



Ministry  
of Justice

# **Accredited Programmes Annual Bulletin 2013/14, England and Wales**

Ministry of Justice  
Statistics bulletin

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## Introduction

This publication presents the volumes of accredited programme starts and completions across prison and probation in each financial year between 2009/10 and 2013/14.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Academia, students and businesses	Used as a source of statistics for research purposes and to support lectures, presentations and conferences
Journalists	Used as a compendium of robust data on volumes so that an accurate and coherent story can be told on the provision of accredited programmes
Voluntary sector	Data are used to monitor trends in the delivery of different programme types, to reuse the data in their own briefing and research papers and to inform policy work and responses to consultations.
General public	Data are used to respond to ad-hoc requests and requests made under the Freedom of Information Act.

### ***Related publications***

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

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

### ***Release Schedule***

This bulletin was published on 31/07/2014 and includes statistics for each financial year between 2009/10 and 2013/14.

The next publication of accredited programme starts and completions is scheduled to be published on 30/07/2015 and will update these statistics to also include the financial year 2014/15.

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

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

## Key Findings

The overall volume of accredited programme delivery has decreased in each year since 2009/10 in both probation and prison, although the decrease in 2013/14 for probation is small compared to previous years. In both settings, the sharpest decrease in delivery is found for Substance Misuse and General Offending programmes. Domestic Violence and Violence programme delivery has increased year on year in prisons, and 2013/14 also showed an increase of these programmes in probation. Sex Offending programme volumes have remained relatively stable since 2009/10, with a slight fall in 2013/14 for prison delivery.

This may be due to a combination of courts using different alternatives to accredited programmes when sentencing in the community and changes in commissioning arrangements in the Probation and Prison services<sup>2</sup>. Over the period 2012/13 to 2013/14 NOMS placed a greater focus on programmes for higher risk offenders who pose the greatest risk of harm to the public. Programme resources as a whole were prioritised on the reduction of violence and sexual offending, leading to a number of prison and probation providers adapting delivery profiles and investing in lengthier, more expensive programmes.

### In Probation:

- During 2013/14 there were 15,819 accredited programme starts and 10,900 completions in probation. The overall volume of accredited programme delivery has decreased in each year since 2009/10, although the reduction seen in 2013/14 is markedly less than that seen in previous years. This equates to an overall reduction in both starts (37%) and completions (38%) from 2009/10 levels.
- The sharpest decrease is for Substance Misuse programmes, starts fell by over two-thirds between 2009/10 and 2013/14. This reduction may in part be due to courts using other alternatives to accredited programmes when sentencing.
- General Offending programmes have also fallen by one third over this period. This reduction can be attributed to a greater focus of resources on high risk offenders and on violence and sexual offending in recent years.
- Reflecting this focus, the delivery of Violence programmes has remained relatively stable and there was increased delivery of Domestic Violence, starts up 23%. Both violence programme types had seen reductions in delivery in previous years. Delivery of Sex Offending programmes has also remained relatively stable, with an increase in completions delivered in 2013/14.
- In 2013/14 General Offending programmes accounted for the highest proportion of all programme starts in probation (36%), while Violence programmes accounted for the lowest proportion (6%).

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<sup>2</sup> [www.justice.gov.uk/about/noms/commissioning](http://www.justice.gov.uk/about/noms/commissioning)

### **In Prisons:**

- During 2013/14 there were 8,995 accredited programme starts and 8,016 completions delivered in prisons. The volume of accredited programme delivery in prison has decreased in each year since 2009/10, with a reduction in both starts (54%) and completions (50%) over this period.
- The sharpest decrease is for Substance Misuse programmes, starts fell by nearly 90% since 2009/10. This reduction is due to a significant shift in the way substance misuse interventions are funded and commissioned which has resulted in a number of local partnerships opting to deliver non-accredited programmes.
- General Offending programmes have fallen by over a quarter since 2009/10. This reduction is driven by the focus of resources on violence and sexual offending in recent years.
- Reflecting this focus, delivery of Domestic Violence and Violence programmes have both increased in each year since 2009/10. Delivery of Sex Offending programmes, which had been relatively stable, had a fall in starts and completions during 2013/14. However, this reflects a shift in Sex Offender programmes from low intensity to high intensity programmes in order to target high risk sex offenders.
- In 2013/14 General Offending programmes accounted for the highest proportion of all programme starts in custody (58%), while Domestic Violence programmes accounted for the lowest proportion (3%).

## Probation Delivery

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

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

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

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

### Overview

Although total starts and completions of accredited programmes in probation fell in each year from 2009/10 until 2013/14, the fall in 2013/14 was markedly less than that seen in previous years. While the rate of starts and completions decreased in each year until 2012/13, this increased slightly during 2013/14 to 10.7 starts and 7.3 completions per 100 offenders. In 2009/10 there were 24,972 programme starts, falling to 15,819 programme starts in 2013/14, with a similar downward trend observed for completions. This equates to a reduction in both starts (37%) and completions (38%) from 2009/10 levels.

