



Ministry
of Justice

National Offender Management Service Offender Equalities Annual Report

2014/15

Ministry of Justice
Statistics Bulletin

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Introduction

This is the 2014/15 issue of the annual National Offender Management Service Offender Equalities statistics publication.

The equality objectives are stated, along with progress and achievements, in the NOMS Annual Report and Accounts 2014/15:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/noms-annual-report-and-accounts-2014-2015

NOMS staff equalities statistics for 2014/15 will be included within the MoJ Diversity Publication 2014/15, due for publication on 2 December 2015. This publication includes data for all civil servants employed by MoJ.

A large amount of information on offender equalities is already published within other statistical publications. The majority of information in this publication comes from these publications, however, this publication provides specific commentary focussing on equalities, with the content being aligned to the NOMS Business Objectives. The contents relate to the tables within the publications listed below.

The Offender Management Statistics Quarterly

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

and the Safety in Custody Statistics Bulletin

www.gov.uk/government/collections/safety-in-custody-statistics including offender equalities tables for calendar year 2014.

The Accredited Programmes publication including offender equalities tables for financial year 2014/15:

www.gov.uk/government/statistics/accredited-programmes-bulletin-2014-to-2015

Additional tables are included within this publication for areas where data are not published elsewhere. These tables cover Incentive and Earned Privileges (IEP) of prisoners and Order and Licence Completions.

In previous years, a number of other tables were also published within the Annual Equalities Report which did not appear in other publications. The data for these areas is not yet of sufficient quality to allow them to be published and will resume once they are.

The Equality Act 2010 lists nine Protected Characteristics:

Age, Gender, Ethnicity, Disability, Sexual Orientation, Religion or Belief, Gender Reassignment, Marriage/Civil Partnership, and Pregnancy/Maternity.

This report focuses on those protected characteristics where data are collected, and are of sufficient quality for statistics to be meaningful. In general, this report is currently limited to focus on gender, age and ethnicity for these reasons. However where data are available for other protected characteristics at sufficient quality and with sufficient coverage to be meaningful, they are also presented and considered.

Users and uses of these Statistics

These statistics have many intended uses by a diverse range of users, and are designed to meet as many of the needs of these users as possible in the most useful and meaningful format.

Intended use of statistics:	Summary of main statistical needs:
MoJ ministers	Ministers may use these statistics to observe that obligations under the Equality Act 2010 are being met and due regard is being paid to equality considerations of offenders.
MPs and House of Lords	These statistics may be used to answer parliamentary questions on equality relating to offenders.
Policy teams	These statistics are used to inform policy development, to monitor impact of changes over time and to model future changes and their impact on the system. This publication addresses the primary questions internal users ask on a regular basis, provides input into Equality Impact Assessments during the policy making process, and forms the basis for ensuring due regard is paid to offender equalities.
Academia, students and businesses	Used as a source of statistics for research purposes and to support lectures, presentations and conferences
Journalists	As a compendium of quality assured data and explanatory comment on equality relating to offenders, to enable an accurate and coherent story to be told.
Voluntary sector	Offender equality data are used 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, to provide greater transparency of offender equalities related issues in NOMS.

Release Schedule

This publication is produced on an annual basis to reflect the most appropriate frequency given the nature of the data included within the tables. This bulletin was published on 26 November 2015 for the financial year 2014/15. The NOMS Offender Equalities Report 2015/16 is due to be published on 24 November 2016.

Summary

- There were 3,866 female prisoners (4.5% of the prison population) as at 31 March 2015 and 16,687 female offenders in the community (15.1% of all offenders in the community) as at 31 December 2014.
- Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) prisoners constituted 25.7% of the prison population as at 31 March 2015 and 15.8% of offenders in the community as at 31 December 2014. In comparison, 12.4% of the population of England & Wales aged 18 and over were recorded as BME in the 2011 census.
- In the last ten years, there has been a major shift in the age profile of the prison population. The proportion of prisoners aged under 25 has fallen from 30.3% in June 2005 to 20.9% in March 2015, while the proportion of those aged 40 and over has increased from 22.0% to 31.4% in the same period.
- This change in the age profile is also seen in offenders in the community where the proportion of offenders aged under 25 has fallen from 34.3% in December 2009 to 27.5% in December 2014 and the proportion of those aged 50 and over has risen from 5.7% to 8.5%.
- The proportion of Muslim prisoners has increased since March 2005 from 9.5% of the prison population to 14.4% in March 2015. In 2011, 2.71 million Muslims lived in England and Wales, compared with 1.55 million in 2001, around a 75% increase in 10 years. Although these time periods do not align, this provides context that the increase in Muslim prisoners is not unexpected given the increase in population.
- Incentives and Earned Privileges (IEP) is the formal system of privileges in the prison system and enhanced status is the highest level that can be awarded. As at 31 March 2015, Asian and Asian British were the ethnic group with the highest proportion of prisoners with Enhanced Status (43.2%). In contrast, 31.2% of prisoners from mixed ethnicity groups were on enhanced status. Caution should be used in considering these figures as a snapshot of a moment in time may not represent the general trends over the whole year.
- In 2014, women were more than seven times more likely to self-harm (1,736 incidents per 1,000 prisoners) than men (233 incidents per 1,000 prisoners), although the rate of self-inflicted deaths is higher for men (1.0 per 1,000 prisoners) than for women (0.8 per 1,000 prisoners). The rate of self-inflicted deaths was higher for White prisoners (1.1 per 1000 prisoners) than for BME prisoners (0.6 per 1000 prisoners).
- Adjudications are the formal prison discipline system. In 2014, the rate of proven adjudications for those aged 15-17 was 986 per 100 prisoners, which was nine times higher than the average (107 per 100 prisoners).
- The percentage of Licence and Court Orders that were successfully completed for offenders aged 60 was 94.7% while offenders aged 18-20 had a success rate of 75.0%.

Commentary

Prison Population

Prison population figures are published in the Offender Management Statistics publication (www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly)

The prison population was 85,664 as at 31 March 2015. This consisted of 81,798 male prisoners (95.5% of the prison population) and 3,866 female prisoners (4.5% of the prison population).

Female representation in prisons has been falling for many years. Between 30 June 2005¹ and 31 March 2015 the number of female prisoners fell by 14% (from 4,514 to 3,866), while the number of male prisoners increased by 14% (from 71,676 to 81,798).

