National Offender Management Service Annual Report 2009/10: Management Information Addendum

Ministry of Justice Information Release

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Introduction

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

The National Offender Management Service Annual Report and Accounts for 2009/10 was published on 9 September 2010. Section 2 of the report provided a summary of the Agency's performance against its Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for 2009/10.   The current document provides additional information on outturns against the KPIs and other indicators, showing, where available, comparisons with previous years and performance by probation region and by prison function. Information on prison costs is once again included in this volume.

Public protection

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

Escapes

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

Category A escapes (national KPI)

Target: To ensure no escapes of Category A prisoners in 2009/10

Result: No Category A escapes

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

Figure 1: Number of Category A escapes
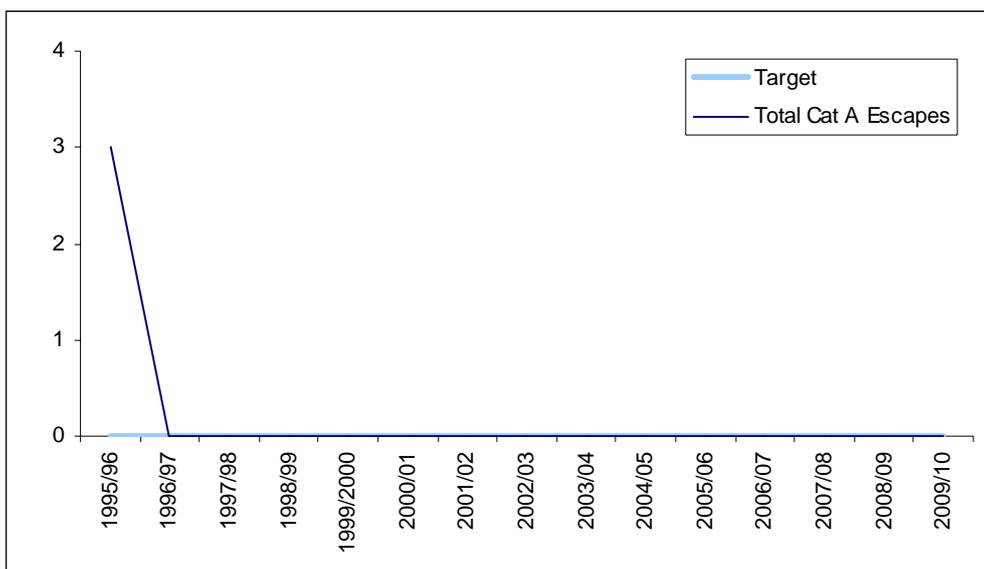
Escapes from prisons and prison escorts (national KPI)

Target: To ensure that the rate of escapes from all prisons and from prison escorts, expressed as a proportion of the average prison population, is lower than 0.05 per cent in 2009/10.

Result: The escape rate was 0.01 per cent.

Figure 2 shows the rate of escapes since 2006/07.

Figure 2: Percentage rate of escapes from prisons and prison escorts
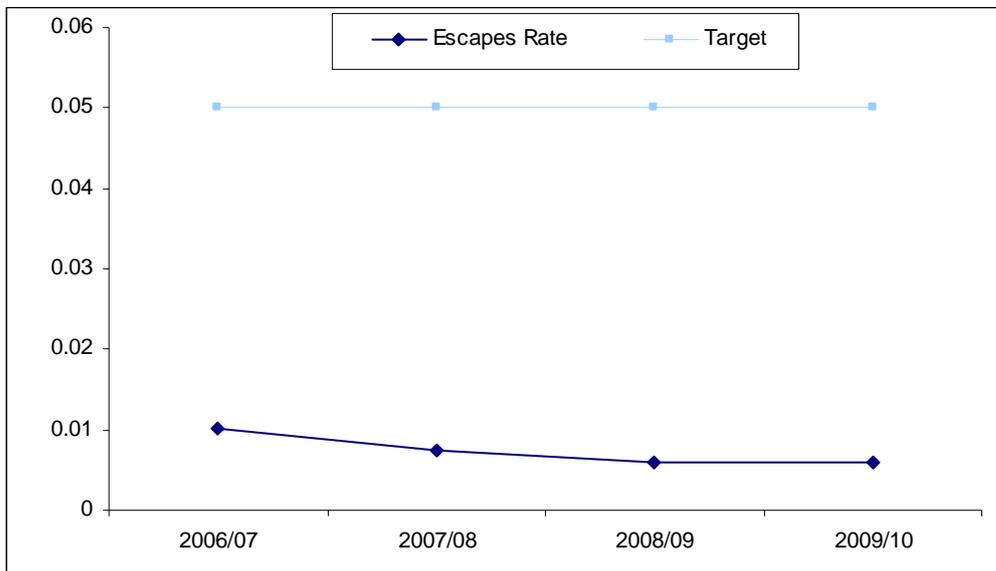
Escapes from contractor escorts (national KPI)

Target: To ensure that the rate of escapes from contractor escorts is less than 1:20,000 in 2009/10

Result: The rate of escapes from contractor escorts was 1:97,799

Figure 3 illustrates that the rare of escapes from contracted prisoner reduced from 1 in 67,688 journeys in 2008/09 to 1 in 97,799 journeys in 2009/10.

Figure 3: Rate of escapes from contractor escorts
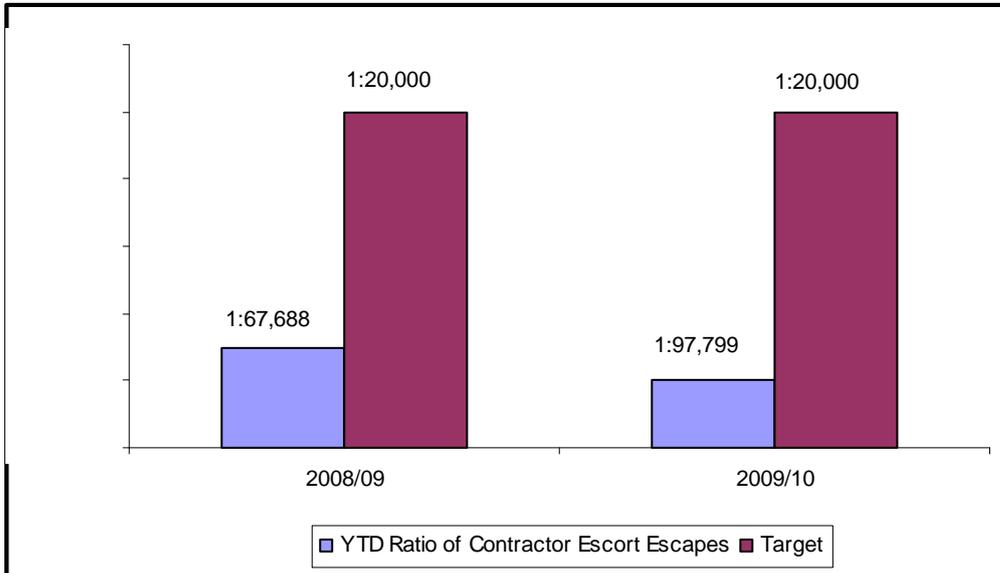
Note: Data for rates of escapes from contractor escorts has only been available since 2008/09. The outturn of 1:97,799 is a correction of the figure originally quoted in the NOMS Annual Report and Accounts 2009/10.

Figure 4 and Table 1 show that there were three escapes from prison escorts and two escapes from prisons during 2009/10. Of the three escapes from prison escorts, two were by prisoners from male local prisons and one from a male category C prison. The prison escapes both took place from male local prisons.

Figure 4: Number of escapes from prisons and prison escorts by prison function 2009/10
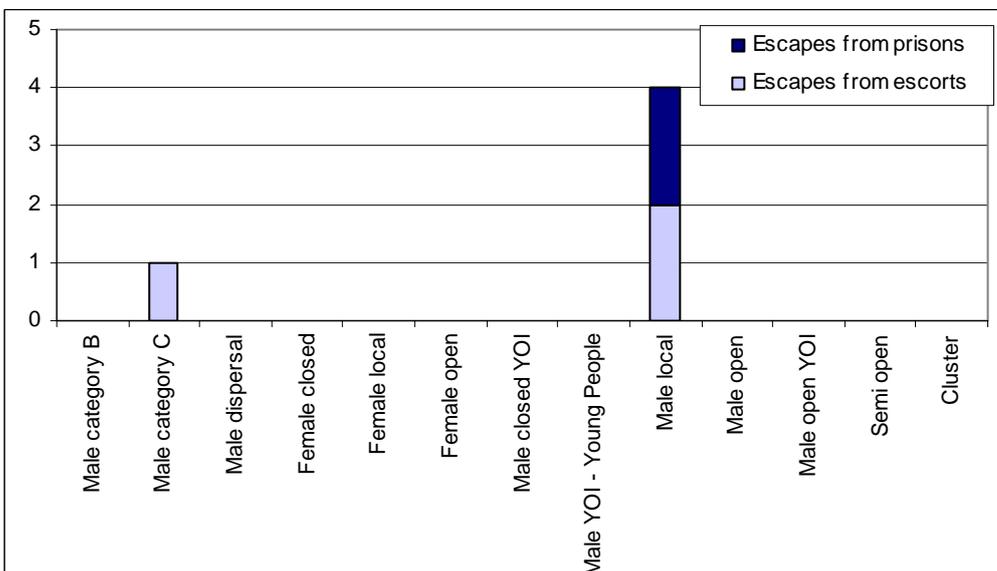
Table 1: Number of escapes from prisons and prison escorts by prison function 2009/10

Function name	Escapes from prison escorts	Escapes from prisons	Escapes total
Male category B	0	0	0
Male category C	1	0	1
Male dispersal	0	0	0
Female closed	0	0	0
Female local	0	0	0
Female open	0	0	0
Male closed YOI	0	0	0
Male YOI - Young People	0	0	0
Male local	2	2	4
Male open	0	0	0
Male open YOI	0	0	0
Semi open	0	0	0
Cluster	0	0	0
Totals:	**3**	**2**	**5**

Absconds

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

Figure 5 shows that the overall number of absconds decreased in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09, although there were increases in the open sites of Male Category B and Male Local prisons, Male Open YOI Prisons and Escort Areas.

Figure 5: Number of absconds by prison function
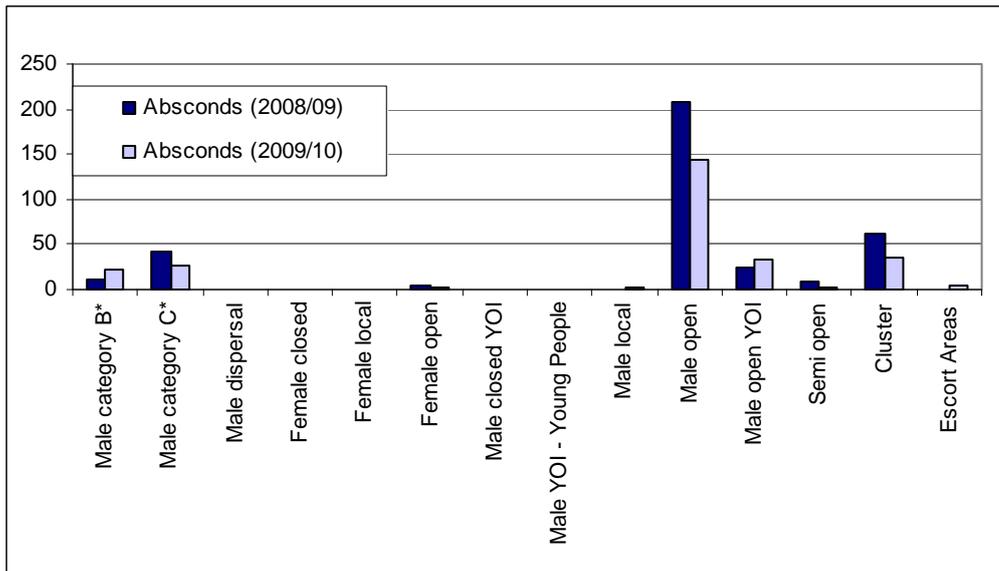
*Function groups male local, male category B, C and Cluster include open sites in which absconds were recorded. Absconds recorded in these functions were predominantly from the open element of the establishments concerned.

Table 2: Number of absconds by prison function

Function name	Absconds (2008/09)	Absconds (2009/10)
Male category B*	10	23
Male category C*	43	26
Male dispersal	0	0
Female closed	0	0
Female local	0	0
Female open	4	3
Male closed YOI	0	0
Male YOI - Young People	0	0
Male local	1	2
Male open	209	144
Male open YOI	24	34
Semi open	8	2
Cluster	62	35
Escort Areas	1	4
Totals:	**362**	**273**

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

Offending behaviour programmes (OBPs)

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

Appropriate OBP starts in the community (national KPI)

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

Target: To ensure that 80 per cent of programme starts in the community meet the relevant programme criteria in 2008/09

**Result:** 89 per cent programme starts met the relevant programme criteria

Figure 6: Percentage OBP starts that meet programme criteria
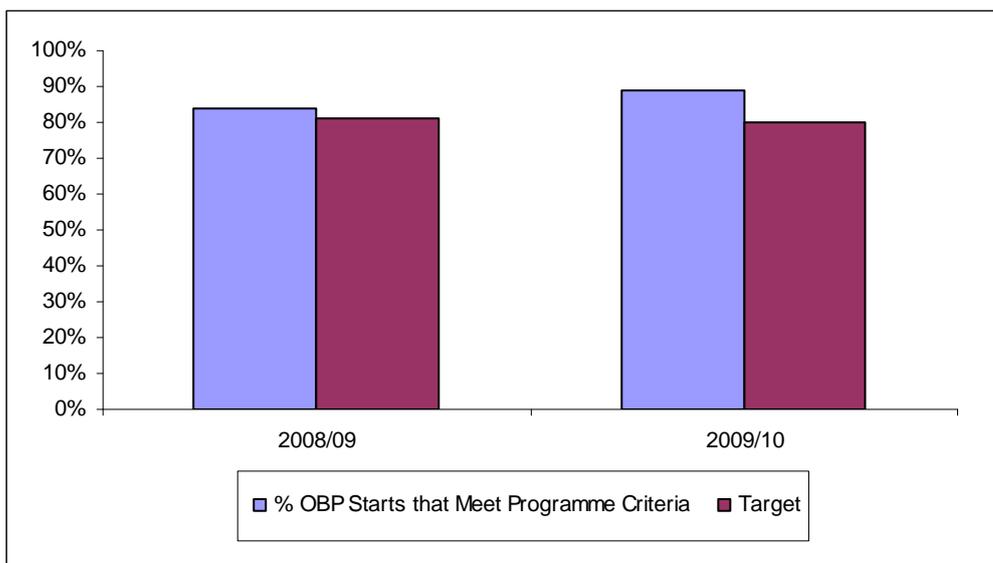
Table 3 shows the percentage of appropriate OBP starts in the community compared to targets by region for 2009/10.

Table 3: Appropriate OBPs starts in the community 2009/10

Region	Annual Target	Appropriate Starts	Total Starts	Percentage of Total Starts that Met the Relevant Programme Criteria
East Midlands	80%	1,329	1,452	92%
East of England	83%	1,490	1,664	90%
London	80%	1,820	2,126	86%
North East	80%	1,161	1,325	88%
North West	80%	2,796	3,068	91%
South East	80%	1,332	1,482	90%
South West	80%	950	1,040	91%
Wales	80%	1,035	1,174	88%
West Midlands	80%	2,037	2,252	90%
Yorkshire & Humberside	80%	1,672	1,960	85%
National Total	**80%**	**15,622**	**17,543**	**89%**

OBP completion rates in the community

The main performance indicator for community OBPs in 2009/10 was the completion rate.

Target: 66 per cent of accredited offending behaviour programmes to be successfully completed (excluding sex offender and domestic violence programmes)

Result: 69 per cent of accredited offending behaviour programmes successfully completed (excluding sex offender and domestic violence programmes)

Table 4 shows the OBP completion rates achieved by regions in 2009/10.

Table 4: OBP completion rates in the community 2009/10

Region	Annual target	Commenced	Completed	Completion Rate
East Midlands	66%	1,708	1,251	73%
East of England	67%	2,082	1,487	71%
London	65%	2,447	1,845	75%
North East	66%	1,062	753	71%
North West	65%	4,530	2,900	64%
South East	69%	1,980	1,480	75%
South West	65%	1,388	952	69%
Wales	65%	1,530	971	63%
West Midlands	65%	2,776	1,858	67%
Yorkshire & Humberside	65%	2,256	1,496	66%
National Total	**66%**	**21,759**	**14,993**	**69%**

Note: The completion rate for offending behaviour programmes (excluding SOTP and domestic violence programmes) is based on programmes which commenced 12 months prior to the period of reporting, i.e. between April 2008 and March 2009 for 2009/10 reporting. For that reason the number completed as shown in column 4 of this table differs from the completions shown in Table 5: 'Number of community OBP completions by region 2009/10' which relate to the total number of OBPs that were completed during 2009/10, irrespective of commencement date.

OBP completions in custody and community

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

Figure 7 shows the annual number of OBP completions since 2006/07. Against this background the number of domestic violence programme completions has increased over the same period. (Further details are provided in subsequent sections of this document).

Figure 7: Number of offending behaviour programme completions in custody and in the community
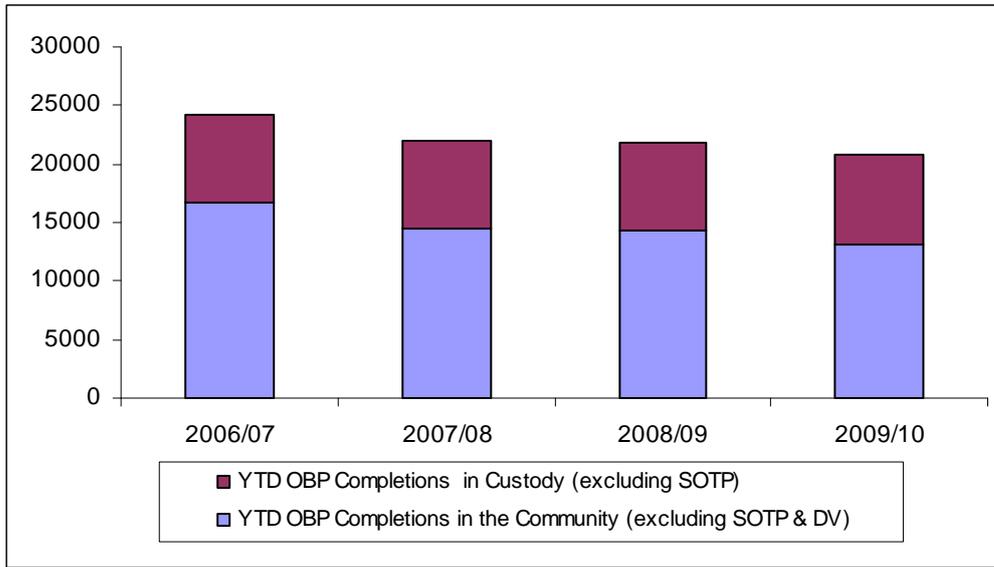
Note: Prior to 2008/09 NOMS presented outturns inclusive of private prisons and adult public prisons but excluding Male YOI – Young People establishments and Immigration Centres. HMPS presented outturns inclusive of adult public prisons, Male YOI – Young People establishments and Immigration Centres but excluding private prisons. Outturn data for previous years has been presented in this report on a consistent basis with 2009/10 outturns, but it is not possible to produce comparable targets retrospectively for previous years.

Figure 8 shows that the number of community OBP completions decreased in Wales and every English region except the East of England in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09. Table 5 shows OBP completions compared to aggregated local targets for 2009/10.

Figure 8: Number of community OBP completions in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09 by region
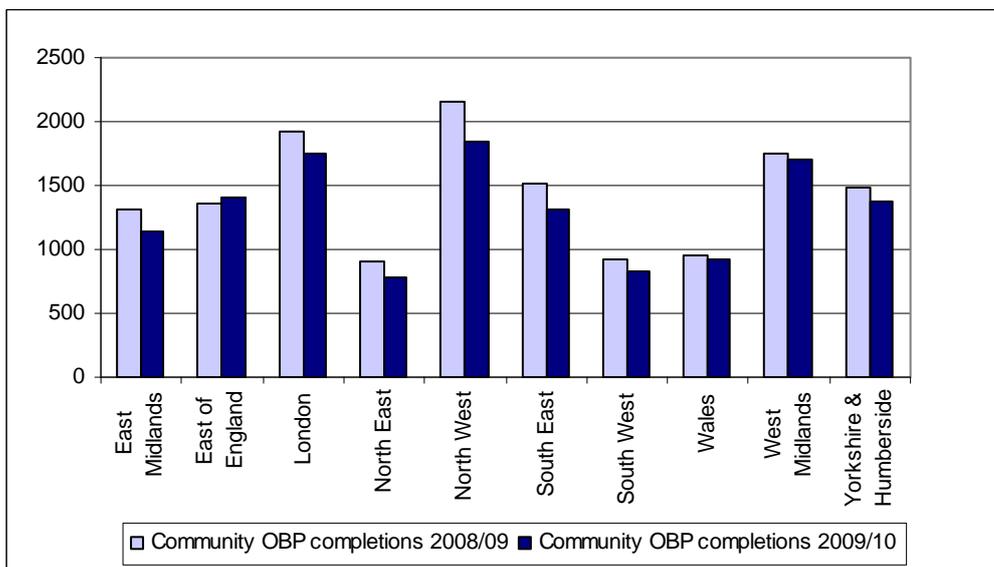
Table 5: Number of community OBP completions by region 2009/10

Region	Aggregated* Annual Target	OBP Completions	Percentage of aggregated* regional targets
East Midlands	1,161	1,146	99%
East of England	1,201	1,408	117%
London	1,760	1,757	100%
North East	902	775	86%
North West	1,840	1,841	100%
South East	1,268	1,306	103%
South West	791	830	105%
Wales	905	923	102%
West Midlands	1,570	1,700	108%
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,356	1,372	101%
Aggregated* Totals:	**12,754**	**13,058**	**102%**

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

Figure 9 shows that for the majority of function groups the number of OBP completions remained fairly consistent in 2009/10 compared with 2008/09. Table 6 shows the actual number of OBP completions compared to target by function group for 2009/10.