**Table 1: Volumes and rates<sup>1</sup> of accredited programme starts<sup>2</sup> and completions delivered by Probation Trusts between 2009/10 and 2013/14**

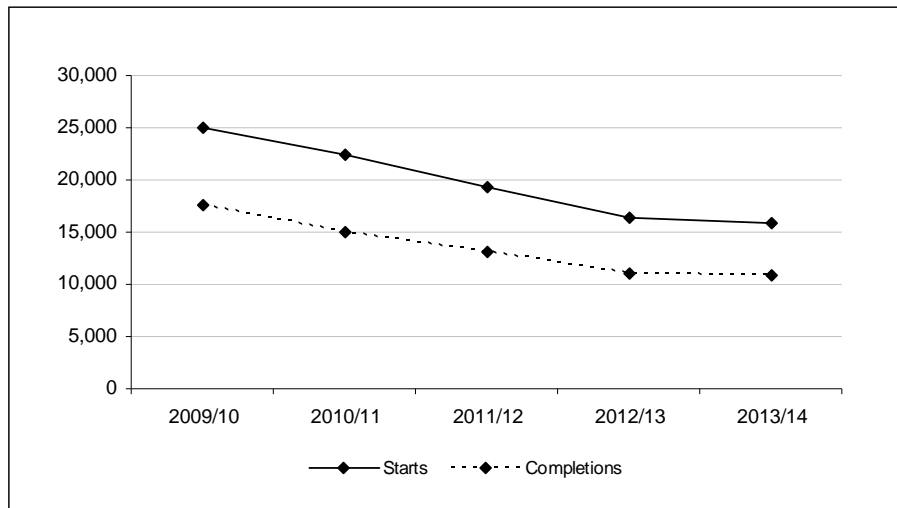
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Starts</b>	24,972	22,495	19,282	16,390	15,819
<i>Per 100 offenders</i>	14.4	13.2	11.8	10.6	10.7
<b>Completions</b>	17,545	15,077	13,090	10,990	10,900
<i>Per 100 offenders</i>	10.1	8.8	8.0	7.1	7.3

<sup>1</sup> Rate calculated as the number of starts and completions divided by the total number of offenders under probation supervised in the community in December of each year. Source: Offender Management Quarterly Statistics Oct to Dec 2013 – Annual Tables.



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

**Figure 1: Accredited programme starts and completions delivered by Probation Trusts between 2009/10 and 2013/14**

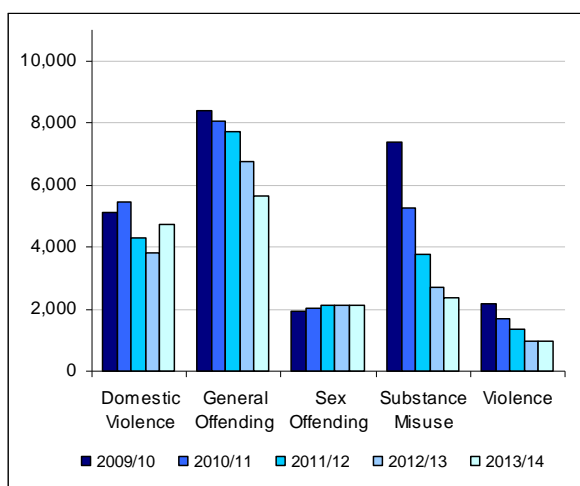


The number of starts and completions has fallen for General Offending and Substance Misuse programmes in each year since 2009/10. The sharpest reduction in delivery is seen for Substance Misuse programmes, for which delivery has fallen by just over two-thirds since 2009/10.

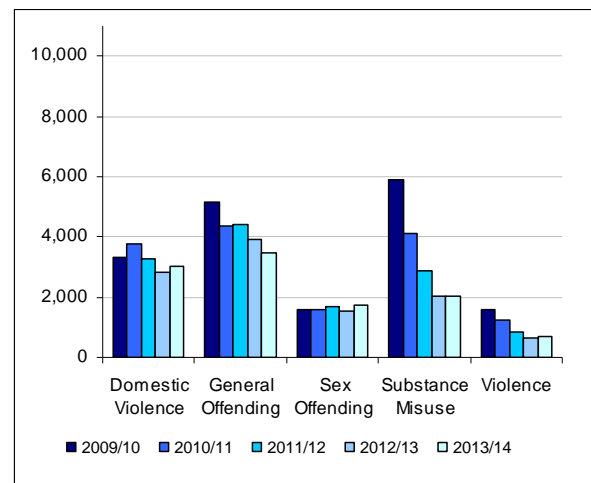
In 2013/14 delivery of Domestic Violence programmes increased following a reduction between 2010/11 and 2012/13. Violence programmes also showed a small increase in starts and completions following year on year reductions since 2009/10.

