the last session of the programme. This may differ from previously published information on accredited programmes, such as for the purposes of monitoring performance against service level agreements and delivery requirements.

Programmes may also have other components which do not form part of these statistics, for example, pre and post evaluation measures, post-programme reports and pre and/or post programme sessions with the Offender Manager.

These data should not be used for the purposes of calculating completion rates. Starts from one year may complete in a subsequent year and completions in one year may have started in a previous year.

### ***Users and uses of these Statistics***

The statistics included in this publication are intended to meet a broad spectrum of user needs as shown below.

User	Summary of main statistical needs
MOJ Ministers	Use the statistics to monitor the provision of accredited programmes and whether need in these areas is being met
MPs and House of Lords	Statistics are used to answer parliamentary questions
Policy teams	Statistics are used to inform policy development, to monitor impact of changes over time and to model future delivery and their impact on the system
Agencies responsible for offender management	Current and historical robust administrative data are used to support management information at national and local levels to

	complement their understanding of the current picture and trends over time and support operational delivery
Academia, students and businesses	Used as a source of statistics for research purposes and to support lectures, presentations and conferences
Journalists	Used as a compendium of robust data on volumes so that an accurate and coherent story can be told on the provision of accredited programmes
Voluntary sector	Data are used to monitor trends in the delivery of different programme types, to reuse the 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.

### ***Related publications***

***Offender Management Statistics Quarterly Bulletin<sup>1</sup>***: This provides key statistics relating to offenders who are in prison or under Probation Service supervision. It covers flows into these services (receptions into prison or probation starts) and flows out (discharges from prison or probation terminations) as well as the caseload of both services at specific points in time.

Taken together, these publications present users with a more coherent overview of offender management and the volume of accredited programme delivery in both prisons and probation.

### ***Release Schedule***

This bulletin was published on 25/07/2013 and includes statistics for each financial year between 2009/10 and 2012/13. Statistics over these periods have not been released previously at programme level.

The next publication of accredited programme starts and completions is scheduled to be published on 31/07/2014 and will update these statistics to also include the financial year 2013/14. All statistics remain provisional and will be reviewed in the next publication.

This new publication will be reviewed annually with a view to expanding the breadth of the available data. For example, there may be the potential to include data on completion rates. We would welcome views on how this publication could be expanded.

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<sup>1</sup> Offender Management Statistics [www.gov.uk/government/publications/offender-management-statistics-quarterly--2](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/offender-management-statistics-quarterly--2)

## Key Findings

The volume of accredited programme delivery has decreased in each year since 2009/10 in both probation and prison. This may be due to a combination of courts using different alternatives to accredited programmes when sentencing in the community and changes in commissioning arrangements in the Probation and Prison services. In both settings, the sharpest decrease in delivery is found for Substance Misuse programmes.

### In Probation:

- During 2012/13 there were 16,390 accredited programme starts and 10,990 completions in the National Probation Service. The volume of accredited programme delivery in probation has decreased in each year since 2009/10
- The sharpest decrease is for Substance Misuse programmes, starts fell by over 60 per cent between 2009/10 and 2012/13. This fall may in part be due to courts using different alternatives to accredited programmes when sentencing.
- Delivery of Domestic Violence, General Offending and Violence programmes also fell between 2009/10 and 2012/13 whilst delivery of Sex Offending programmes has remained relatively stable.
- In 2012/13 General Offending programmes accounted for the highest proportion of all programme starts in probation (41 per cent), whilst Violence programmes accounted for the lowest proportion (six per cent)

### In Prisons:

- During 2012/13 there were 12,374 accredited programme starts and 11,106 completions delivered in prisons. The volume of accredited programme delivery in prison has decreased in each year since 2009/10
- The sharpest decrease is for Substance Misuse programmes, starts fell by over 60 per cent between 2009/10 and 2012/13. This reduction can be attributed in part to the significant shift in the way substance misuse interventions are both funded and commissioned which has resulted in a number of local partnerships opting to deliver non-accredited programmes
- Delivery of General Offending programmes also fell between 2009/10 and 2012/13, whilst delivery of Domestic Violence and Violence programmes have increased. Delivery of Sex Offending programmes remained stable between 2009/10 and 2011/12, but fell in 2012/13.
- In 2012/13 General Offending programmes accounted for the highest proportion of all programme starts in custody (49 per cent), whilst Domestic Violence programmes accounted for the lowest proportion (two per cent).

## Probation Delivery

Programmes are delivered in the community as a requirement of a Community Order under Section 202 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 or as a licence condition on release from a custodial sentence; occasionally an Offender Manager may refer directly to a programme. In most cases referrals will result from a court report, either a Standard Delivery Report (SDR) or a Fast Delivery Report (FDR). In preparation of court reports, report writers will have assessed suitability for programmes primarily based on information from the Offender Assessment System (OASys).

Offenders should only be referred to programmes where they meet the criteria specified for each programme. Each Probation Trust will have in place a process to pass referrals to the local programmes unit who in all cases should confirm the assessment of suitability for the programme prior to allocating a place to an offender. If the offender is suitable they will be placed on a waiting list until a programme is available.