Figure 9: Number of OBP completions compared to previous year by prison function
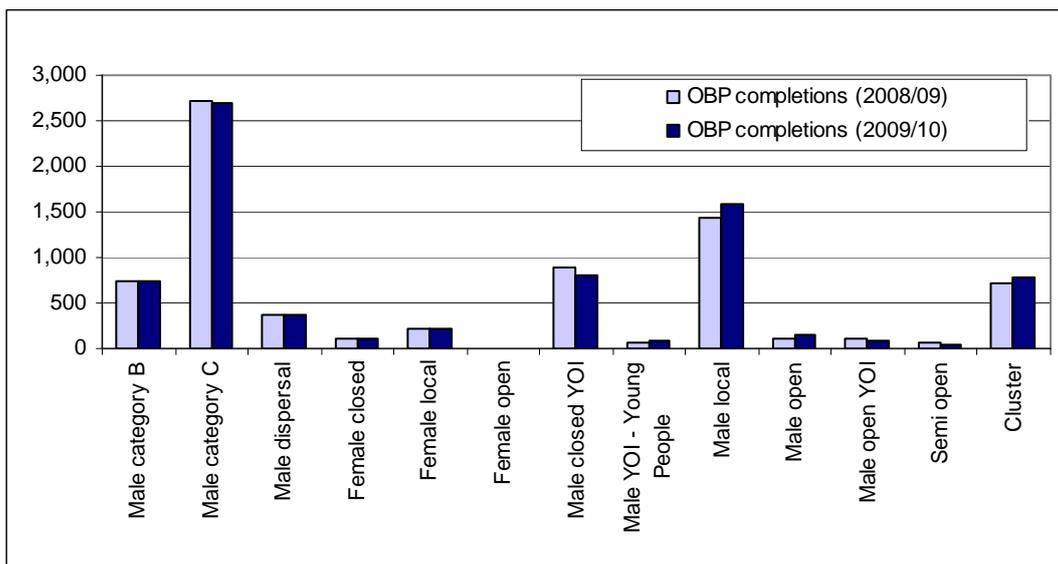
Table 6: Number of OBP completions by prison function 2009/10

Function name	Aggregated* Annual target	OBP completions	Percentage of aggregated* targets
Male category B	704	730	104%
Male category C	2,746	2,704	98%
Male dispersal	374	364	97%
Female closed	116	114	98%
Female local	321	220	69%
Female open	0	0	-
Male closed YOI	821	811	99%
Male YOI - Young People	77	77	100%
Male local	1,666	1,589	95%
Male open	159	163	103%
Male open YOI	88	96	109%
Semi open	54	54	100%
Cluster	727	787	108%
Aggregated* Totals:	**7,853**	**7,709**	**98%**

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

Domestic violence programme completions in the community

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

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

Domestic violence programme completion rates (community)

The main performance indicator for community domestic violence programmes in 2009/10 was the completion rate.

Target: 68 per cent of accredited domestic violence programmes to be successfully completed

Result: 64 per cent of accredited domestic violence programmes successfully completed

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

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

Region	Annual target	Commenced	Completed	Completion Rate
East Midlands	70%	421	289	69%
East of England	67%	495	319	64%
London	67%	441	302	68%
North East	68%	295	213	72%
North West	66%	1,171	720	61%
South East	71%	652	460	71%
South West	67%	449	314	70%
Wales	67%	240	124	52%
West Midlands	67%	221	121	55%
Yorkshire & Humberside	67%	564	327	58%
National Total	**68%**	**4,949**	**3189**	**64%**

Note: The completion rate for domestic violence programmes is based on programmes which commenced 18 months prior to the period of reporting, i.e. between October 2007 and September 2008 for 2009/10 reporting. For that reason the number completed as shown in column 4 of this table differs from the completions shown in Table 8: 'Number of domestic violence programme completions by probation region 2009/10' which relate to the total number of domestic violence programmes that were completed during 2009/10, irrespective of commencement date.

Domestic violence programme completion volumes

The number of domestic violence programmes in the community has increased steadily since 2006/07.

The number of domestic violence programmes increased in the majority of probation regions in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09, as shown in Figure 10. Table 8 shows the number of domestic violence programme completions compared to aggregated targets for 2009/10.

Figure 10: Number of community domestic violence programme completions in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09 by region
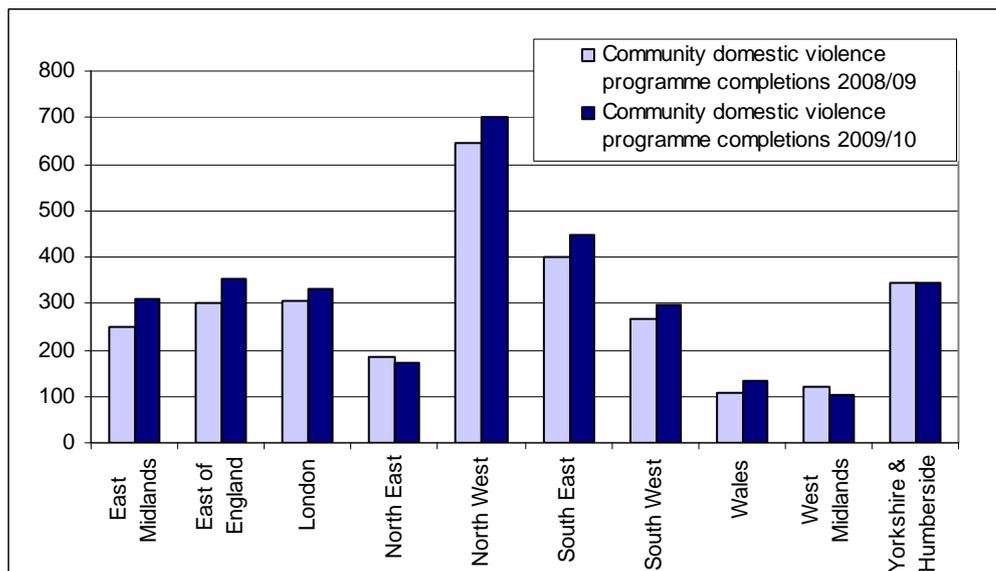
Table 8: Number of domestic violence programme completions by probation region 2009/10

Region	Aggregated annual target	Domestic violence programme completions	Percentage of target achieved
East Midlands	267	309	116%
East of England	272	354	130%
London	320	333	104%
North East	170	171	101%
North West	660	699	106%
South East	390	448	115%
South West	242	296	122%
Wales	110	134	122%
West Midlands	130	104	80%
Yorkshire & Humberside	328	342	104%
National Totals:	**2,889**	**3,190**	**110%**

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

Community SOTP completion rates

The main performance indicator for community SOTPs in 2009/10 was the completion rate.

Target: 78 per cent of accredited sex offender treatment programmes to be successfully completed

Result: 77 per cent of accredited sex offender treatment programmes successfully completed

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

Table 9: SOTP completion rates in the community by region

Region	Annual target	Commenced	Completed	Completion Rate
East Midlands	77%	136	87	64%
East of England	81%	156	137	88%
London	77%	123	86	70%
North East	77%	112	91	81%
North West	78%	233	161	69%
South East	79%	244	213	87%
South West	77%	159	142	89%
Wales	77%	74	52	70%
West Midlands	77%	253	162	64%
Yorkshire & Humberside	77%	189	154	81%
National Total	**78%**	**1,679**	**1285**	**77%**

Note: The completion rate for sex offender treatment programmes is based on programmes which commenced 30 months prior to the period of reporting, i.e. between October 2006 and September 2007 for 2009/10 reporting. For that reason the number completed as shown in column 4 of this table differs from the completions shown in Table 10: 'Number of community sex offender treatment programme completions by region 2009/10' which relate to the total number of SOTP that were completed during 2009/10, irrespective of commencement date.

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

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

As illustrated by Figure 11, the overall number of SOTPs delivered by NOMS rose again in 2009/10 compared to the previous three years.

Figure 11: Number of sex offender treatment programme completions in custody and the community
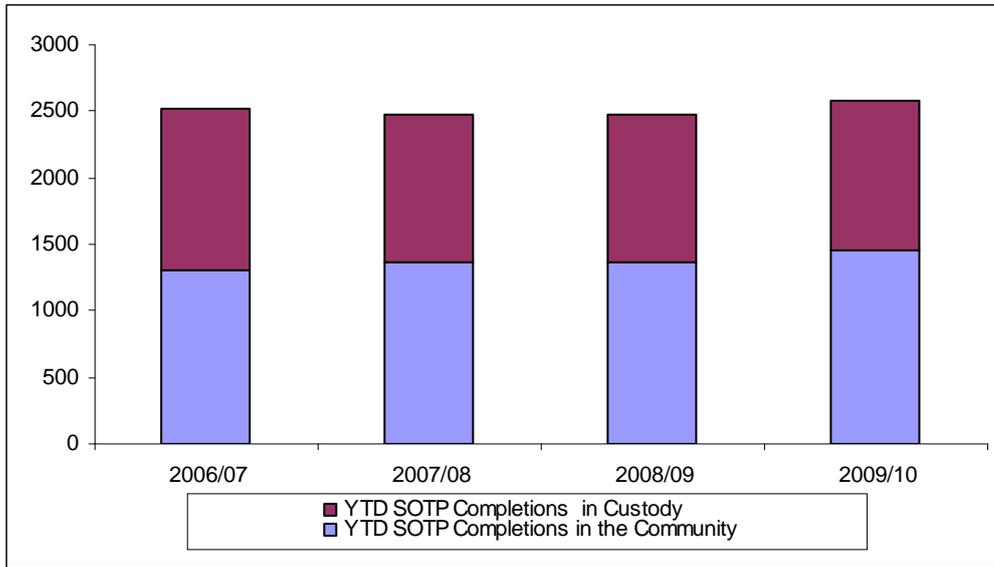
Note: Prior to 2008/09 NOMS presented outturns inclusive of private prisons and adult public prisons but excluding Male YOI – Young People establishments and Immigration Centres. HMPS presented outturns inclusive of adult public prisons, Male YOI – Young People establishments and Immigration Centres but excluding private prisons. Outturn data for previous years has been presented in this report on a consistent basis with 2009/10 outturns, but it is not possible to produce comparable targets retrospectively for previous years.

The number of SOTP completions delivered by the probation service increased slightly from 1,367 in 2008/09 to 1,452 in 2009/10. Figure 12 compares the number of completions in each year by region.

Figure 12: Number of community sex offender treatment programme completions in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09 by region
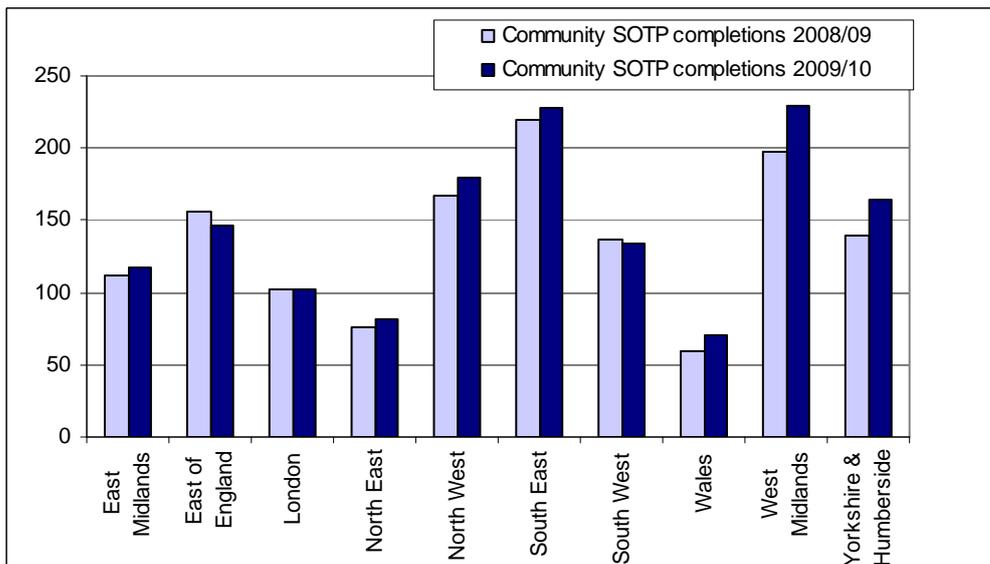
Table 10: Number of community sex offender treatment programme completions by region 2009/10

Region	Aggregated* annual target	SOTP completions	Percentage of aggregated* targets
East Midlands	112	118	105%
East of England	136	146	107%
London	100	102	102%
North East	75	81	108%
North West	165	179	108%
South East	202	228	113%
South West	119	134	113%
Wales	62	70	113%
West Midlands	183	229	125%
Yorkshire & Humberside	133	165	124%
Aggregated* Totals:	**1,287**	**1,452**	**113%**

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

Figure 13 compares by prison function the number of completions in 2009/10 with the number delivered in 2008/09.

Figure 13: Number of sex offender treatment programme completions in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09 by prison function
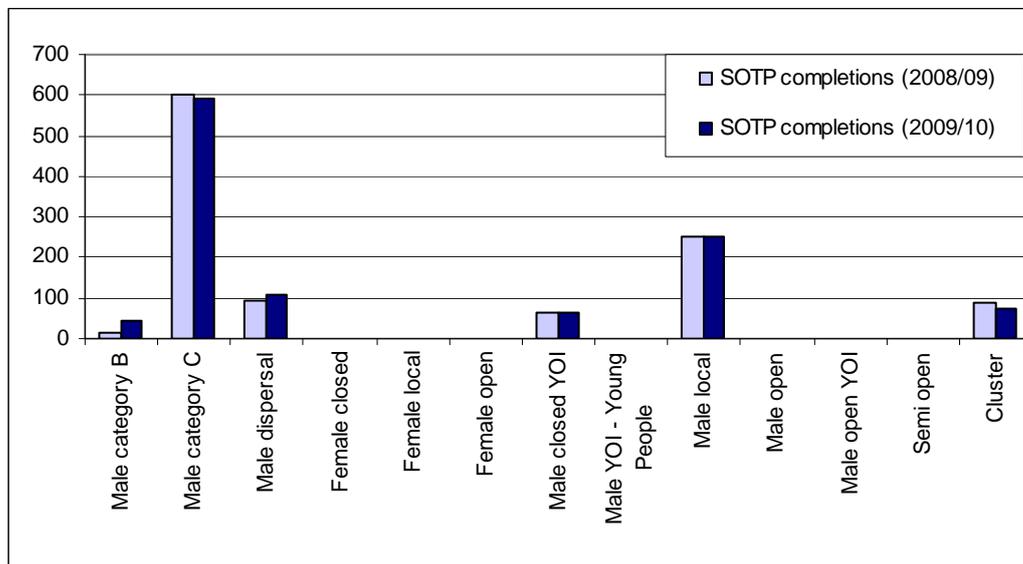
Table 11 shows the number of sex offender treatment programmes compared to aggregated local targets by prison function for 2009/10.

Table 11: Number of sex offender treatment programme completions by prison function 2009/10

Function name	Aggregated* annual target	SOTP completions	Percentage of aggregated* targets
Male category B	55	46	84%
Male category C	575	593	103%
Male dispersal	117	109	93%
Female closed	0	0	-
Female local	0	0	-
Female open	0	0	-
Male closed YOI	59	62	105%
Male YOI - Young People	0	0	-
Male local	251	250	100%
Male open	0	0	-
Male open YOI	0	0	-
Semi open	0	0	-
Cluster	72	73	101%
Aggregated* Totals:	**1129***	**1,133**	**100.4%**

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

Drug strategy

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

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

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

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

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

Random Mandatory drug testing (national KPI)

Target: To ensure the number of those testing positive in mandatory drug tests (including Buprenorphine) as a percentage of the population does not exceed 9.3 per cent in 2009/10

Result: The rate of positive tests was 7.8 per cent

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

Prior to April 2008 RMDT did not include testing for the drug Buprenorphine. Due to this the percentage of positive random mandatory drug tests fell between 2007/08 and 2008/09 from 8.9 per cent to 7.7 per cent. During the course of a year from April 2008 a trial of 'shadow reporting' was carried out

to test all samples for Buprenorphine to gain a clear understanding of the impact this would have on the figures. However as this was only a trial the positive results for this drug were not counted towards the KPI figures for this period (2008/09). From April 2009 onwards all RMDTs positive for Buprenorphine have counted towards the KPI figures. Figure 14 shows a fall in the positive rate of RMDTs between 2008/09 and 2009/10.

Figure 14: Percentage of positive random mandatory drugs tests (RMDTs)
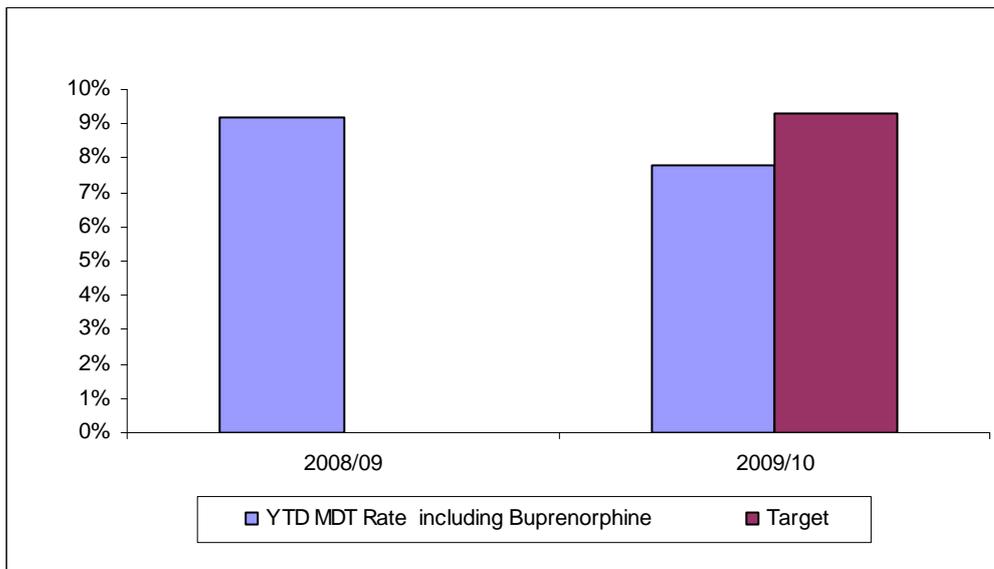
As previously stated above RMDT rates including the drug Buprenorphine were monitored for '08/09 but were not assigned a target. For comparison purposes the rates including Buprenorphine are displayed.

The percentage of positive random mandatory drug tests fell slightly between 2008/09 and 2009/10 for most prison functions (see Figure 15). The rates of positive tests for each prison function in 2009/10 are set out in Table 12.

Figure 15: Rate of positive random mandatory drug testing in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09 by prison function

Legend:
- ☐ Percentage positive tests including buprenorphine - (Shadow measure in 2008/09)
- ■ Percentage of KPI positive tests 2009/10
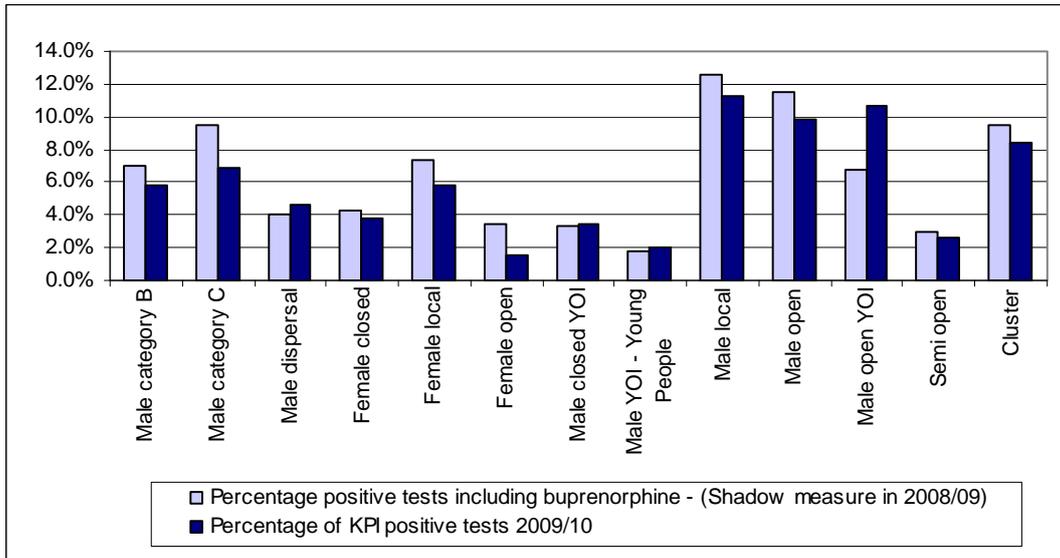
Table 12: Rate of positive RMDT by prison function 2009/10

Function name	No. of mandatory drug tests	No. of positive results	Percentage of positive tests
Male category B	3,450	201	5.8%
Male category C	16,239	1,113	6.9%
Male dispersal	1,874	86	4.6%
Female closed	1,040	39	3.8%
Female local	1,826	106	5.8%
Female open	261	4	1.5%
Male closed YOI	5,135	175	3.4%
Male YOI - Young People	1,428	28	2.0%
Male local	19,958	2,239	11.2%
Male open	2,116	209	9.9%
Male open YOI	354	38	10.7%
Semi open	1,517	40	2.6%
Cluster	3,231	271	8.4%
Totals:	**58,429**	**4,549**	**7.8%**

Drug rehabilitation requirement (DRR)

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

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

DRR completion rates

The main performance indicator for DRRs in 2009/10 was the completion rate.