The number of Sex Offending starts and completions has remained relatively stable across the last five years, with an increase in total completions delivered in 2013/14.

**Figure 2: Number of starts delivered by Probation Trusts between 2009/10 and 2013/14 by programme category**



**Figure 3: Number of completions delivered by Probation Trusts between 2009/10 and 2013/14 by programme category**



#### In 2013/14:

- General Offending programmes accounted for the highest proportion of all programme starts in probation (36%), whereas Violence programmes accounted for the lowest proportion (6%).
- The majority of programme starts for women offenders were for General Offending (49%) or Substance Misuse (49%) programmes. Of the male offenders starting a programme in 2013/14 the highest proportion started a General Offending programme (35%), followed by Domestic Violence programmes (31%).
- The age<sup>3</sup> profiles of offenders attending accredited programmes differ between the different programme categories. In 2013/14 over two-thirds of offenders starting General Offending and Violence programmes were under 30, while Domestic Violence and Substance Misuse programmes were most commonly started by offenders aged between 25 and 49. Just over three-quarters of those starting Sex Offending Programmes were aged 30 and over.
- 83% of programme starts were for White offenders, followed by 6% Black or Black British, 4% Asian or Asian British and 3% Mixed. 49% of all programme starts for BME offenders were for General Offending programmes.

#### Domestic Violence programmes

In 2013/14 volumes of Domestic Violence programmes increased to 4,719 starts and 3,010 completions. This followed a reduction in volumes between 2010/11 and 2012/13 which reflected a partial shift towards delivering these programmes as specified activities as an alternative to accredited domestic violence treatment, a shift that now seems to have been reversed. Although the rate of starts fell substantially in 2011/12, by 2013/14 it had risen back to 3.2 starts per 100 offenders, the same levels as in 2010/11. However this is not reflected in the trend for rates of completions, which remained far more steady.

**Table 2: Domestic Violence programme starts and completions delivered by Probation Trusts between 2009/10 and 2013/14**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Programme Starts</b>					
<b>Domestic Violence Total</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>5,467</b>	<b>4,313</b>	<b>3,825</b>	<b>4,719</b>
<i>Rate per 100 offenders</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Building Better Relationships Programme	-	-	41	205	1,833
Community Domestic Violence Programme	1,157	1,093	1,115	787	479
Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme	3,943	4,374	3,157	2,833	2,407
<b>Programme Completions</b>					
<b>Domestic Violence Total</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,771</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>3,010</b>
<i>Rate per 100 offenders</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Building Better Relationships Programme	-	-	21	16	570
Community Domestic Violence Programme	784	807	842	643	394
Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme	2,516	2,964	2,405	2,183	2,046

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

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

### General Offending programmes

The number of General Offending programme starts has fallen in each year from 8,398 in 2009/10 to 5,625 in 2013/14. In 2013/14 there were 3.8 programme starts per 100 offenders compared to 4.8 in 2009/10. A similar downward trend in the rate is also observed for completions during this period, with 2.3 programme completions per 100 offenders in 2013/14 compared to 3.0 in 2009/10. This in part reflects the greater focus on programmes for higher risk offenders, prioritising resources on the reduction of violence and sexual offending. It is unclear from the data available whether this reduction in delivery has corresponded with an increase in the delivery of alternative interventions.

**Table 3: General Offending programme starts and completions delivered by Probation Trusts between 2009/10 and 2013/14**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Programme Starts</b>					
<b>General Offending Total</b>	<b>8,398</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>7,738</b>	<b>6,770</b>	<b>5,625</b>
<i>Rate per 100 offenders</i>	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.4	3.8
Cognitive Skills Booster	429	270	95	-	-
Enhanced Thinking Skills	841	37	-	-	-
Priestley One to One Programme	240	150	130	99	71
The Women's Programme	272	185	181	67	47
Think First	2,635	235	-	-	-
Thinking Skills Programme	3,981	7,208	7,352	6,604	5,507
<b>Programme Completions</b>					
<b>General Offending Total</b>	<b>5,152</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>4,391</b>	<b>3,927</b>	<b>3,464</b>
<i>Rate per 100 offenders</i>	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.3
Cognitive Skills Booster	391	217	84	5	-
Enhanced Thinking Skills	693	48	-	-	0
Priestley One to One Programme	158	107	87	71	52
The Women's Programme	148	123	92	44	29
Think First	2,292	253	-	-	-
Thinking Skills Programme	1,470	3,637	4,128	3,807	3,383

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

### Sex Offending programmes

Sex Offending programme starts and completions have remained relatively stable over this period, with an increase in completions delivered for 2013/14. There were 2,116 programme starts and 1,729 completions in 2013/14. The rate of programme starts has gradually increased year on year from 1.1 starts per 100 offenders in

2009/10 to 1.4 in 2013/14. The rate of programme completions rose to 1.2 completions per 100 offenders compared to 0.9 per 100 offenders in 2009-10.