Non-compliance with the programme requirement includes for example, missing more than the number of sessions permitted. Non-attendance can arise for a number of reasons, particularly in rural areas or in circumstances where offenders are travelling long distances to attend programmes. Employment, child-care and the sequencing of other interventions may all impact on attendance. Non-compliance can also include continued disruptive behaviour in a group or refusal to complete prescribed pre-programme work.

Factors external to the programme requirement include non-compliance with other components of an offender's sentence, for example failing to attend other appointments or repeated failure of mandatory drugs tests where the programme forms part of a structured drug treatment intervention. Offenders may also be re-sentenced due to breach, for committing further offences, or where applicable may have the custodial element of a Suspended Sentence Supervision Order activated.

### Overview

Total starts and completions of accredited programmes in probation fell in each year from 2009/10 until 2012/13. In 2009/10 there were 24,972 programme starts, equivalent to 14.4 starts per 100 offenders. This fell to 16,390 programme starts in 2012/13, equivalent to 10.6 starts per 100 offenders. A similar downward trend is observed for completions.

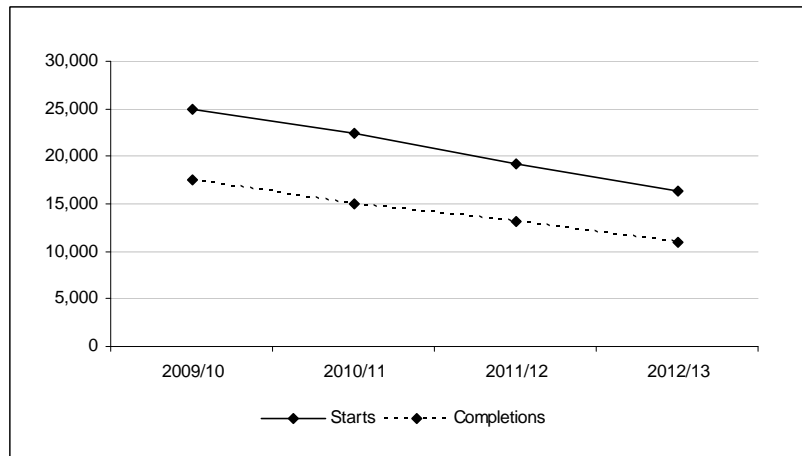
**Table 1: Volumes and rates<sup>1</sup> of accredited programme starts<sup>2</sup> and completions delivered by Probation Trusts between 2009/10 and 2012/13**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Starts</b>	24,972	22,495	19,282	16,390
<i>Per 100 offenders</i>	14.4	13.2	11.8	10.6
<b>Completions</b>	17,545	15,077	13,090	10,990
<i>Per 100 offenders</i>	10.1	8.8	8.0	7.1

<sup>1</sup> Rate calculated as the number of starts and completions divided by the total number of offenders under probation supervised in the community in December of each year. Source: Offender Management Quarterly Statistics Oct to Dec 2012 – Annual Tables.

<sup>2</sup> Where an offender has more than one referral for the same programme under certain circumstances (explained in more detail in the Data Sources and Data Quality section) only the earlier start date and if applicable, the later completion date have been retained to avoid double counting.

**Figure 1: Accredited programme starts and completions delivered by Probation Trusts between 2009/10 and 2012/13**

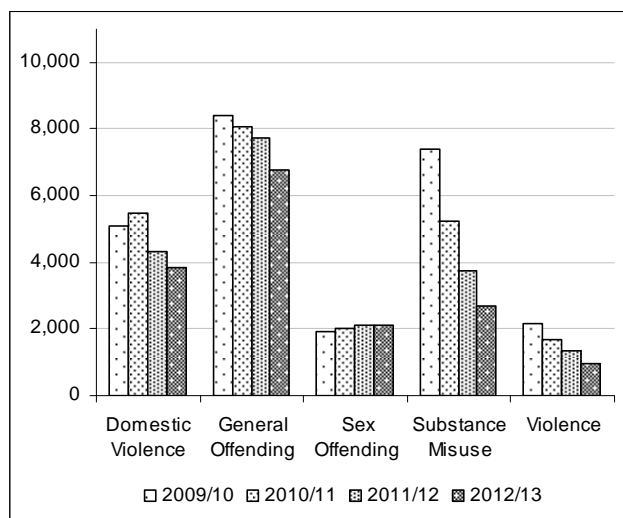


The number of starts and completions have fallen for General Offending, Substance Misuse and Violence programmes in each year since 2009/10. The sharpest reduction in delivery is seen for Substance Misuse programmes, which has fallen by over 60 per cent since 2009/10.