Target: 45 per cent of DRRs to be successfully completed

Result: 56 per cent of DRRs were successfully completed

A breakdown of the completion rates at regional level is provided in Table 13.

Table 13: DRR completion rates in the community 2009/10

Region	Annual target	Terminations (successful and unsuccessful)	Successful Completions	Completion Rate
East Midlands	44%	1,335	695	52%
East of England	45%	1,064	573	54%
London	45%	2,596	1,430	55%
North East	47%	897	595	66%
North West	46%	2,535	1,534	61%
South East	46%	1,938	1,078	56%
South West	46%	1,190	702	59%
Wales	45%	1,019	502	49%
West Midlands	44%	1,748	864	49%
Yorkshire & Humberside	45%	1,740	1,041	60%
National Total	**45%**	**16,062**	**9,014**	**56%**

DRR completion volumes in the community

A secondary indicator for DRRs in 2009/10 was completion volumes.

The number of DRR completions increased in all of the English regions and Wales in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09, as shown in Figure 16. Table 14 shows the number of DRR completions nationally and regionally compared to aggregated local targets by region for 2009/10.

Figure 16: Number of DRR completions in the community compared to previous year by region
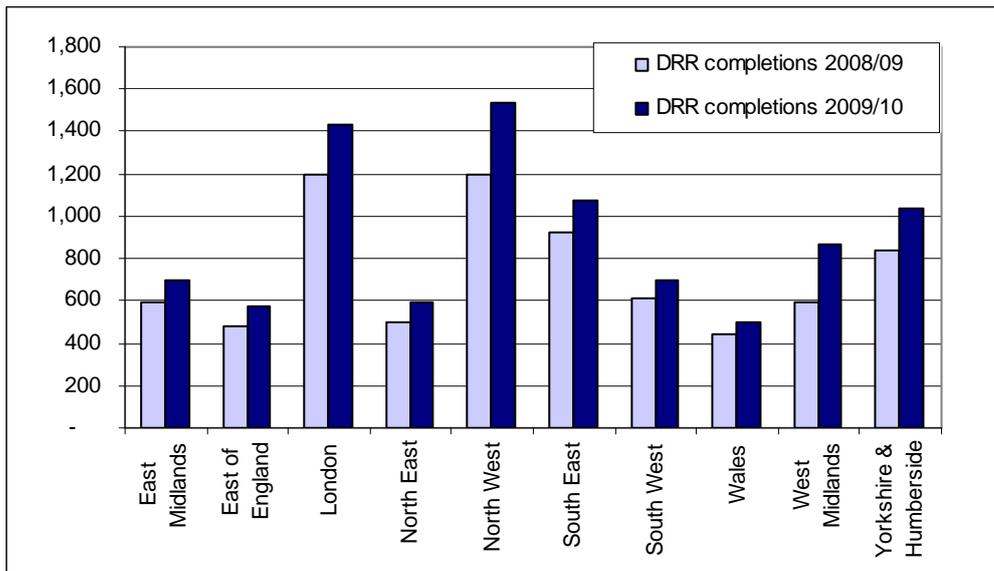
Table 14: Number of DRR completions by region 2009/10

Region	Aggregated* annual target	DRR Completions	Percentage of aggregated* target
East Midlands	570	695	122%
East of England	479	573	120%
London	1,164	1,430	123%
North East	495	595	120%
North West	1,092	1,534	140%
South East	828	1,078	130%
South West	530	702	132%
Wales	360	502	139%
West Midlands	708	864	122%
Yorkshire & Humberside	788	1,041	132%
Aggregated* Totals:	**7,014**	**9,014**	**129%**

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

DRR starts in the community

Data was also collected on DRR starts. Although targets are set at trust level, probation trusts were not formally assessed against them.

Figure 17 shows that most regions had a decrease in DRR starts in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09. This reduction is partly due to police initiatives which divert offenders from charge and a change in focus from commencement to completion targets. Table 15 shows the number of DRR starts regionally and nationally against aggregated local targets for 2009/10.

Figure 17: Number of DRR starts compared to previous year by region
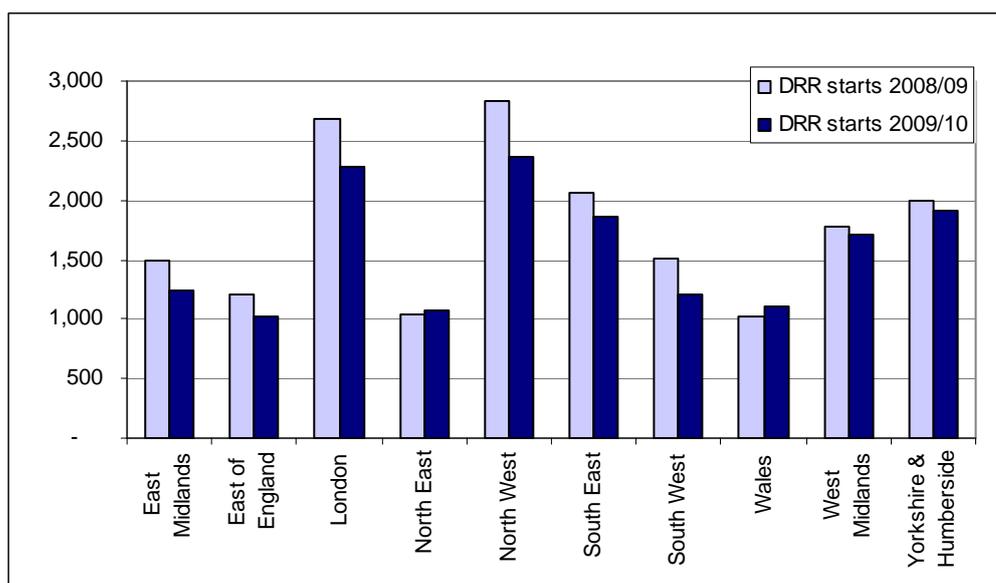
Table 15: Number of DRR starts 2009/10

Region	Aggregated* annual target	DRR Starts	Percentage of aggregated target
East Midlands	1,303	1,240	95%
East of England	1,074	1,020	95%
London	2,586	2,287	88%
North East	1,089	1,081	99%
North West	2,567	2,368	92%
South East	1,874	1,854	99%
South West	1,146	1,204	105%
Wales	1,070	1,098	103%
West Midlands	1,645	1,704	104%
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,932	1,906	99%
Aggregated Totals:	**16,286**	**15,762**	**97%**

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

Drug treatment programme completions in custody

There has been a fall in the number of drug treatment programme completions in custody from 8,054 in 2008/09 to 7,629 in 2009/10. Comparisons between the numbers starting and completing these programmes in 2008/09 and 2009/10 by prison function are shown in Figure 18 and Table 16.

Figure 18: Drug treatment starts and completions in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09 by prison function
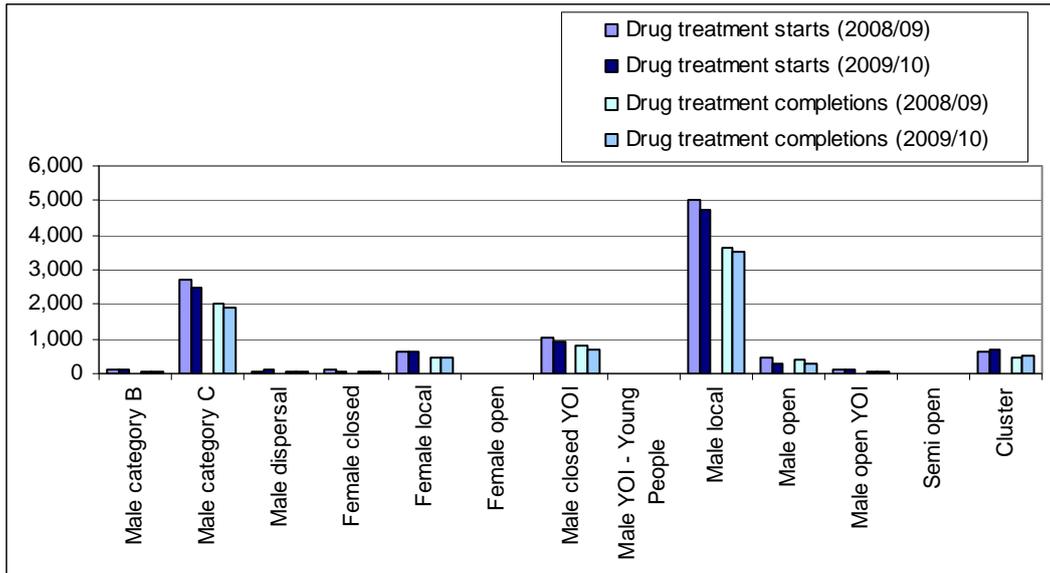
Table 16: Drug treatment starts and completions in custody in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09

Function name	Drug treatment starts (2009/10)	Drug treatment completions (2009/10)	Drug treatment starts (2008/09)	Drug treatment completions (2008/09)
Male category B	98	70	100	80
Male category C	2,470	1,909	2,701	2,042
Male dispersal	95	84	81	67
Female closed	86	64	88	65
Female local	645	448	622	438
Female open	0	0	0	0
Male closed YOI	948	670	1,060	806
Male YOI - Young People	0	0	0	0
Male local	4,718	3,495	5,012	3,624
Male open	315	265	458	378
Male open YOI	101	84	98	78
Semi open	14	6	16	11
Cluster	716	534	645	465
National Totals:	**10,206**	**7,629**	**10,881**	**8,054**

Alcohol treatment

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

Alcohol treatment requirement completion rate

The main performance indicator for ATRs in 2009/10 was the completion rate.

Target: 47 per cent of ATRs to be successfully completed

Result: 72 per cent of ATRs were successfully completed

A breakdown by region is provided in Table 17.

Table 17: ATR completions rates by region

Region	Annual target	All terminations	Successful Completions	Completion Rate
East Midlands	50%	818	598	73%
East of England	46%	1,273	898	71%
London	50%	1,703	1,259	74%
North East	40%	154	121	79%
North West	45%	550	415	75%
South East	59%	1,300	946	73%
South West	42%	241	186	77%
Wales	40%	128	65	51%
West Midlands	40%	514	325	63%
Yorkshire & Humberside	40%	926	698	75%
National Total	**47%**	**7,607**	**5,511**	**72%**

Alcohol treatment requirement (ATR) completions

A secondary indicator for ATRs in 2009/10 was the completion volumes.

Figure 19 shows the number of ATR completions by region in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09. Table 18 shows the number of ATR completions nationally and regionally compared to aggregated local targets.

Figure 19: Number of ATR completions in the community
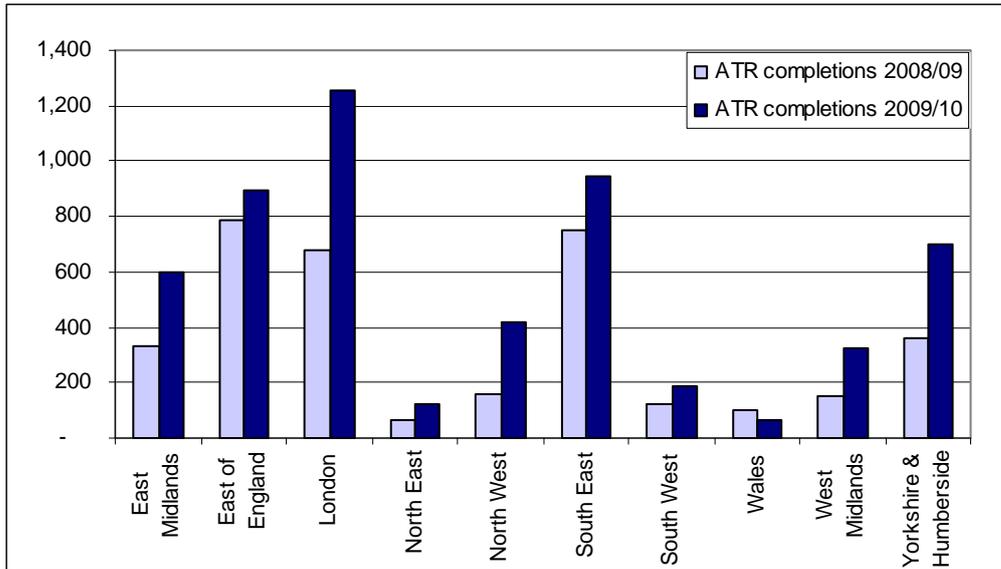
Table 18: ATR completions by region 2009/10

Region	Aggregated* annual target	ATR Completions	Percentage of aggregated* target
East Midlands	231	598	259%
East of England	560	898	160%
London	500	1,259	252%
North East	86	121	141%
North West	193	415	215%
South East	475	946	199%
South West	96	186	194%
Wales	81	65	80%
West Midlands	158	325	206%
Yorkshire & Humberside	300	698	233%
Aggregated* Totals:	**2,680**	**5,511**	**206%**

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

Unpaid work (Community Payback)

Unpaid Work is one of 12 requirements that the sentencing court may apply to a Community order or Suspended Sentence Order in order to a meet the sentencing purposes of punishment and reparation. For some offenders there are also rehabilitative benefits, as unpaid work can provide an opportunity to develop life and vocational skills that reduce the risk of re-offending. As well as providing an effective punishment, it also enables offenders to make reparation to their local communities, by benefiting those communities with their labours.   Community Payback is the scheme by which the sentence of unpaid work is delivered.

Unpaid work completion rates

The main performance indicator for unpaid work completions in 2009/10 was the completion rate.

Target: 73 per cent of unpaid work requirements to be successfully completed

Result: 74 per cent of unpaid work requirements were successfully completed

Table 19: Unpaid work completion rates against target by region 2009/10

Region	Annual target	Terminations (successful and unsuccessful)	Successful Completions	Completion Rate
East Midlands	73%	7,485	5,641	75%
East of England	73%	8,770	6,529	74%
London	73%	14,052	10,100	72%
North East	74%	3,870	3,072	79%
North West	72%	13,987	10,397	74%
South East	73%	11,513	8,705	76%
South West	73%	5,386	3,981	74%
Wales	73%	6,147	4,669	76%
West Midlands	73%	9,838	7,004	71%
Yorkshire & Humberside	73%	9,986	7,685	77%
National Total	**73%**	**91,034**	**67,783**	**74%**

Unpaid work completion volumes

A secondary indicator for unpaid work in 2009/10 was the completion volume.

Figure 20 shows that the volume of unpaid work completions increased between 2008/09 and 2009/10 in all regions. Table 20 shows the number of unpaid work completions compared to local aggregated targets for 2009/10.

Figure 20: Number of unpaid work completions compared to previous year by region
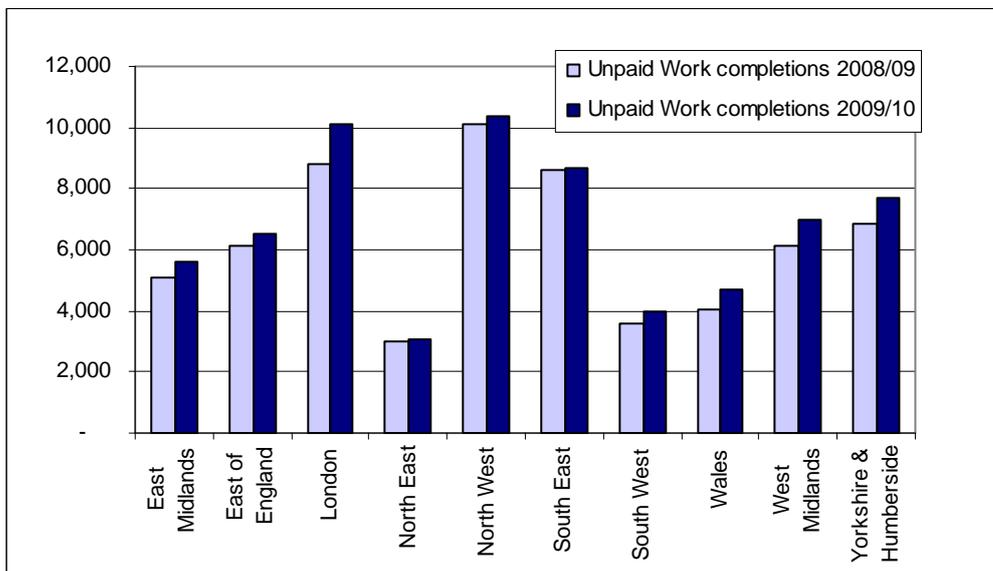
Table 20: Number of unpaid work completions by region

Region	Annual Target	Unpaid Work Completions	Percentage of target
East Midlands	4,007	5,641	141%
East of England	5,140	6,529	127%
London	8,700	10,100	116%
North East	2,400	3,072	128%
North West	8,265	10,397	126%
South East	6,812	8,705	128%
South West	3,360	3,981	118%
Wales	2,981	4,669	157%
West Midlands	5,181	7,004	135%
Yorkshire & Humberside	6,190	7,685	124%
National Totals:	**53,036**	**67,783**	**128%**

Unpaid work stand-downs

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

Target: To ensure that the proportion of unpaid work days lost because of stand-downs does not exceed 2.7 per cent in 2009/10

Result: 1.0 per cent of unpaid work days lost because of stand-downs

The proportion of days lost fell between 2008/09 and 2009/10 from 1.7 per cent to 1 per cent.

The proportion of unpaid work days lost fell between 2008/09 and 2009/10 for the majority of regions, as illustrated by Figure 21. Table 21 shows the proportion of unpaid work offender days lost because of stand-downs compared to local aggregated targets for 2009/10.

Figure 21: Proportion of unpaid work offender days lost because of stand-downs in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09 by region
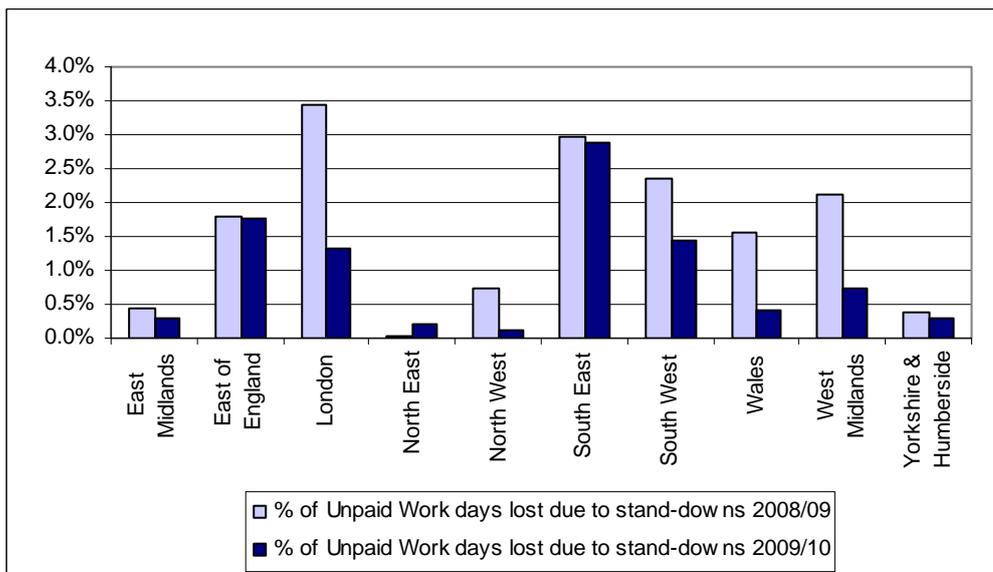
Table 21: Proportion of unpaid work offender days lost because of stand-downs 2009/10

Region	Annual Target (not to exceed)	Days Lost	Days Planned	% of Days Lost
East Midlands	1.6%	482	157,620	0.3%
East of England	4.0%	3,966	223,492	1.8%
London	4.0%	4,154	312,598	1.3%
North East	1.0%	178	89,661	0.2%
North West	1.5%	393	321,882	0.1%
South East	4.1%	7,876	273,701	2.9%
South West	4.2%	1,849	127,029	1.5%
Wales	1.9%	558	139,285	0.4%
West Midlands	3.7%	1,671	223,508	0.7%
Yorkshire & Humberside	1.1%	686	241,794	0.3%
National Total	**2.7%**	**21,813**	**2,110,570**	**1.0%**

Compliance and enforcement

The probation service has made progress in increasing offender compliance and ensuring that timely enforcement action is taken where offenders fail to abide by the requirements of their sentence. Seventy-five percent of orders and licences were successfully completed in 2009/10, while 67 per cent of breaches were resolved within 25 working days.

Orders and licences successfully completed (national KPI)

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

Target: To ensure that at least 70 per cent of orders and licences are successfully completed in 2009/10

Result: 75 per cent of orders and licences were successfully completed

Figure 22 shows that the successful completion rate for orders and licences has increased each year from 68 per cent in 2007/08 to 75 per cent in 2009/10.