**Table 4: Sex Offending programme starts and completions delivered by Probation Trusts between 2009/10 and 2013/14**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Programme Starts</b>					
<b>Sex Offending Total</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>2,116</b>
<i>Rate per 100 offenders</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Becoming New Me/Adapted Programme	12	14	9	14	12
Community Sex Offender Groupwork Programme	800	815	739	817	542
Internet Sex Offender Treatment Programme	379	507	504	532	447
Low Intensity/High Intensity Programme	-	-	-	12	593
Northumbria Sex Offender Groupwork Programme	474	426	490	493	10
Thames Valley Sex Offender Groupwork Programme	469	458	394	453	512
<b>Programme Completions</b>					
<b>Sex Offending Total</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>1,729</b>
<i>Rate per 100 offenders</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>
Becoming New Me/Adapted Programme	5	11	8	8	17
Community Sex Offender Groupwork Programme	457	473	484	420	441
Internet Sex Offender Treatment Programme	300	377	524	392	458
Low Intensity/High Intensity Programme	-	-	-	-	418
Northumbria Sex Offender Groupwork Programme	401	350	324	339	6
Thames Valley Sex Offender Groupwork Programme	447	395	370	374	389

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

### **Substance Misuse programmes**

Substance Misuse programme starts and completions have decreased substantially from 7,374 starts and 5,894 completions during 2009/10 to 2,372 starts and 2,027 completions during 2013/14. In 2013/14 there were 1.6 starts per 100 offenders compared to 4.2 in 2009/10, a fall of 68%. A similar downward trend is observed for completions during this period, with 1.4 programme completions per 100 offenders in 2013/14 compared to 3.4 in 2009/10.

**Table 5: Substance Misuse programme starts and completions delivered by Probation Trusts between 2009/10 and 2013/14**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Programme Starts</b>					
<b>Substance Misuse Total</b>	<b>7,374</b>	<b>5,256</b>	<b>3,760</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>2,372</b>
<i>Rate per 100 offenders</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>
Addressing Substance Related Offending	1,975	1,046	471	91	-
Building Skills for Recovery	-	11	171	297	568
Control of Violence for Angry Impulsive Drinkers	92	417	314	232	265
Drink Impaired Drivers	3,662	2,525	2,044	1,556	1,182
Low Intensity Alcohol Programme	567	624	438	323	328
Offender Substance Abuse Programme	1,067	633	322	192	29
Substance Relapse Prevention	11	-	-	-	-
<b>Programme Completions</b>					
<b>Substance Misuse Total</b>	<b>5,894</b>	<b>4,098</b>	<b>2,879</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>2,027</b>
<i>Rate per 100 offenders</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Addressing Substance Related Offending	1,265	681	307	68	0
Building Skills for Recovery	-	4	53	144	344
Control of Violence for Angry Impulsive Drinkers	54	298	248	165	229
Drink Impaired Drivers	3,481	2,270	1,746	1,375	1,161
Low Intensity Alcohol Programme	395	447	349	201	263
Offender Substance Abuse Programme	711	398	176	98	30
Substance Relapse Prevention	8	-	-	-	0

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

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

### **Violence programmes**

In 2013/14 there were 987 programme starts and 670 completions, equating to 0.7 starts and 0.5 completions per 100 offenders. The number of Violence programme starts and completions more than halved between 2009/10 and 2012/13, but 2013/14 has seen a slight increase in delivery which may reflect the focus on re-directing resources at higher risk violent offenders. Although starts and completions increased during 2013/14 it is unclear whether earlier reduction in delivery has corresponded with an increase in the delivery of alternative interventions.

**Table 6: Violence programme starts and completions delivered by Probation Trusts between 2009/10 and 2013/14**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Programme Starts</b>					
<b>Violence Total</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>987</b>
<i>Rate per 100 offenders</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>
Aggression Replacement Training	1,052	886	419	338	273
Cognitive Self Change Programme Block 6	-	-	2	1	-
Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage it	1,114	1,021	868	522	267
RESOLVE	-	-	48	122	448
Self Change Programme	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Programme Completions</b>					
<b>Violence Total</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>670</b>
<i>Rate per 100 offenders</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Aggression Replacement Training	730	522	311	198	188
Cognitive Self Change Programme Block 6	-	-	1	1	-
Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage it	859	695	536	370	261
RESOLVE	-	-	14	68	221
Self Change Programme	-	-	-	-	-