Figure 1: Age distribution of prisoners, 30 June 2005 and 31 March 2015

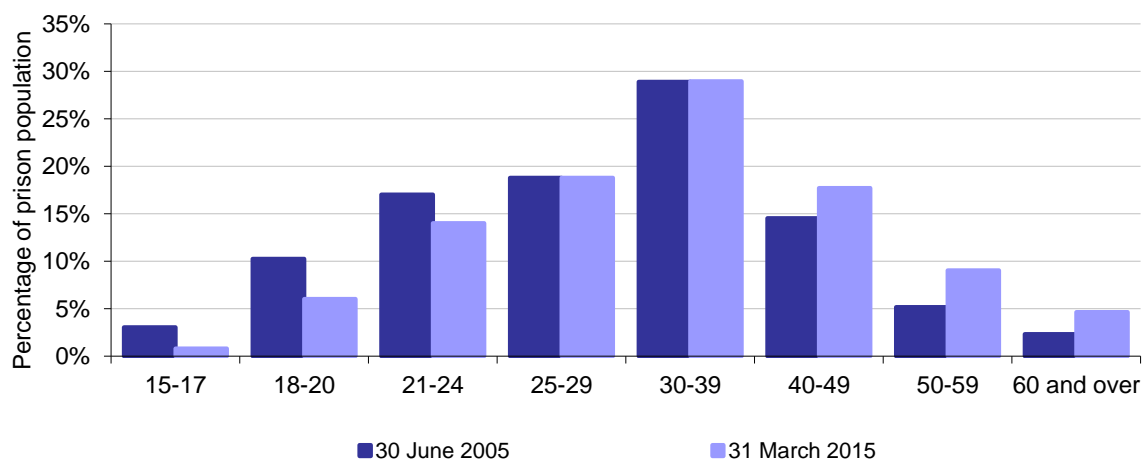
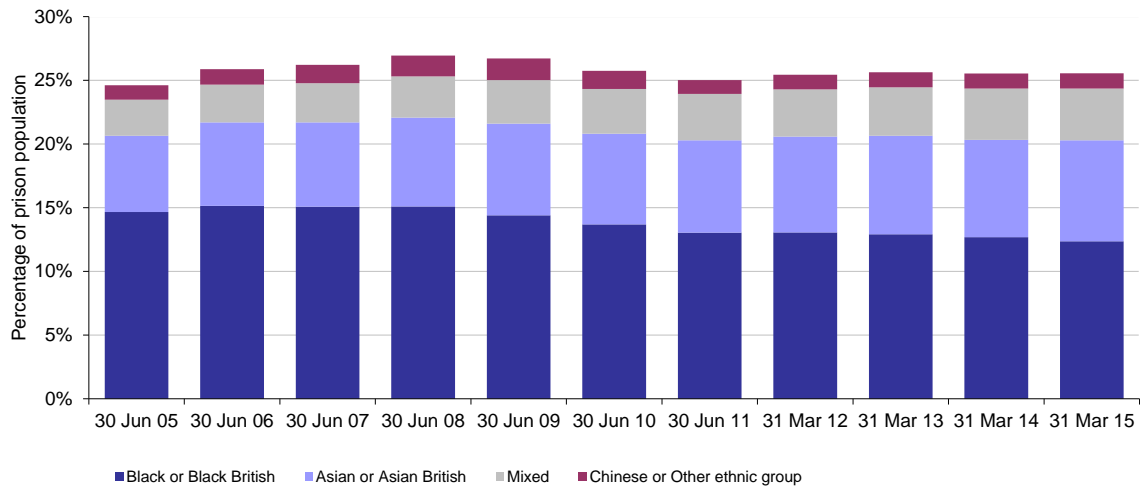


Figure 1 above shows a comparison of the age distribution of prisoners as at 30 June 2005 and 31 March 2015. Figures are published in narrower bands for the younger age groups. In 2005, there were greater numbers in the younger age bands and fewer in the older age bands than in the last two years.

The proportion of prisoners under 25 reduced from 30.3% (23,102 prisoners) as at 30 June 2005, to 20.9% (17,876 prisoners) by 31 March 2015. In contrast, the proportion of prisoners aged 40 or above increased from 22.0% at 30 June 2005 to 31.4% by 31 March 2015. The proportion of prisoners aged 60 or over increased from 2.3% (or 1,775 prisoners) at 30 June 2005 to 4.7% (or 3,984 prisoners) by 31 March 2015.

¹ Historically annual figures were taken at 30 June to represent the mid point of a calendar year, however more recently annual figures are taken at 31 March as the end of a financial year.

Figure 2: BME representation in the prison population annually, 30 June 2005 - 2011, and 31 March 2012 - 2015, split by ethnic group



As at 31 March 2015, 25.7% of prisoners who had reported their ethnicity declared themselves to be in the Black or Minority Ethnic (BME) grouping (based on an ethnicity declaration rate of 99.4%). This was considerably higher than the proportion of BME individuals in the wider population of England and Wales aged between 18 and over (12.4%) as recorded in the 2011 Census².

The proportion of BME prisoners rose slightly from 24.8% (18,753 prisoners) in 2005 to 27.1% (22,406 prisoners) in 2008, declined to 25.7% (21,357 prisoners) in 2011 and has stayed at roughly that level ever since (Figure 2).

The largest BME grouping is Black or Black British, which accounted for 12.4% of the prison population as at 31 March 2015. This is substantially higher than the 2.9% of the population of England and Wales aged 18 and over that were Black or Black British according to the 2011 Census. Asian or Asian British were the next largest BME ethnic group at 8.0%, higher than the 6.4% in the 2011 Census. 4.1% were mixed and the remaining 1.2% were Chinese and other ethnic groups (compared to 1.4% and 1.7% respectively in the 2011 Census).

² Census 2011 population figures broken down by ethnicity can be found via the following link : www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/DC2101EW/view/2092957703?rows=c_age&cols=c_ethpuk11

Figure 3: BME representation in the prison population by age group and gender, as at 31 March 2015

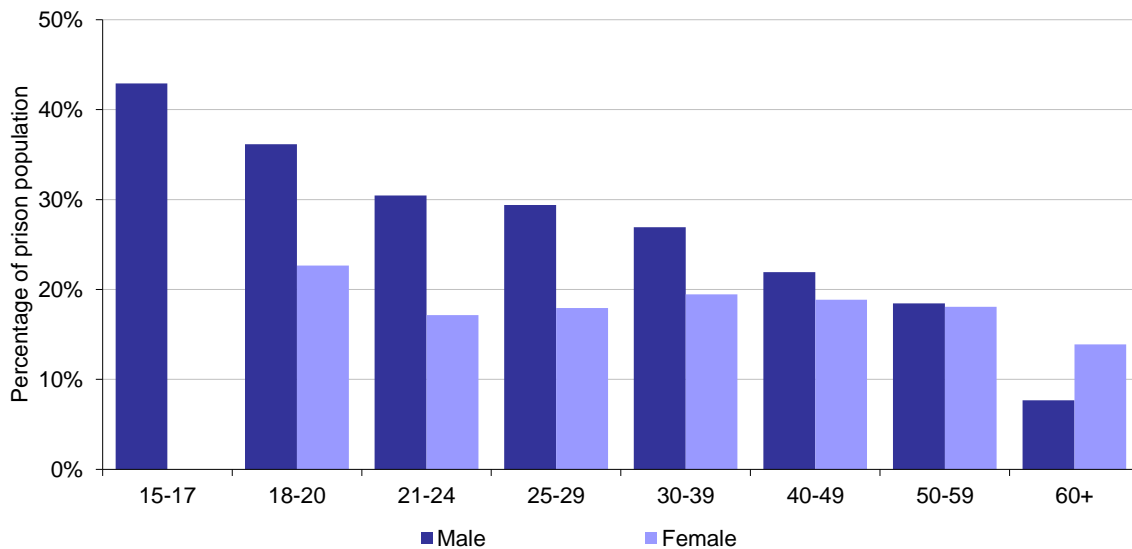
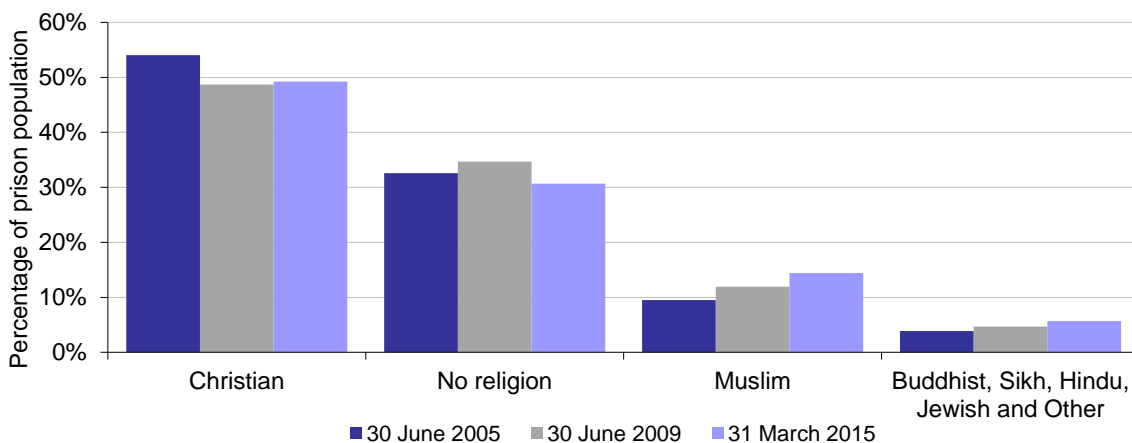


Figure 3 illustrates that BME representation varies considerably across age groups, and this pattern differs substantially for males and females. In every age group except those aged 60 and over, BME representation amongst prisoners is higher for males than females.