Figure 22: Percentage of orders and licences successfully completed
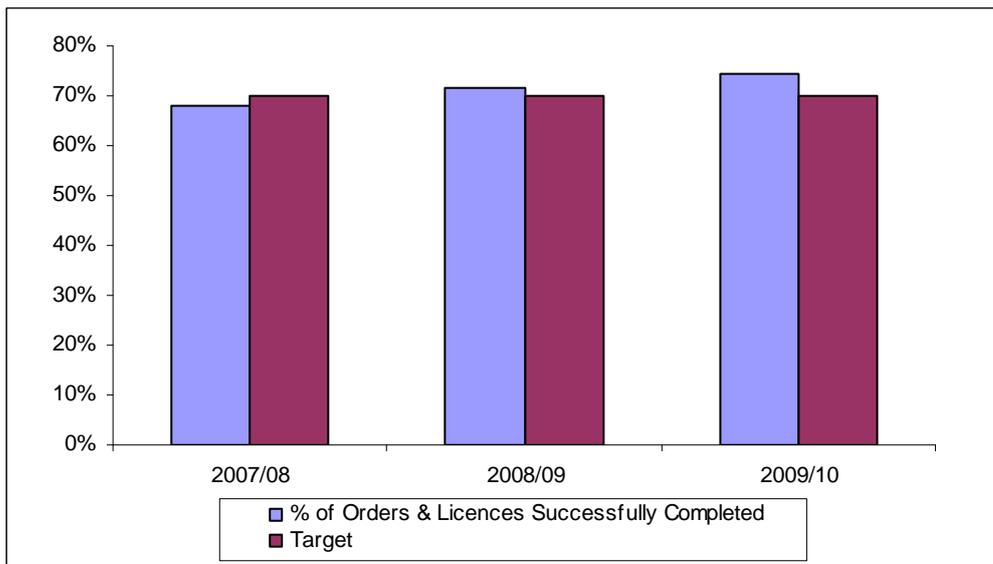
Successful completion rates increased in all English regions and Wales in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09 (Figure 23). A breakdown of the 2009/10 completion results by region is shown in Table 22.

Figure 23: Percentage of orders and licences successfully completed in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09 by region
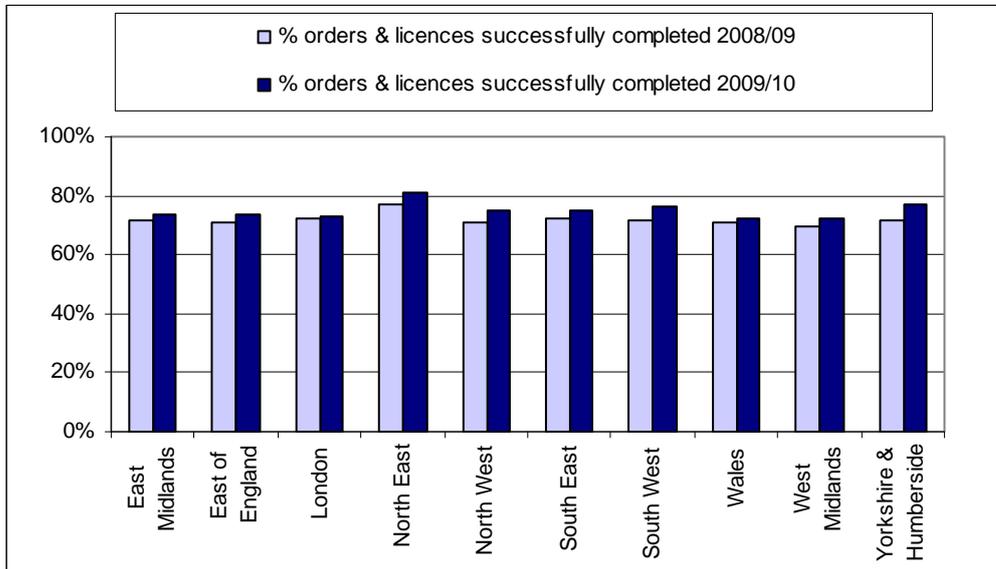
Table 22: Percentage of orders and licences successfully completed in 2009/10 by region

Region	Annual Target	Successful Completions	All Order & Licence Terminations	% Successful Completions
East Midlands	71%	11,565	15,712	74%
East of England	71%	12,874	17,509	74%
London	70%	21,185	29,135	73%
North East	74%	9,463	11,709	81%
North West	70%	23,956	31,823	75%
South East	71%	17,396	23,253	75%
South West	70%	9,659	12,677	76%
Wales	70%	9,395	12,975	72%
West Midlands	70%	17,535	24,229	72%
Yorkshire & Humberside	71%	15,911	20,594	77%
National Total	**70%**	**148,939**	**199,616**	**75%**

Resolution of breaches of community penalties

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

Target: To resolve 62 per cent of breaches of community orders within 25 working days of the relevant failure to comply, on a rolling quarter basis in 2009/10

Result: 67 per cent of breaches were resolved within 25 working days on a rolling quarter basis

A comparison between 2008/09 and 2009/10 performance by region is shown in Figure 24.

Table 23 shows the percentage of breaches resolved within 25 days in each region in 2009/10.

Figure 24: Percentage of breaches resolved within 25 working days
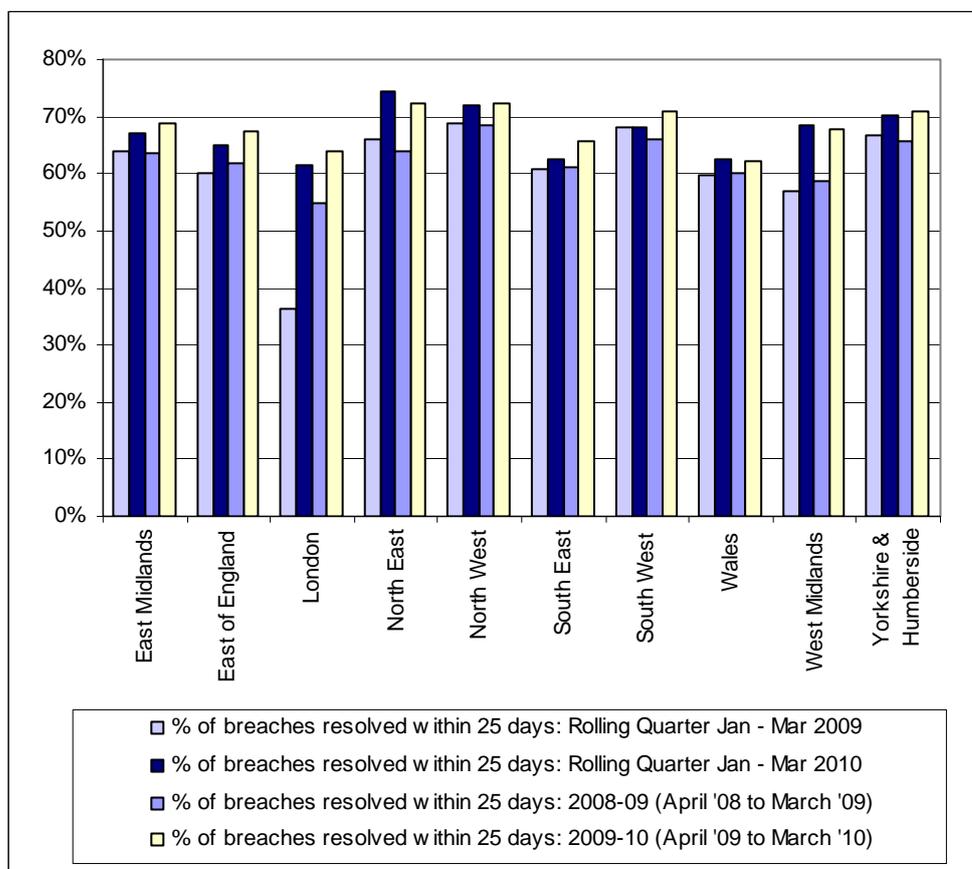
Table 23: Proportion of breaches resolved within 25 working days 2009/10

Region	Annual Target	Breaches resolved within 25 days (rolling quarter ending March 2010)	Breaches resolved within 25 days (April 2009 - March 2010)
East Midlands	62%	67%	69%
East of England	61%	65%	67%
London	60%	61%	64%
North East	61%	75%	72%
North West	63%	72%	72%
South East	61%	63%	66%
South West	62%	68%	71%
Wales	60%	62%	62%
West Midlands	60%	69%	68%
Yorkshire & Humberside	63%	70%	71%
National Total	**62%**	**67%**	**68%**

In line with other partner agencies on Local Criminal Justice Boards (LCJBs), who jointly own the target, NOMS reports performance against it on a rolling quarter basis (3rd column). Full-year figures for 2009/10 are provided for comparison (4th column).

Orders and licences reaching the six months stage without requiring breach action by region

This is an indicator of offender compliance during the first six months of supervision in the community. Breach action must be taken by the probation service on or before second unacceptable absence to comply where the offender is on an order, or on or before the third unacceptable failure where the offender is on licence following release from prison. Orders and licences where there has been no second or third failure are classed as compliant for the purposes of this indicator.

Figure 25 shows that eight of the English regions and Wales achieved an improvement in this area in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09. The results by region for 2009/10 are set out in Table 24.

Figure 25: Percentage of orders and licences reaching 6 months without requiring breach action in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09 by region
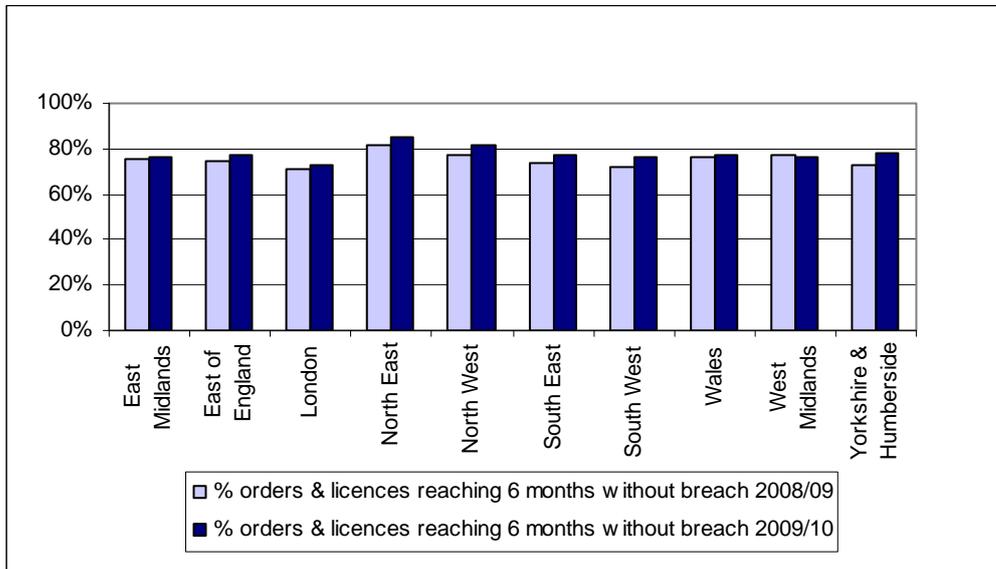
Table 24: Percentage of orders and licences reaching 6 months without requiring breach action 2009/10

Region	Total no. of cases not requiring breach action	Total cases sampled	% Not requiring breach action
East Midlands	2,420	3,186	76%
East of England	2,407	3,128	77%
London	3,136	4,314	73%
North East	2,231	2,628	85%
North West	5,819	7,103	82%
South East	3,731	4,832	77%
South West	1,947	2,551	76%
Wales	1,732	2,248	77%
West Midlands	3,352	4,384	76%
Yorkshire & Humberside	3,249	4,175	78%
National Total	**30,024**	**38,549**	**78%**

Employment

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

Employment at end of sentence (national KPI)

Target: At least 35 per cent of offenders to be in employment at the end of their sentence in 2009/10

Result: 35 per cent of offenders were in employment at the end of their sentence in 2009/10

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

Figure 26 shows the outturn at regional level for probation, prisons (including High Security estate) and jointly across the Agency.

Figure 26: Percentage of offenders in employment at discharge/termination of order/licence in 2009/10
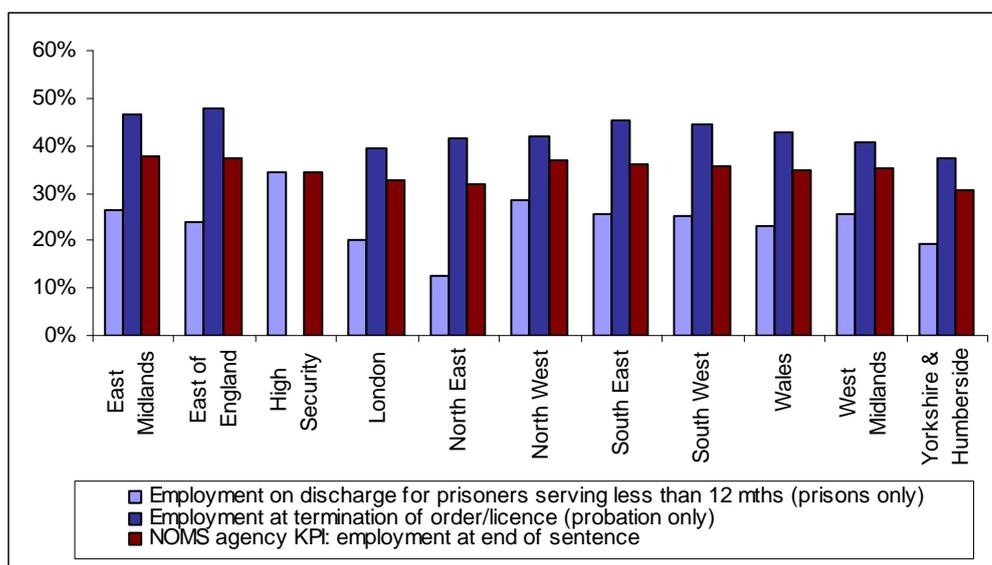
Employment on release

Target: To ensure that 23.8 per cent of prisoners enter employment upon release in 2009/10

Result: 25.2 per cent of prisoners entered employment upon release

This indicator covers all discharges from custody (sentences of less than 12 months and sentences of 12 months and over). Figure 27 shows by function the general decline in the percentage of offenders entering employment on release at a time of economic recession. A breakdown by prison function is set out in Table 25.

Figure 27: Percentage of employment outcomes compared to previous year by prison function
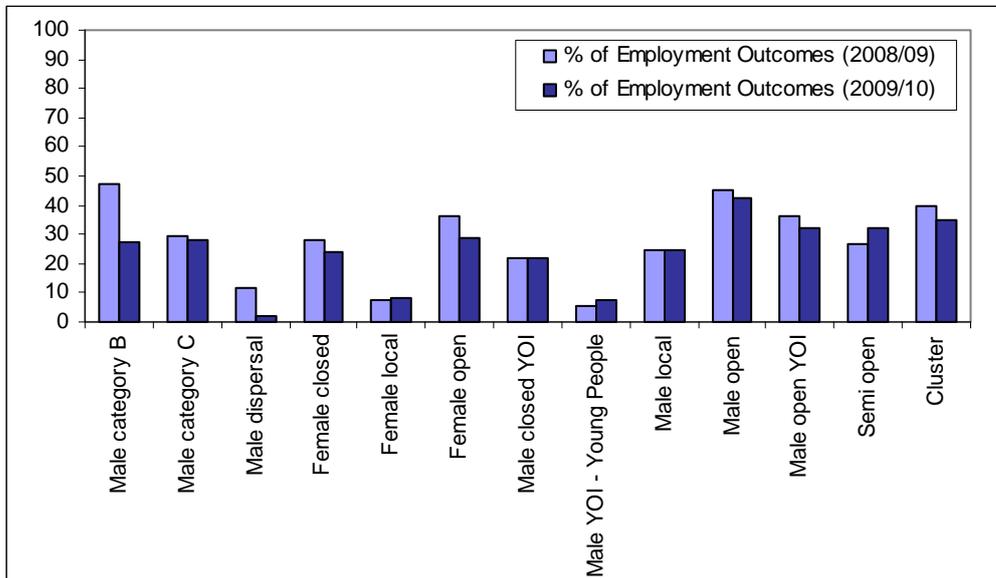
Table 25: Percentage of employment outcomes in prisons in 2009/10

Function name	Annual target	% Employment Outcomes	Percentage of target
Male category B	35.1	27.6	79%
Male category C	25.5	28.1	110%
Male dispersal	0.0	2.3	-
Female closed	19.5	23.9	122%
Female local	6.0	8.2	136%
Female open	31.3	29.0	93%
Male closed YOI	19.2	22.2	116%
Male YOI - Young People	4.9	7.2	146%
Male local	23.8	24.4	103%
Male open	40.3	42.3	105%
Male open YOI	30.1	32.1	107%
Semi open	26.2	31.9	122%
Cluster	30.8	34.7	113%
National Totals:	**23.8***	**25.2**	**106%**

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

Employment at termination of order/licence

Target: To ensure that 42 per cent of offenders are in employment at termination of their order or licence in 2009/10

Result: 42 per cent of offenders were in employment at termination of their order or licence

Figure 28 shows the percentage of offenders in employment at the end of their probation supervision on an order or licence in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09.

Figure 28: Percentage of offenders employed at termination of order/licence
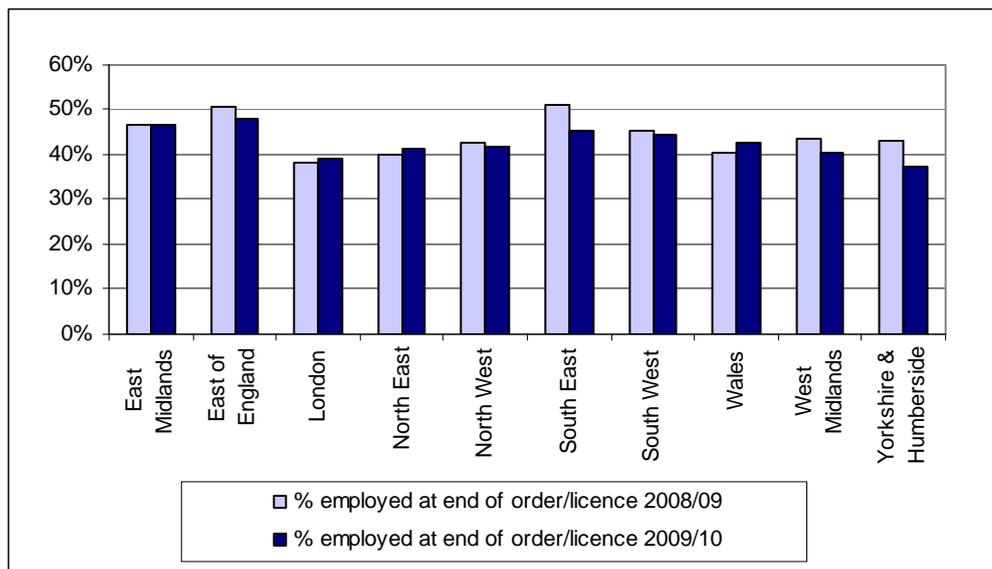
Table 26 provides a regional breakdown of percentage of offenders in employment.

Table 26: Offenders in employment at termination of order or licence 2009/10

Region	Annual Target	Total employed	Total Terminations	% Employed at Termination
East Midlands	42%	2,666	5,720	47%
East of England	43%	2,847	5,931	48%
London	40%	4,220	10,749	39%
North East	40%	2,200	5,319	41%
North West	42%	5,458	13,010	42%
South East	45%	3,837	8,454	45%
South West	40%	2,109	4,728	45%
Wales	40%	1,683	3,929	43%
West Midlands	41%	3,908	9,628	41%
Yorkshire & Humberside	40%	2,871	7,651	38%
National Total	**42%**	**31,799**	**75,119**	**42%**

Sustained employment in the community

This indicator measures progress in supporting offenders into sustainable employment.

Target: To ensure that 14,028 offenders under supervision in the community find and sustain employment in 2009/10

Result: 16,913 offenders under supervision in the community found and sustained employment

Figure 29 compares the results for 2009/10 to those achieved in 2008/09 by region. A breakdown of the 2009/10 results by region are shown in Table 27.

Figure 29: Number of offenders under probation supervision who find and sustain employment for 4 weeks compared to previous year by region
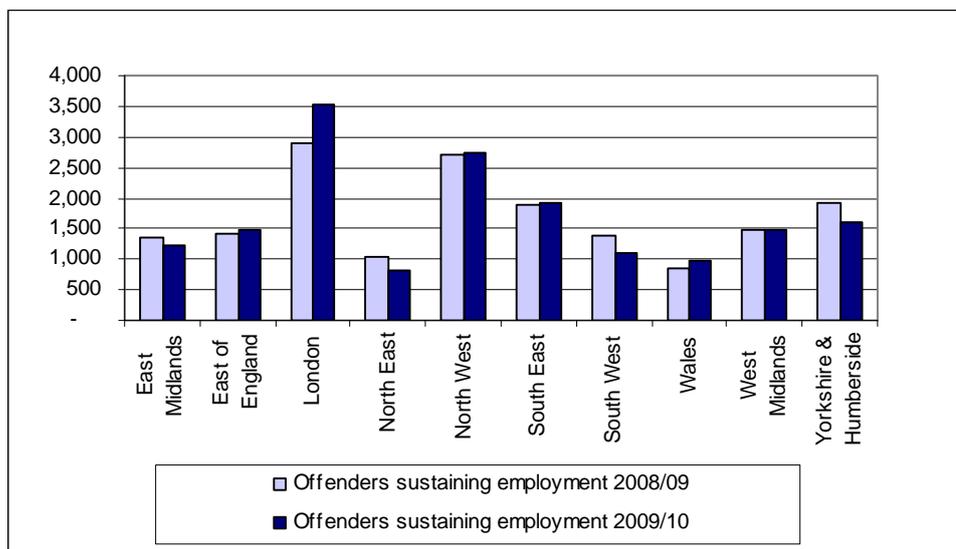
Table 27: Number of offenders under probation supervision who find and sustain employment for 4 weeks 2009/10

Region	Annual Target	Sustained Employment	Percentage of target
East Midlands	1124	1229	109%
East of England	1233	1468	119%
London	2400	3534	147%
North East	705	812	115%
North West	2075	2749	132%
South East	1646	1931	117%
South West	994	1117	112%
Wales	860	980	114%
West Midlands	1407	1488	106%
Yorkshire & Humberside	1584	1605	101%
National Totals:	**14,028**	**16,913**	**121%**

Accommodation

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

Accommodation (national KPI)

Target: To ensure that at least 79 per cent of offenders to be in settled or suitable accommodation at the end of their sentence in 2009/10.