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

## Prison Delivery

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

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

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

## Overview

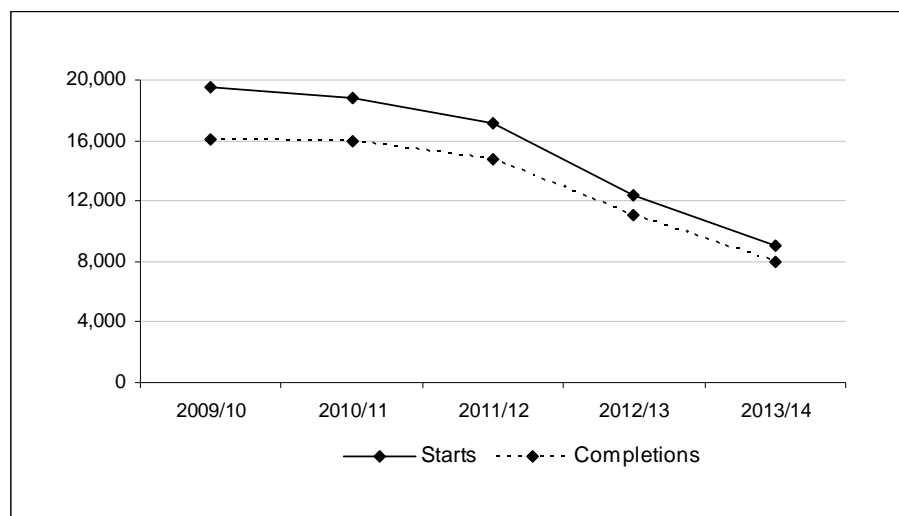
Total starts and completions of accredited programmes in prison fell in each year from 2009/10 until 2013/14, with a reduction in both starts (54%) and completions (50%) from 2009/10 levels. In 2009/10 there were 19,528 programme starts, equivalent to 28.5 starts per 100 sentenced prisoners. This fell to 8,995 programme starts in 2013/14, equivalent to 12.7 starts per 100 sentenced prisoners. A similar downward trend is observed for completions. This has been driven by a reduction in Substance Misuse and General Offending programmes, while volumes of Domestic Violence and Violence programmes have increased year on year.

**Table 7: Volumes and rates<sup>1</sup> of accredited programme starts and completions delivered in prison between 2009/10 and 2013/14**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Starts</b>	19,528	18,842	17,099	12,374	8,995
<i>Per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	28.5	26.5	23.8	16.8	12.7
<b>Completions</b>	16,099	15,916	14,801	11,116	8,016
<i>Per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	23.5	22.4	20.6	15.1	11.3

<sup>1</sup> Rate calculated as the number of starts and completions divided by the total number of sentenced prisoners in custody in June of each year. Source: Offender Management Quarterly Statistics Oct to Dec 2013 – Annual Tables

**Figure 4: Accredited programme starts and completions delivered in prison between 2009/10 and 2013/14**



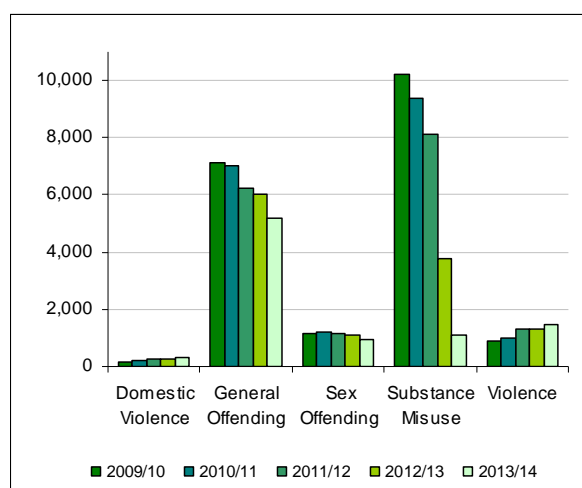
The fall in total programme delivery is primarily driven by reductions in delivery of General Offending and Substance Misuse programmes, which have fallen in each year since 2009/10. As with Probation delivery, the sharpest reduction is seen for Substance Misuse programmes. During 2013/14 they accounted for 12.5% of all programme starts 12% of all completions, compared to 2009/10 when these programmes accounted for around half of all starts (52%) and completions (48%).

Domestic Violence and Violence programme starts and completions have increased since 2009/10, with the highest volume to date delivered during 2013/14.

