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Annual NOMS Digest 2015/16

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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 2015/16 was published on 7 July 2016¹. The Management Information (MI) Addendum² has been published on an annual basis to support the Annual Report and Accounts, along with the Prison Performance Digest, the Prison Annual Performance Ratings report and details of Costs per place and costs per prisoner.

From 28 April 2016 to 9 June 2016, the Ministry of Justice ran a consultation exercise³ on changes to the Management Information Addendum, Prison Performance Digest and the Accredited Programmes Annual Bulletin. As a result, this consolidated, Annual NOMS Digest 2015/16 is being published on an annual basis.

The report contains

- a. Headline figures with commentary on the current prison performance measures and on trends over time;
- b. A separate glossary providing terms and definitions;
- c. A separate methodological and technical guide detailing how the measures are calculated;
- d. National and local level tables giving trends over time. The supplementary tables are organised into topic areas and show trends for prison areas.

This Annual NOMS Digest includes a number of new items on:

- Prisoner escapes by offence and prisoners released in error. There are also measures on the percentages of escapes, absconds and release failures that were returned to prison within a month;
- Information that was formerly published in the Accredited Programmes Annual Bulletin;
- Applications to Mother and Baby Units (MBUs) in prisons, along with the number of mothers and babies in MBUs at financial year end;
- Information on the caseload of subjects with electronic monitoring, new cases of electronic monitoring.

¹ This is available at www.gov.uk/government/publications/noms-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-2016.

² www.gov.uk/government/statistics/prison-and-probation-performance-statistics-2014-to-2015

³ The consultation paper and response is available at www.gov.uk/government/collections/ad-hoc-justice-statistics

Topics that are not included in this report

Information on protected characteristics, for example, on Accredited Programmes are not reported on here, but will be published in the Annual Offender Equalities Report 2015/16 on 24 November 2016.

Measures related to the ethnicity of NOMS workforce that were previously published in the MI Addendum and Prison Performance Digest are now published quarterly in the NOMS workforce Statistics Bulletin⁴. This publication includes:

- Staff in Post (Headcount) as at financial year end;
- Number of BAME staff;
- Staff without ethnicity data;
- Percentage of BAME staff.

Probation measures are not included in the Digest for 2015/16. As part of Transforming Rehabilitation, probation trusts have been replaced by the National Probation Service (NPS), which manages the most high-risk offenders across seven divisions; and 21 new Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs), who manage medium and low-risk offenders. Since the introduction of the Offender Rehabilitation Act (ORA), the National Probation Service (NPS) and Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs) have been monitored against new performance frameworks.

These new performance frameworks were introduced in February 2015 (for CRCs) and April 2015 (for NPS) to enable effective performance monitoring. The performance frameworks measure delivery throughout the offender journey, including:

- Court Work and Allocation (NPS only).
- Starting the Sentence.
- Completion and Compliance with the sentence of the court.
- Delivery of Programmes and Requirements.
- Through the Gate.
- Enforcement and Risk Escalation.
- Assurance Metrics and Other Custodial Services.

The different mix of offenders managed by NPS and CRCs means that performance, expected performance and comparisons cannot generally be made between the two organisations, even where the delivery of services seems identical. Each caseload of offenders bring their own unique challenges, therefore direct comparisons should not be made. Equally comparison cannot generally be made with performance under the previous arrangements.

Management Information (MI) against these performance frameworks is now published on a regular basis by NOMS in the "Community Performance Quarterly MI release". The publication covers all performance metrics from both frameworks, at a national level and broken down to lower levels of geography where appropriate. New measures for through the gate are currently under development and are intended for inclusion in this release from 2016/17.

⁴ www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-offender-management-service-workforce-statistics

Previous and current publications, can be found at www.gov.uk/government/publications/community-performance-quarterly-management-information-release

Consideration will be given to the publication of prisoner complaints, litigation and other topic areas raised through the consultation for future reports. The data for these measures are currently not considered to be of sufficient quality to formally release in a publication. A new measure was recently implemented for complaints which will provide a suitable reporting metric as the data matures. Quality reviews are also underway to improve the litigation databases and reporting. Data will be released in subsequent years when quality concerns have been resolved.

Data presented in this report have been 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.

Escapes, Absconds, Failure to Return from ROTL and Releases in Error

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 in all its activity. NOMS takes public protection and escapes from prison extremely seriously. An immediate investigation, independent of the prison, is completed following any escape to determine what went wrong and to learn lessons for the future. The vast majority of those who escape are quickly re-captured by the police and charged and prosecuted. On return to prison, they are re-categorised and moved by NOMS to a higher security establishment.

Escapes

A prisoner escapes from prison if they unlawfully gain their liberty by breaching the secure perimeter of a closed prison. A Category A escape occurs where the prisoner escaping has been categorised as Category A. Category A prisoners are those whose escape would be highly dangerous to the public, the police or the security of the State and for whom the aim must be to make escape impossible.

A prisoner escapes from an escort if they are able to pass beyond the control of escorting staff and leave the escort, the van, the building (court, hospital etc.).

In 2015/16 there were 2 Key Performance Indicator (KPI) escapes⁵ from prisons: 3 from Her Majesty's Prison Service (HMPS) prisoner escorts and 8 from contractor escorts⁶, making a total of 13 KPI escapes, no change on the previous two financial years.

- Of the 2 KPI escapes from prisons, one was from a Male Category B prison and the other from a Male Category C prison.
 - The number of KPI escapes from prison has remained very low, not exceeding 2 in any financial year since 2007/08.
- Of the 3 KPI escapes from HMPS escorts, one was from escort from a Female Local and two from escort from Male Local prisons.
 - The number of KPI escapes from HMPS escorts has remained very low, not exceeding 3 in any financial year since 2008/09.
- There were 8 KPI escapes from contractor escort, the lowest number in any financial year in the time series.
- There were no Category A prisoner escapes from prisons or HMPS escorts.
 - In the last 20 years, since 1996/97, there have only been two Category A escapes in total, occurring in 2011/12 and 2012/13.
- Escapes are rare, and are taken very seriously. None of those that escaped from prisons, HMPS prison escorts or contractors remained still at large⁷ by 30th April 2016.

⁵ An incident is deemed to be a KPI escape and included in the annual total if (i) the prisoner is at liberty for 15 minutes or more before recapture or (ii) an offence is committed during an escape lasting less than 15 minutes

⁶ Please see the Glossary for definitions.

⁷ The number of Unlawfully at Large prisoners who had not been returned to prison custody by 30 April after the reference year.

Table 1: Number of KPI escapes from contractor escorts, 2011/12 to 2015/16

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
KPI Escapes from Contractor escort	13	9	9	12	8
Number of Prisoner Journeys by Contractor escort	..	871,802	839,776	804,511	748,210
<i>Ratio of Total KPI Contractor Escapes to total prisoner journeys</i>	..	1:96,867	1:93,308	1:67,043	1:93,526

Table 1 above shows the number of KPI escapes from contractor escorts and ratio of escapes to journeys. The target for the ratio was removed in 2011/12 but is presented as management information. Half of the KPI escapes from contractors were for prisoners whose main offence was theft.

- A very large number of prisoner journeys by contractor escorts are conducted every year relative to a very small number of KPI escapes from contractor escort.
 - The number of prisoner journeys by contractor escort has been steadily reducing, in line with expectation due to increasing use of video link technology for court appearances. However there were still just under three-quarters of a million contractor escorts occurring in 2015/16, 8 of which resulted in a KPI escape.
 - In 2015/16, for every 93,526 prisoner journeys by contractor escort, there was one escape. Very small changes in the number of KPI escapes from contractor escort will have a very large effect on the ratio of total KPI contractor escort escapes to total prisoner journeys, so caution should be used in comparing the ratio from year to year.

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.

Table 2 shows the number of absconds by prison function. Further details by prison establishment are given in Supplementary Tables 1.14 to 1.16 in the excel file that accompanies this report.

- In 2015/16 there were a total of 105 absconds
 - This is the lowest number in any financial year in the time series, and represents a 42% reduction from the previous year, continuing the general downward trend since 2003/04.
 - Absconds only occur in prisons with open conditions. Consequently the large majority (88% in 2015/16) of absconds are from Open prisons (Male Open, Male Open YOI and Female Open).
 - Of those who had previously absconded in the time series, there were 10 absconds still at large as at 30 April 2016.

The main offence types for those who absconded from prison in 2015/16 were violence against the person, robbery and theft. These three offences types accounted for three quarters of all absconds.

Table 2: Number of absconds by prison function⁸, 2014/15, 2015/16

Prison Function	2014/15	2015/16
Total	181	105
Male Category B	14	9
Male Category C	2	0
Male Dispersal	-	-
Female Closed	-	-
Female Local	0	0
Female Open	2	4
Male Closed YOI	-	-
Male YOI - Young People	0	0
Male Local	7	4
Male Open	146	80
Male Open YOI	10	8
IRC	0	0

- denotes not applicable. Absconds are only possible from prisons with open conditions

Failure to Return from Release on Temporary Licence

A temporary release failure after a release on temporary licence (ROTL) occurs when a prisoner fails to adhere to any condition written into the licence that permits their temporary release. Such conditions include the date and time by which the prisoner is required to return to the prison and may also place restrictions on where the prisoner may go and whom they may visit during the period of release, etc.

Failure to return after release on temporary licence is the subset of the above where a prisoner has not returned to the establishment by the designated time. If the prisoner returns shortly after the designated time, the failure may be classified as a late return, as opposed to a failure to return, at the discretion of the establishment. Failures to return result in a prisoner being classified as unlawfully at large.