Amongst male prisoners, BME representation steadily decreases with age (with BME representation in 15-17 year olds the highest at 42.9%). The same trend is not evident when considering the female prison population and BME representation remains at similar levels for females across age ranges from 18 to 59³ (at around 17% to 23%).

Figure 4: Distribution of prisoners by Religion or Belief, 30 June 2005, 30 June 2009 and 31 March 2015



In 2015, Christians represented 49.2% of all prisoners whose religion or belief is recorded⁴, 30.7% stated they had no religion and 14.4% were Muslim (Figure 4). This is substantially different to figures from the 2011 Census⁵, where a higher proportion the

³ There is no juvenile prison provision for females. Such offenders are managed in the Secure Training Centres (STC) and Secure Care Homes (SCH).

⁴ Religion had a prisoner declaration rate of 99.8%.

⁵ Census 2011 population figures broken down by religion can be found via the following link : www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/DC2107EW/view/2092957703?rows=c_age&cols=c_relpuk11

total population of England and Wales aged 18 and over were Christian (66.3%) and a lower proportion of the population had either no religious beliefs (25.6%) or were Muslim (4.2%).

In the last decade, the proportion of prisoners who are Muslim has risen steadily from 9.5% in 2005 to 14.4% in 2015. This should be taken in context with the change in the proportion of the wider population of England and Wales that are Muslim (around a 75% increase between the 2001 and 2011 censuses). While the time periods do not align to make direct comparisons, it would be expected that the proportion of the prison population that are Muslim would have increased over the ten year period. Between 2005 and 2009, the proportion of Christians fell from 54.0% to 48.7%, while the proportion with no religion rose from 32.6% to 34.7%. Since 2009 this trend has reversed, with the proportion of Christians increasing slightly to 49.2%, while the proportion with no religion has fallen to 30.7%.

Incentives and Earned Privileges

Figures on Prisoner Incentive and Earned Privileges (IEP) status can be found in Table 1 of Annex A.

IEP is a system where privileges, in addition to minimum entitlements, can be granted to prisoners or young offenders subject to their reaching and maintaining specified standards of conduct and performance. The IEP scheme rewards good behaviour and performance (enhanced status) and removes privileges if expected standards are not maintained (basic status). In addition to any local aims, it is intended to encourage prisoners to behave responsibly, to participate in constructive activity, and to progress through the system. There is also an entry IEP for all new prisoners entering custody (apart from those aged 15-17⁶).

As at 31 March 2015, 4.2% of prisoners had basic status, 52.0% had standard status, 35.8% had enhanced status and 8.0% had entry status.

Figures 5 and 6 show the proportion of the population, split by protected characteristics on both basic and enhanced status.

⁶ The new IEP Prison Service Instructions (PSI) was introduced to the adult estate only

Figure 5: Percentage of prisoners with basic status, 31 March 2015

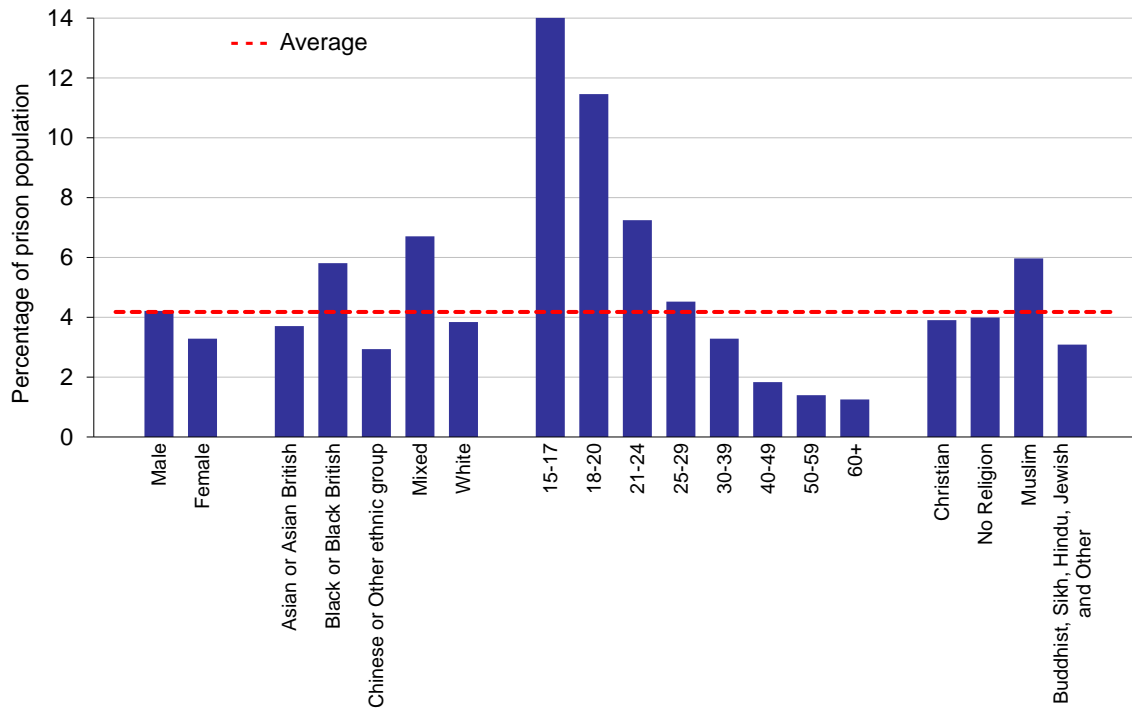
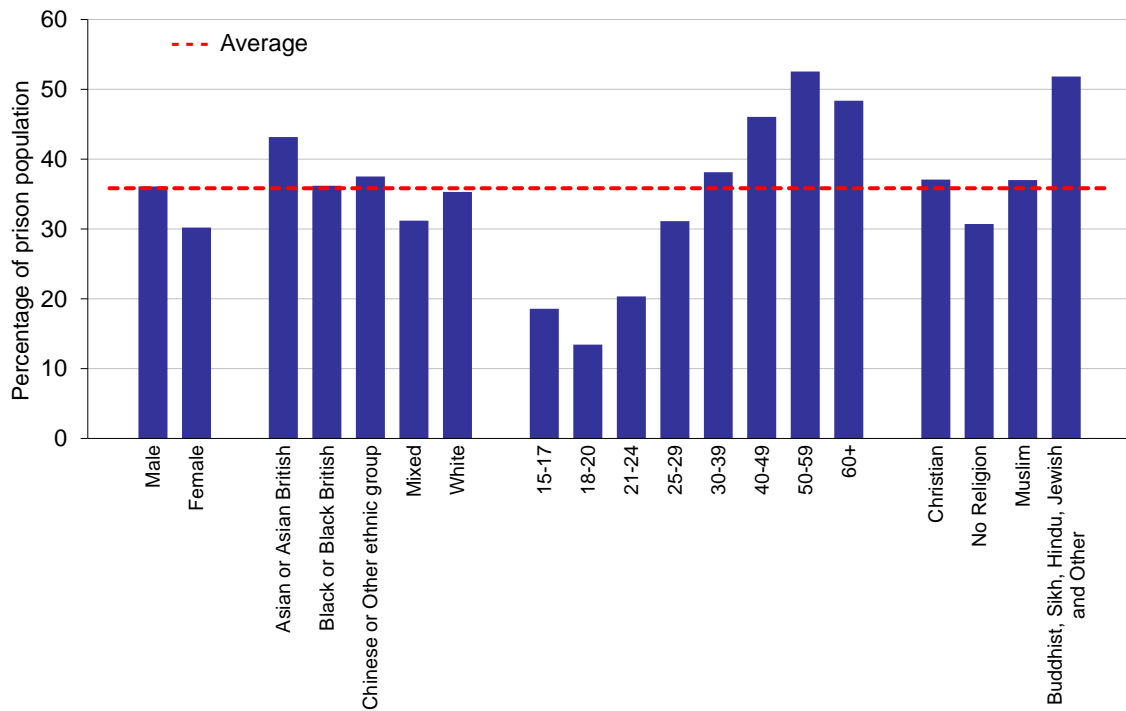


Figure 6: Percentage of prisoners with enhanced status, 31 March 2015



On 31 March 2015, similar percentages of male and female prisoners were on basic status (4.2% for male and 3.3% for female). There was, however, a higher percentage of male prisoners on enhanced status (36.1%) than female prisoners (30.2%).