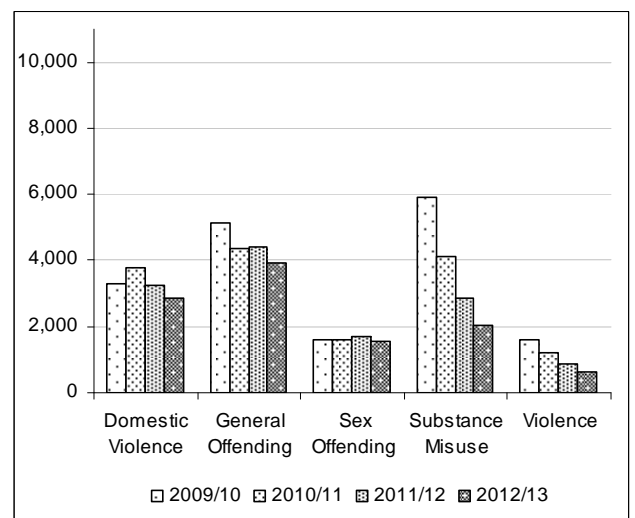
Domestic Violence starts and completions peaked in 2010/11 and then fell in 2011/12 and 2012/13.

The number of Sex Offending starts and completions have remained relatively stable across the last four years.

**Figure 2: Number of starts delivered by Probation Trusts between 2009/10 and 2012/13 by programme category**



**Figure 3: Number of completions delivered by Probation Trusts between 2009/10 and 2012/13 by programme category**





In 2012/13;

- General Offending programmes accounted for the highest proportion of all programme starts in probation (41 per cent) whereas Violence programmes accounted for the lowest proportion (six per cent).
- The vast majority of programme starts for women offenders were for General Offending and Substance Misuse programmes. Of the male offenders starting a programme in 2012/13 the highest proportion started a General Offending programme (41 per cent), followed by Domestic Violence programmes (25 per cent).
- The age<sup>2</sup> profiles of offenders attending accredited programmes differ between the different programme categories. In 2012/13 around 70 per cent of offenders starting General Offending and Violence programmes were under 30, whilst Domestic Violence programmes were most commonly started by offenders aged between 21 and 49. Substance Misuse programmes were started by offenders across a range of age groups, the highest proportion were in the 30-39 age group. The majority (58 per cent) of those starting Sex Offending Programmes were aged 40 and over.

### Domestic Violence programmes

Domestic Violence programme starts and completions have fallen in each year since 2010/11. Some of this drop is due to a partial shift towards delivering these programmes as specified activities as an alternative to accredited domestic violence treatment. In 2012/13 there were 3,825 starts and 2,842 completions, equating to 2.5 starts and 1.8 completions per 100 offenders.

**Table 2: Domestic Violence programme starts and completions delivered by Probation Trusts between 2009/10 and 2012/13**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Programme Starts</b>				
<b>Domestic Violence Total</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>5,467</b>	<b>4,313</b>	<b>3,825</b>
<i>Rate per 100 offenders</i>	2.9	3.2	2.6	2.5
Building Better Relationships Programme	-	-	41	205
Community Domestic Violence Programme	1,157	1,093	1,115	787
Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme	3,943	4,374	3,157	2,833
<b>Programme Completions</b>				
<b>Domestic Violence Total</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,771</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>2,842</b>
<i>Rate per 100 offenders</i>	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.8
Building Better Relationships Programme	-	-	21	16
Community Domestic Violence Programme	784	807	842	643
Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme	2,516	2,964	2,405	2,183

Offenders will either attend the Community Domestic Violence Programme or the Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme depending on the Probation Trust in which they are supervised. These two programmes are currently being replaced by the newer Building Better Relationships Programme.

<sup>2</sup> Age at programme start

### General Offending programmes

The number of General Offending programme starts has fallen in each year from 8,398 in 2009/10 to 6,770 in 2012/13. In 2012/13 there were 4.4 programme starts per 100 offenders compared to 4.8 in 2009/10. A similar downward trend in the rate is also observed for completions during this period, with 2.5 programme completions per 100 offenders in 2012/13 compared to 3.0 in 2009/10. It is unclear from the data available whether this reduction in delivery has corresponded with an increase in the delivery of alternative interventions.

**Table 3: General Offending programme starts and completions delivered by Probation Trusts between 2009/10 and 2012/13**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Programme Starts</b>				
<b>General Offending Total</b>	<b>8,398</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>7,738</b>	<b>6,770</b>
<i>Rate per 100 offenders</i>	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.4
Cognitive Skills Booster	429	270	95	-
Enhanced Thinking Skills	841	37	-	-
Priestley One to One Programme	240	150	130	99
The Women's Programme	272	165	161	67
Think First	2,635	235	-	-
Thinking Skills Programme	3,981	7,208	7,352	6,604
<b>Programme Completions</b>				
<b>General Offending Total</b>	<b>5,152</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>4,391</b>	<b>3,927</b>
<i>Rate per 100 offenders</i>	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.5
Cognitive Skills Booster	391	217	84	5
Enhanced Thinking Skills	693	48	-	-
Priestley One to One Programme	158	107	87	71
The Women's Programme	148	123	92	44
Think First	2,292	253	-	-
Thinking Skills Programme	1,470	3,637	4,128	3,807

The Thinking Skills Programme accounted for the majority of completions in each year. This programme replaced both Think First and Enhanced Thinking Skills, which were phased out completely by the end of 2010/11. Offenders would previously have attended either Think First or Enhanced Thinking Skills depending on the Probation Trust in which they were supervised. The Cognitive Skills Booster is only delivered to previous completers of Think First or Enhanced Thinking Skills, hence the reduction in both starts and completions.