- In 2015/16 there were 162 temporary release failures, 24 of which (15%) were failure to return, resulting in prisoners being unlawfully at large.
 - This is both the lowest number of temporary release failures in the time series since 2004/05, and the lowest proportion that were failures to return. The reduction coincides with a change in ROTL policy in May 2014, resulting in prisoners eligible for ROTL having lower risk of failure.
 - As at 30th April 2016, there was 1 failure to return case where the offender was still at large.

Temporary release failures of all types (including late returns and further offences) are reported with the Offender Management Statistics Quarterly bulletin⁹.

⁸ The prison functions for 2015/16 have been applied. Further details of the prison function are given in the Glossary. The groups of Male local, Male Category B or C include open sites in which absconds were recorded. Absconds recorded in these groups were from the open element of the establishments.

⁹ www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly

Figure 1: Number of Temporary Release Failures and Failure to Return, 2005/05 to 2015/16

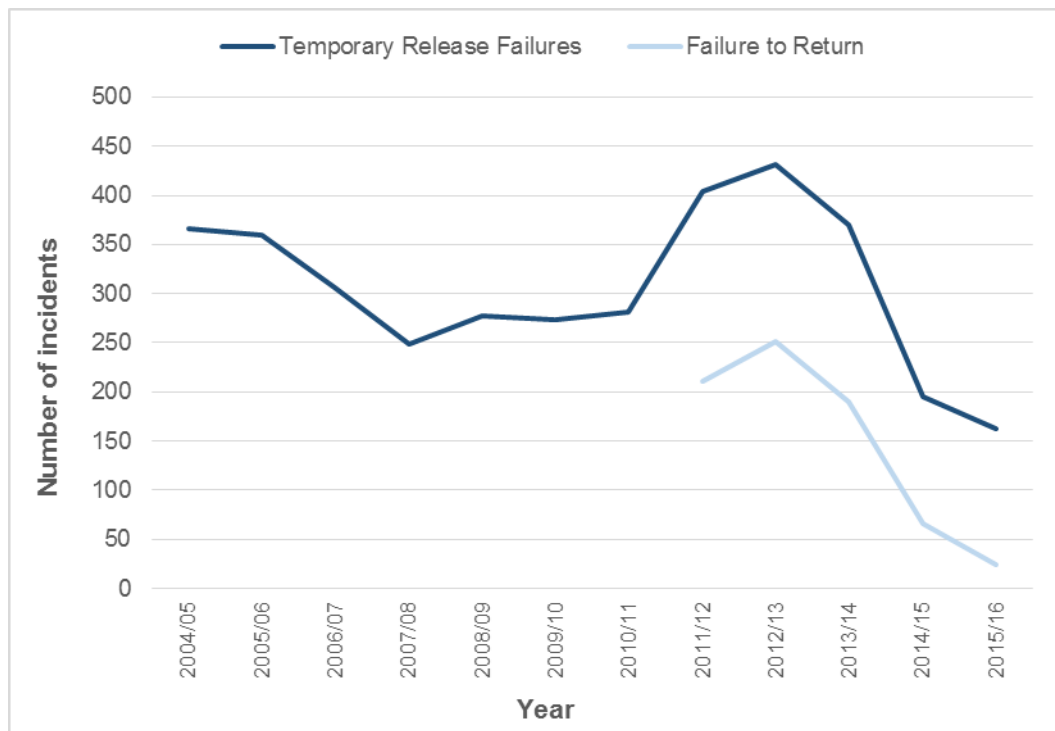


Figure 1 shows that while the number of prisoners who fail to return from ROTL mirrors the trend for all temporary release failures, they are accounting for a decreasing proportion of all failures, falling from 52% in 2011/12 to 15% in 2015/16. In May 2014, there was a change to ROTL policy which meant that prisoners eligible for ROTL had a lower risk of failure. Prisoners with a history of escape, absconding or serious temporary release failure during the current sentence have been prevented from transfer to open conditions, other than in the most exceptional circumstances. The policy change is reflected in the lower numbers of temporary release failures and failure to return figures for 2014/15 and 2015/16.

Half of the failure to return cases were for prisoners whose main offence was theft or drugs related.

Release in Error

A prisoner is released in error if they are wrongly discharged from an establishment or court when they should have remained in custody, where the prisoner has not deliberately played a part in the error (i.e. the prisoner had no intent of escaping). Examples include misplaced warrants for imprisonment or remand, recall notices not acted upon, sentence miscalculation or discharging the wrong person on escort.

If it is believed that the situation was in any way manipulated by the prisoner, for example by taking the identity of another person, then this will be classified as an escape, and not a release in error.

- In 2015/16, there were 65 prisoners released in error in total.
 - This is an increase of 16 since 2014/15, and is the highest in any financial year since 2009/10 (when there were 68 releases in error).

- 51 releases in error occurred from the establishment, while 14 were during escort, released by court error. Releases in error from establishments can also be as a result of errors by the court.
- Prisoners released in error are not considered unlawfully at large. They are not culpable and may be unaware that they have not completed their sentence, and, dependent on the circumstances of the case, may not be actively pursued for return to custody.

Prison Population and Crowding

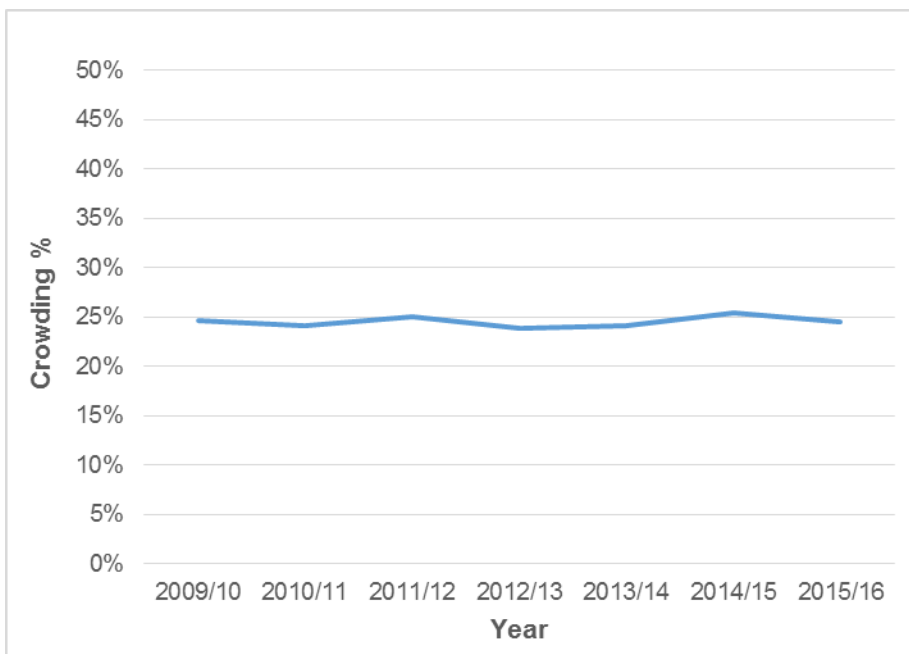
Crowding is measured as the number of prisoners who, at unlock on the last day of the month, are held in a cell, cubicle or room where the number of occupants exceeds the uncrowded capacity of the cell, cubicle or room. This includes the number of prisoners held two to a single cell, three prisoners in a cell designed for one or two and any prisoners held crowded in larger cells or dormitories. For example, if 12 prisoners occupy a dormitory with an uncrowded capacity of 10, then the 12 prisoners are counted as crowded.

The level of crowding for each prison is set by senior operational managers in NOMS in agreeing the operational capacity of each establishment. Usable operational capacity is the best assessment of the total number of prisoners that the estate can readily hold taking into account control, security and the proper operation of regimes including single cell risk assessments. It allows for the fact that prisoners are managed separately by sex, risk category and conviction status and that the population will not exactly match the distribution of places available across the country. Useable operational capacity is currently set at 2,000 places (the “operating margin”) below the overall capacity of the prison estate.

No prison will be expected to operate at a level of crowding beyond that agreed by a senior operational manager

Figure 2 illustrates that in 2015/16, 24.5% of prisoners were held in crowded conditions, a decrease of 1.0 percentage points from 2014/15. Although there are yearly fluctuations, crowding levels have remained around 25% across the time series. The target for crowding was removed in 2011/12. Data are still collected for management information purposes.

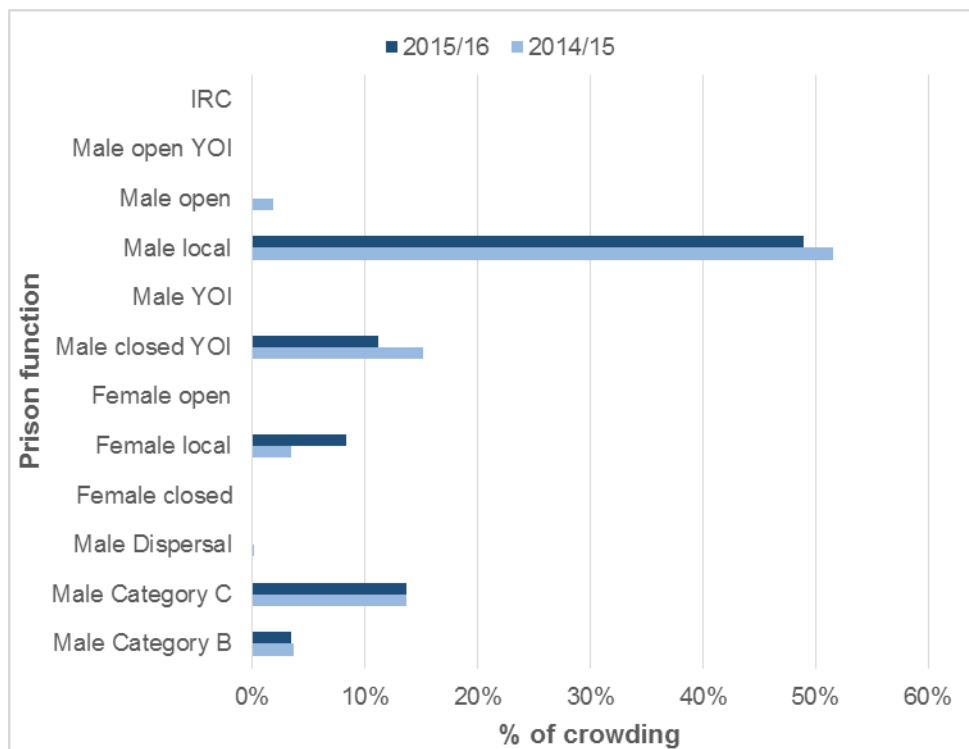
Figure 2: Percentage of prisoners held in crowded conditions, 2009/10 to 2015/16¹⁰



¹⁰ A validation exercise conducted in 2014/15 identified an issue in the reporting of crowding data from some establishments from 2008/09 to 2013/14, where previously published crowding figures had been understated. These figures were revised in the 2014/15 MI Addendum.