IEP status is related to age, with younger age groups more commonly on basic status than older age groups, and older age groups were more commonly on enhanced status than

younger age groups. For example, 18-20 year olds had the highest proportion⁷ on basic status (11.5%) and the lowest proportion on enhanced status (13.4%). Those aged 60 and over have the lowest proportion on basic status (1.3%) and the second highest proportion on enhanced status (48.4%).

Mixed ethnicity prisoners have the highest proportion on basic status (6.7%) while only 2.9% of Chinese and other ethnicity prisoners are on basic status. For enhanced status, Asian and Asian British prisoners account for the highest proportion (43.2%) and Mixed Ethnic prisoners have the lowest (31.2%).

Amongst religious characteristics, Hindu prisoners⁸ have the lowest proportion on basic status (1.4%) and the highest proportion on enhanced status (55.0%). Muslims have the highest proportion of prisoners on basic status with 6.0% and those with no religion have the lowest proportion of prisoners on enhanced status (30.7%).

IEP figures are taken as a snapshot at a moment in time, however IEP status is very dynamic, changing rapidly to reflect behaviour of prisoners. As such, a snapshot at a given moment of time may not reflect the overall pattern across the year. Caution should be used in consideration of the splits of IEP by protected characteristic, as while these accurately represent IEP status on 31 March 2015, this may not give a typical reflection of the IEP levels of each protected characteristic across the entire financial year.

Adjudications

Figures on adjudications and punishments resulting from adjudications are published in the Offender Management Statistics publication.

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

Adjudications are the formal discipline system. The Prison and YOI Rules authorise the Governor or, in a contracted establishment, the Director to conduct adjudications. The Governor may under certain circumstances delegate adjudication powers and duties. In all disciplinary hearings the adjudicator must be satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the accused committed the offence with which they are charged before deciding the charge is proven.

There were 90,982 proven adjudications during 2014 which was on average 107 adjudications per 100 prisoners over the year. Figure 7 shows the rate of adjudications across ethnicity, sex and age.

The rate of proven adjudications was by far the highest for the 15-17 age group (986 per 100 prisoners). The rates decrease with age; 18-20 year olds had an average rate of proven adjudications of 271 per 100 prisoners while the rate amongst prisoners over 60 and over was 11.1 per 100 prisoners.

The rate is higher for women (137 per 100 prisoners) compared to men (105 per 100 prisoners) and for Mixed ethnic groups (170 per 100 prisoners) and Black or Black British (126 per 100 prisoners).

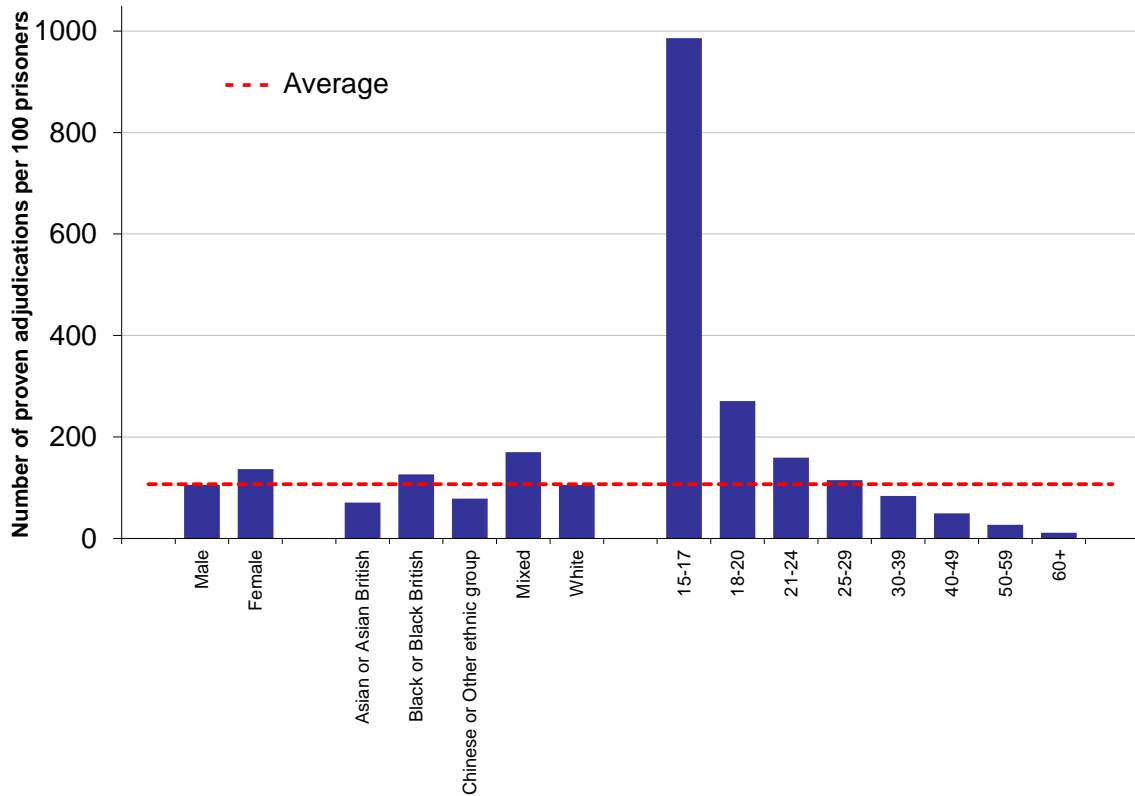
⁷ Other than 15-17 year olds, who are ineligible for IEP Entry status and should be excluded from such comparisons.

⁸ Hindu prisoners were combined with Buddhist, Sikh, Jewish and other religious groups in figures 5 and 6. This is to avoid showing such small percentages (<1%) which would have made the chart difficult to read.

There were 18,523 dismissed adjudications during 2014, an average of 22 per 100 prisoners over the year. The profile for dismissed adjudications across race, sex and age is similar to the profile for proven adjudications.

There were 162,770 punishments⁹ issued to those who had proven adjudications. The profile of the punishments had few differences across gender and ethnic groups.

Figure 7: Rate of proven adjudications by ethnicity, sex and age in 2014



⁹ Punishments included forfeiture of privileges, confinement, additional days, stoppage or reduction of earnings, cautions or other punishments