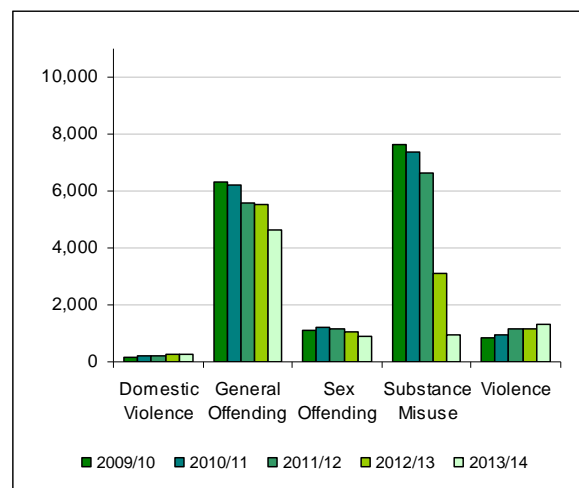
The number of Sex Offending starts and completions has remained relatively stable between 2009/10 and 2012/13, with lower volumes delivered during 2013/14,

reflecting a shift from programmes for lower risk offenders and a reinvestment in programmes for higher risk offenders.

**Figure 5: Number of starts delivered in prison between 2009/10 and 2013/14 by programme category**



**Figure 6: Number of completions delivered in prison between 2009/10 and 2013/14 by programme category**



#### **In 2013/14;**

- General Offending programmes accounted for 58% of programme starts in custody, while Domestic Violence programmes accounted for the lowest proportion (3%).
- The vast majority (83%) of programme starts for women offenders were for General Offending programmes. Of the male offenders starting a programme in 2013/14 the highest proportion started General Offending programmes (57%), followed by Violence programmes (17%).
- The age<sup>4</sup> profiles of offenders attending accredited programmes differ between the different programme categories. In 2013/14 the majority of offenders starting General Offending (71%), Substance Misuse (78%) and Violence (72%) programmes were aged between 21 and 39 while Domestic Violence programmes were most commonly started by offenders aged between 30 and 49. Over half (52%) of those starting Sex Offending programmes were aged 40 and over.
- 77% of programme starts were for White offenders, followed by 12% Black or Black British, 5% Asian or Asian British and 4% Mixed. 62% of all programme starts for BME offenders were for General Offending programmes.

#### **Domestic Violence programmes**

The number of Domestic Violence starts and completions in prison increased between 2009/10 and 2013/14. In 2013/14 there were 290 starts and 248 completions, equating to 0.4 starts and 0.3 completions per 100 sentenced prisoners.

<sup>4</sup> Age at programme start



**Table 8: Domestic Violence programme starts and completions delivered in prison between 2009/10 and 2013/14**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Programme Starts</b>					
<b>Domestic Violence Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>290</b>
<i>Rate per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Building Better Relationships Programme	-	-	60	25	58
Healthy Relationships Programme	158	208	193	227	232
<b>Programme Completions</b>					
<b>Domestic Violence Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>248</b>
<i>Rate per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Building Better Relationships Programme	-	-	43	34	45
Healthy Relationships Programme	155	192	192	222	203

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

### General Offending programmes

In 2013/14 there were 5,201 General Offending programme starts and 4,625 completions. Starts and completions have fallen in each year since 2009/10. In 2013/14 there were 7.3 programme starts per 100 sentenced prisoners compared to 10.4 in 2009/10. A similar downward trend is observed for completions during this period, with 6.5 completions per 100 sentenced prisoners in 2013/14 compared to 9.2 in 2009/10. This in part reflects the greater focus on programmes for higher risk offenders, prioritising resources on the reduction of violence and sexual offending.

**Table 9: General Offending programme starts and completions delivered in prison between 2009/10 and 2013/14**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Programme Starts</b>					
<b>General Offending Total</b>	<b>7,131</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>6,214</b>	<b>6,001</b>	<b>5,201</b>
<i>Rate per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>7.3</i>
Belief in Change	-	-	-	-	25
Cognitive Skills Booster	367	306	136	71	-
Democratic Therapeutic Communities	181	178	193	155	152
Enhanced Thinking Skills	3,022	30	-	-	-
Focus on Resettlement	409	539	247	255	450
Juvenile ETS	80	120	155	112	80
Kainos Challenge to Change	-	73	77	186	166
Thinking Skills Programme	3,072	5,778	5,406	5,222	4,328
<b>Programme Completions</b>					
<b>General Offending Total</b>	<b>6,337</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>5,570</b>	<b>5,546</b>	<b>4,625</b>
<i>Rate per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>6.5</i>
Belief in Change	-	-	-	-	18
Cognitive Skills Booster	363	311	133	70	-
Democratic Therapeutic Communities	-	82	57	66	52
Enhanced Thinking Skills	3,055	37	-	-	-
Focus on Resettlement	352	437	226	220	379
Juvenile ETS	75	92	153	107	74
Kainos Challenge to Change	-	10	110	180	112
Thinking Skills Programme	2,492	5,231	4,891	4,903	3,990

The Thinking Skills Programme accounted for the majority of completions in each year after 2009/10. This programme replaced the Enhanced Thinking Skills programme which was phased out completely by the end of 2010/11. Cognitive Skills Booster is only delivered to previous completers of Enhanced Thinking Skills, hence the reduction in both starts and completions.