### Sex Offending programmes

Sex Offending programme starts and completions have remained relatively stable over this period. There were 2,121 programme starts and 1,533 completions in 2012/13. The rate of programme starts has gradually increased year on year from 1.1 starts per 100 offenders in 2009/10 to 1.4 in 2012/13. The rate of programme completions has remained at 0.9 or 1.0 completion per 100 offenders throughout this period.

**Table 4: Sex Offending programme starts and completions delivered by Probation Trusts between 2009/10 and 2012/13**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Programme Starts</b>				
<b>Sex Offending Total</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>2,121</b>
<i>Rate per 100 offenders</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Becoming New Me/Adapted Programme	12	14	9	14
Community Sex Offender Groupwork Programme	600	615	739	617
Internet Sex Offender Treatment Programme	379	507	504	532
Low Intensity/High Intensity Programme	-	-	-	12
Northumbria Sex Offender Groupwork Programme	474	426	490	493
Thames Valley Sex Offender Groupwork Programme	469	458	394	453
<b>Programme Completions</b>				
<b>Sex Offending Total</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>1,533</b>
<i>Rate per 100 offenders</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>
Becoming New Me/Adapted Programme	5	11	8	8
Community Sex Offender Groupwork Programme	457	473	464	420
Internet Sex Offender Treatment Programme	300	377	524	392
Low Intensity/High Intensity Programme	-	-	-	-
Northumbria Sex Offender Groupwork Programme	401	350	324	339
Thames Valley Sex Offender Groupwork Programme	447	395	370	374

The Internet Sex Offender Treatment Programme and Becoming New Me/Adapted Programme are used across Probation Trusts. The Community Sex Offender Groupwork Programme, Northumbria Sex Offender Groupwork Programme and Thames Valley Sex Offender Groupwork Programme can be considered to be equivalent programmes delivered depending on the region in which the Probation Trust is located. The High Intensity/Low Intensity Programme is currently being piloted as an updated replacement for these regional programmes.

### **Substance Misuse programmes**

Substance Misuse programme starts and completions have decreased substantially from 7,374 starts and 5,894 completions during 2009/10 to 2,691 starts and 2,051 completions during 2012/13. In 2012/13 there were 1.7 starts per 100 offenders compared to 4.2 in 2009/10, a fall of about 60 per cent. A similar downward trend is observed for completions during this period, with 1.3 programme completions per 100 offenders in 2012/13 compared to 3.4 in 2009/10.

**Table 5: Substance Misuse programme starts and completions delivered by Probation Trusts between 2009/10 and 2012/13**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Programme Starts</b>				
<b>Substance Misuse Total</b>	<b>7,374</b>	<b>5,256</b>	<b>3,760</b>	<b>2,691</b>
<i>Rate per 100 offenders</i>	4.2	3.1	2.3	1.7
Addressing Substance Related Offending	1,975	1,046	471	91
Building Skills for Recovery	-	11	171	297
Control of Violence for Angry Impulsive Drinkers	92	417	314	232
Drink Impaired Drivers	3,662	2,525	2,044	1,556
Low Intensity Alcohol Programme	567	624	438	323
Offender Substance Abuse Programme	1,067	633	322	192
Substance Relapse Prevention	11	-	-	-
<b>Programme Completions</b>				
<b>Substance Misuse Total</b>	<b>5,894</b>	<b>4,098</b>	<b>2,879</b>	<b>2,051</b>
<i>Rate per 100 offenders</i>	3.4	2.4	1.8	1.3
Addressing Substance Related Offending	1,265	681	307	68
Building Skills for Recovery	-	4	53	144
Control of Violence for Angry Impulsive Drinkers	54	298	248	165
Drink Impaired Drivers	3,461	2,270	1,746	1,375
Low Intensity Alcohol Programme	395	447	349	201
Offender Substance Abuse Programme	711	398	176	98
Substance Relapse Prevention	8	-	-	-

For offenders with substance misuse issues there are a range of sentencing options available including Drug Rehabilitation Requirements (DRRs) and Alcohol Treatment Requirements (ATRs). The reduction in accredited substance misuse interventions may in part be due to courts using different alternatives to accredited programmes.

The Drink Impaired Drivers programme accounted for the majority of starts and completions in each year. Offenders will attend either Addressing Substance Related Offending or Offender Substance Misuse Programme depending on the Probation Trust in which they are supervised. These two programmes are currently being replaced by Building Skills for Recovery. Substance Relapse Prevention was a pilot programme phased out in 2009/10.

### **Violence programmes**

The number of Violence programme starts and completions more than halved between 2009/10 and 2012/13. In 2012/13 there were 983 programme starts and 637 completions. In 2012/13 there were 0.6 starts per 100 offenders compared to 1.2 in 2009/10. It is unclear whether this reduction in delivery has corresponded with an increase in the delivery of alternative interventions.