Figure 3 and Table 3 show that rates of crowding vary by prison function, with crowding levels highest in Male Local prisons. Crowding is not evenly dispersed across the prison estate; it is particularly concentrated in male local prisons, which are those that serve the courts of a specific area and which predominantly hold remand and short sentenced prisoners. Crowding is significantly less in Category B and C prisons as many of these are training prisons where activities are targeted at reducing re-offending by providing constructive regimes which address offending behaviour and improve opportunities on release. Crowding data are displayed by the prison function as they stood at the end of 2015/16, carried back to 2014/15 for comparability. Due to changes in the categorisation of prison functions in 2015/16, the function 'Cluster' has been removed and functions for the individual prisons within a cluster are used.

Figure 3: Percentage of crowding by prison function¹¹, 2014/15 to 2015/16



¹¹ Prison function is determined using the 2015/16 list of functions

Table 3: Crowding Rate by prison function, 2014/15 to 2015/16

Prison Function	2014/15	2015/16	Number of Prisoners held in crowded conditions 2015/16	Total Population 2015/16
Total	25.5%	24.5%	20,995	85,864
Male Category B	3.7%	3.5%	239	6,861
Male Category C	13.7%	13.7%	4,416	32,290
Male Dispersal	0.2%	0.0%	0	3,170
Female closed	0.0%	0.0%	0	588
Female local	3.4%	8.3%	229	2,754
Female open	0.0%	0.0%	0	187
Male closed YOI	15.1%	11.1%	261	2,338
Male YOI - Young People	0.0%	0.0%	0	546
Male local	51.6%	49.0%	15,851	32,345
Male open	1.9%	0.0%	0	3,740
Male open YOI	0.0%	0.0%	0	356
IRC	0.0%	0.0%	0	689

Foreign National Offender Referrals

Prisons are required to refer all foreign national offenders (FNOs)¹², including those whose nationality is unknown, to Home Office Criminal Casework within 10 working days of receiving a custodial sentence (except where release is due within one calendar month, when the referral must be made immediately). This is to make sure FNOs receive due consideration for deportation/removal by the Home Office before their release.

Information on FNO referral timeliness has been routinely collected and monitored since 1 May 2014 following a review and changes to the referral process. FNO referral performance information was not published in any other NOMS or Ministry of Justice publication prior to 2014/15¹³. For the period of June 2015 to March 2016, 89.5% of referrals were made within the required 10 working days; the target is 90%. Data recording was changed in June 2015, so comparisons cannot be made with information before that date.

Table 4: Number and Rate¹⁴ of Referrals¹⁵ of Foreign National Offenders, 2014/15 to 2015/16

Year	Number of referrals received within 10 days	Number of referrals not received or received in more than 10 days	Rate of referrals within 10 working days
2014/15	5,130	1,213	80.9%
April - May 2015	1,235	143	89.6%
June 2015 to March 2016	7,968	937	89.5%

= denotes break in time series

¹² A FNO is someone who does not hold British nationality. Nationality is self-declared by prisoners on initial reception into prison custody, or may have been confirmed by the Home Office prior to prison custody.

¹³ Information about the quality of the data is given in the Technical Guide.

¹⁴ The rate is described in the Technical Guide.

¹⁵ More than one referral can be made per offender.

Prisoners Working in Custody

The Government remains committed to the ambition to increase work in prisons. The intention is to have more prisoners working and working longer hours in an ‘employment like’ atmosphere. The aim of this is:

- to make sure that prisoners are occupied in purposeful activity whilst in establishments;
- to give offenders the opportunity to learn new skills and experience and support finding employment on release.

NOMS are committed to working with businesses and other government departments to significantly increase work activity undertaken by prisoners in custody. ONE3ONE Solutions is the NOMS vehicle with responsibility for finding increased work for prisons. ONE3ONE collaborate with Public and Private Sector Prisons, who then have the responsibility to deliver the work.

In 2015/16, on average, around 11,000 prisoners and detainees were working in custody at any one time across public sector prisons, contracted out prisons and Immigration Removal Centres. They delivered around 16 million hours of work during the course of a year.

Table 5 gives the average number of prisoners working in public sector prisons and IRCs in 2015/16 and the number of working hours. These numbers refer to specific types of work as defined in the Glossary, and does not include tasks such as cooking, serving meals, maintenance and cleaning. This illustrates that the average number of prisoners working and the number of hours worked has increased each year since 2010/11.

Table 5: Number of prisoners working in custody in public sector prisons (including IRCs), 2010/11 to 2015/16^{16,17,18}.

Year	Average number of prisoners working	Prisoner hours in work (millions)
2010/11	7,500	9.2
2011/12	7,500	9.8
2012/13	8,300	11.2
2013/14	8,400	12.2
2014/15	8,700	12.4
2015/16	9,300	13.2

¹⁶ Data from HMP Northumberland (which transferred to the private sector on 1 December 2013) have been included in figures for public sector prisons up until the end of the 2013/14 financial year.

¹⁷ The number of prisoners working refers to the average number of prisoners working in defined activities across the prison estate at a particular time. It is not a cumulative figure.

¹⁸ The total hours worked figure is cumulative and is derived from the total recorded hours spent by prisoners in the defined work areas over the year. Hours worked may differ from hours paid due to permitted interruptions at work.

Table 6: Number of prisoners working in custody in contracted out prisons, 2012/13 to 2015/16^{19,20,21,22}

Year	Number of prisoners working	Prisoner hours in work (millions)
2012/13	..	1.5
2013/14	..	1.7
2014/15	1,800 r	2.7 r
2015/16	1,700	2.8

.. not available

Table 6 gives the average number of prisoners working in contracted out prisons in 2015/16 and the number of prisoner working hours. As for Table 5, these numbers refer to the types of work as defined in the Glossary.

¹⁹ Contracted out prisons have no contractual obligation to provide NOMS with the number of prisoners working. Data is unavailable prior to 2014/15.

²⁰ The number of prisoners working refers to the average number of prisoners working in defined activities across the prison estate at a particular time. It is not a cumulative figure.

²¹ The total hours worked figure is cumulative and is derived from the total recorded hours spent by prisoners in the defined work areas over the year. Hours worked may differ from hours paid due to permitted interruptions at work.

²² Information for 2014/15 has been revised.

Prisoners Earnings subject to the Prisoners' Earnings Act 1996

The Prisoner Earnings Act (PEA) commenced on 26 September 2011. It enables prison governors to impose a levy of up to and including 40% on wages over £20 per week (after tax, national insurance, any court ordered payments) of prisoners who have been assessed as being of low risk of absconding or re-offending and allowed to work outside of the prison on temporary licence, in order to prepare for their eventual release.

Tables 7 and 8 provide management information covering the period since the introduction of prisoners' earnings being subject to the PEA levy. They show the number of prisoners subject to the levy, the net earnings and amounts raised from the levy.

Table 7: Prisoners' Earnings subject to the Prisoners' Earnings Act 1996, October 2011-March 2012 to 2015/16^{23, 24, 25}

	Total number of active prisoners²³	Total Net Earnings Before levy (£million)²⁴	Total raised through Prisoners' Earnings Act levy (£million)²⁵
Oct 2011 – Mar 2012	602	1.2	0.4
2012/13	1,021	2.7	0.8
2013/14	1,155	3.6	1.0
2014/15	1,273	3.7	1.1
2015/16	1,467	3.4	1.0

During 2015/16:

- £1.0 million was raised from the imposition of the levy on prisoners' earnings to be paid to Victim Support. This is broadly consistent on a nominal basis with the figure from the previous two financial years, bringing the total raised since October 2011 to £4.3 million.
- There were a total of 1,467 active prisoners, on average 335 prisoners per month, working out of the prison on licence and subject to the Prisoners' Earnings Act levy.
- These prisoners had average net earnings before the levy of around £851 a month, from which on average £247 was raised from the levy to reduce the average net earnings to £604 per month.

²³ Active prisoners are those working out of the prison on licence and subject to the Prisoners' Earnings Act levy. Prisoners may not have worked or been subject to the levy in every month so the monthly average of active prisoners is less than the total number of active prisoners during the period

²⁴ Net Earnings are after tax, national insurance, any court ordered payments and any child support payments. Prisoner earnings vary considerably depending on hourly rates and hours worked; therefore there will be large variations in the amount each prisoner contributes, depending on their earnings.

²⁵ The levy on prisoners' earnings can be adjusted at an establishment level, for example, to account for additional costs the prisoner may incur such as travel costs, clothing for work, meals and maintaining family visits.