Result: 84 per cent of offenders were in settled or suitable accommodation at the end of their sentence in 2009/10.

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

Figure 30 provides the breakdown by region for probation and prisons (including the High Security prison estate) and the Agency totals.

Figure 30: Percentage of offenders in settled or suitable accommodation at the end of their sentence in 2009/10

Legend:
- Settled accommodation on discharge for prisoners serving less than 12 mths (prisons only)
- Settled accommodation at termination of order (probation only)
- NOMS agency KPI: employment at end of sentence
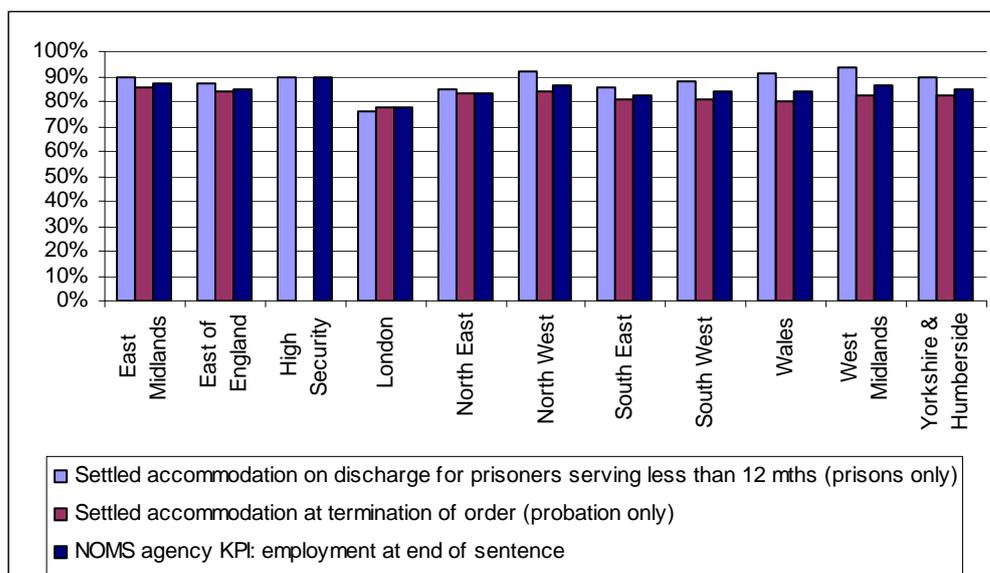
Accommodation in prisons

Target: 81.7 per cent of prisoners to be in settled accommodation
              upon release.

Result: 89.1 per cent of prisoners were in settled accommodation
              upon release

This indicator covers <u>all</u> discharges from custody (sentences of less than 12
months and sentences of 12 months and over). Figure 31 shows the
outturn by function in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09.

**Figure 31: Percentage of prisoners in settled accommodation upon
release compared to previous year by prison function**
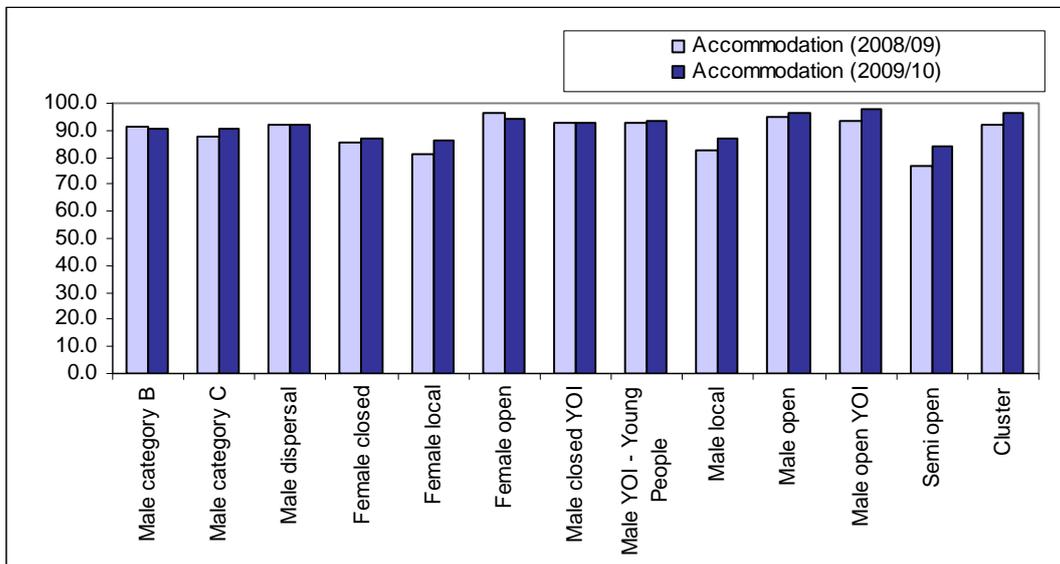
Table 28 shows that targets were met in each function group.

Table 28: Percentage settled accommodation

Function name	Annual target	% Settled Accommodation Outcomes	Percentage of target
Male category B	89.1	90.4	101%
Male category C	81.9	90.3	110%
Male dispersal	80.2	91.9	114%
Female closed	82.4	86.9	105%
Female local	76.0	86.1	113%
Female open	86.8	93.9	108%
Male closed YOI	86.2	92.5	107%
Male YOI - Young People	85.0	93.8	110%
Male local	80.1	86.6	108%
Male open	86.9	96.1	111%
Male open YOI	89.9	98.2	109%
Semi open	75.0	84.1	112%
Cluster	85.9	96.7	112%
National Totals:	**81.7***	**89.1**	**109%**

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

Accommodation at termination of order/licence

Target: To ensure that 75 per cent of offenders are in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence in 2009/10

Result: 82 per cent of offenders were in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence

The percentage of offenders in accommodation at the end of their order or licence increased from 78 per cent in 2008/09 to 82 per cent in 2009/10. Increases were apparent across all regions (Figure 32) and all regional targets were met (Table 29).

Figure 32: Percentage of offenders in accommodation at the end of their order or licence in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09 by region
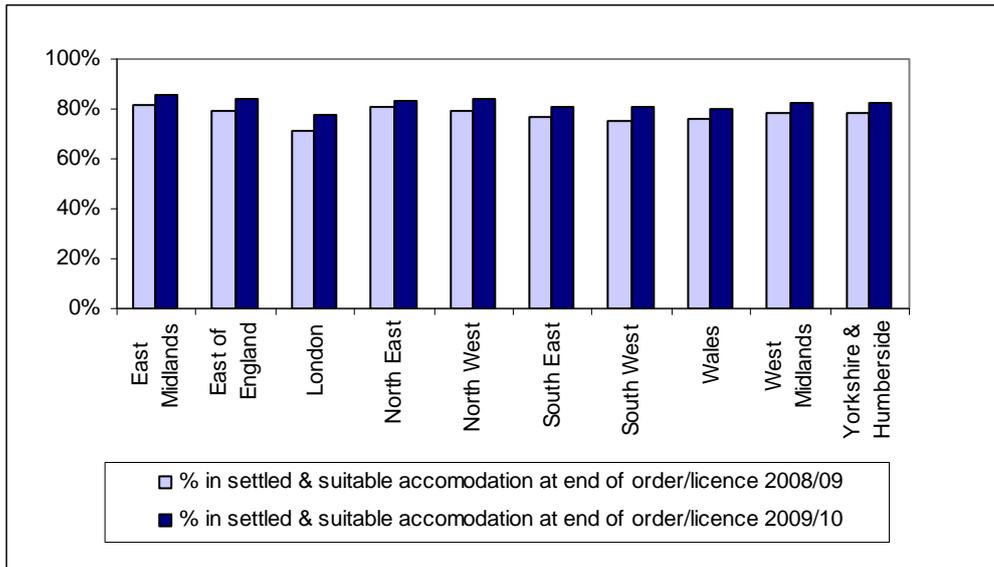
Table 29: Offenders in settled and suitable accommodation at termination of order or licence 2009/10

Region	Target	No. of Offenders in Settled & Suitable Accommodation at Termination	Total Terminations	% Settled & Suitable
East Midlands	78%	5,676	6,637	86%
East of England	76%	5,612	6,683	84%
London	70%	9,525	12,214	78%
North East	82%	5,252	6,321	83%
North West	76%	12,974	15,504	84%
South East	72%	7,911	9,826	81%
South West	72%	4,534	5,625	81%
Wales	74%	3,901	4,877	80%
West Midlands	75%	8,829	10,677	83%
Yorkshire & Humberside	74%	6,954	8,447	82%
National Total	**75%**	**71,168**	**86,811**	**82%**

Education

Referrals to education provision in the community

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

Target: To ensure that 53,238 referrals are made to education provision in the community in 2009/10

Result: 60,251 were referred to education provision

Table 30 shows that the number of referrals exceeded target in Wales and seven of the English regions.

Table 30: Referrals to Education Providers in the Community 2009/10

Region	Annual Target	Referrals to Education	Percentage of target
East Midlands	4,359	4,202	96%
East of England	3,730	5,978	160%
London	7,900	8,750	111%
North East	3,635	3,767	104%
North West	8,124	8,354	103%
South East	6,216	6,586	106%
South West	4,210	5,502	131%
Wales	3,011	5,155	171%
West Midlands	5,600	6,512	116%
Yorkshire & Humberside	6,453	5,445	84%
National Total	**53,238**	**60,251**	**113%**

Note: The definition of a referral was changed for 2009/10, so a comparison with 2008/09 is not possible.

Basic skills awards in prisons (contracted out prisons only)

In England in 2009/10 responsibility for the delivery of basic skills education in prisons lay with the Skills Funding Agency. However, in contracted out prisons, where the Skills Funding Agency did not operate, prisons were themselves responsible for the achievement of education outcomes and targets are set for basic skills awards overall within which outcomes are recorded at entry level, Level 1 and Level 2. Targets are also set for Key Work Skills.

Figure 33 shows that while the number of entry level awards in Male Category B and Male YOI - Young People establishments increased in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09, the number fell in Male Category C and Female Local prisons).

Figure 33: Number of entry level basic skills awards compared to last year by prison function (contracted out prisons only)
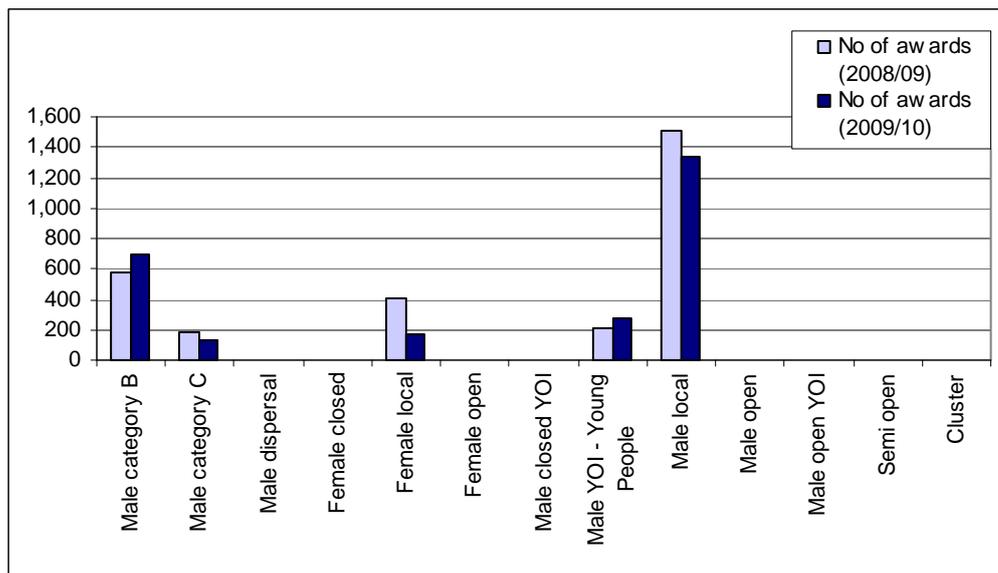
Table 31: Basic skills awards: entry level, Level 1 and Level 2 2009/10 (contracted out prisons only)

Function name	Entry Level Basic Skills	Basic skills Awards Level 1	Basic Skills Awards Level 2	Total of all Basic Skills Awards	Targets	Percentage of target
Male category B	693	593	351	1,637	1,461	112%
Male category C	132	306	137	575	472	122%
Male dispersal	0	0	0	0	-	-
Female closed	0	0	0	0	-	-
Female local	177	137	5	319	250	128%
Female open	0	0	0	0	-	-
Male closed YOI	0	0	0	0	-	-
Male YOI - Young People	277	258	87	622	500	124%
Male local	1,338	1,377	601	3,316	3,221	103%
Male open	0	0	0	0	-	-
Male open YOI	0	0	0	0	-	-
Semi open	0	0	0	0	-	-
Cluster	0	0	0	0	-	-
Totals	**2617**	**2671**	**1181**	**6469**	**5904**	**110%**

In 2009/10 female local establishments achieved increases in the number of level 1 awards achieved compared to 2008/09, while the numbers fell in Male Category B, Male Category C, Male YOI – Young People and Male Local establishments.

Figure 34: Number of Level 1 basic skills awards compared to last year by prison function (contracted out prisons only)
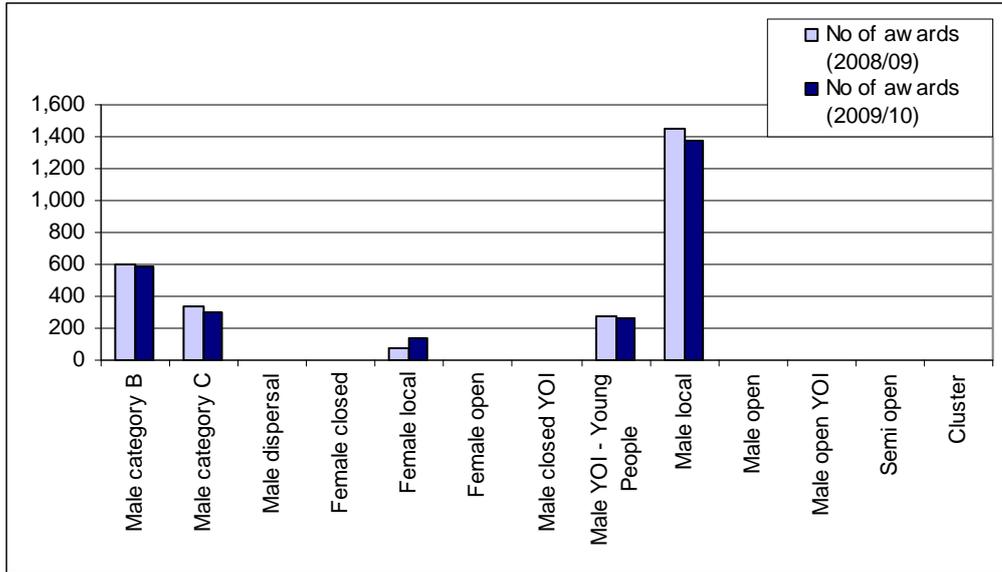
The number of level 2 awards achieved in 2009/10 increased compared to 2008/09 in Male Category B establishments but fell in Male Category C, female local and Male YOI – Young People establishments.

Figure 35: Number of level 2 basic skills awards compared to last year by prison function (contracted out prisons only)
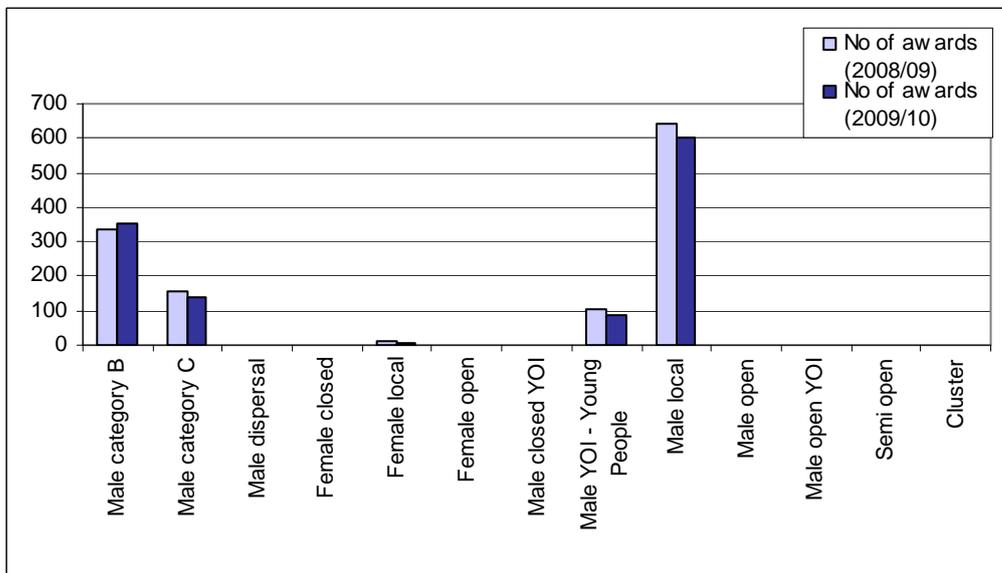

The figures for key work skills show increases in all categories in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09.

Figure 36: Number of key work skills awards compared to last year by prison function (contracted out prisons only)
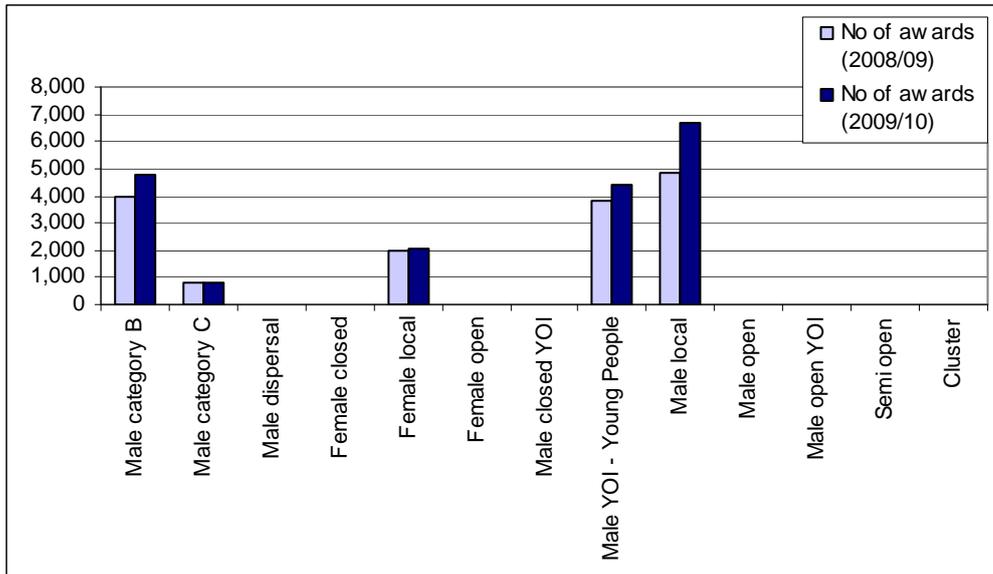
Table 32: Key work skills awards 2009/10 (contracted out prisons only)

Function name	No. of awards	Target
Male category B	4,775	3,658
Male category C	812	440
Male dispersal	0	0
Female closed	0	0
Female local	2,060	1,600
Female open	0	0
Male closed YOI	0	0
Male YOI - Young People	4,378	3,000
Male local	6,683	4,950
Male open	0	0
Male open YOI	0	0
Semi open	0	0
Cluster	0	0
Totals	**18708**	**13648**

Education and Training on Release

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

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

Figure 37: Percentage of offenders with education or training places at the end of their sentence in 2009/10
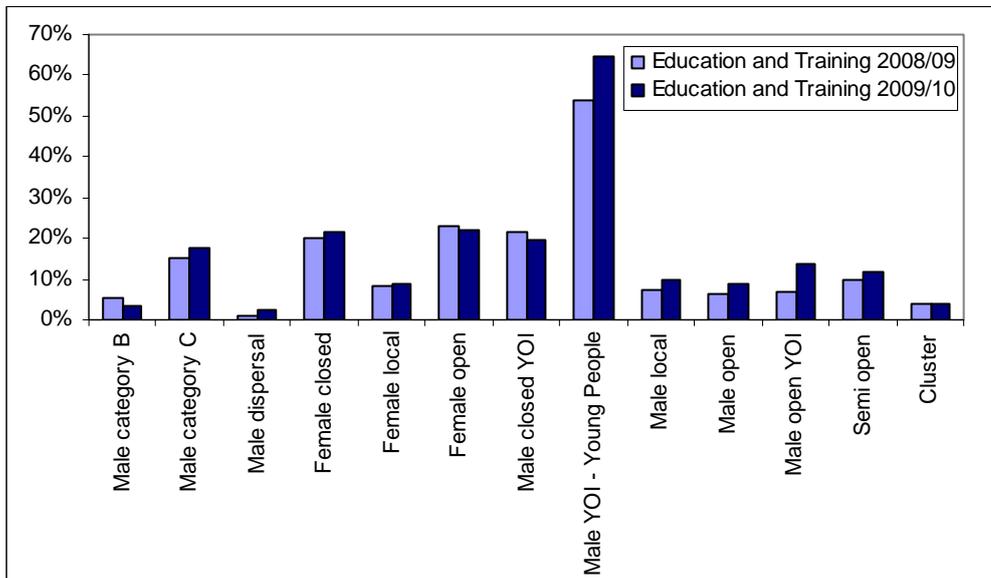
Table 33 Percentage Education and Training

Function name	Annual target	% Education/Training Outcomes	Percentage of target
Male category B	4.54%	3.67%	123.74%
Male category C	14.15%	17.84%	79.32%
Male dispersal	0.41%	2.33%	17.50%
Female closed	19.38%	21.64%	89.57%
Female local	7.81%	8.58%	90.92%
Female open	24.87%	22.26%	111.74%
Male closed YOI	18.95%	19.81%	95.67%
Male YOI - Young People	62.29%	64.78%	96.15%
Male local	7.69%	9.73%	79.06%
Male open	6.13%	8.69%	70.52%
Male open YOI	6.00%	13.88%	43.21%
Semi open	9.12%	11.96%	76.27%
Cluster	3.78%	4.05%	93.40%
Aggregated Total	11.21%	13.31%	84.22%

Safety and decency in custody

Safer custody and the prevention of self-inflicted deaths and self-harm is one of the most challenging areas in prisons and is a high priority for NOMS.