**Table 6: Violence programme starts and completions delivered by Probation Trusts between 2009/10 and 2012/13**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Programme Starts</b>				
<b>Violence Total</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>983</b>
<i>Rate per 100 offenders</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>
Aggression Replacement Training	1,052	666	419	338
Cognitive Self Change Programme Block 6	-	-	2	1
Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage it	1,114	1,021	868	522
RESOLVE	-	-	46	122
<b>Programme Completions</b>				
<b>Violence Total</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>637</b>
<i>Rate per 100 offenders</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Aggression Replacement Training	730	522	311	198
Cognitive Self Change Programme Block 6	-	-	1	1
Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage it	859	695	536	370
RESOLVE	-	-	14	68

Offenders may receive either Aggression Replacement Training or Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage it, depending on the Probation Trust in which they are supervised. RESOLVE is an updated violence intervention being rolled out as a replacement for these two programmes. Cognitive Self Change Programme Block 6 is the community component of an intensive programme delivered to high risk repetitively violent offenders in custody who are then released on licence.

## Prison Delivery

Referrals to accredited programmes will usually come from Offender Managers, primarily based on information from OASys (Offender Assessment System) and any other relevant information available. For democratic therapeutic community interventions, referrals may also come directly from the offender. Offender Managers should review the assessment and develop the sentence plan within a few weeks of the offender's arrival into prison.

The Treatment/Therapy Manager of the programme is then responsible for informing the Offender Management Unit in the prison, who in turn will inform the Offender Manager whether the offender is suitable for the programme. If the offender is suitable, attendance on the programme will form part of the overall sentence plan.

There are a number of reasons that prisoners may not complete programmes. Facilitators may recommend de-selection, for example due to a lack of engagement, or a prisoner may voluntarily withdraw from a programme. Other reasons include misconduct, failure of drugs tests where the programme forms part of a structured drug treatment intervention, or operational factors such as discharge from prison or transfer to another prison.

### Overview

Total starts and completions of accredited programmes in prison fell in each year from 2009/10 until 2012/13, and most sharply in the last year. In 2009/10 there were 19,528 programme starts, equivalent to 28.5 starts per 100 sentenced prisoners. This

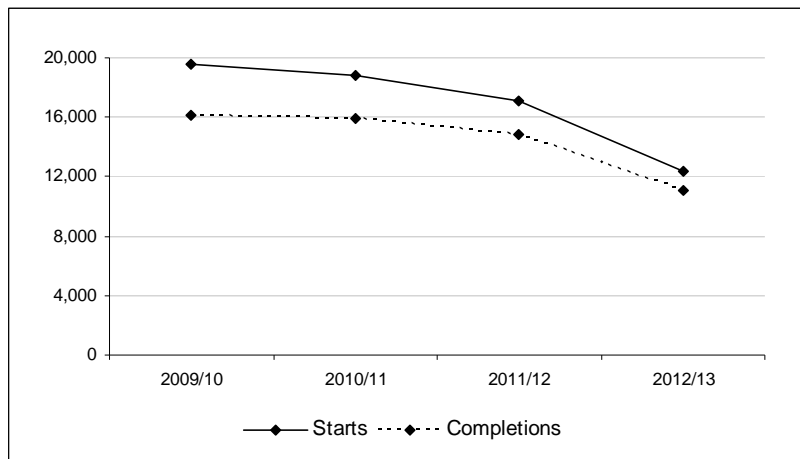
fell to 12,374 programme starts in 2012/13, equivalent to 16.8 starts per 100 sentenced prisoners in 2012/13. A similar downward trend is observed for completions.

**Table 7: Volumes and rates<sup>1</sup> of accredited programme starts and completions delivered in prison between 2009/10 and 2012/13**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Starts</b>	19,528	18,842	17,099	12,374
<i>Per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	28.5	26.5	23.8	16.8
<b>Completions</b>	16,099	15,916	14,801	11,116
<i>Per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	23.5	22.4	20.6	15.1

<sup>1</sup> Rate calculated as the number of starts and completions divided by the total number of sentenced prisoners in custody in June of each year. Source: Offender Management Quarterly Statistics Oct to Dec 2012 – Annual Tables

**Figure 4: Accredited programme starts and completions delivered in prison between 2009/10 and 2012/13**

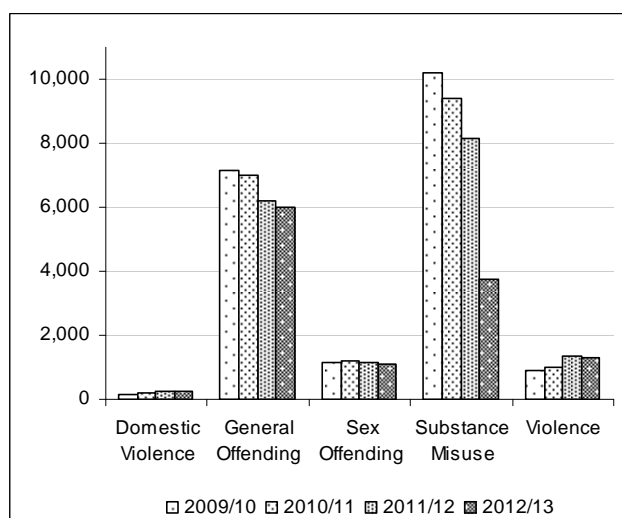


The fall in total programme delivery is primarily driven by reductions in delivery of General Offending and Substance Misuse programmes, which have fallen in each year since 2009/10. As with Probation delivery, the sharpest reduction is seen for Substance Misuse programmes. During 2012/13 they accounted for about 30 per cent of all programme starts and over one quarter (28 per cent) of all completions, compared to 2009/10 when these programmes accounted for around half of all starts (52 per cent) and completions (48 per cent).