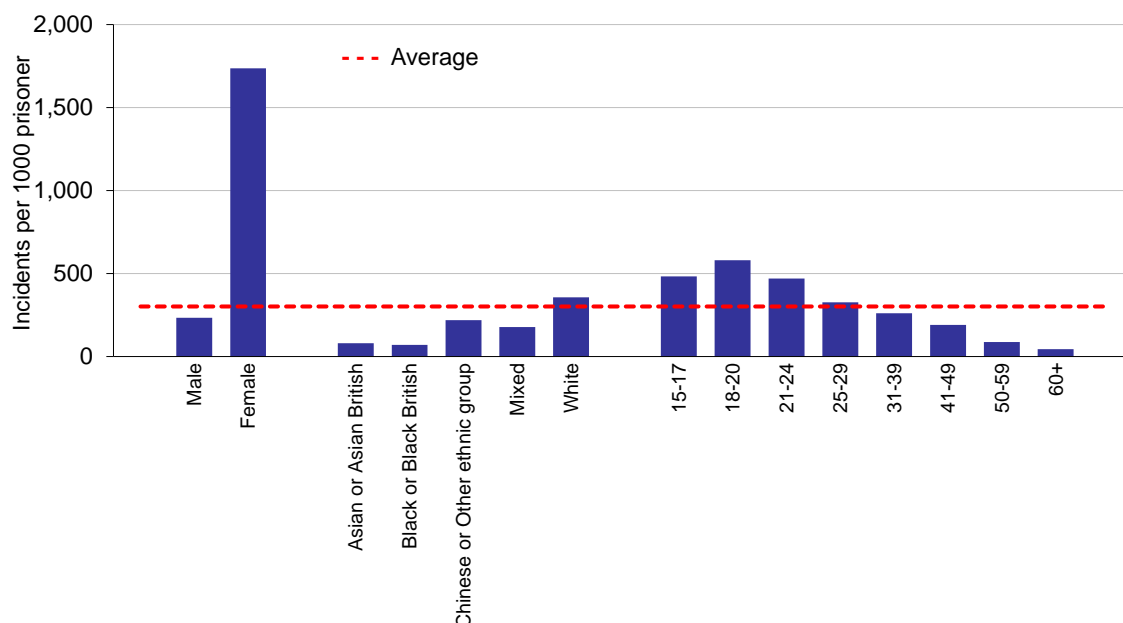
Self-harm

Figures on self-harm are published in the Safety in Custody Statistics Bulletin. (www.gov.uk/government/collections/safety-in-custody-statistics)

Self-harm in prison custody is defined as, “any act where a prisoner deliberately harms themselves irrespective of the method, intent or severity of any injury.”

In 2014, there were 25,775 reported incidents of self-harm, an average of 302 incidents per 1,000 prisoners over the year.

Figure 8: Incidents of self-harm per 1,000 prisoners by protected characteristic, 2014



In 2014, female prisoners had a far higher rate of self-harm incidents (1,736 self-harm incidents per 1,000 prisoners) than the rate for male prisoners (233 self-harm incidents per 1,000 prisoners). Indeed women accounted for 26.3% of all self-harm incidents, whilst accounting for only 4.6% of the prison population.

White prisoners were much more likely to have self-harm incidents (357 per 1,000 prisoners) than BME prisoners (102 per 1,000 prisoners), across all BME ethnic groups.

Prisoners aged 18-20 were the most likely to have self-harm incidents (581 per 1,000 prisoners) with incident rates falling in every subsequent age group until those aged 60 and over had an incident rate of (44 per 1,000 prisoners).

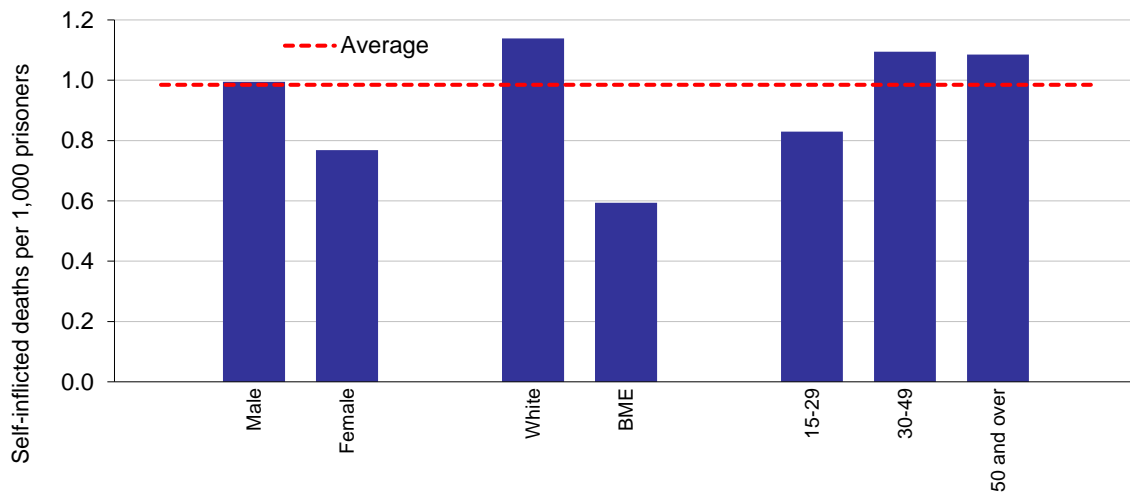
Deaths in Prison

Figures on deaths in prison are published in the Safety in Custody Statistics Bulletin. (www.gov.uk/government/collections/safety-in-custody-statistics)

There were 243 deaths in prison custody during 2014, approximately 2.9 per 1,000 prisoners. Of these 84 were self-inflicted (1.0 per 1,000), 141 were from natural causes

(1.7 per 1,000) and 18 where the cause of death was unclear, had yet to be established or other reasons¹⁰.

Figure 9: Self-inflicted deaths per 1,000 prisoners by protected characteristic, 2014



The rate of self-inflicted deaths was higher for White prisoners (1.1 per 1,000 prisoners) than for BME¹¹ prisoners (0.6 per 1,000 prisoners).

The rate of self-inflicted deaths was higher for male prisoners (1.0 per 1,000 prisoners) than female prisoners (0.8 per 1,000 prisoners), and lower for prisoners aged 15-29¹² (0.8 per 1,000 prisoners) compared to those aged 30 and over (1.1 per 1,000 prisoners).

The rate of deaths from natural causes was higher for females (2.6 per 1,000 prisoners) than males (1.6 per 1000 prisoners) and unsurprisingly, higher for those aged 50 and over (9.7 per 1,000 prisoners) and lower for those aged 15-30 (0.1 per 1,000 prisoners).

Accredited Programmes in Custody

Figures on accredited programmes are published in the Accredited Programmes publication.

www.gov.uk/government/statistics/accredited-programmes-bulletin-2014-to-2015

Accredited programmes are those programmes which have received accreditation from the Correctional Services Accreditation Panel (CSAP). It should be noted that accredited programmes are intended to address specific needs, so it would not be expected that representation on the programmes would necessarily correspond with representation in the population.

In recent years, the need to address offender behaviour issues has been met by an increasing number of unaccredited programmes. For example, most programmes to address offender substance misuse issues are now provided by the National Health Service (NHS) and these programmes are not CSAP accredited. Only accredited programmes have been considered in this analysis.

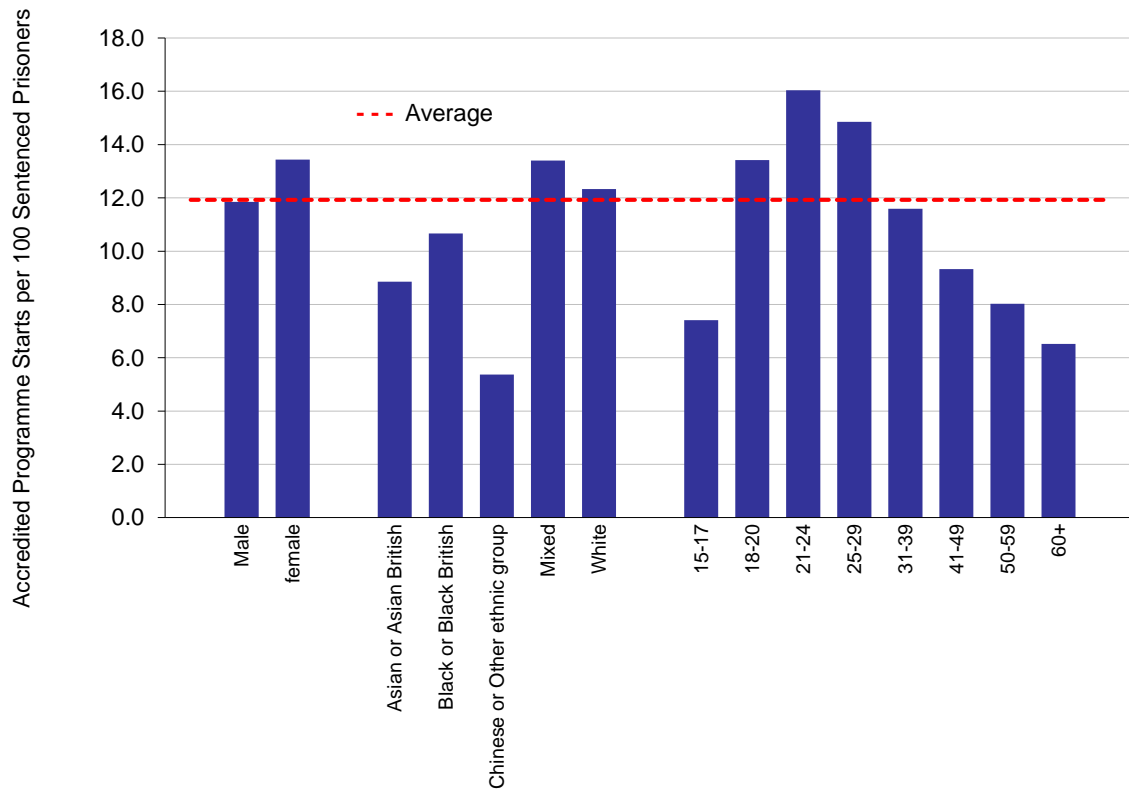
In 2014/15, there were 8,523 starts¹³ of accredited programmes provided by NOMS for prisoners. This was equivalent to 11.9 starts per 100 sentenced prisoners.