Serious assaults (national KPI)

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

Target: To ensure the number of serious assaults does not exceed 1.9 per cent of the average population in 2009/10

Result: The total rate of serious assaults was 1.67 per cent

The rate of serious assaults fell from 1.8 per cent in 2007/08 to 1.67 per cent in 2009/10 (Figure 38).

Figure 38: Serious assaults rate
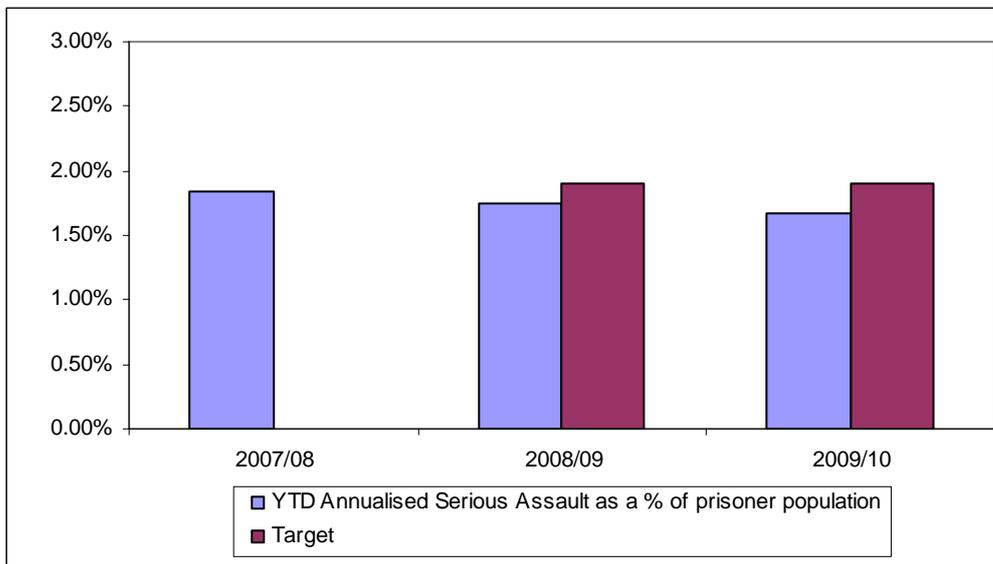
Note: Prior to 2008/09 NOMS presented targets/outturns inclusive of private prisons and adult public prisons but excluding Male YOI – Young People establishments and Immigration Centres. HMPS presented targets/outturns inclusive of adult public prisons, Male YOI – Young People establishments and Immigration Centres but excluding private prisons.   Outturn data for previous years has been presented in this report on a consistent basis with 2008/09 outturns, but it is not possible to produce comparable targets retrospectively for previous years.

The majority of serious assaults were on fellow prisoners with 72 per cent of total serious assaults. 16 per cent of serious assaults were on staff (Figure 40).

Figure 39: Percentage breakdown of total serious assaults by assault type
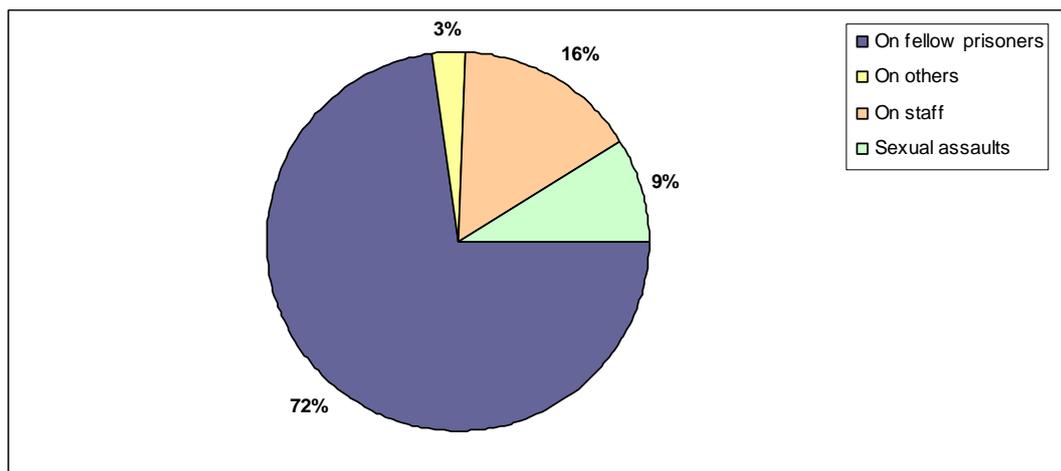
Table 34: Serious assaults 2009/10

Function name	Serious assaults						
	On fellow prisoners	On others	On staff	Sexual assaults	Total	Total assaults rate target	Total assaults rate
Male category B	28	1	7	0	36	1.37	0.79
Male category C	214	7	23	24	268	1.54	1.14
Male dispersal	39	1	15	5	60	2.45	1.93
Female closed	2	0	0	1	3	1.03	0.35
Female local	9	0	6	9	24	1.82	1.07
Female open	0	0	0	0	0	0.45	0.00
Male closed YOI	214	4	34	12	264	3.75	3.81
Male YOI - Young People	58	0	21	5	84	6.29	6.72
Male local	388	14	87	53	542	1.83	1.74
Male open	3	1	0	0	4	0.57	0.14
Male open YOI	2	0	0	0	2	1.30	0.70
Semi open	4	0	1	2	7	0.82	0.42
Cluster	58	2	8	12	80	1.88	1.51
Escort Areas	0	8	16	1	25	N/A	N/A
National Totals:*	**1,019**	**38**	**218**	**124**	**1,399**	**1.90**	**1.67**

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

Overcrowding (national KPI)

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

In 2008/09 the average rate of overcrowding was 24 per cent which was within target.

Target: To ensure the number of prisoners held in accommodation units intended for fewer prisoners does not exceed 26 per cent of the population in 2009/10

Result: The average rate of overcrowding was 24 per cent

Figure 40 illustrates that the rate of overcrowding decreased slightly to 24 per cent after remaining at around 25 per cent for the preceding three years.

Figure 41 and Table 35 show that rates of overcrowding vary by prison function. The rate of overcrowding in male local establishments is still almost twice the national rate, despite a moderate fall.

Figure 40: Percentage of prisoners overcrowded
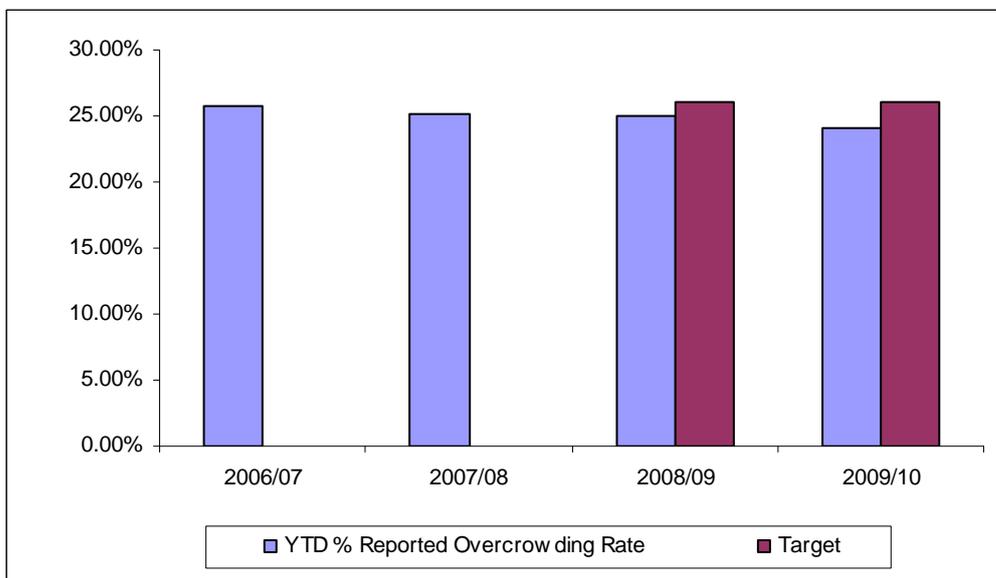

Note: Prior to 2008/09 NOMS presented targets/outturns inclusive of private prisons and adult public prisons but excluding Male YOI – Young People establishments and Immigration Centres. HMPS presented targets/outturns inclusive of adult public prisons, Male YOI – Young People establishments and Immigration Centres but excluding private prisons.   Outturn data for previous years has been presented in this report on a consistent basis with 2008/09 outturns, but it is not possible to produce comparable targets retrospectively for previous years.

Figure 41: Percentage of overcrowding in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09 by prison function
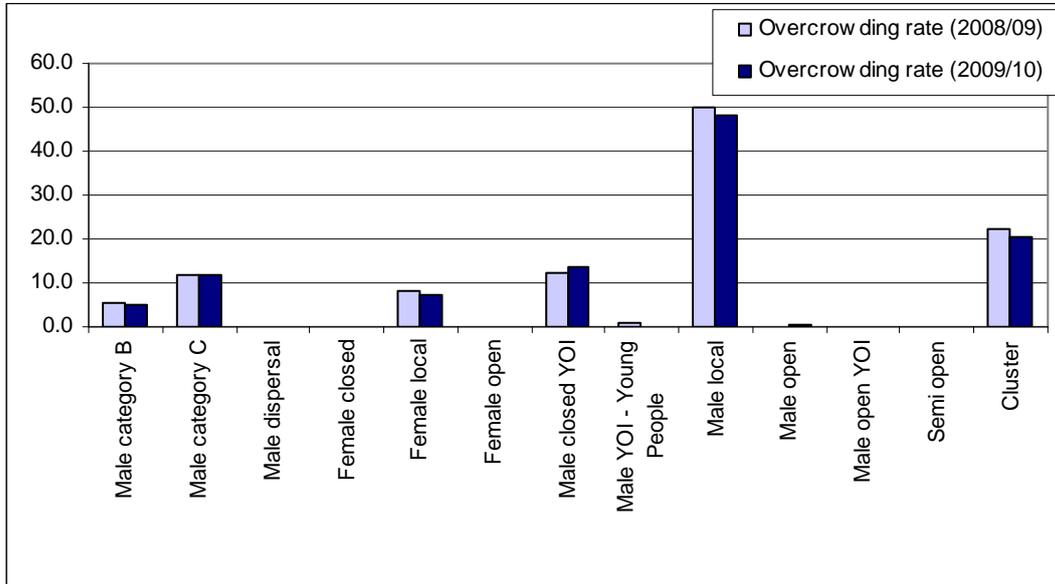
Table 35: Overcrowding 2009/10

Function name	Overcrowding Target	Overcrowding rate
Male category B	N/A	5.2
Male category C	N/A	11.9
Male dispersal	N/A	0.0
Female closed	N/A	0.0
Female local	N/A	7.3
Female open	N/A	0.0
Male closed YOI	N/A	13.8
Male YOI - Young People	N/A	0.0
Male local	N/A	48.1
Male open	N/A	0.2
Male open YOI	N/A	0.0
Semi open	N/A	0.0
Cluster	N/A	20.3
National Totals:	**26.0***	**24.1**

*The overcrowding target is set at a national level only

Self-inflicted deaths

There were 58 self-inflicted deaths in custody in 2009/10. Although any death in custody is a tragedy, the rate of self-inflicted deaths among prisoners in England and Wales has fallen to its lowest level since 1996.

Figure 42: Percentage breakdown of self-inflicted deaths by prison function

Percentage breakdown of self-inflicted deaths by prison function

- Male category B
- Male category C
- Male dispersal
- Female closed
- Female local
- Male closed YOI
- Male local
- Cluster
- Escort Areas
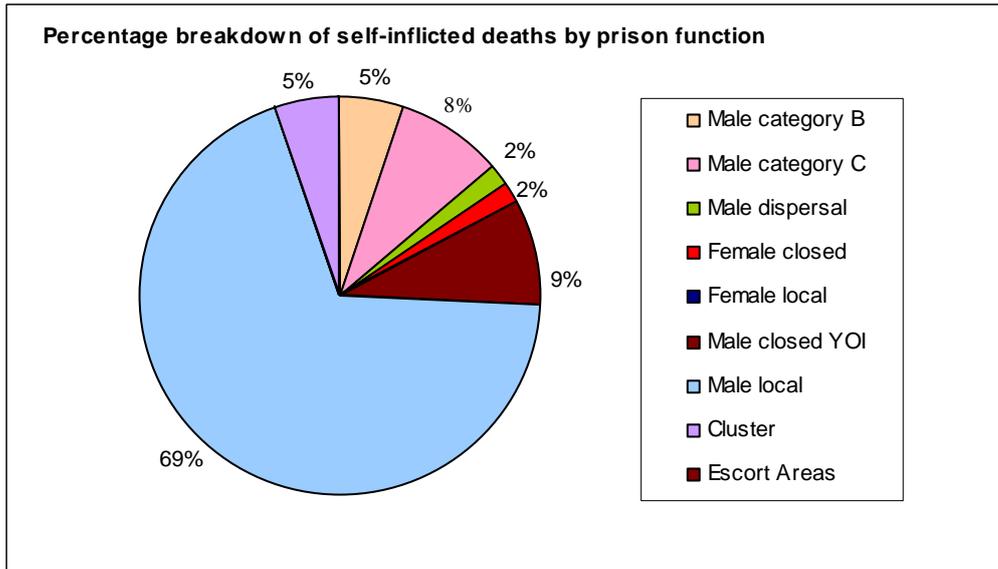
Table 36: Self-inflicted deaths 2009/10

Function name	Self-inflicted deaths
Male category B	3
Male category C	5
Male dispersal	1
Female closed	1
Female local	0
Female open	0
Male closed YOI	5
Male YOI - Young People	0
Male local	40
Male open	0
Male open YOI	0
Semi open	0
Cluster	3
Escort Areas	0
Totals:	**58**

Court Reports

Timeliness of Pre-Sentence Reports

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

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

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

Result: 98.9 per cent of Pre-Sentence Reports were provided within the timescale set by the court in 2009/10.

Table 37 below shows the timeliness of PSR provision by the probation service in each region in 2009/10.

Table 37: PSR Timeliness 2009/10

Region	Number of PSRs completed within timescale set by the court	Total number of PSRs requested	% of PSRs completed on time
East Midlands	16,641	16,885	98.6%
East of England	15,840	15,933	99.4%
London	29,782	30,404	98.0%
North East	15,528	15,601	99.5%
North West	32,518	32,765	99.2%
South East	23,827	24,092	98.9%
South West	15,025	15,101	99.5%
Wales	13,671	13,779	99.2%
West Midlands	23,720	24,080	98.5%
Yorkshire & Humberside	24,642	24,940	98.8%
National Total	**211,194**	**213,580**	**98.9%**

Corporate: staff sickness absence and BME representation

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

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

Target: To ensure that the average number of staff sickness days lost in 2009/10 does not exceed 10.5 working days per person in public prisons and probation

Result: The average rate of staff sickness was 10.48 days per person.

Beneath the headline Agency KPI outturn, the average rate of staff sickness in public prisons was 10.8 days in 2009/10, which was unchanged compared to 2008/09 but an improvement compared to 11.7 in 2007/08 and 11.6 in 2006/07. In probation, the average number of staff sickness days lost in 2009/10 was 9.8 days, an improvement on the 11 days per person recorded for 2008/09, 12.1 days in 2007/08 and 12 days in 2006/07 (Figure 43).

Figure 43: Days lost due to sickness
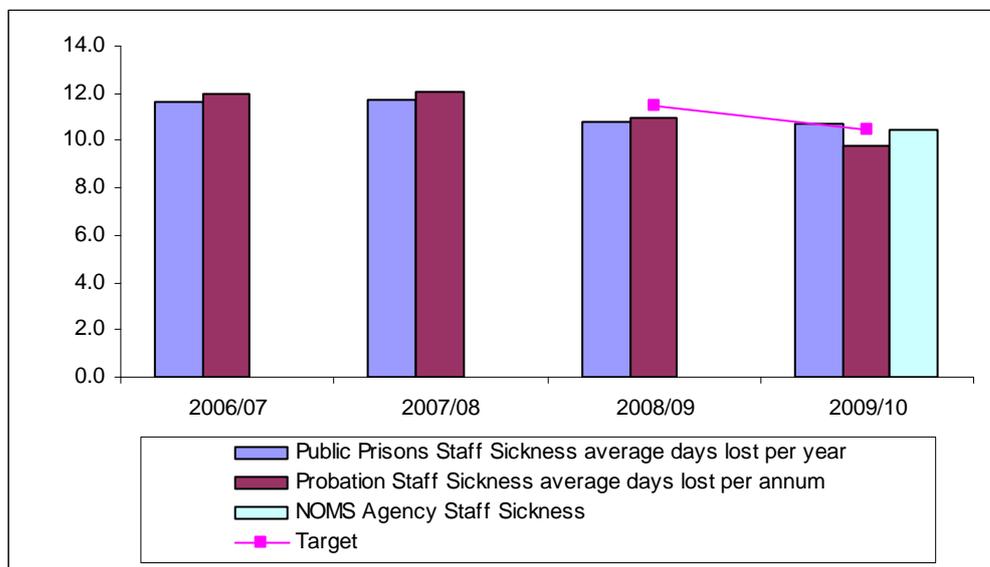
Note: Prior to 2008/09 joint targets did not exist for prisons and probation and are therefore not shown for comparison purposes. In 2008/09 performance was reported separately for public prisons and probation but against a common target. In 2009/10 the target was set and reported as an overall agency target.

Figure 44 sets out the distribution of average number of working days lost through sickness absence across prison operational areas in 2009/10 in comparison with the previous year. In six of the operational areas, the average rate of staff sickness decreased. Table 38 gives more detailed information on breakdown by operational area.

Figure 44: Average number of working days lost due to prison staff sickness compared to last year by operational area
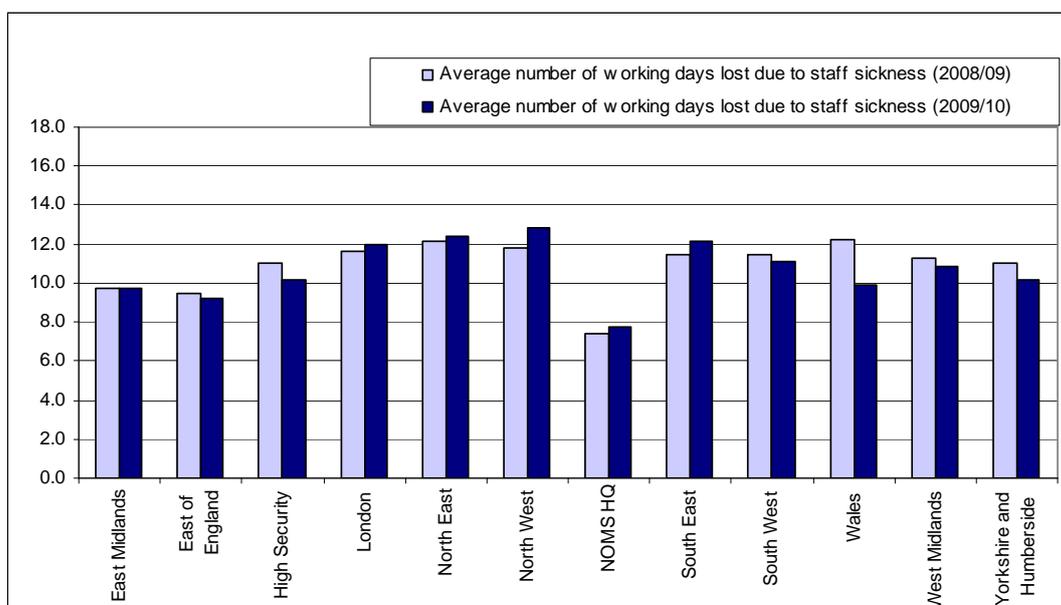
Table 38: Staff sickness in public prisons 2009/10

Operational Area	Total sick days (annual)	No. of staff in post (monthly average)	Average number of working days lost due to staff sickness
East Midlands	52,218	5,385	9.7
East of England	36,643	3,971	9.2
High Security	66,640	6,579	10.1
London	43,479	3,617	12.0
North East	33,884	2,736	12.4
North West	68,037	5,296	12.8
NOMS HQ	33,749	4,370	7.7
South East	93,430	7,716	12.1
South West	40,910	3,680	11.1
Wales	8,347	843	9.9
West Midlands	43,723	4,043	10.8
Yorkshire and Humberside	38,765	3,827	10.1
Totals:	**559,824**	**52,063**	**10.8**

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

In the probation service the average rate of staff sickness fell for all English regions and Wales, in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09, as shown in Figure 45.