Table 8: Average Prisoners' Earnings per month subject to the Prisoners' Earnings Act 1996, Oct 2011-Mar 2012 to 2015/16^{24, 25, 26}

	Average number of active prisoners per month²³	Average Net Earnings per prisoner per month Before levy²⁴	Average raised per prisoner per month through Prisoners' Earnings Act levy²⁵	Average Net Earnings per prisoner per month (After levy)²⁴
Oct 2011 – March 2012	305	£652	£210	£442
2012/13	324	£690	£201	£489
2013/14	392	£770	£220	£550
2014/15	368	£837	£246	£591
2015/16	335	£851	£247	£604

Accredited Programmes

Accreditation is a system for ensuring that treatment programmes offered to offenders, which aim to reduce reoffending, have a proper theoretical basis, and are designed in accordance with the 'What Works' literature.

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 assessed to make sure 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 give programme integrity.

In this publication, programmes are grouped into one of five categories: Domestic Violence, General Offending, Sex Offending, Substance Misuse or Violence.

For monitoring purposes, Offender Behaviour Programmes (OBPs) in custody include Domestic Violence, Violence and General Offending completions but exclude Sex Offender Treatment and Substance Misuse programmes, which are reported separately.

OBP completions in the community exclude Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Treatment Programmes, which are measured separately. They include Substance Misuse, General Offending and Violence programmes.

Accredited Programmes delivered in custody

In the last six years, there has been a 56% fall in accredited programme completions in custody, falling from 16,099 in 2009/10 to 7,020 in 2015/16. This was caused by:

- 92% drop in substance misuse programme completions;
- 27% drop in offender behaviour programme completions.

In the last 12 months, the drop in completions was 8%, falling from 7,591 in 2014/15 to 7,020 in 2015/16. This was due to:

- 22% drop in substance misuse programme completions;
- 10% drop in offender behaviour programme completions.

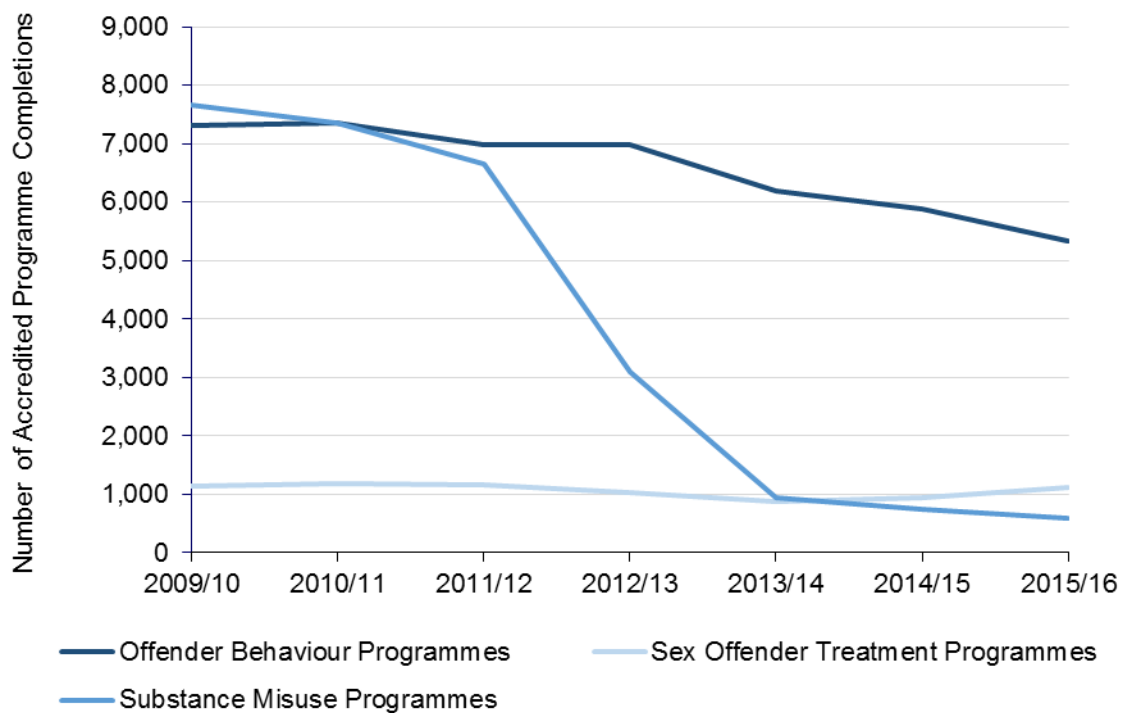
Over the same period there was a 17% rise in sex offender treatment programme completions.

The reduction in substance misuse programme completions is due to a change in responsibilities for delivering drug and alcohol treatment services in prisons. As of 1 April 2011, local NHS partnerships assumed these responsibilities and have opted to deliver an increasing proportion of substance misuse programmes which are not CSAAP accredited.

Elsewhere, the overall trend of increased cost value and decreased volume of commissioned accredited programme completions has continued. This largely mirrors commissioning ambitions to (i) target programmes at prisoners with a high and medium risk of reoffending, (ii) respond to particular demands and (iii) ensure a more equal distribution of access to particular programmes.

Currently offender behaviour programmes account for 76% for all accredited programme completions, sex offender treatment programmes for 16% and substance misuse programmes account for 8%.

Figure 4: Number of accredited programme completions in custody, 2009/10 to 2015/16



Accredited Programmes delivered in the community

In the last six years, there has been a 60% fall in accredited programme completions in the community, from 17,545 in 2009/10 to 7,056 in 2015/16. This was caused by:

- 76% drop in offender behaviour programme completions
- 21% drop in sex offender treatment programme completions
- 19% drop in domestic violence programme completions

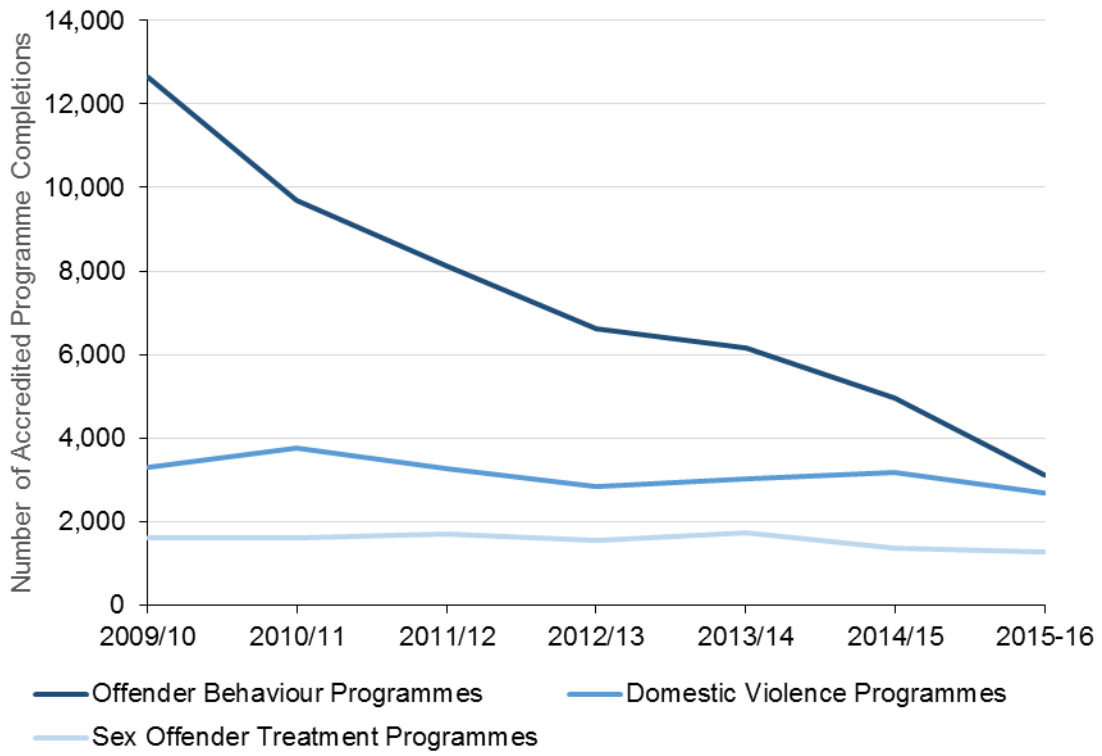
In the last 12 months, the drop in completions was 26%, from 9,487 in 2014/15 to 7,056 in 2015/16. This was due to:

- 37% drop in offender behaviour programme completions
- 15% drop in domestic violence programme completions
- 7% drop in sex offender treatment programme completions

The reduction in offender behaviour programme completions is in part be due to courts being guided to use different alternatives to accredited programmes (e.g. Drug Rehabilitation Requirements (DRRs) and Alcohol Treatment Requirements (ATRs)). There has been a greater focus of resources on high risk offenders and on violence and sexual offending in recent years and the use of alternative sentences including the more recently introduced Rehabilitation Activity Requirement (RAR) has played its part, as has improved targeting.

Currently offender behaviour programmes account for 44% for all accredited programme completions, domestic violence programmes for 38% and sex offender treatment programmes account for 18%.