¹⁰ Including 3 apparent homicides

¹¹ Owing to low numbers involved, analysis below the level of BME ethnic groups was not done.

¹² Owing to low numbers involved, analysis was undertaken at larger than usual age groups.

Figure 10: Number of Accredited Programmes Starts per 100 sentenced prisoner by protected characteristics in 2014/15



The rate of accredited programme starts in 2014/15 was higher for female prisoners (13.4 starts per 100 sentenced prisoners) compared to 11.9 for men. Female offenders are most likely to start General Offending programmes (76% of all female programme starts). Females are, in general, not eligible for Domestic Violence or Sex Offending programmes. Males are also more likely to start General Offending programmes (53%).

In 2014/15, Mixed Ethnic Groups were the most likely to start accredited programmes with 13.4 starts per 100 sentenced prisoner, while Chinese or Other ethnicity groups were the least likely, with a rate of 5.4 starts per 100 sentenced prisoners.

BME prisoners were more likely to take violence programmes (2.7 starts per 100 sentenced prisoners) and less likely to take Sex Offending programmes (with a rate of 0.6 starts), compared to White prisoners who had a rate of 2.3 starts for Domestic Violence accredited programmes and a start rate of 1.7 for Sex Offending accredited programmes.

By age, 21-24 year olds had the highest rate of accredited programme starts (16.0 per 100 prisoners), with a steady decrease in the rate of starts for each successively older age group.

The only accredited programmes taken by prisoners aged 15-17 were General Offending. General Offending programmes dominated the accredited programmes started by those aged 18-20 (66% of all starts), while Sex Offending programmes dominated for prisoners aged 60 and over (52%).

¹³ There were also 8,525 completions of accredited programmes in custody. As starts and completions of programmes within the same financial year may not represent the same individuals, completion rates cannot be calculated through direct comparison of representation on starts and completions, although it does provide some indication.

Release on Temporary Licence (ROTL)

Release on Temporary Licence (ROTL) figures are published in the Offender Management Statistics publication. The published figures are split by gender but no other protected characteristic.

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

Overall in 2014, 10.3% of the prison population had at least one instance of ROTL, with on average 51.4 releases per annum. Although female prisoners were nearly twice as likely as males to have at least one instance of ROTL in 2014 (18.7% of females compared to 9.9% of males), those male prisoners released on temporary licence had on average 52.1 instances of ROTL, compared to 43.9 instances of ROTL on average for female prisoners that had been released on temporary licence during 2014.

Although the percentage of prisoners receiving ROTL has fallen over the 10 years from 2005 to 2014 for both males and females (from 12.7% in 2005 to 9.9% in 2014 for males and from 24.2% in 2005 to 18.7% in 2014 for females), over the same period the average number of instances per individual has increased for both males and females (from 40.4 to 52.1 per male individual on average and from 35.5 to 43.9 per female individual on average).

The rate of ROTL resulting in a temporary release failure has been very low across the time series, from 83.7 failures per 100,000 releases in 2005 and falling to 52.6 failures per 100,000 releases in 2014. Figures for male prisoners are comparable, ranging from 83.1 failures per 100,000 releases in 2005 to 54.4 failures per 100,000 releases in 2014. Figures for female temporary release failures are too low from which to calculate rates (there were only 9 instances of temporary release failure for females in 2014).

Home Detention Curfew (HDC)

Figures for home detention curfews (HDCs) and the population eligible for HDCs are published in the Offender Management Statistics publication. Published figures for population eligible for HDCs are split by gender but no other protected characteristic.

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

The HDC scheme was introduced following the passage of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The purpose of HDC is to manage more effectively the transition of offenders from custody back into the community. Prisoners who are not subject to a statutory exclusion may be released on licence after serving a required period, determined by their sentence length. Prisoners will normally be released on HDC unless there are grounds to indicate the prisoner is unlikely to complete successfully the period on HDC. Once released on HDC licence, the prisoner is electronically tagged and compliance with his or her licence conditions monitored. Eligibility for HDC covers prisoners serving sentences of between 3 months and 4 years, who are not in certain excluded groups.

In 2014, 8,614 prisoners were granted HDC - a release rate of 19.1 per 100 eligible prisoners. Female prisoners were more likely to receive HDC releases in 2014 with a release rate of 30.6 per 100 eligible prisoners in 2014 compared to 18.0 for male eligible prisoners.

The rate of HDC release for male prisoners has fallen from 33.5 per 100 prisoners in 2004 to 18.0 in 2014 (a fall of 15.5 points). Female prisoners have seen a larger fall, from 47.2 per 100 in 2004 to 30.6 in 2014 (a fall of 16.6 points).

Offenders in the Community

Population figures for offenders in the community are published in the Offender Management Statistics publication.

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

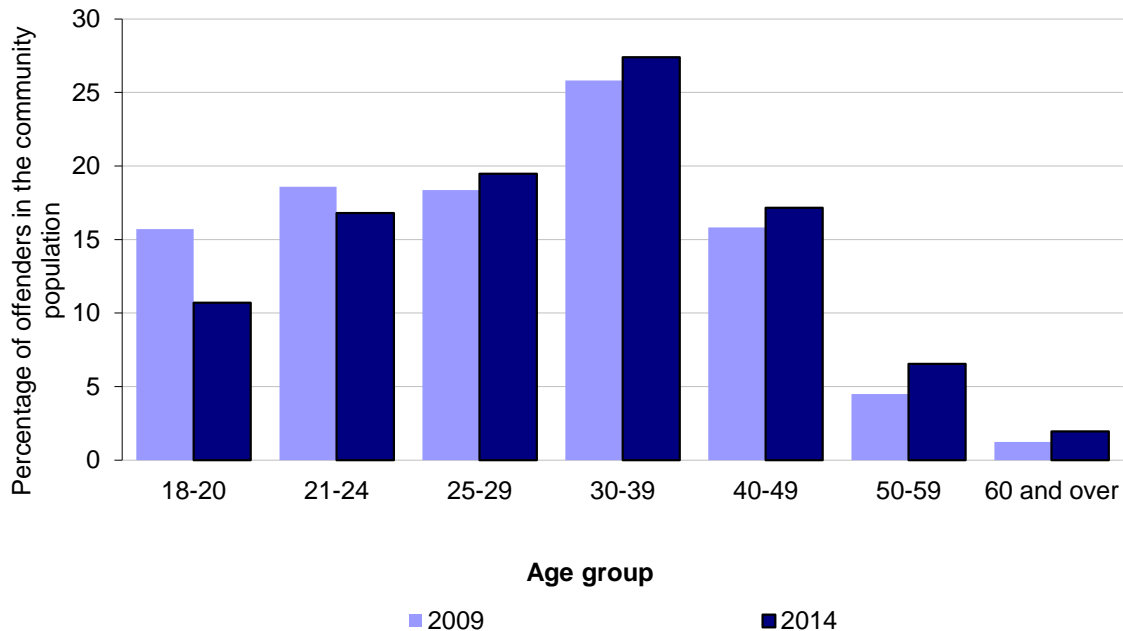
Since 1 June 2014, probation trusts have been replaced by the National Probation Service (NPS), which manages the most high-risk offenders across seven divisions; and 21 new Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs), who manage medium and low-risk offenders.