Figure 45: Probation staff sickness absence compared to last year by region
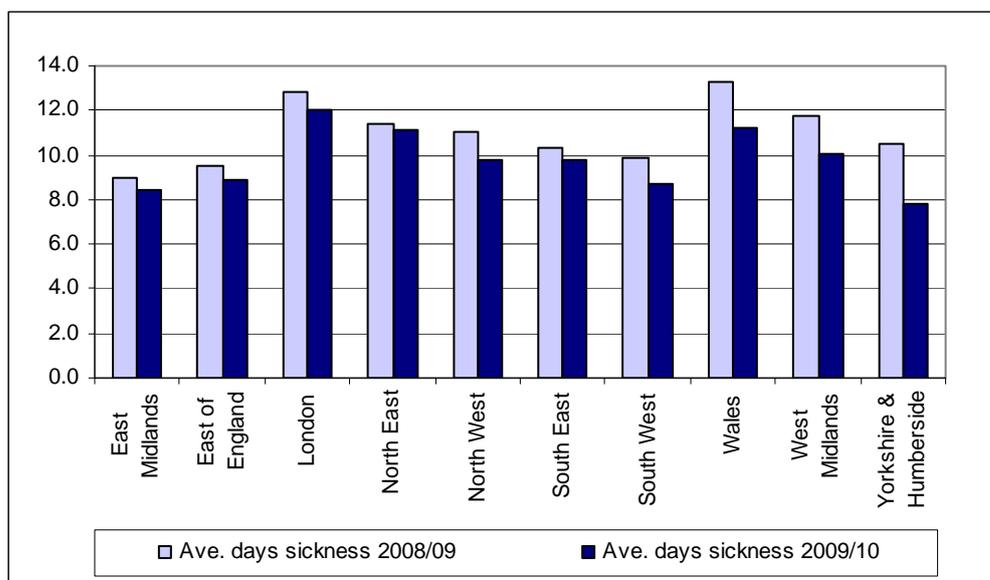
Table 39 gives a detailed regional breakdown of the average number of working days lost through sickness absence in the probation service in 2009/10.

Table 39: Probation staff sickness absence 2009/10

Region	Target	No. of Days Short Term Absence	No. of Days Long Term Absence	No. of Days DDA Related Absence	Staff Years	Ave. Days Sickness per Staff year
East Midlands	10.5	8,487	5,030	2,771	1,934	8.4
East of England	10.5	7,812	4,587	2,086	1,629	8.9
London	10.5	18,366	14,295	-	2,718	12.0
North East	10.5	5,613	5,834	1,968	1,209	11.1
North West	10.5	13,115	13,005	3,408	3,026	9.8
South East	10.5	11,817	8,960	2,301	2,350	9.8
South West	10.5	7,603	5,650	651	1,594	8.7
Wales	10.5	5,356	7,249	1,110	1,224	11.2
West Midlands	10.5	11,387	9,799	2,613	2,374	10.0
Yorkshire & Humber	10.5	7,706	7,121	2,297	2,188	7.8
National Total	**10.5**	**97,262**	**81,529**	**19,206**	**20,246**	**9.8**

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

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

Target: To ensure that the number of minority ethnic staff across NOMS, as a proportion of the workforce who have declared their ethnicity, is at least 8.5 per cent by April 2010

Result: 9.1 per cent of staff who declared their ethnicity were from minority ethnic groups

Figure 46: Percentage of minority ethnic staff in NOMS
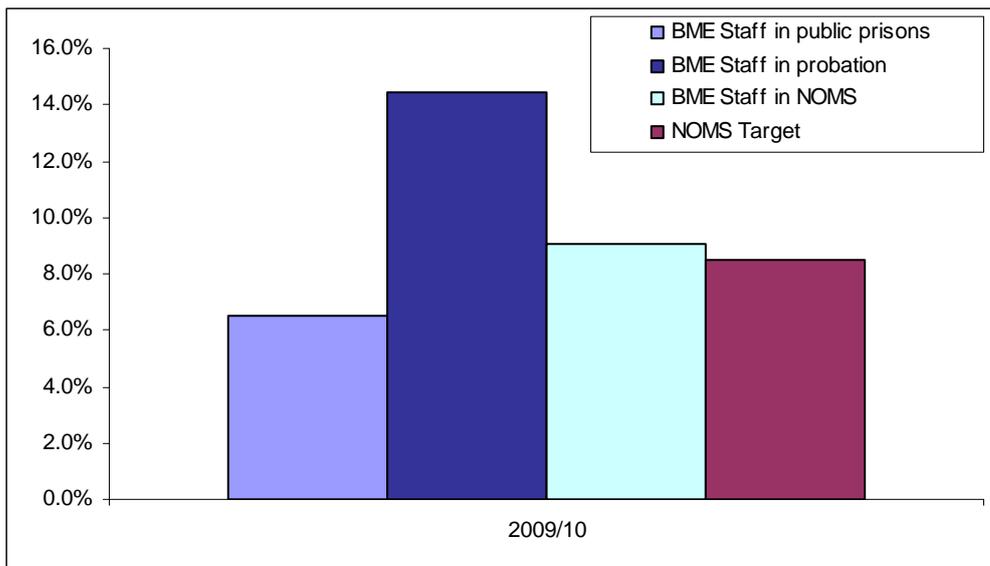
Note: 2009/10 was the first year that a joint prisons and probation target was set, therefore there is no comparison to previous years to be made at Agency-level or for probation.

Figure 47 shows that the percentage of BME staff in public prisons has increased since 2007/08. Figure 48 sets out the operational breakdown of minority ethnic staff as a proportion of total workforce for 2009/10 in comparison to the previous year. The highest increase in the proportion of ethnic minority staff was in NOMS HQ. London had a slight decrease in the number of ethnic minority staff, but still met its target (Table 40).

Figure 47: Percentage of minority ethnic staff in public prisons
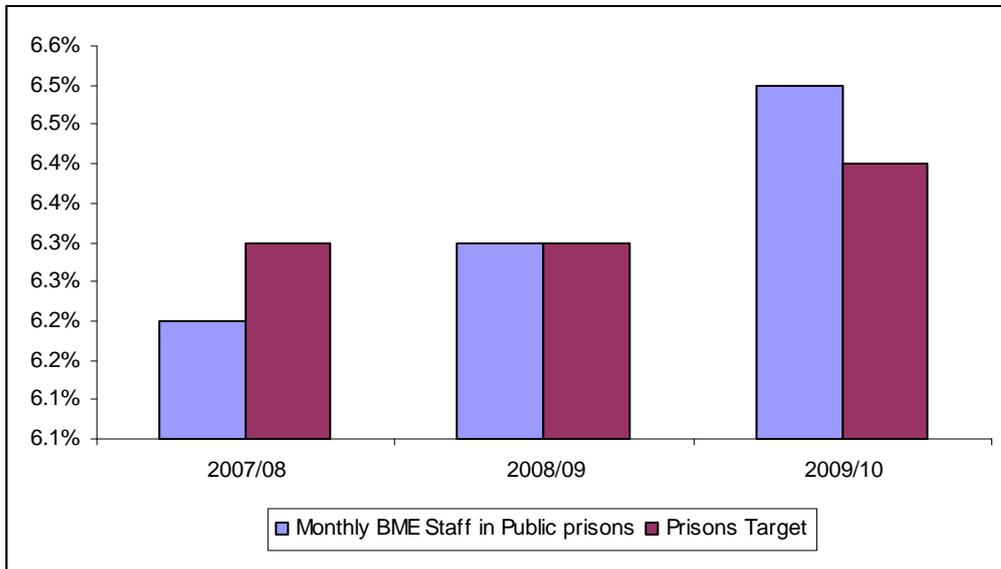
Figure 48: Percentage of minority ethnic staff in public prisons in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09 by operational area
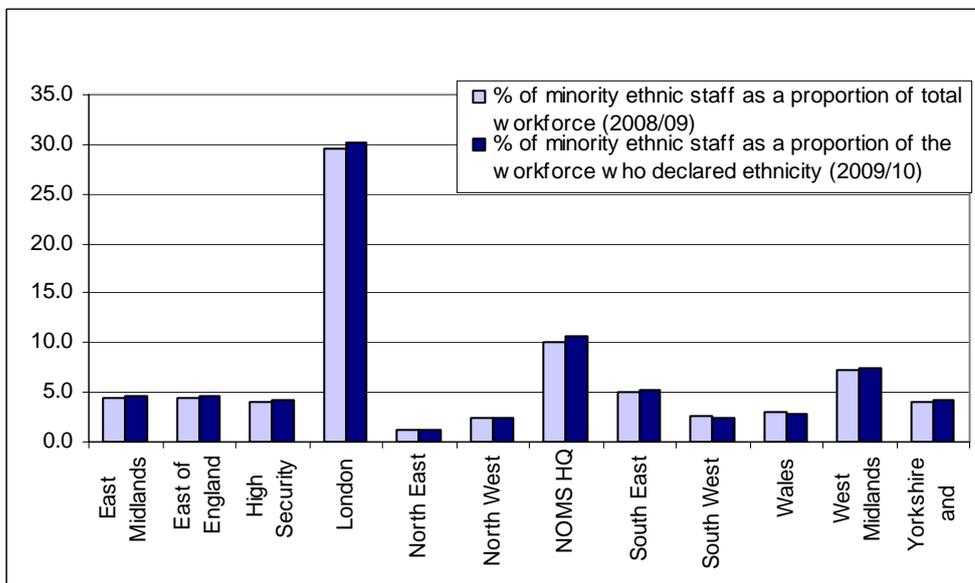
Table 40: Minority ethnic staff in public prisons 2009/10

Operational Area	Annual target	No. of minority ethnic staff (end of Mar 10)	Total workforce who declared their ethinicity (end of Mar 10)	% of minority ethnic staff as a proportion of the workforce who declared ethnicity (end of Mar 10)
East Midlands	4.2	227	4912	4.6%
East of England	4.3	173	3772	4.6%
High Security	4.0	257	6138	4.2%
London	27.4	1003	3318	30.2%
North East	1.2	32	2505	1.3%
North West	2.1	110	4747	2.3%
NOMS HQ	0.0	365	3459	10.6%
South East	4.6	371	7032	5.3%
South West	2.3	80	3246	2.5%
Wales	2.3	22	792	2.8%
West Midlands	6.0	261	3468	7.5%
Yorkshire and Humberside	3.7	147	3509	4.2%
National Totals:	**6.4***	**3,048**	**46,898**	**6.5%**

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

Table 41: Minority ethnic staff in the probation service

	Number of minority ethnic staff (at March 2010)	Total workforce who have declared their ethnicity	Minority ethnic staff as % of workforce who have declared their ethnicity
East Midlands	261	2058	12.7%
East of England	150	1871	8.0%
London	1465	3013	48.6%
North East	32	1353	2.4%
North West	241	3287	7.3%
South East	169	2685	6.3%
South West	74	1766	4.2%
Wales	47	1326	3.5%
West Midlands	582	2609	22.3%
Yorkshire & Humberside	216	2468	8.8%
National Total	**3237**	**22436**	**14.4%**

Cost per prison place/per prisoner

Notes on costs per place/per prisoner

1.   Displayed figures are subject to rounding.

2.   Establishments are categorised in these tables by their main role as at the end of 2009-10.

     Establishments that have more than one role have been placed in the category that represents the primary or dominant function of the prison.

     For this reason, performance of prisons within a category cannot necessarily be compared on a like for like basis.

3.   There are two unit cost measurements. The 'Direct Resource Expenditure' includes costs met locally by the establishments.

     The 'Overall cost' includes prison related overheads met centrally by NOMS, for example, property costs (including depreciation and cost of capital), major maintenance, prisoner escort & custody service (relates to transporting prisoners) and central HQ overheads.

4.   YOI refers to Young Offender Institutions.

5.   Data for Elmley, Standford Hill and Swaleside are reported under the Sheppey cluster.

     Similarly, data for Blakenhurst, Brockhill and Hewell Grange is reported together as a cluster.

     Data for Parkhurst, Camphill and Albany are reported under the Isle of Wight cluster.

6.   Cookham Wood changed from a Female closed prison to a Male juvenile prison in October 2007. Data for 2009-10 is shown under the category Male Juvenile.

7.   Dover and Haslar are not included as they are Immigration Removal Centres operating under Detention Centre Rules 2001.

8.   Lindholme includes Lindholme IDC. It is a split site, part Category C Training Prison and part Immigration Detention Centre.

9.   The following expenditure is not included:

     A one-off impairment charge of £525.05m as a result of the revaluation of land and buildings.

     Operation Safeguard (use of police cells).

Cost of capital on assets in the course of construction (£22.47m).

Project, Operating & Commissioning costs totalling £2.71m at HMPYOI Isis, as the establishment was not opened during the course of year.

10. Private prisons and public prisons are included. The unit costs are not directly comparable because of different methods of financing.

Table 42: Summary by Prison Function 2009/10

Establishment name	Certified normal accommodation	Average population	Direct Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner	Overall Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner
Male category B	4,468	4,543	**£130,962,859**	£29,310	£28,829	**£167,253,146**	£37,431	£36,818
Male category C	23,153	23,607	**£533,232,906**	£23,031	£22,588	**£843,185,160**	£36,418	£35,718
Male dispersal	3,233	3,107	**£159,018,563**	£49,190	£51,185	**£228,727,171**	£70,753	£73,623
Female closed	1,394	1,291	**£53,695,858**	£38,522	£41,592	**£69,764,860**	£50,050	£54,039
Female local	2,010	1,800	**£75,378,344**	£37,500	£41,873	**£106,383,076**	£52,925	£59,096
Female open	248	206	**£6,373,960**	£25,701	£30,967	**£9,850,720**	£39,721	£47,858
Male closed YOI (ages 15-21)	7,290	6,926	**£226,016,318**	£31,006	£32,633	**£337,561,174**	£46,308	£48,738
Male YOI young people (ages 15-17)	1,702	1,251	**£77,790,329**	£45,705	£62,199	**£99,491,953**	£58,456	£79,551
Male local	23,675	31,159	**£816,163,373**	£34,473	£26,194	**£1,172,722,221**	£49,534	£37,637
Male open	2,915	2,837	**£54,481,662**	£18,692	£19,207	**£87,017,705**	£29,855	£30,677
Male open YOI	322	288	**£8,766,128**	£27,224	£30,473	**£13,233,592**	£41,098	£46,003
Semi open	1,319	1,216	**£30,364,258**	£23,021	£24,972	**£45,647,798**	£34,608	£37,542
Cluster	4,909	5,295	**£118,998,031**	£24,240	£22,474	**£191,651,961**	£39,040	£36,195
Totals	**76,638**	**83,524**	**£2,291,242,587**	**£29,897**	**£27,432**	**£3,372,490,538**	**£44,006**	**£40,378**

Cost per place is Direct resource expenditure or Overall resource / Baseline certified normal accommodation

Cost per prisoner is Direct resource expenditure or Overall resource / Average population

Table 43: Male category B (7)

Establishment name	Certified normal accommodation	Average population	Direct Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner	Overall Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner
Dovegate	931	983	**£32,448,310**	£34,844	£32,995	**£34,492,848**	£37,039	£35,074
Garth	812	831	**£20,604,543**	£25,375	£24,782	**£32,047,512**	£39,467	£38,546
Gartree	689	680	**£18,005,960**	£26,133	£26,463	**£26,669,775**	£38,708	£39,196
Grendon (HMP Grendon & Springhill)	587	518	**£15,059,951**	£25,656	£29,101	**£22,360,208**	£38,092	£43,208
Kingston	199	185	**£6,154,941**	£30,929	£33,285	**£9,279,202**	£46,629	£50,180
Lowdham Grange	650	692	**£20,224,371**	£31,114	£29,215	**£22,224,413**	£34,191	£32,105
Rye Hill	600	653	**£18,464,782**	£30,775	£28,284	**£20,179,188**	£33,632	£30,910
Totals	**4,468**	**4,543**	**£130,962,859**	**£29,310**	**£28,829**	**£167,253,146**	**£37,431**	**£36,818**

Table 44: Male category C (38)

Establishment name	Certified normal accommodation	Average population	Direct Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner	Overall Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner
Acklington	946	935	£19,068,806	£20,157	£20,404	£30,497,488	£32,238	£32,632
Ashwell	599	201	£10,780,794	£17,998	£53,591	£16,094,180	£26,868	£80,004
Blundeston	481	519	£13,185,553	£27,413	£25,393	£19,507,171	£40,555	£37,568
Buckley Hall	350	381	£9,398,478	£26,853	£24,657	£14,951,989	£42,720	£39,227
Bullwood Hall	210	225	£7,054,113	£33,591	£31,317	£10,332,825	£49,204	£45,873
Bure	73	72	£6,443,268	£88,567	£89,906	£7,969,440	£109,546	£111,201
Canterbury	195	307	£7,549,122	£38,713	£24,603	£11,966,420	£61,366	£39,000
Channings Wood	698	724	£15,813,666	£22,656	£21,847	£24,184,057	£34,648	£33,411
Coldingley	494	506	£14,018,059	£28,377	£27,681	£21,837,227	£44,205	£43,121
Dartmoor	634	608	£15,336,826	£24,203	£25,211	£21,712,259	£34,264	£35,691
Edmunds Hill	385	373	£9,532,440	£24,792	£25,590	£14,506,291	£37,728	£38,943
Erlestoke	470	465	£10,782,718	£22,942	£23,180	£15,897,306	£33,824	£34,176
Everthorpe	603	675	£13,043,793	£21,631	£19,324	£21,051,089	£34,911	£31,187
Featherstone	668	663	£14,299,431	£21,417	£21,581	£22,392,541	£33,539	£33,796
Guys Marsh	520	572	£12,187,978	£23,438	£21,326	£18,878,966	£36,306	£33,034
Haverigg	622	612	£14,353,097	£23,076	£23,472	£21,156,734	£34,014	£34,598
Highpoint	920	924	£18,374,576	£19,972	£19,888	£29,204,539	£31,744	£31,609
Kennet	175	338	£11,745,116	£67,115	£34,706	£22,001,586	£125,723	£65,013
Lancaster Castle	159	235	£7,357,275	£46,272	£31,308	£9,698,315	£60,996	£41,269
Lindholme (+IDC)	1,054	1,109	£21,100,924	£20,020	£19,026	£36,330,295	£34,469	£32,757
Littlehey	689	736	£16,144,636	£23,438	£21,923	£26,791,175	£38,894	£36,380
Maidstone	565	588	£12,092,965	£21,403	£20,552	£19,620,660	£34,727	£33,345
Moorland	1,000	1,015	£20,999,891	£21,000	£20,690	£37,346,130	£37,346	£36,794
Mount (The)	747	762	£16,518,570	£22,113	£21,668	£28,055,903	£37,558	£36,803
Onley	709	677	£17,490,925	£24,664	£25,823	£26,434,167	£37,275	£39,027
Ranby	970	1,076	£21,782,913	£22,457	£20,247	£34,549,597	£35,618	£32,114
Risley	1,050	1,075	£21,636,889	£20,607	£20,134	£33,633,695	£32,032	£31,297
Shepton Mallet	165	188	£6,004,573	£36,391	£31,883	£9,110,721	£55,216	£48,376
Stafford	741	736	£14,786,961	£19,955	£20,089	£22,840,278	£30,824	£31,029
Stocken	779	808	£15,432,545	£19,811	£19,106	£26,465,176	£33,973	£32,764
Usk	320	423	£7,538,953	£23,559	£17,805	£14,031,444	£43,848	£33,139
Verne (The)	572	589	£11,512,865	£20,127	£19,533	£17,439,123	£30,488	£29,587
Wayland	957	996	£17,758,908	£18,567	£17,839	£29,659,455	£31,008	£29,794
Wealstun	812	516	£16,978,252	£20,918	£32,925	£27,937,314	£34,420	£54,177
Wellingborough	638	636	£13,460,515	£21,098	£21,150	£20,968,143	£32,865	£32,947
Whatton	779	822	£18,217,997	£23,386	£22,161	£27,615,422	£35,450	£33,592
Wolds	320	386	£9,342,246	£29,195	£24,197	£13,035,950	£40,737	£33,765
Wymott	1,086	1,133	£24,106,269	£22,190	£21,281	£37,480,091	£34,501	£33,088
Totals	**23,153**	**23,607**	**£533,232,906**	**£23,031**	**£22,588**	**£843,185,160**	**£36,418**	**£35,718**

Table 45: Male dispersal (5)

Establishment name	Certified normal accommodation	Average population	Direct Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner	Overall Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner
Frankland	790	760	**£40,694,639**	£51,534	£53,551	**£57,449,576**	£72,752	£75,600
Full Sutton	596	583	**£29,368,371**	£49,303	£50,389	**£43,992,344**	£73,854	£75,480
Long Lartin	606	580	**£28,034,936**	£46,300	£48,364	**£40,189,039**	£66,373	£69,331
Wakefield	751	738	**£29,341,355**	£39,057	£39,744	**£42,122,786**	£56,070	£57,058
Whitemoor	491	446	**£31,579,262**	£64,360	£70,792	**£44,973,426**	£91,658	£100,818
Totals	**3,233**	**3,107**	**£159,018,563**	**£49,190**	**£51,185**	**£228,727,171**	**£70,753**	**£73,623**

Table 46: Female closed (4)