Figure 5: Number of accredited programme completions in the community, 2009/10 to 2015/16



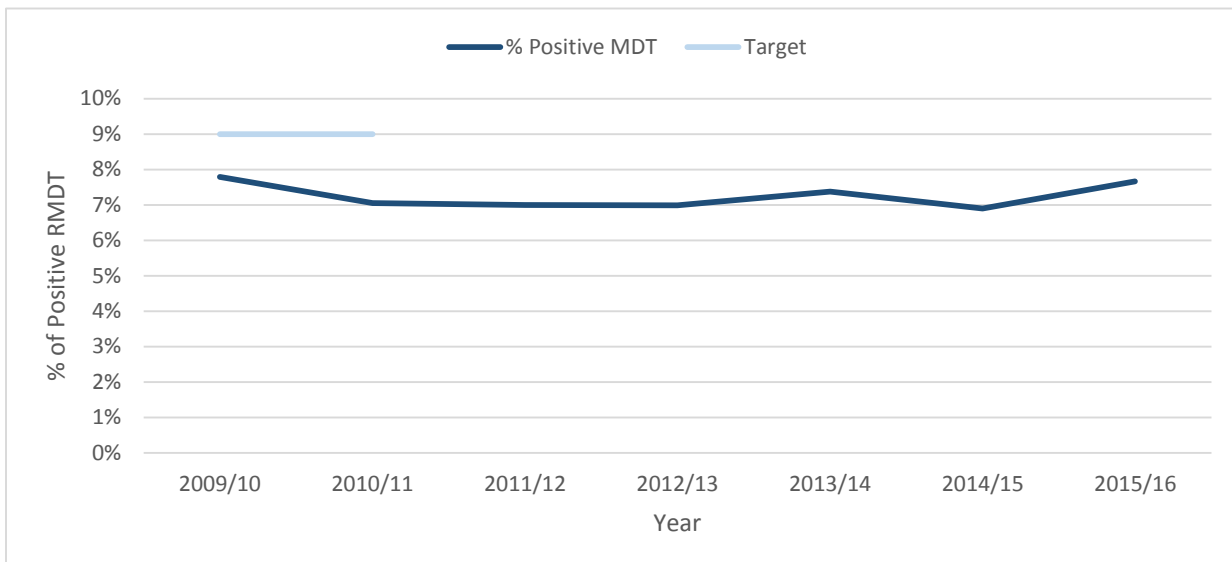
Random Mandatory Drug Testing

NOMS has 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. The target for Random Mandatory Drug Testing was removed in 2011/12. Data are still collected for management information purposes. The list of drugs tested for in 2015/2016 is given in the Glossary under the 'Random Mandatory Drug Testing' header.

The level of drug misuse in prisons is measured by the Random Mandatory Drug Testing programme (RMDT). The aim of RMDT is to test a random sample of 5% or 10% 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 additional time being added to the individual's time in custody. RMDT is also used as a trigger for referring into treatment individuals who fail tests.

In 2015/16, 7.7% of RMDTs were positive, largely comparable with previous years in the time series, where the percentage that were positive, has ranged between around 7% to 8% of tests in each of the last eight financial years (see Figure 6). Random mandatory drug tests are undertaken as a random sample of the prison population. As such, there is a margin of error around the percentage of positive random mandatory drug tests. Caution should be used in considering any trends and minor fluctuations such as these in the percentage of positive tests at the national level, and even more so when considering the percentage of positive tests by prison function, where the numbers involved are lower, meaning margins of error will be wider.

Figure 6: Percentage of positive random mandatory drugs tests (RMDTs), 2009/10 to 2015/16



The rate of positive random mandatory drug tests rose between 2014/15 and 2015/16 for five out of eleven comparable prison functions (Male category C, Female Closed, Female Local, Male Local and Male Open YOI). The rate fell for four functions (Male dispersal, Male Closed YOI, Male YOI – Young People, Male Open) and stayed the same for three functions (Male category B, Female Open, IRC - see Figure 7). The rates of positive tests for each prison function in 2015/16 are set out in Table 9.

Due to changes in the categorisation of prison functions in 2015/16, the function 'Cluster' has been removed and functions for the individual prisons within a cluster are used.

Figure 7: Percentage of positive random mandatory drug testing by prison function, 2014/15 to 2015/16

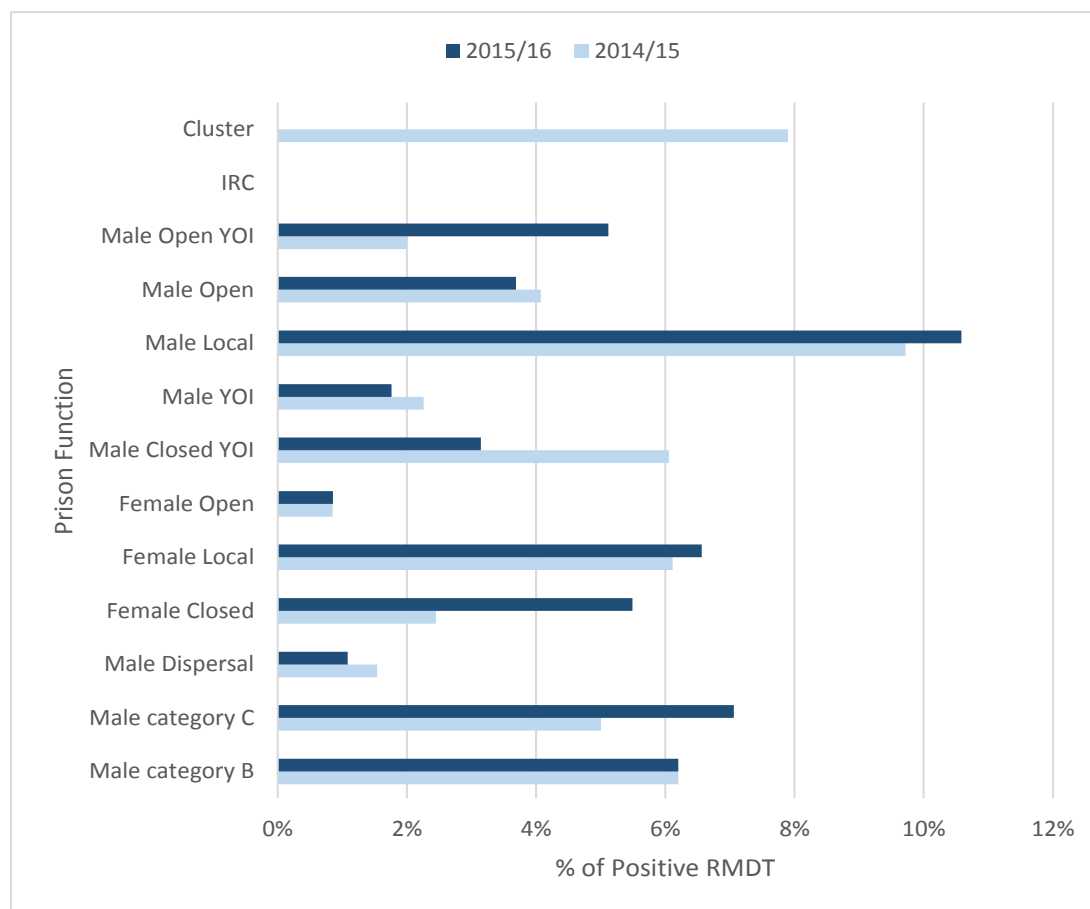


Table 9: Rate of positive RMDT by prison function, 2015/16

Prison Function	No of Positive Tests 2015/16	No. of RMDTs	% of positive Tests 2015/16
Totals	4,220	55,051	7.7%
Male Category B	278	4,483	6.2%
Male Category C	1,395	19,753	7.1%
Male Dispersal	21	1,938	1.1%
Female closed	39	710	5.5%
Female local	151	2,301	6.6%
Female open	2	234	0.9%
Male closed YOI	54	1,716	3.1%
Male YOI	7	397	1.8%
Male local	2,148	20,295	10.6%
Male open	103	2,794	3.7%
Male open YOI	22	430	5.1%
IRC	0	0	0.0%

Incentives and Earned Privileges

The Incentives and Earned Privileges (IEP) scheme was introduced in 1995 with the expectation that prisoners would earn additional privileges through demonstrating responsible behaviour and participation in work or other constructive activity. On 30 April 2013, Ministers announced the outcome of a review of the IEP national policy framework and made it clear that, in order to earn privileges, prisoners will now have to work towards their own rehabilitation, behave well and help others.

Part of the revisions to the national policy framework, which came into effect on 1 November 2013, saw the introduction of the new Entry level which sits between Basic and Standard level, as such only figures for the last 2 financial years are shown (see Table 10).

In line with the national policy, local incentive schemes operate on four levels: Basic, Entry, Standard and Enhanced. IEP arrangements must be fair, consistent and not subject to unfair discrimination. They support the requirements of the establishment and meet the needs of the population where practicable. Basic level provides access to the safe, legal and decent requirement of a normally running regime.

Table 10: Average IEP status on any given day during each year^{26,27}

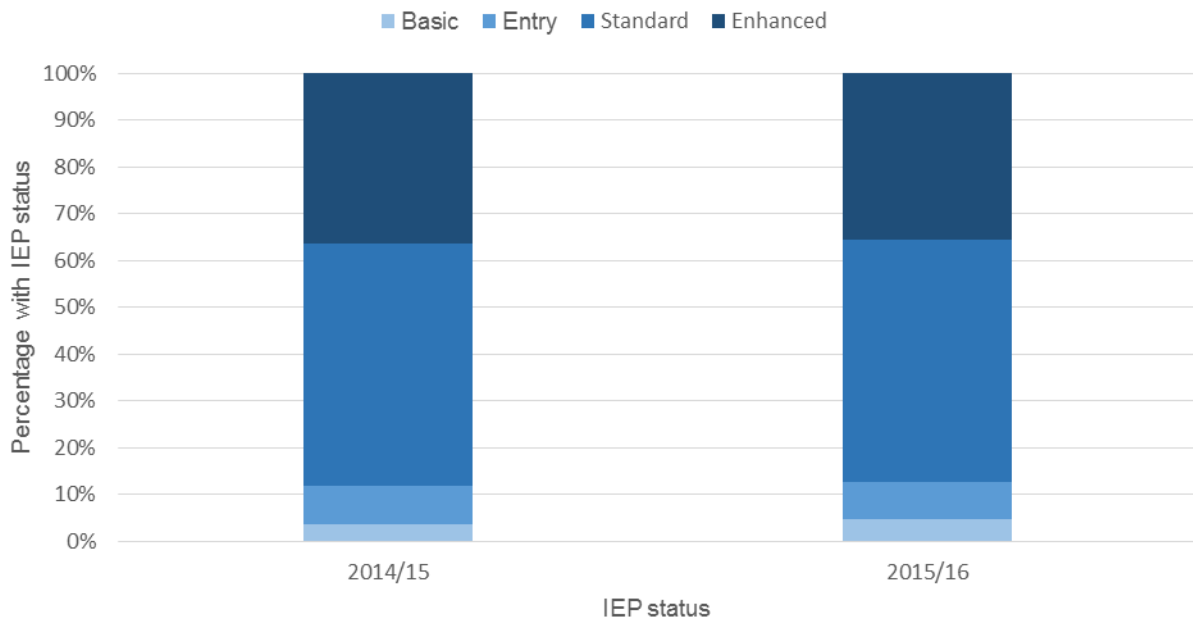
IEP status	2014/15	2015/16
Total	85,327	85,860
Entry	7,033	6,695
Basic	3,086	4,130
Standard	44,102	44,479
Enhanced	31,107	30,556

Figure 8 below shows that on average in any given day during 2015/16, just over half (52%) of all prisoners were on Standard IEP status, 36% on Enhanced status and under 5% on Basic. Table 10 shows that there has been little change in the proportion of prisoners on average in each of the IEP levels on any given day between 2014/15 and 2015/16.