## Sex Offending programmes

Sex Offending programme starts and completions have remained relatively stable between 2009/10 and 2012/13, delivering to over 1,000 prisoners in each year. In 2013/14 this dropped below the 1,000 mark for the first time, equating to 1.3 starts and 1.2 completions per 100 sentenced prisoners. This reflects a change in NOMS commissioning strategy from 2012/13 to focus interventions on high risk sex offenders.

**Table 10: Sex Offending programme starts and completions delivered in prison between 2009/10 and 2013/14**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Programme Starts</b>					
<b>Sex Offending Total</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>934</b>
<i>Rate per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Adapted Better Lives Booster	24	41	48	24	48
Becoming New Me/Adapted Programme	102	80	74	72	82
Better Lives Booster	115	175	186	173	72
Core Programme	435	449	475	472	508
Extended Programme	99	133	145	117	108
Healthy Sex Programme	-	-	-	-	28
Healthy Sexual Functioning	16	16	21	35	7
Low Intensity/High Intensity Programme	-	-	-	-	31
New Me Coping	-	-	7	-	-
Rolling Programme	362	295	226	184	50
<b>Programme Completions</b>					
<b>Sex Offending Total</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>877</b>
<i>Rate per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>
Adapted Better Lives Booster	19	48	38	32	30
Becoming New Me/Adapted Programme	80	99	79	60	71
Better Lives Booster	121	162	174	171	72
Core Programme	451	427	489	440	449
Extended Programme	88	128	130	110	113
Healthy Sex Programme	-	-	-	-	25
Healthy Sexual Functioning	13	16	17	32	11
Low Intensity/High Intensity Programme	-	-	-	-	21
New Me Coping	-	-	7	-	-
Rolling Programme	358	311	232	189	85

The highest volume programme is the Core Programme. The large reduction in starts and completions for the Rolling Programme and Better Lives Booster is in line with NOMS commissioning strategy and reflects the shift from low intensity to high intensity programmes in order to target high risk sex offenders. Most other programmes are delivered to more specific populations such as high risk or intellectually disabled sex offenders.

## Substance Misuse programmes

Substance misuse programme starts and completions have decreased substantially since 2009/10, with 1,120 starts and 948 completions in 2013/14. In 2013/14 there were 1.6 starts per 100 sentenced prisoners compared to 14.9 in 2009/10. The volume of programme starts is now one-tenth the volume delivered during 2009/10. A similar downward trend is observed for completions during this period, with 1.3 completions per 100 sentenced prisoners in 2013/14 compared to 11.2 in 2009/10.

**Table 11: Substance Misuse programme starts and completions delivered in prison between 2009/10 and 2013/14**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Programme Starts</b>					
<b>Substance Misuse Total</b>	<b>10,206</b>	<b>9,402</b>	<b>8,139</b>	<b>3,748</b>	<b>1,120</b>
<i>Rate per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>
Alcohol Related Violence	40	199	343	205	172
Building Skills for Recovery	-	161	1,645	1,220	720
Control of Violence for Angry Impulsive Drinkers	-	302	466	223	66
FOCUS	95	97	77	39	-
Prison - Addressing Substance Related Offending	3,354	2,846	1,951	511	-
Prison Partnership 12 Step Programme	156	133	97	53	-
Prison Partnership Therapeutic Community Programme	261	235	257	143	-
RAPt 12 Step Alcohol Dependency Treatment Programme	84	132	179	174	-
RAPt 12 Step Substance Dependence Treatment Programme	606	599	491	312	58
Short Duration Programme	5,226	4,639	2,446	642	84
Substance Treatment and Offending Programme	384	-	-	-	-
The Bridge	-	59	187	226	20
<b>Programme Completions</b>					
<b>Substance Misuse Total</b>	<b>7,655</b>	<b>7,363</b>	<b>6,653</b>	<b>3,101</b>	<b>948</b>
<i>Rate per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Alcohol Related Violence	25	163	299	181	142
Building Skills for Recovery	-	101	1,292	1,025	615
Control of Violence for Angry Impulsive Drinkers	-	232	411	212	57
FOCUS	82	82	68	25	10
Prison - Addressing Substance Related Offending	2,740	2,398	1,669	447	-
Prison Partnership 12 Step Programme	85	90	52	28	-
Prison Partnership Therapeutic Community Programme	161	149	146	81	-
RAPt 12 Step Alcohol Dependency Treatment Programme	78	115	159	117	7
RAPt 12 Step Substance Dependence Treatment Programme	372	435	383	256	24
Short Duration Programme	3,800	3,563	2,007	530	75
Substance Treatment and Offending Programme	312	-	-	-	-
The Bridge	-	35	167	199	18

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

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

### Violence programmes

Violence programme starts and completions increased from 880 starts and 822 completions in 2009/10 to 1,450 starts and 1,318 completions in 2013/14. In 2013/14 there were 2.0 starts per 100 sentenced prisoners compared to 1.3 starts in 2009/10. A similar upward trend is observed for completions, with 1.9 completions per 100

sentenced prisoners in 2013/14 compared to 1.2 in 2009/10, again reflecting the focus of resources on violence and sexual offending in recent years.