Establishment name	Certified normal accommodation	Average population	Direct Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner	Overall Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner
Bronzefield	471	445	**£24,401,273**	£51,817	£54,865	**£26,430,696**	£56,126	£59,428
Downview	358	343	**£10,590,306**	£29,582	£30,838	**£16,167,334**	£45,160	£47,078
Foston Hall	283	230	**£9,983,242**	£35,276	£43,453	**£13,941,063**	£49,262	£60,679
Send	282	273	**£8,721,037**	£30,926	£31,935	**£13,225,766**	£46,900	£48,431
Totals	**1,394**	**1,291**	**£53,695,858**	**£38,522**	**£41,592**	**£69,764,860**	**£50,050**	**£54,039**

Table 47: Female local (5)

Establishment name	Certified normal accommodation	Average population	Direct Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner	Overall Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner
Eastwood Park	326	302	**£11,181,553**	£34,299	£37,035	**£15,718,419**	£48,216	£52,062
Holloway	526	430	**£21,358,878**	£40,581	£49,701	**£31,301,642**	£59,471	£72,837
Low Newton	314	279	**£11,722,468**	£37,333	£42,003	**£16,002,537**	£50,963	£57,340
New Hall	394	363	**£15,818,500**	£40,174	£43,607	**£22,425,702**	£56,954	£61,821
Styal	450	427	**£15,296,944**	£33,993	£35,852	**£20,934,776**	£46,522	£49,066
Totals	**2,010**	**1,800**	**£75,378,344**	**£37,500**	**£41,873**	**£106,383,076**	**£52,925**	**£59,096**

Table 48: Female open (2)

Establishment name	Certified normal accommodation	Average population	Direct Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner	Overall Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner
Askham Grange	150	118	**£3,622,748**	£24,152	£30,788	**£5,544,477**	£36,963	£47,120
East Sutton Park	98	88	**£2,751,212**	£28,074	£31,205	**£4,306,243**	£43,941	£48,842
Totals	**248**	**206**	**£6,373,960**	**£25,701**	**£30,967**	**£9,850,720**	**£39,721**	**£47,858**

Table 49: Male closed YOI - Young adults/Young people (14)

Establishment name	Certified normal accommodation	Average population	Direct Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner	Overall Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner
Aylesbury	441	436	**£13,584,962**	£30,805	£31,152	**£21,244,077**	£48,173	£48,716
Brinsford	545	511	**£16,256,727**	£29,829	£31,798	**£24,465,060**	£44,890	£47,853
Castington	400	345	**£14,754,834**	£36,887	£42,757	**£20,825,867**	£52,065	£60,350
Deerbolt	513	477	**£15,085,242**	£29,406	£31,620	**£22,758,332**	£44,363	£47,703
Feltham	762	654	**£33,138,053**	£43,488	£50,689	**£48,404,304**	£63,523	£74,041
Glen Parva	667	788	**£18,338,450**	£27,508	£23,265	**£28,685,773**	£43,029	£36,392
Hindley	553	305	**£18,216,153**	£32,970	£59,823	**£25,482,012**	£46,121	£83,685
Lancaster Farms	480	510	**£16,896,876**	£35,202	£33,153	**£26,371,549**	£54,941	£51,743
Northallerton	147	226	**£5,742,075**	£39,062	£25,417	**£8,664,405**	£58,942	£38,352
Portland	605	532	**£15,576,852**	£25,747	£29,257	**£22,794,383**	£37,677	£42,813
Reading	190	250	**£9,016,129**	£47,453	£36,005	**£12,660,018**	£66,632	£50,556
Rochester	749	685	**£17,550,300**	£23,421	£25,627	**£26,857,366**	£35,842	£39,217
Stoke Heath	634	586	**£17,078,907**	£26,938	£29,141	**£25,132,984**	£39,642	£42,883
Swinfen Hall	604	621	**£14,780,758**	£24,471	£23,811	**£23,215,043**	£38,436	£37,398
Totals	**7,290**	**6,926**	**£226,016,318**	**£31,006**	**£32,633**	**£337,561,174**	**£46,308**	**£48,738**

Table 50: Male YOI   - Young people (6)

Establishment name	Certified normal accommodation	Average population	Direct Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner	Overall Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner
Ashfield	407	285	**£23,141,092**	£56,858	£81,292	**£23,309,981**	£57,273	£81,885
Cookham Wood	145	93	**£8,935,386**	£61,623	£95,822	**£11,867,847**	£81,847	£127,269
Huntercombe	360	233	**£13,519,968**	£37,555	£58,150	**£19,059,646**	£52,943	£81,977
Warren Hill	222	178	**£9,896,726**	£44,580	£55,496	**£13,552,415**	£61,047	£75,995
Werrington	160	132	**£7,013,541**	£43,835	£53,200	**£9,695,774**	£60,599	£73,546
Wetherby	408	330	**£15,283,617**	£37,460	£46,302	**£22,006,290**	£53,937	£66,669
Totals	**1,702**	**1,251**	**£77,790,329**	**£45,705**	**£62,199**	**£99,491,953**	**£58,456**	**£79,551**

Table 51: Male local (36)

Establishment name	Certified normal accommodation	Average population	Direct Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner	Overall Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner
Altcourse	794	1,294	£46,438,070	£58,486	£35,883	£49,169,546	£61,926	£37,993
Bedford	323	475	£11,890,253	£36,812	£25,041	£17,788,224	£55,072	£37,462
Belmarsh	800	874	£39,859,998	£49,825	£45,589	£60,600,103	£75,750	£69,310
Birmingham	1,109	1,441	£29,659,870	£26,745	£20,585	£45,802,798	£41,301	£31,789
Bristol	424	608	£15,480,815	£36,511	£25,465	£22,249,958	£52,476	£36,600
Brixton	606	764	£20,587,169	£33,972	£26,958	£29,421,515	£48,550	£38,527
Bullingdon	879	1,092	£22,490,458	£25,586	£20,589	£36,710,197	£41,764	£33,607
Cardiff	548	807	£16,189,470	£29,543	£20,055	£29,663,937	£54,131	£36,747
Chelmsford	554	675	£17,654,734	£31,868	£26,149	£26,466,755	£47,774	£39,200
Doncaster	771	1,118	£23,496,327	£30,475	£21,018	£33,875,362	£43,937	£30,302
Dorchester	145	233	£7,836,901	£54,048	£33,647	£10,649,537	£73,445	£45,723
Durham	601	964	£23,035,128	£38,301	£23,902	£33,621,757	£55,904	£34,886
Exeter	316	524	£13,135,508	£41,568	£25,080	£18,705,527	£59,195	£35,715
Forest Bank	876	1,200	£31,562,625	£36,051	£26,300	£35,171,441	£40,173	£29,307
Gloucester	225	302	£9,222,434	£40,989	£30,538	£12,814,607	£56,954	£42,432
Highdown	999	1,082	£24,121,005	£24,145	£22,293	£41,506,799	£41,548	£38,361
Holme House	865	969	£22,388,805	£25,898	£23,115	£35,784,867	£41,394	£36,946
Hull	723	1,004	£21,723,433	£30,046	£21,628	£34,326,617	£47,478	£34,176
Leeds	829	1,141	£24,321,857	£29,339	£21,324	£37,730,512	£45,513	£33,080
Leicester	210	357	£9,440,244	£44,954	£26,443	£13,293,823	£63,304	£37,238
Lewes	623	640	£16,313,366	£26,185	£25,496	£24,599,257	£39,485	£38,446
Lincoln	448	670	£15,496,171	£34,590	£23,137	£23,031,164	£51,409	£34,388
Liverpool	1,186	1,323	£26,051,023	£21,965	£19,691	£39,507,150	£33,311	£29,862
Manchester	964	1,227	£35,300,991	£36,619	£28,774	£52,249,605	£54,201	£42,589
Norwich	547	637	£16,563,142	£30,266	£25,985	£25,970,579	£47,457	£40,743
Nottingham	383	552	£17,900,765	£46,718	£32,453	£26,308,934	£68,662	£47,697
Parc	838	1,174	£45,393,240	£54,169	£38,660	£47,744,362	£56,974	£40,662
Pentonville	914	1,175	£31,337,256	£34,295	£26,681	£45,719,507	£50,035	£38,927
Peterborough	840	950	£31,292,633	£37,253	£32,937	£34,828,071	£41,462	£36,658
Preston	453	757	£19,562,006	£43,183	£25,856	£27,300,078	£60,265	£36,083
Shrewsbury	184	301	£8,672,656	£47,134	£28,789	£12,150,980	£66,038	£40,335
Swansea	248	397	£9,212,630	£37,148	£23,206	£15,843,749	£63,886	£39,909
Wandsworth	1,105	1,654	£36,199,901	£32,753	£21,892	£52,939,638	£47,898	£32,015
Winchester	499	692	£15,657,238	£31,377	£22,632	£23,250,124	£46,593	£33,607
Woodhill	670	814	£32,723,769	£48,817	£40,226	£50,579,248	£75,454	£62,175
Wormwood Scrubs	1,176	1,274	£27,951,482	£23,768	£21,934	£45,345,893	£38,559	£35,584
Totals	**23,675**	**31,159**	**£816,163,373**	**£34,473**	**£26,194**	**£1,172,722,221**	**£49,534**	**£37,637**

Table 52: Male open (6)

Establishment name	Certified normal accommodation	Average population	Direct Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner	Overall Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner
Ford	557	540	**£8,612,013**	£15,461	£15,963	**£15,104,764**	£27,118	£27,998
Hollesley Bay	345	336	**£6,934,500**	£20,100	£20,613	**£11,273,343**	£32,676	£33,510
Kirkham	590	585	**£13,515,299**	£22,907	£23,123	**£20,443,844**	£34,651	£34,977
Leyhill	524	498	**£10,400,365**	£19,861	£20,877	**£16,392,988**	£31,304	£32,907
North Sea Camp	318	305	**£5,908,156**	£18,579	£19,366	**£8,956,643**	£28,166	£29,358
Sudbury	581	573	**£9,111,329**	£15,682	£15,903	**£14,846,122**	£25,553	£25,913
Totals	**2,915**	**2,837**	**£54,481,662**	**£18,692**	**£19,207**	**£87,017,705**	**£29,855**	**£30,677**

Table 53: Male open YOI (1)

Establishment name	Certified normal accommodation	Average population	Direct Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner	Overall Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner
Thorn Cross	322	288	**£8,766,128**	£27,224	£30,473	**£13,233,592**	£41,098	£46,003
Totals	**322**	**288**	**£8,766,128**	**£27,224**	**£30,473**	**£13,233,592**	**£41,098**	**£46,003**

Table 54: Semi-open (5)

Establishment name	Certified normal accommodation	Average population	Direct Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner	Overall Resource Expenditure	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner
Blantyre House	122	120	**£3,081,756**	£25,260	£25,771	**£4,753,287**	£38,961	£39,749
Drake Hall	315	279	**£8,209,835**	£26,063	£29,444	**£11,782,750**	£37,406	£42,257
Kirklevington Grange	283	271	**£5,810,431**	£20,532	£21,434	**£8,981,585**	£31,737	£33,132
Latchmere House	207	199	**£4,636,863**	£22,400	£23,281	**£7,199,983**	£34,783	£36,151
Morton Hall	392	347	**£8,625,373**	£22,004	£24,839	**£12,930,194**	£32,985	£37,236
Totals	**1,319**	**1,216**	**£30,364,258**	**£23,021**	**£24,972**	**£45,647,798**	**£34,608**	**£37,542**

Table 55: Cluster (3)

Establishment name	Certified normal accommodation	Average population	Direct Resource	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner	Overall Resource	Cost per Place	Cost per Prisoner
Brockhill/Hewell Grange/Blakenhurst	1,173	1,384	**£28,445,145**	£24,250	£20,558	**£46,545,585**	£39,681	£33,639
Isle of Sheppey - Central Services	2,177	2,249	**£50,732,398**	£23,306	£22,559	**£83,436,429**	£38,331	£37,102
IoW Cluster	1,559	1,663	**£39,820,487**	£25,537	£23,952	**£61,669,948**	£39,549	£37,095
Totals	**4,909**	**5,295**	**£118,998,031**	**£24,240**	**£22,474**	**£191,651,961**	**£39,040**	**£36,195**

Technical Notes

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

Escapes

Category A escapes

Rationale

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

Technical description

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

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

Calculation

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

Data source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Escapes from prisons and prison escorts

Rationale

As above.

Technical description

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

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

Calculation

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

Data source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Escapes from contractor escorts

Rationale

As above.

Technical description

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

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

Calculation

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

Data source

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

Absconds

Rationale

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

Technical description

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

Data source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

This indicator is a simple count of absconds.

Offending Behaviour Programmes (OBPs)

Appropriate OBP starts in the community

Rationale

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

Technical description

Each accredited offending behaviour programme has set 'eligibility criteria' which are linked to the likelihood of reconviction (known as the Offender Group Reconviction Score (OGRS)). The eligibility criteria are designed to ensure that only those offenders who will benefit from the particular programme are placed on it.

Data source

Probation area data on OBPs collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

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

Offending behaviour programme (OBP) completions in custody and the community

Rationale

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

Technical description

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

Data sources

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

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

Calculation

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

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

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

Sex offender treatment programmes (SOTP in custody and the community

Rationale

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

Technical description

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

Data sources

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

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

Calculation

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

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

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

Domestic violence programmes in the community

Rationale

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

Technical description

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

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

Data source

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

Calculation

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

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

Drug Rehabilitation

Drug rehabilitation requirement (DRR) completion rate

Rationale

The purpose of this measure is to ensure that DRRs given as part of a Community Order or Suspended Sentence Order are successfully completed. As a measure of efficiency, the aim is to maximise the percentage of those terminating which are successfully completed.

Technical description

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

Data source

Data extracted from probation case management systems and collated centrally.

Calculation

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

Drug rehabilitation requirement (DRR) completion volumes

Rationale

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

Technical description

As above for 'DRR completion rate'.

Data source

As above for 'DRR completion rate'.

Calculation

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

Drug rehabilitation requirement (DRR) starts

Rationale

The purpose of this measure is to enable the monitoring of the numbers of offenders under probation supervision that enter drug treatment as a requirement of their sentence.

Technical description

As above for 'DRR completion rate'.

Data source

As above for 'DRR completion rate'.

Calculation

This is a simple count of the number of DRR starts.

Drug treatment programmes (in custody only):

Rationale

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

Technical description

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

Data source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

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

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

Mandatory drug testing (MDT) in custody

Rationale

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

Technical description

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

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

Data source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

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

Alcohol treatment requirement (ATR) completion rate

Rationale

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

Technical description

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

Data source

Data extracted from probation case management systems and collated centrally.

Calculation

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

Alcohol treatment requirement (ATR) completion volumes

Rationale

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

Technical description

As above for 'ATR completion rate'.

Data source

As above for 'ATR completion rate'

Calculation

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

Unpaid work (Community Payback)

Unpaid work completion rate

Rationale

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

Technical description

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

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

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

Data source

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

Calculation

Performance against the completion rate target is calculated for a given period as: the number of requirements completed successfully (including

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

Unpaid work completion volumes

Rationale

As above for 'unpaid work completion rate'.

Technical description

As above for 'unpaid work completion rate'.

Data source

As above for 'unpaid work completion rate'.

Calculation

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

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

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

Unpaid work stand-downs

Rationale

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

Technical description

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

Data source

Data recorded locally and collated on central information systems.

Calculation

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

Compliance and Enforcement

Percentage of orders and licences successfully completed

Rationale

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

Technical description

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

Drug rehabilitation requirements are included in the calculation

Data source

Data extracted from probation case management systems and collated centrally.

Calculation

(a / b) x 100

Where:

a)   No. of orders / licences successfully completed

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

Percentage of community order breaches resolved within 25 working days

Rationale

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

Technical description

Breach:

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

Trigger of breach proceedings:

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

Unacceptable failure to comply:

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

Data source

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

Calculation

Proportion of cases resolved =

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

Percentage of orders & licences that reached 6 month stage without requiring breach action

Rationale

To focus on minimising the proportion of cases that involve a breach within the first six months of supervision in the community.

Technical description

Breach is commencement of action to bring an allegation that an offender has failed to comply with the requirements of an order or licence before the court or the Post Release Section.

DTTO/DRRs are excluded from this indicator.

Data source

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

Calculation

(a / b) x 100

Where:

a) No. of orders / licences not requiring breach action after six months from commencement (no 2nd unacceptable failure on an order; no 3rd on a licence)

b) Total no. of sampled cases which commenced six months previously

Employment

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

Rationale

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

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

Technical description

Probation element:

See description for 'Percentage of offenders with employment at the end of order or licence' (page 42-3])

Prisons element:

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

Employment outcome is defined as:

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

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

Temporary/casual work

Data sources

Probation:

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

Prisons:

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

([a + c] / [b + d]) x 100

Where:

a)   Number of offenders in employment at the end of their order or licence as recorded on the final (termination) OASys assessment

b)   Total number of offenders with final (termination) OASys assessments completed in the current month, excluding those who are unavailable for work

c)   Number of employment outcomes for prisoners discharged from sentences of less than 12 months

d)   Total number of discharges from sentences of less than 12 months

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

Rationale

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

Technical description

Employment is defined as:

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

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

> Temporary/casual work

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

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

Data source

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

Calculation

(a / b) x 100

Where:

a)   Number of offenders in employment at the end of their order or licence as recorded on the final (termination) OASys assessment

b)   Total number of offenders with final (termination) OASys assessments completed in the current month, excluding those who are unavailable for work

Percentage of offenders with employment on release from custody

Rationale

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

Technical description

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

Employment outcome is defined as:

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

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

Temporary/casual work

Data source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

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

Sustained employment in the community

Rationale

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

Technical description

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

Data source

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

Calculation

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

Accommodation

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

Rationale

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

Technical description

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

Probation element:

See description for 'Percentage of offenders in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of order or licence' (page [47-6])

Prisons element:

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

For a definition of 'settled accommodation', see Percentage of offenders with settled accommodation on release from custody (page [86]).

Data Source

Probation:

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

Prisons:

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

([a + c] / [b + d]) x 100

Where:

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

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

c)   Number of accommodation outcomes for prisoners discharged from sentences of less than 12 months

d)   Total number of prisoners discharged from sentences of less than 12 months

Percentage of offenders with settled accommodation on release from custody

Rationale

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

Technical description

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

Settled accommodation is defined as:

Settled Housing

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

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

- Owner occupier

- A tenant of a self contained dwelling with a secure tenancy in the name of the service user

- Living with a friend/colleague on a permanent basis where the service user has a bedroom available at all times for their use and access to normal domestic facilities

- A caravan or boat which is viewed by the service user as their permanent home.

Supported housing

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

Approved Premises

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

Data Source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

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

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

Rationale

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

Technical description

Settled accommodation is defined as:

Permanent, independent housing

Bail / probation hostel

Supported housing

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

Safety of the accommodation

Overcrowding

Facilities

Where the victim lives in the house or nearby

Data source

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

Calculation

(a / b) x 100

Where:

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

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

Education

Referrals to education providers in the community

Rationale

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

Technical description

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

Referrals may be:

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

Data Source

Locally recorded probation area data collated in central systems.

Calculation

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

Basic Skills and Key Work Skills in custody (Wales only)

Rationale

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

Technical description

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

Data source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

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

Education and Training

Rationale

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

Technical Description

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

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

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

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

Data Source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

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

Safety and Decency in Custody

Serious assaults in custody

Rationale

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

Technical description

An assault is classified as serious if it:

Is a sexual assault

Results in detention in outside hospital as an inpatient

Requires medical treatment for concussion or internal injuries

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

Data source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

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

The serious assault rate % =

(Total Serious Assaults in the year/ Average population for the year) x 100

Overcrowding in custody

Rationale

To maintain overcrowding within acceptable levels.

Technical description

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

prisoners should be counted as overcrowded. If the establishment has reported a number of prisoners 'doubled', then at least this number should be reported as overcrowded.

Data source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

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

Self-inflicted deaths in custody

Rationale

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

Technical description

The three-year rolling average rate of self inflicted deaths per 100,000 prisoners.

Data source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

(Number of self-inflicted deaths /Average population) x 100,000

Corporate

Staff sickness – agency KPI

Rationale

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

Technical description

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

Data sources

Prisons:

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Probation:

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

Calculation

(a + b) / (c + d)

Where:

a) Total days absence for probation staff during the year

b) Total days absence for prison staff during the year

c) Average probation FTE for year

d) Average prison staff headcount for year

Staff sickness – public prisons

Rationale

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

Technical description

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

Data source

Monthly data from prison establishments collated in central performance systems.

Calculation

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

Staff sickness - probation

Rationale

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

Technical description

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

Data source

Monthly data recorded by probation areas and collated at the centre

Calculation

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

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

Rationale

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

Technical Description

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

Data Source

Prisons:

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

Probation:

Data is extracted from the HR data warehouse each month

Calculation

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

(Headcount number of ethnic minority staff / (total staff headcount – Headcount number of staff choosing not to disclose ethnicity)) x 100

Explanatory notes

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

Symbols and conventions

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

-　　　= Not applicable
0　　　= Nil

Contact points for further information

Press enquiries should be directed to the Ministry of Justice press office:

　Tel: 020 3334 3555
　Email: press.office@justice.gsi.gov.uk

Other enquiries about these statistics should be directed to:

　Performance, Information & Analysis Group
　National Offender Management Service
　Ministry of Justice
　5th Floor, Red Zone
　Clive House
　70 Petty France
　London SW1H 9EX

　Email: Ed.Stradling@noms.gsi.gov.uk

General enquiries about the statistical work of the Ministry of Justice can be e-mailed to: statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk

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