²⁶ IEP was calculated using the average of 12, monthly snapshots. If the prison closed or opened midway through the year, then the average of the months that it was active was used. No changes that occur between these snapshots are accounted for in the data.

²⁷ Figures do not include a small number of prisoners with unknown IEP status.

Figure 8: Percentage of prisoners on each IEP level on average on any given day during 2014/15 and 2015/16



Tables 11 and 12 below show the prisoner IEP status on average on any given day during 2015/16 by level and prison function. They show that the status varies by the predominant function of the prison:

- Male open, male open YOI, female open and IRC have higher than average proportions of prisoners on an enhanced IEP status. These types of prisons also have fewer prisoners than average on basic IEP status.
- Female closed, male dispersal and male category B also have higher than average proportions of prisoners on an enhanced IEP status. Female closed, male dispersal also have fewer prisoners than average on basic IEP status
- Male and female local prisons have lower proportions of enhanced level IEP prisoners, as would be expected from a shorter sentence prison.
- Male YOI – young people and Male closed YOI have a larger proportions of prisoners than average on IEP basic status.

Table 11: Average IEP status by prison function on any given day during 2015/16

Prison Function	Basic	Entry	Standard	Enhanced	Total
Total	4,130	6,695	44,479	30,556	85,860
Male local	1,734	5,925	18,687	5,998	32,344
Male Category C	1,512	45	17,756	12,974	32,287
Male Category B	330	124	2,454	3,952	6,860
Male open	2	8	557	3,173	3,740
Male Dispersal	75	2	1,321	1,772	3,170
Female local	91	428	1,622	612	2,753
Male closed YOI	258	77	1,465	539	2,338
IRC	0	83	24	581	689
Female closed	14	1	241	332	588
Male YOI	114	0	295	136	546
Male open YOI	1	0	39	316	356
Female open	0	0	16	170	187

Table 12: Percentage of Prisoners on average on each IEP status by prison function in any given day during 2015/16

Prison Function	Basic	Entry	Standard	Enhanced
Total	5%	8%	52%	36%
Male local	5%	18%	58%	19%
Male Category C	5%	0%	55%	40%
Male Category B	5%	2%	36%	58%
Male open	0%	0%	15%	85%
Male Dispersal	2%	0%	42%	56%
Female local	3%	16%	59%	22%
Male closed YOI	11%	3%	63%	23%
IRC	0%	12%	4%	84%
Female closed	2%	0%	41%	56%
Male YOI	21%	0%	54%	25%
Male open YOI	0%	0%	11%	89%
Female open	0%	0%	9%	91%

Mother and Baby Units (MBUs)

A Mother and Baby Unit (MBU) is a designated living accommodation within a women's prison which enables mothers, where appropriate, to have their children with them. Women who are pregnant or who have children under the age of 18 months can apply for a place in an MBU. Details of the process are given in the Glossary.

Information on MBUs was published for the first time in February 2016 by quarter in the report, Applications and Admissions to Prison Mother and Baby Units²⁸. The figures presented in that report were provisional and related to the calendar year. Supplementary Table 6.1 gives data by financial year.

There are currently six MBUs across the women's prison estate in England and Wales which provide an overall total capacity of 64 places for mothers. However, there are a total of 70 places for babies to allow for twins.

In 2015/16 there were 144 applications received to a MBU, a fall of 27% when compared with 2014/15. This continues the downward trend seen since 2010/11:

- Of the 110 applications that resulted in a recommendation (either approved or approved by a board)²⁹, 63% were approved.
 - This compares with 70% for 2014/15 and 84% for 2010/11.
- 64 women and 57 babies were received into a MBU in the financial year.
 - This compares with 73 women and 64 babies in 2014/15 and is a continuation of the fall seen since 2010/11.
- There were 35 mothers and 35 babies in a MBU at the end of the financial year 2015/16. This is at a similar level to the previous year.

²⁸ Available at www.gov.uk/government/statistics/mother-and-baby-units-applications-and-admissions.

²⁹ Not all applications to MBUs will be approved or refused, many will not proceed for other reasons. Applications may not be assessed in the period in which they are received.

Electronic Monitoring

Electronic monitoring was introduced in 1999 to support the police, courts, prisons and wider justice system in England and Wales.

It is a way of remotely monitoring and recording information on an individual's whereabouts or movements, using an electronic tag which is normally fitted to a subject's ankle. The tag transmits this information, via a base unit installed in a subject's residence, to a monitoring centre where it is processed and recorded in case management systems. Staff in the monitoring centre review this information to see whether an individual is complying with the conditions of their curfew or other electronically monitored requirement. Where a subject is not complying, the electronic monitoring provider either acts on this information themselves or provides it to the relevant authority to take the necessary enforcement action.

Electronic monitoring is used:

- as a condition of court bail;
- as a requirement of a court sentence, including community orders and suspended sentences;
- as a licence condition following release from custody, including Home Detention Curfew;
- as a condition of immigration bail, managed by the Home Office; and
- to intensively monitor a small number of subjects on specialist orders including Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA), Special Immigration Appeals Commission (SIAC), and Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures (TPIMs). These are monitored with a Global Positioning System (GPS) tag rather than a radio frequency (RF) tag.

Since financial year 2014/15, EMS Capita has supplied the electronic monitoring service under contract to the Ministry of Justice. Prior to this, from 2005 to 2014 electronic monitoring services were supplied in two regional contracts by G4S and Serco.

Monitored subjects fell 10% to 12,579 at the end of March 2016, from 14,006 at the end of March 2015. The greatest drop was in court bail subjects, which fell 15% from 4,272 to 3,649 over the period.

Table 13: Monitored electronic monitoring subjects by order type, England and Wales, as at end 2014/15 and 2015/16^{30, 31, 32, 33}

Caseload	Bail	Court sentence	Post release	Immigration	Specials	Total caseload
31 March 2015	4,272	6,841	2,271	614	8	14,006
31 March 2016	3,649	6,169	2,217	529	15	12,579

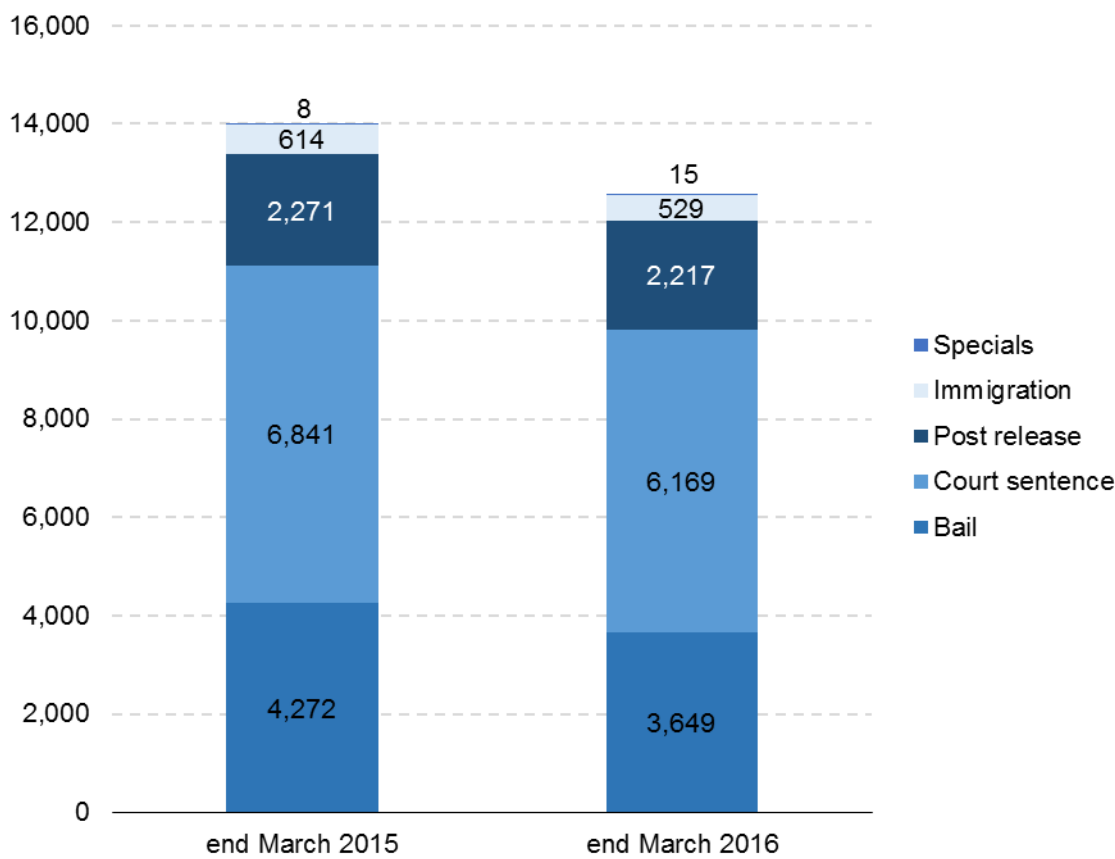
³⁰ Monitored subjects are unique subjects with a live EM order and with a tag fitted and Home Monitoring Unit (HMU) installed.