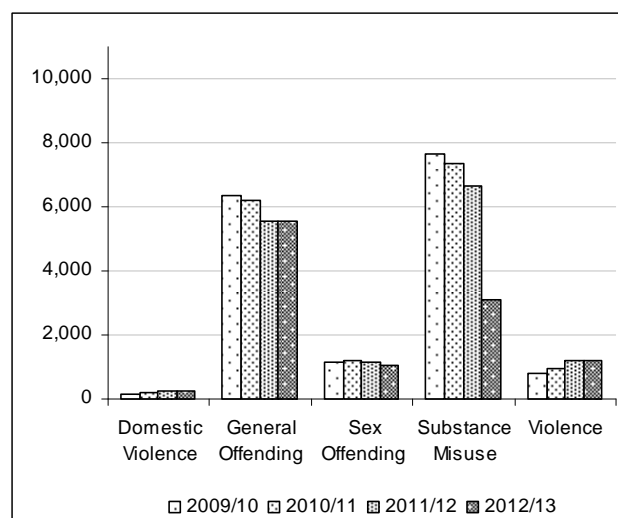
Domestic Violence and Violence programme starts and completions have increased since 2009/10, with Violence programmes peaking in 2011/12.

The number of Sex Offending starts and completions have remained relatively stable across the last four years.

**Figure 5: Number of starts delivered in prison between 2009/10 and 2012/13 by programme category**



**Figure 6: Number of completions delivered in prison between 2009/10 and 2012/13 by programme category**



In 2012/13;

- General Offending programmes accounted for the just under half of all programme starts in custody (49 per cent), whilst Domestic Violence programmes accounted for the lowest proportion (two per cent).
- The vast majority of programme starts for women offenders were for General Offending and Substance Misuse programmes. Of the male offenders starting a programme in 2012/13 the highest proportion started a General Offending programme (48 per cent), followed by Substance Misuse programmes (30 per cent).
- The age<sup>3</sup> profiles of offenders attending accredited programmes differ between the different programme categories. In 2012/13 around 70 per cent of offenders starting General Offending, Substance Misuse and Violence programmes were aged between 21 and 39 whilst Domestic Violence programmes were most commonly started by offenders aged between 30 and 49. Over half (53 per cent) of those starting Sex Offending programmes were aged 40 and over.

### Domestic Violence programmes

The number of Domestic Violence starts and completions in prison increased between 2009/10 and 2012/13. In 2012/13 there were 252 starts and 256 completions, equating to 0.3 starts and completions per 100 sentenced prisoners.

<sup>3</sup> Age at programme start

**Table 8: Domestic Violence programme starts and completions delivered in prison between 2009/10 and 2012/13**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Programme Starts</b>				
<b>Domestic Violence Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>252</b>
<i>Rate per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Building Better Relationships Programme	-	-	60	25
Healthy Relationships Programme	158	208	193	227
<b>Programme Completions</b>				
<b>Domestic Violence Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>256</b>
<i>Rate per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Building Better Relationships Programme	-	-	43	34
Healthy Relationships Programme	155	192	192	222

The Building Better Relationships Programme is currently replacing the Healthy Relationships Programme.

### General Offending programmes

In 2012/13 there were 6,001 General Offending programme starts and 5,546 completions. Starts and completions have fallen in each year since 2009/10, with the greatest fall between 2010/11 and 2011/12. In 2012/13 there were 8.2 programmes starts per 100 sentenced prisoners compared to 10.4 in 2009/10. A similar downward trend is observed for completions during this period, with 7.5 completions per 100 sentenced prisoners in 2012/13 compared to 9.2 in 2009/10. It is unclear whether this reduction in delivery has corresponded with an increase in the delivery of alternative interventions.

**Table 9: General Offending programme starts and completions delivered in prison between 2009/10 and 2012/13**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Programme Starts</b>				
<b>General Offending Total</b>	<b>7,131</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>6,214</b>	<b>6,001</b>
<i>Rate per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>8.2</i>
Cognitive Skills Booster	367	308	136	71
Democratic Therapeutic Communities	181	178	193	155
Enhanced Thinking Skills	3,022	30	-	-
Focus on Resettlement	409	539	247	255
Juvenile ETS	80	120	155	112
Kainos Challenge to Change	-	73	77	186
Thinking Skills Programme	3,072	5,778	5,406	5,222
<b>Programme Completions</b>				
<b>General Offending Total</b>	<b>6,337</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>5,570</b>	<b>5,546</b>
<i>Rate per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.5</i>
Cognitive Skills Booster	363	311	133	70
Democratic Therapeutic Communities	..	82	57	66
Enhanced Thinking Skills	3,055	37	-	-
Focus on Resettlement	352	437	226	220
Juvenile ETS	75	92	153	107
Kainos Challenge to Change	-	10	110	180
Thinking Skills Programme	2,492	5,231	4,891	4,903

The Thinking Skills Programme accounted for the majority of completions in each year after 2009/10. This programme replaced the Enhanced Thinking Skills programme which was phased out completely by the end of 2010/11. Cognitive Skills



Booster is only delivered to previous completers of Enhanced Thinking Skills, hence the reduction in both starts and completions.