As at 31 December 2014, there were 110,306 offenders in the community under community orders or suspended sentence orders. Those supervised under other court orders or post release from custody are not included in the analysis by protected characteristics in this section.

There were 16,687 female offenders or 15.1% of these offenders in the community. This has remained at similar levels for the last five years.

The proportion of offenders in the community from a BME background is 15.8%, which is higher than the proportion of BME individuals in the wider population of England and Wales aged 18 or over (12.4%)¹⁴. Of these, Black or Black British comprise 6.1% of offenders in the community, with Asian or Asian British the next largest group, representing 4.9%, those of mixed ethnicity represented 3.1% and Chinese or other ethnic groups representing 1.6%.

Figure 11: Age distribution of offenders under community orders and suspended sentences orders as at 31 December, 2009 and 2014



¹⁴ 2011 census <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census/key-statistics-for-local-authorities-in-england-and-wales/rft-table-ks201ew.xls>

Figure 16 shows a comparison of the age distribution of offenders as at 2009¹⁵ and 2015. In 2009, there was a greater proportion of the younger age bands in the community population and fewer in the older age bands than in 2014.

The proportion of offenders in the community aged 18-24 has fallen from 34.3% (48,384) in 2009 to 27.5% (30,333) in 2014 while the proportion of offenders aged 50 and over has risen from 5.7% (8,070) in 2009 to 8.5% (9,361) in 2014.

The proportion of BME offenders has also remained stable ranging between 15.4% and 15.8% over the last five years¹⁶.

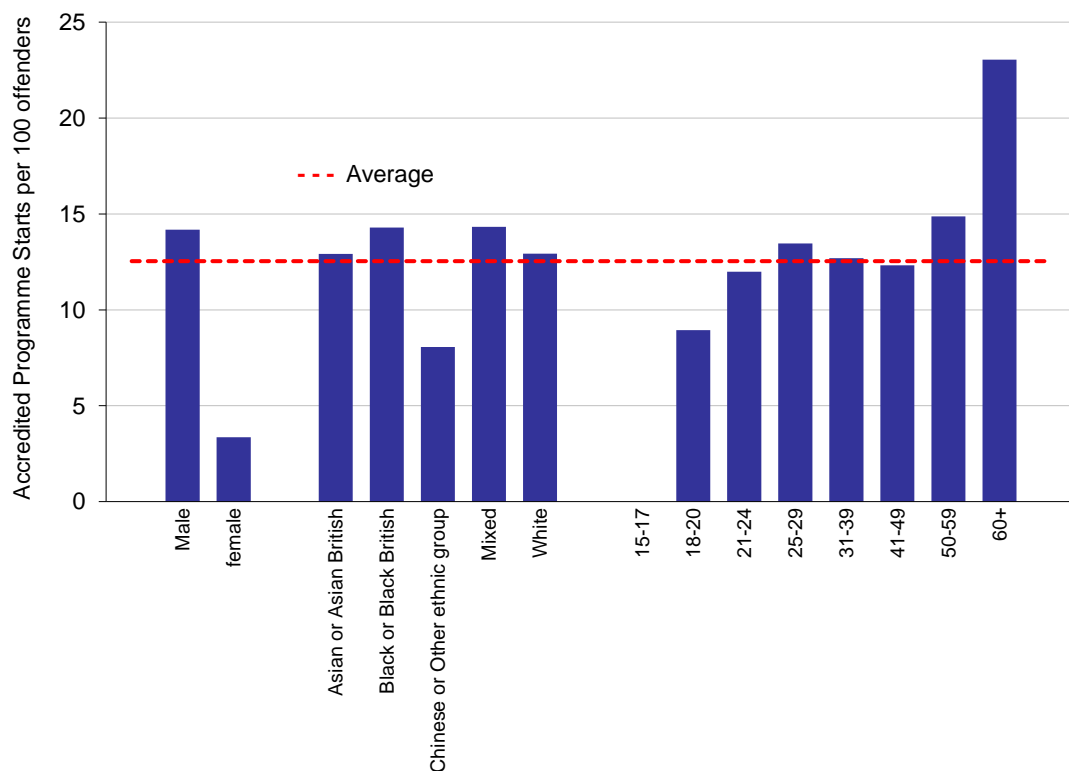
Accredited Programmes in the Community

Figures on accredited programmes are published in the Accredited Programmes publication

(www.gov.uk/government/statistics/accredited-programmes-annual-bulletin-2013-to-2014)

Within offenders under probation supervision, there were 14,023 accredited programme starts and 8,998 accredited programme completions¹⁷ in 2014/15 (equivalent to a rate of 12.5 starts and 8.0 completions per 100 offenders).

Figure 12: Number of accredited programmes starts per 100 offenders by protected characteristics in 2014/15



¹⁵ Note that figures are published in age bands which are narrower for the younger age groups.

¹⁶ Ethnicity data from 2010/11 is not available.

¹⁷ Starts and completions of programmes within the same financial year may not represent the same individuals, therefore completion rates cannot be calculated through direct comparison of representation on starts and completions

The rate of accredited programme starts in 2014/15 was higher for male offenders in the community (14.2 starts per 100 offenders) compared to female offenders (3.4 per 100). Programmes that female offenders are most likely to start are General Offending (51% of all female programme starts) and Substance Misuse (47% of female starts). Females are not eligible for Domestic Violence or Sex Offending programmes which accounts in part for the females having fewer starts per 100 offenders than male offenders.

In 2014/15, BME offenders were slightly more likely to start accredited programmes (13.3 per 100 offenders) than White offenders (12.9 per 100). Within BME ethnic groups, Mixed ethnicity and Black and Black British had the highest rates of accredited programme starts with 14.3 starts per 100 while Chinese or Other ethnicity groups had the lowest rate of starts, with 8.1 starts per 100.

Looking at specific programmes in the community, BME offenders were more likely to take General Offending programmes (5.8 starts per 100 offenders) and less likely to take Sex Offending programmes (0.8 per 100 offenders), than White prisoners who had 4.2 starts per 100 offenders and 1.9 starts per 100 offenders respectively.

In terms of age, the rate of accredited programme starts rose from 8.9 starts per 100 offenders for 18-20 year olds to 13.5 starts per 100 offenders for 25-29 year olds. The rate was lower for 40-49 year olds at, 12.3 per 100 offenders; however, the highest rate of starts among all age groups was for those aged 60 and over, at 23.0 starts per 100 offenders.

Those aged 18-20 were more likely to start General Offending accredited programmes (6.3 starts per 100 offenders) and less likely to start Sex Offending programmes (0.3 starts per 100 offenders) compared to offenders aged 60 and over who were more likely to start Sex Offending programmes (16.6 starts per 100 offenders) and less likely to start General Offending accredited programmes (0.5 starts per 100 offenders).