³¹ Includes orders for subjects on bail, sentenced to a court order, released from custody on licence, immigration orders managed by the Home Office, and a small number of Special orders managed with GPS tags.

³² Occasionally a subject may have multiple active orders, possibly of different types. In the figures above, subjects are counted under the order type which started first.

³³ Figures are provisional.

Figure 9: Monitored subjects on caseload, by order type, 2014/15 to 2015/16



Courts, prisons, and the Home Office notify the electronic monitoring contractor when there is a new monitoring requirement. New electronic monitoring notifications fell 7% to 67,012 in financial year 2015/16, from 71,736 in the previous year.

Table 14: New electronic monitoring order notifications in England and Wales from 2014/15 to 2015/16^{34, 35, 36, 37}

Financial year	Bail	Court sentence	Post release	Immigration	Specials	Total notifications
2014/15	20,070	40,627	10,248	774	17	71,736
2015/16	18,230	38,009	10,014	740	19	67,012

³⁴ Comprises notifications of new electronic monitoring orders received by the EM contractor that started between April 2014 and March 2016. In some cases the monitoring equipment may never have been installed, e.g. if the subject is taken into custody prior to installation. These cases are included in the total.

³⁵ One subject may be given multiple orders over the course of the year. In these figures each is counted individually. I.e. one person with four orders counts as four.

³⁶ Includes orders for subjects on bail, sentenced to a court order, released from custody on licence, immigration orders managed by the Home Office, and a small number of Special orders managed with GPS tags

³⁷ Figures are provisional.

Staff: Sickness Absence

The indicator of staff sickness looks at the average working days lost (AWDL) through sickness absence in NOMS HQ and Area Services, public sector prisons and National Probation Service.

In 2009/10 and 2010/11 outturns for probation and public prisons were combined to report against the target for the Agency as a whole. Although the target was removed for public prisons and the probation service in 2011/12, data are still collated for management information purposes.

The changes in employment of staff providing probation services brought about by the Transforming Rehabilitation Programme mean that the sequence of data on sickness absence for probation staff is not continuous. Probation trusts ceased to exist at the end of May 2014, and the National Probation Service (NPS) and Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs) stood up on 1 June 2014. The CRCs were operated by the public sector until the end of January 2015, at which time they moved into the private sector.

For the purposes of this report, we consider the sickness absence information pertinent to 2015/16, for NOMS staff, in NOMS HQ and Area Services, Public Sector Prisons, and the NPS only, baselining this with the most pertinent information from previous years. Sickness information is presented for the NPS, annualised for the 10 months from June 2014 to March 2015 for comparability, and for 2015/16 as the only public sector provider of probation services. Sickness figures for the whole of probation in previous years (2013/14 and earlier) are included to give some context of sickness levels in probation, however these probation figures are not directly comparable to NPS figures. Neither CRC figures nor private prisons are presented. NOMS has no responsibility for sickness in private companies.

Figure 10: Average Working Days Lost Due to Sickness Absence, 2009/10 to 2015/16

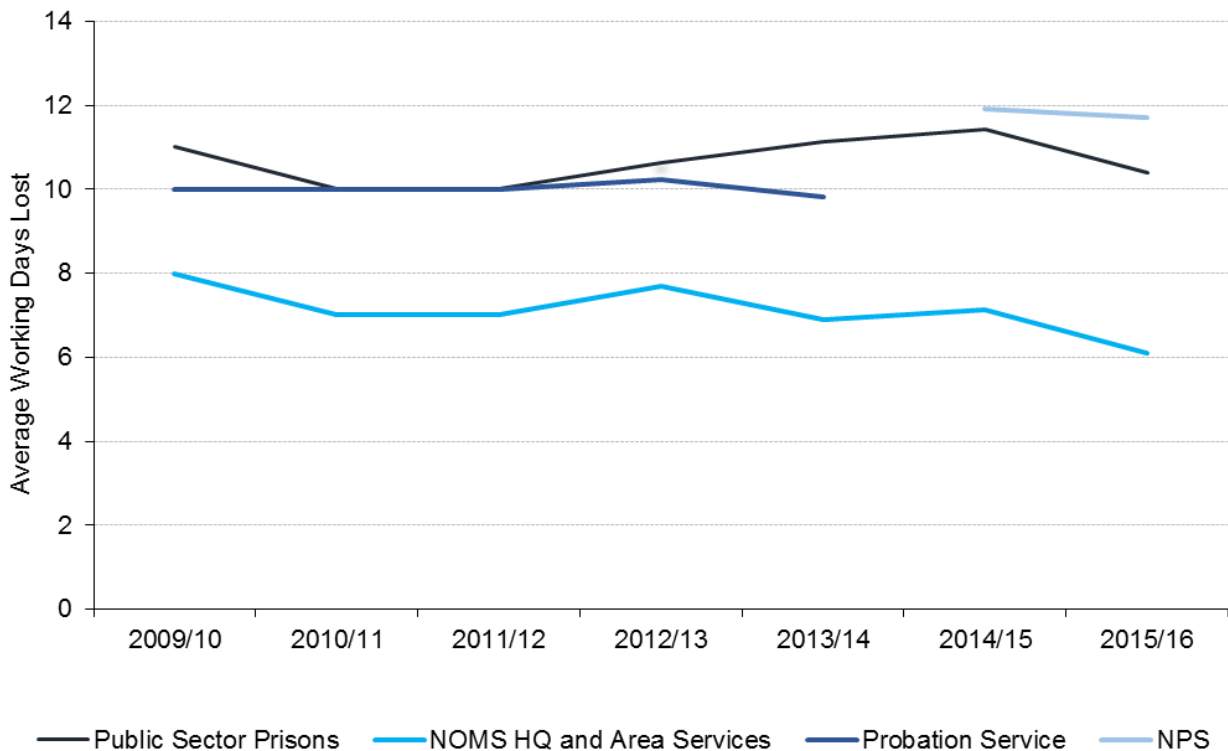


Table 15 sets out the distribution of average working days lost through sickness absence across prison operational regions over the past two years and NPS divisions since the creation of the NPS in June 2014.

- In each of the last two years High Security Prisons had the lowest AWDL and Young People's Estate had the highest.
- Both public sector prisons and the NPS have shown reductions in absence rates from 2014/15 to 2015/16.
 - The greater reduction was in public sector prisons (9% down) compared to just a 1% fall in the NPS.
- Absence rates are substantially lower in NOMS HQ and regional services compared to the operational parts of NOMS.

Table 15: Average Working Days Lost Due to Staff sickness in 2014/15 and 2015/16 by Public Sector Prison Service Region, NPS Division³⁸ and NOMS HQ

Region / Division	2014/15	2015/16
NOMS Total	11.2	10.4
Public Sector Prison Total	11.4	10.4
High Security Prisons	8.2	7.4
East of England	9.7	8.4
West Midlands	10.7	9.3
East Midlands	10.4	9.3
North West	13.1	10.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	11.7	10.6
Greater London	12.8	11.1
South Central	12.3	11.5
South West	10.5	11.6
North East	13.2	11.7
Wales	12.9	12.7
Kent & Sussex	14.6	14.8
Young People's Estate	15.2	15.2
NOMS HQ and Regional Services Total	7.2	6.1
NOMS HQ	6.4	6.1
Regional Services	9.0	6.1
NPS Total	11.9	11.7
South East and Eastern Probation	10.7	9.8
South West and South Central Probation	13.2	10.8
North West Probation	10.1	10.8
Wales Probation	11.7	12.2
North East Probation	12.0	12.4
Midlands Probation	13.4	12.9
London Probation	11.7	13.0

³⁸ NPS absence for 2014/15 relates to June 14 to March 15. Rates have been converted into annual equivalent rates.

Annex A – Prisons, Functions and Regions

Prison	NOMS Region	Prison Function 2015/16	Private or Public prison	Changes to prison
Acklington	North East		Public	Merged with Castington to become Northumberland in 2011/12.
Albany	South Central	Male Category B	Public	Isle of Wight cluster prisons (Albany, Camp Hill and Parkhurst) changed to become recorded as Isle of Wight from January 2010.
Aldington	-		Public	Closed
Altcourse	G4S	Male local	Private	
Ashfield	Serco	Male Category C	Private	
Ashwell	East Midlands	Male Category C	Public	Closed
Askham Grange	Yorkshire & Humberside	Female open	Public	
Aylesbury	South Central	Male closed YOI	Public	
Bedford	East of England	Male local	Public	
Belmarsh	High Security	Male local	Public	
Birmingham	G4S	Male local	Private	Became a contracted out prison in October 2011.
Blakenhurst	Kent and Sussex	Male Category C	Public	Part of Hewell.
Blantyre House	Kent and Sussex	Male Category C	Public	Temporarily closed down at the beginning of 2015.
Blundeston	East of England		Public	Closed in 2014/5.
Brinsford	West Midlands	Male closed YOI	Public	
Bristol	South West	Male local	Public	
Brixton	Greater London	Male Category C	Public	
Brockhill	West Midlands		Public	Hewell cluster sites amended to be recorded as Hewell. Closed in 2011.
Bronzefield	Sodexo	Female local	Private	
Buckley Hall	North West	Male Category C	Public	
Bullington	South Central	Male local	Public	Combined with Oxford in table results.
Bullwood Hall	East of England		Public	Closed from the beginning of 2013/14
Bure	East of England	Male Category C	Public	
Camp Hill	South Central		Public	Isle of Wight cluster prisons (Albany, Camp Hill and Parkhurst) changed to become recorded as Isle of Wight from January 2010.
Canterbury	Kent and Sussex		Public	Closed from the beginning of 2013/14.
Cardiff	Wales	Male local	Public	
Castington	North East		Public	Merged with Acklington to become Northumberland in 2011/12.