**Table 12: Violence programme starts and completions delivered in prison between 2009/10 and 2013/14**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Programme Starts</b>					
<b>Violence Total</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>1,450</b>
<i>Rate per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Choices, Actions, Relationships, Emotions	-	-	18	24	24
Chromis	49	43	36	45	46
Cognitive Self Change Programme	38	34	25	2	-
Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage it	793	939	1,178	1,060	183
RESOLVE	-	-	32	89	1,083
Self Change Programme	-	3	44	96	114
<b>Programme Completions</b>					
<b>Violence Total</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>1,318</b>
<i>Rate per 100 sentenced prisoners</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Choices, Actions, Relationships, Emotions	-	-	18	22	23
Chromis	45	40	43	43	44
Cognitive Self Change Programme	24	35	9	13	4
Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage it	753	895	1,066	997	207
RESOLVE	-	-	29	36	940
Self Change Programme	-	-	14	68	100

The Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage it programme accounted for the majority of programmes delivered in each year up to 2012/13. This is currently being replaced by the RESOLVE programme. The Self Change Programme is an updated version of the Cognitive Self Change Programme which is currently being phased out.

## References

[Glossary of Accredited Programmes](#)

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

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

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

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

NOMS Commissioning (<https://www.justice.gov.uk/about/noms/commissioning>)

## List of tables and figures

This is a list of accredited programme starts and completions tables and figures. Tables 1 to 12 and Figures 1 to 6 are included in this publication. The remaining tables are available from the website [\[LINK\]](#).

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2	Domestic Violence programme starts and completions delivered by National Probation Service	2009/10 to 2013/14
3	General Offending programme starts and completions delivered by National Probation Service	2009/10 to 2013/14
4	Sex Offending programme starts and completions delivered by National Probation Service	2009/10 to 2013/14
5	Substance Misuse programme starts and completions delivered by National Probation Service	2009/10 to 2013/14
6	Violence programme starts and completions delivered by National Probation Service	2009/10 to 2013/14
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1.4	Probation programme completions per 100 offenders	2009/10 to 2013/14
1.5	Probation proportion of starts by programme category	2009/10 to 2013/14
1.6	Probation proportion of completions by programme category	2009/10 to 2013/14
1.7	Probation programme starts by gender	2009/10 to 2013/14
1.8	Probation programme completions by gender	2009/10 to 2013/14
1.9	Probation programme starts by ethnicity	2009/10 to 2013/14
1.10	Probation programme completions by ethnicity	2009/10 to 2013/14
1.11	Probation programme starts by age band	2009/10 to 2013/14
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	<b>Prison Tables</b>	
2.1	Prison programme starts by programme	2009/10 to 2013/14
2.2	Prison programme completions by programme	2009/10 to 2013/14
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2.4	Prison programme completions per 100 offenders	2009/10 to 2013/14
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2.6	Prison proportion of completions by programme category	2009/10 to 2013/14
2.7	Prison programme starts by gender	2009/10 to 2013/14
2.8	Prison programme completions by gender	2009/10 to 2013/14
2.9	Prison programme starts by ethnicity	2009/10 to 2013/14
2.10	Prison programme completions by ethnicity	2009/10 to 2013/14
2.11	Prison programme starts by age band	2009/10 to 2013/14
2.12	Prison programme completions by age band	2009/10 to 2013/14

## Data Sources and Data Quality

The probation data presented in this publication are drawn from the Integrated Accredited Programmes System (IAPS), an operational database now used by all Probation Trusts for the management of programme caseloads. However, data for Greater Manchester Probation Trust are only available on IAPS from 2011/12 onwards. Data for this Trust for 2009/10 and 2010/11 are drawn from manual collections. Cheshire data migrated to IAPS from their previous administrative system is available but has not been fully validated for 2009/10 and 2010/11. The processes for capturing CSCP Block 6 data were revised during 2012/13 as there may have been under-reporting of this programme due to records not being entered onto IAPS.

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

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

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

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



## Explanatory notes

The statistics in this bulletin relate to accredited programme starts and completions in probation and prison in England and Wales for the financial years 2009/10 to 2013/14. Revisions have been made to supplementary tables 2.7 through 2.12 due to the re-merging of historical caseload data to prison programme starts and completions.

### Symbols and conventions

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

## Contact points

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General information about the official statistics system of the UK is available from

[www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

Ministry of Justice publishes data relating to offender management in England and Wales. Equivalent statistics for Scotland and Northern Ireland can be found at:

[www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice)

[www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications.htm](http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications.htm)

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