### Sex Offending programmes

Sex Offending programme starts and completions have remained relatively stable over the period, delivering to over 1,000 prisoners in each year. In 2012/13 there were 1.5 starts and 1.4 completions per 100 sentenced prisoners.

**Table 10: Sex Offending programme starts and completions delivered in prison between 2009/10 and 2012/13**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Programme Starts</b>				
<b>Sex Offending Total</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,077</b>
<i>Rate per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.5</i>
Adapted Better Lives Booster	24	41	48	24
Becoming New Me/Adapted Programme	102	80	74	72
Better Lives Booster	115	175	166	173
Core Programme	435	449	475	472
Extended Programme	99	133	145	117
Healthy Sexual Functioning	16	16	21	35
New Me Coping	-	-	7	-
Rolling Programme	362	295	226	184
<b>Programme Completions</b>				
<b>Sex Offending Total</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>1,034</b>
<i>Rate per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Adapted Better Lives Booster	19	48	38	32
Becoming New Me/Adapted Programme	80	99	79	60
Better Lives Booster	121	162	174	171
Core Programme	451	427	489	440
Extended Programme	88	128	130	110
Healthy Sexual Functioning	13	16	17	32
New Me Coping	-	-	7	-
Rolling Programme	358	311	232	189

The highest volume programmes are the Core Programme and the Rolling Programme. The other programmes are delivered to more specific populations such as high risk or intellectually disabled sex offenders.

### Substance Misuse programmes

Substance misuse programme starts and completions have decreased substantially since 2009/10, with 3,748 starts and 3,101 completions in 2012/13. In 2012/13 there were 5.1 starts per 100 sentenced prisoners compared to 14.9 in 2009/10. The greatest fall occurred in the last year when the rate of starts fell by 54 per cent. A similar downward trend is observed for completions during this period, with 4.2 completions per 100 sentenced prisoners in 2012/13 compared to 11.2 in 2009/10.

**Table 11: Substance Misuse programme starts and completions delivered in prison between 2009/10 and 2012/13**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Programme Starts</b>				
<b>Substance Misuse Total</b>	<b>10,206</b>	<b>9,402</b>	<b>8,139</b>	<b>3,748</b>
<i>Rate per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>5.1</i>
Alcohol Related Violence	40	199	343	205
Building Skills for Recovery	-	161	1,645	1,220
Control of Violence for Angry Impulsive Drinkers	-	302	466	223
FOCUS	95	97	77	39
Prison - Addressing Substance Related Offending	3,354	2,846	1,951	511
Prison Partnership 12 Step Programme	156	133	97	53
Prison Partnership Therapeutic Community Programme	261	235	257	143
RAPt 12 Step Alcohol Dependency Treatment Programme	84	132	179	174
RAPt 12 Step Substance Dependence Treatment Programme	606	599	491	312
Short Duration Programme	5,226	4,639	2,446	642
Substance Treatment and Offending Programme	384	-	-	-
The Bridge	-	59	187	226
<b>Programme Completions</b>				
<b>Substance Misuse Total</b>	<b>7,655</b>	<b>7,363</b>	<b>6,653</b>	<b>3,101</b>
<i>Rate per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>
Alcohol Related Violence	25	163	299	181
Building Skills for Recovery	-	101	1,292	1,025
Control of Violence for Angry Impulsive Drinkers	-	232	411	212
FOCUS	82	82	68	25
Prison - Addressing Substance Related Offending	2,740	2,398	1,669	447
Prison Partnership 12 Step Programme	85	90	52	28
Prison Partnership Therapeutic Community Programme	161	149	146	81
RAPt 12 Step Alcohol Dependency Treatment Programme	78	115	159	117
RAPt 12 Step Substance Dependence Treatment Programme	372	435	383	256
Short Duration Programme	3,800	3,563	2,007	530
Substance Treatment and Offending Programme	312	-	-	-
The Bridge	-	35	167	199

While starts and completions also fell between 2009/10 and 2010/11, this reduction can be attributed in part to the significant shift in the way substance misuse interventions are both funded and commissioned. As of the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011, the Department of Health (DH) became responsible for funding drug and alcohol treatment services in prisons and the community in England. This has meant that the responsibility for deciding which drug and alcohol prevention, treatment and recovery services to commission and fund has been devolved to local partnerships as these are best placed to determine what is required to meet local needs. As a result, a number of local partnerships have opted to deliver non accredited programmes in prisons. The reduction in completions indicates that local partnerships may be opting for different ways to address substance misuse offending as opposed to utilising CSAAP accredited programmes.