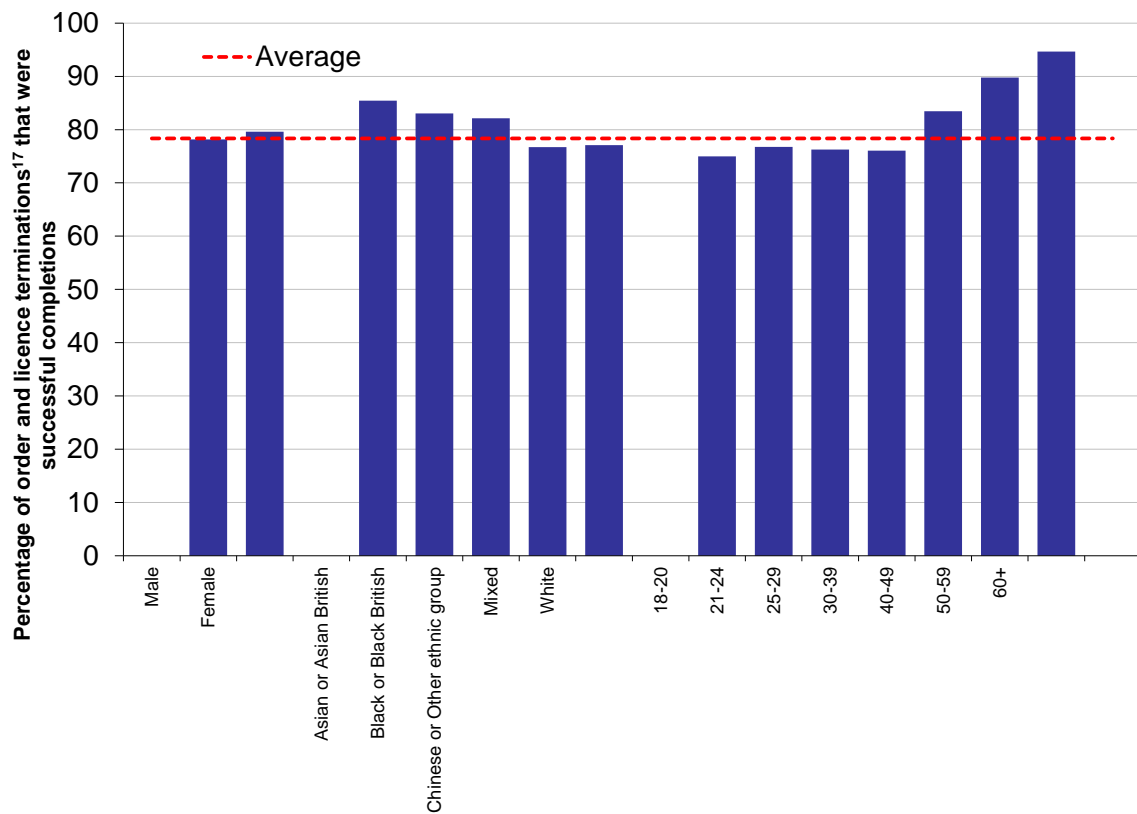
Order and Licence Completions

The National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Companies are responsible for supervising offenders in the community under two main types of supervision: orders and licences. Orders are non-custodial sentences of the court. Licences are statutory periods of supervision that offenders serve in the community upon release from custodial sentences of 12 months and over.

Successful completions of orders and licences are those which are recorded on the case management system as having expired normally (i.e. without being revoked for failure to comply or for a further offence) or which have been terminated early by the court for good progress. Drug rehabilitation requirements are included in the calculation.

Figures on the proportion of Court Orders and Licences that were community based and successfully completed can be found in Table 2 of Annex A.

Figure 13: Percentage of Successful Order and Licence Completions, 2014/15



In 2014/15, 78.4% of order or licence terminations¹⁸ were successfully completions. Male and female offenders had similar rates of successful completions.

Offenders of Asian and Asian British, Black and Black British and Chinese or other ethnic groups had slightly higher percentages of successful completions (85.4%, 83.0% and 82.1% respectively) than White or mixed ethnicity offenders (76.7% and 77.1% respectively).

Those aged 18-39 had similar successful completions rates, ranging from 75.0% to 76.8%. Successful completion rates rose thereafter with every subsequently older age group, with those aged 60 and over achieving 94.7 successful completions per 100 terminations.

¹⁸ Excluding neutral terminations (e.g. order or licence terminations due to death)

Other Information

In previous years, though not in 2014, the Annual Equalities Report has included data on the following areas:

- Complaints
- Re-Categorisation
- Segregation
- Use of Force

Due to changes in the management information systems used for recording offender equalities data, data of sufficient quality are not available for 2014/15 for these sections. It is anticipated that analysis and publication of these data will resume once they are of sufficient quality. The most recent data can be found in the Annual Equalities Report 2011/12:

webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130128112038/http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/corporate-reports/noms/equality

Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Term	Explanation
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
CSAP	Correctional Services Accreditation Panel
HDC	Home Detention Curfew
HMPS	Her Majesty's Prison Service
IEP	Incentives and Earned Privileges
ROTL	Release on Temporary Licence
NOMS	National Offender Management Service
NPS	National Probation Service
CRC	Community Rehabilitation Centres

Guidance and Technical Notes

About the Data

Data published in this report, and sourced from other statistical publications, were drawn from both administrative IT systems and manual data collection returns. 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 reporting system.

There were several areas where data are unavailable for some protected characteristics. Data coverage for sexual orientation and religion and belief continue to be very limited in many areas, and thus cannot be published. Disability data for offenders also continues to be limited. Efforts are being made to improve the coverage of these data.

It is important to note that the data presented highlight areas where there were differences in the results between groups and where practitioners and others may wish to undertake more in-depth analysis to understand further the reasons for such differences. This should not be equated with discrimination, as there are many reasons why apparent disparities may exist.

Data Sources

Data on offenders have been drawn from a range of different sources. Data on prison population, probation population, adjudications, self-harm, deaths, accredited programmes, release on temporary licences (ROTL), home detention curfew (HDC) and incentives and earned privileges (IEP) are published by the Ministry of Justice. This data is drawn from administrative systems and the data quality is generally assessed to be good.

Data on order or licence completions are drawn from administrative IT systems which, as with any large scale recording system, are subject to possible errors with data entry and processing. Data quality is assessed to be fairly good, although in a small number of cases (less than 1%), it has not been possible to identify any demographic information on offenders who completed an accredited programme.

Population, Percentages and Rates

Prison population statistics as at a point in time (31 March¹⁹) have been used for sections analysing prison population, prisoner IEP status and accredited programmes, as this reflects current reporting practice in NOMS statistical publications and is the basis on which the statistics on prisoner IEP status are collected.

Percentages and rates are provided to enable comparisons for each of the protected characteristics.

Percentages are used to represent the proportion (e.g. Black and Minority Ethnic) within a particular population and to represent the proportion of a specific outcome (e.g. HDC releases out of all calculated to be eligible) for a group (e.g. male prisoners). Rates are used to represent the number of events compared to the base population for each group.

Prison population statistics based on the average population over a calendar year have been used when calculating rates for adjudications, self-harm, deaths, release on temporary licence, home detention curfews²⁰ (HDCs). These rates have calculated based on the number of incidents that occurred in a calendar year compared to the average population over the same time period.

When calculating rates and percentages, any unreported data in a protected characteristic group (e.g. ethnicity, religious beliefs) have been excluded from the analysis to avoid anomalies.

Unknown IEP status have also been removed from percentages in different status group to remove anomalies.

Use of technical terms and abbreviations

Where terms are abbreviated, the full term is used in the first instance, and thereafter abbreviations are used.

Technical terms have been avoided as much as possible, except where this acts as a useful means to avoid repetition, explanations have been provided in the glossary above.

Ethnic Group classification

To enable meaningful time series comparisons this report continues to present data using the 5 + 1 ethnic groupings (Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British, Chinese or Other ethnic group, Mixed ethnic group, White, Not Stated) classification that has traditionally been presented in the NOMS Equalities Annual report, which is based on the 16 + 1 classification used in the 2001 Census. Any data collected based on the new 18 + 1 classification used in the 2011 Census, has been converted into the old 5 + 1 categories

¹⁹ Apart from for years 2005 – 2011 where this data was not available for all protected characteristics being analysed, and data was used as at 30 June.

²⁰ The definition of population used for calculating HDC rates was prison population eligible for HDC releases

(i.e. Both the Chinese and the new Arab category are included in the Chinese or Other ethnic group). This is to enable comparisons to previous years, and will be re-evaluated for future publications, when sufficient data points in the time series will facilitate regrouping, allowing comparisons to be made.

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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