Channings Wood	South West	Male Category C	Public	
Chelmsford	East of England	Male local	Public	
Colchester	-	-	Public	
Coldingley	Greater London	Male Category C	Public	
Cookham Wood	Young Person's Estate	Male YOI - Young People	Public	
Dartmoor	South West	Male Category C	Public	
Deerbolt	North East	Male closed YOI	Public	
Doncaster	Serco	Male local	Private	
Dorchester	South West		Public	Closed in 2014/5.
Dovegate	Serco	Male Category B	Private	
Dover	Kent and Sussex	IRC	Public	Became an Immigration Removal Center in 2003/04. Listed as "out of use" in 2014/15.
Downview	Greater London	Female closed	Public	
Drake Hall	West Midlands	Female Closed	Public	
Durham	North East	Male local	Public	
East Sutton Park	Kent and Sussex	Female open	Public	
Eastwood Park	South West	Female local	Public	Combined with Pucklechurch.
Edmunds Hill	East of England	Male Category C	Public	Split from Highpoint in 2003/04. Merged with Edmunds Hill into Highpoint North and South in 2011/12.
Elmley	Kent and Sussex	Male local	Public	Male Local part of Sheppey Cluster.
Erlestoke	South West	Male Category C	Public	
Everthorpe	Yorkshire & Humberside		Public	Merged with Wolds in 2014/15 to form Humber.
Exeter	South West	Male local	Public	
Featherstone	West Midlands	Male Category C	Public	
Feltham	Young Person's Estate	Male closed YOI	Public	
Ford	Kent and Sussex	Male open	Public	
Forest Bank	Sodexo	Male local	Private	
Foston Hall	East Midlands	Female Local	Public	
Frankland	High Security	Male Dispersal	Public	
Full Sutton	High Security	Male Dispersal	Public	
Garth	North West	Male Category B	Public	
Gartree	East Midlands	Male Category B	Public	
Glen Parva	East Midlands	Male closed YOI	Public	
Gloucester	South West		Public	Closed from the beginning of 2013/14.
Grendon / Spring Hill	South Central	Male Category B	Public	
Guys Marsh	South West	Male Category C	Public	
Haslar	South Central		Public	Closed as an IRC in April 2015 and is now an "out of use" prison.

Hatfield	Yorkshire & Humberside	Male Open	Public	Merged with Moorland in 2003/04. Hatfield and Moorland reported separately from 2012/13.
Haverigg	North West	Male Category C	Public	
Hewell	West Midlands	Male local	Public	Hewell cluster sites amended to be recorded as Hewell from 2008/09.
Hewell Grange	West Midlands		Public	Recorded as Hewell from 2008/09.
High Down	Greater London	Male local	Public	
Highpoint	East of England	Male Category C	Public	Split from Edmunds Hill in 2003/04. Merged with Highpoint into Highpoint North and South in 2011/12.
Hindley	North West	Male Category C	Public	Changed category from, Male YOI - Young People to Category C in 2015/16.
Hollesley Bay	East of England	Male open	Public	Split from Warren Hill split in 2003/04.
Holloway	Greater London	Female local	Public	
Holme House	North East	Male local	Public	
Hull	Yorkshire & Humberside	Male local	Public	
Humber	Yorkshire & Humberside	Male Category C	Public	Formed from a merger with Everthorpe and Wolds in 2014/15.
Huntercombe	South Central	Male Category C	Public	Combined with Finnamore Woods in table results. Became an adult male category C prison in 2010/11.
Isis	Greater London	Male Category C	Public	
Isle of Wight	South Central	Male Category B	Public	Predominantly Male Category B (with local function).
Kennet	North West	Male Category C	Public	
Kingston	South Central	Male Category C	Public	Combined with Portsmouth in table results. Closed from the beginning of 2013/14.
Kirkham	North West	Male open	Public	
Kirklevington Grange	North East	Male open	Public	
Lancaster	North West		Public	Closed from the beginning of 2011/12.
Lancaster Farms	North West	Male Category C	Public	
Latchmere House	Greater London	Male local	Public	Closed in September 2011.
Leeds	Yorkshire & Humberside	Male local	Public	
Leicester	East Midlands	Male local	Public	
Lewes	Kent and Sussex	Male local	Public	
Leyhill	South West	Male open	Public	
Lincoln	East Midlands	Male local	Public	
Lindholme	Yorkshire and Humberside	Male Category C	Public	

Littlehey	East of England	Male Category C	Public	
Liverpool	North West	Male local	Public	
Long Lartin	High Security	Male Dispersal	Public	
Low Newton	North East	Female local	Public	
Lowdham Grange	Serco	Male Category B	Private	
Maidstone	Kent and Sussex	Male Category C	Public	
Manchester	High Security	Male local	Public	
Moorland	Yorkshire & Humberside	Male Category C	Public	Merged with Hatfield in 2003/04. Hatfield and Moorland reported separately from 2012/13.
Moorland / Hatfield	Yorkshire & Humberside		Public	Hatfield and Moorland reported separately from 2012/13.
Morton Hall	East Midlands	IRC	Public	Became an Immigration Removal Centre in 2011/12.
Mount	East of England	Male Category C	Public	
New Hall	Yorkshire & Humberside	Female local	Public	
North Sea Camp	East Midlands	Male open	Public	
Northallerton	Yorkshire & Humberside		Public	Closed in 2014/5.
Northumberland	Sodexo	Male Category C	Private	Became a contracted out prison in 2013/14.
Norwich	East of England	Male local	Public	
Nottingham	East Midlands	Male local	Public	
Oakwood	G4S	Male Category C	Private	
Onley	East Midlands	Male Category C	Public	
Parc	G4S	Male Category C	Private	Male Category C changed in 2014/15.
Parkhurst	South Central		Public	Isle of Wight cluster prisons (Albany, Camp Hill and Parkhurst) changed to become recorded as Isle of Wight from January 2010.
Pentonville	Greater London	Male local	Public	
Peterborough	Sodexo	Male local	Private	
Peterborough	Sodexo	Female local	Private	
Portland	South West	Male Category C	Public	
Prescoed	Wales	Male open	Public	Usk and Prescoed reported separately from 2012/13.
Preston	North West	Male local	Public	
Ranby	East Midlands	Male Category C	Public	
Reading	South Central		Public	Closed in 2014/5.
Risley	North West	Male Category C	Public	
Rochester	Kent and Sussex	Male Category C	Public	
Rye Hill	G4S	Male Category B	Private	
Send	Greater London	Female closed	Public	
Shepton Mallet	South West		Public	Closed from the beginning of 2013/14.
Shrewsbury	West Midlands		Public	Closed from the beginning of 2013/14.

Stafford	West Midlands	Male Category C	Public	
Standford Hill	Kent and Sussex	Male Open	Public	Part of Sheppey Cluster.
Stocken	East Midlands	Male Category C	Public	
Stoke Heath	West Midlands	Male Category C	Public	
Styal	North West	Female local	Public	
Sudbury	East Midlands	Male open	Public	
Swaleside	Kent and Sussex	Male Category B	Public	Part of Sheppey Cluster.
Swansea	Wales	Male local	Public	
Swinfen Hall	West Midlands	Male Category C	Public	
Thameside	Serco	Male Local	Private	Opened in 2011/12.
Thorn Cross	North West	Male open YOI	Public	
Usk	Wales	Male Category C	Public	
Usk \ Prescoed	Wales		Public	Usk and Prescoed reported separately from 2012/13 (part of Cluster).
Verne	South West	Male Category C	Public	Became an Immigration Removal Centre in 2014/15.
Wakefield	High Security	Male Dispersal	Public	
Wandsworth	Greater London	Male local	Public	
Warren Hill	East of England	Male closed YOI	Public	Split from Hollesley Bay in 2003/04.
Wayland	East of England	Male Category C	Public	
Wealstun	Yorkshire and Humberside	Male Category C	Public	
Weare	South West		Public	
Wellingborough	East Midlands		Public	Closed from the beginning of 2013/14.
Werrington	Young Person's Estate	Male YOI - Young People	Public	
Wetherby	Young Person's Estate	Male YOI - Young People	Public	
Whatton	East Midlands	Male Category C	Public	
Whitemoor	High Security	Male Dispersal	Public	
Winchester	South Central	Male local	Public	
Wolds	Yorkshire and Humberside		Public	Became a public prison in 2013/14. Merged with Everthorpe in 2014/15 to form Humber.
Woodhill	High Security	Male local	Public	
Wormwood Scrubs	Greater London	Male local	Public	
Wymott	North West	Male Category C	Public	

Contacts

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Other enquiries about these statistics should be directed to:

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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:

statisticsauthority.gov.uk/about-the-authority/uk-statistical-system

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

www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications.htm

Alternative formats are available on request from statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk

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Symbols and conventions

..	Not available
0	Nil or less than half the final digit shown
-	Not applicable or unreliable (less than 30 observations – use when calculating rates/percentages).
(p)	Provisional data
(r)	Revised data