The Short Duration Programme and the Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending programmes accounted for the majority of starts and completions in each year up to 2011/12. These are currently being replaced by the Building Skills for Recovery programme. The Substance Treatment and Offending Programme was withdrawn from the NOMS suite of substance misuse interventions during 2008-09.

### **Violence programmes**

Violence programme starts and completions increased in each year between 2009/10 and 2011/12, although starts fell slightly in 2012/13 when there were 1,296

starts and 1,179 completions. In 2012/13 there were 1.8 starts per 100 sentenced prisoners compared to 1.3 starts in 2009/10. A similar upward trend is observed for completions, with 1.6 completions per 100 sentenced prisoners in 2012/13 compared to 1.2 in 2009/10.

**Table 12: Violence programme starts and completions delivered in prison between 2009/10 and 2012/13**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Programme Starts</b>				
<b>Violence Total</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>1,296</b>
<i>Rate per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Choices, Actions, Relationships, Emotions	-	-	16	24
Chromis	49	43	36	45
Cognitive Self Change Programme	38	34	25	2
Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage it	793	939	1,178	1,060
RESOLVE	-	-	32	69
Self Change Programme	-	3	44	96
<b>Programme Completions</b>				
<b>Violence Total</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>1,179</b>
<i>Rate per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>
Choices, Actions, Relationships, Emotions	-	-	18	22
Chromis	45	40	43	43
Cognitive Self Change Programme	24	35	9	13
Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage it	753	895	1,066	997
RESOLVE	-	-	29	36
Self Change Programme	-	-	14	68

The Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage it programme accounted for the majority of programmes delivered in each year. This is currently being replaced by the RESOLVE programme. The Self Change Programme is an updated version of the Cognitive Self Change Programme which is currently being phased out.

## References

Glossary of Accredited Programmes – can be found on GOV.UK in Publications

Prison and Probation Statistics ([www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-justice/series/prisons-and-probation-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-justice/series/prisons-and-probation-statistics))

Prison Service Orders ([www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/psos](http://www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/psos))

Prison Service Instructions ([www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/psis](http://www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/psis))

Probation Service Instructions ([www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/probation/probation-instructions](http://www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/probation/probation-instructions))

## List of tables and figures

This is a list of accredited programme starts and completions tables and figures. Tables 1 to 12 and Figures 1 to 6 are included in this publication. The remaining tables are available on GOV.UK.

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2.11	Prison programme starts by age band	2009/10 to 2012/13
2.12	Prison programme completions by age band	2009/10 to 2012/13

## Data Sources and Data Quality

The probation data presented in this publication are drawn from the Integrated Accredited Programmes System (IAPS), an operational database now used by all Probation Trusts for the management of programme caseloads. However, data for Greater Manchester Probation Trust are only available on IAPS from 2011/12 onwards. Data for this Trust for 2009/10 and 2010/11 are drawn from manual collections. Cheshire data migrated to IAPS from their previous administrative system is available but has not been fully validated for 2009/10 and 2010/11. The processes for capturing CSCP Block 6 data have recently been revised as there may have been under-reporting of this programme due to records not being entered onto IAPS.

In the community, offenders may attend a programme over the course of consecutive or concurrent court orders. To limit double counting of offenders where one programme attendance may be split across two sentenced requirements a two-step correction has been performed on the data. Where an offender has more than one referral for the same programme and the same sentence date, only the earlier start date has been retained. Where an offender has more than one referral for the same programme, but with a different sentence date only the earlier start date has been retained if 1) the termination reason is 'Continued on new case' or 'Revoked/terminated – other sentence' or 'Transferred out of area' and 2) the first recorded attendance under the subsequent referral has been started within six months of the last recorded attendance under the previous referral.

The prison data presented in this publication are drawn from NOMS prison data collections which are comprised of course level treatment returns sent in by prison establishments on a monthly basis. Chromis programmes data are aggregated from individual course modules rather than the intervention as a whole. Prisoners may have multiple block starts and completions depending on their pathway through the programme. For this publication, completions for Democratic Therapeutic Communities have been defined as the end of therapy or exit from the therapeutic environment, whichever is the earliest date. Objectives must have been met to count as completed. Data are not currently available for 2009/10 as outcomes were not collected in a standardised way until part way through that year.

In both settings, some offenders may have more than one start counted for an equivalent programme. For example, if an offender had started Think First during the implementation of the replacement Thinking Skills Programme and been instructed to restart the new programme, they would be included in the starts data for both programmes.

Quality assurance processes are built into both probation and prison data collections. Although care is taken when processing and analysing the data, the information collected is subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large scale recording system. While the figures shown have been checked as far as practicable, they should be regarded as approximate and not necessarily accurate to the last whole number shown in the tables.

## Explanatory notes

The statistics in this bulletin relate to accredited programme starts and completions in probation and prison in England and Wales for the financial years 2009/10 to 2012/13. As this is the first time figures have been published there are no revisions to be reported.

### Symbols and conventions

..	not available
0	nil or less than half the final digit shown
-	not applicable
(p)	Provisional data
(r)	Revised data



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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)

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