

STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT: MANAGING OFFENDERS; PREVENTING OFFENDING – 2016

VERSION: FINAL – EXECUTIVE
SUMMARY
JUNE 2017



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Strategic Needs Assessment: Managing Offenders; Preventing Offending aims to:

- Provide a system-wide strategic view of the scale and needs of those vulnerable to offending and already known to be offending
- Inform system wide delivery groups around key needs, service gaps and overlaps providing an overview of potential options and their evidence base
- Enable next steps for the system-wide delivery group including:
 - Prioritisation
 - Further focused work around potential system-based options with stakeholder and service user engagement
 - Generation of partnership and delivery plans

This document is based on the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) approach acting as a shared evidence base for all authorities responsible for community safety in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. It informs commissioning decisions.

This report builds on the existing knowledge and work Cambridgeshire Research Group has produced on behalf of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. It continues to use the same approach and has oversight from the key responsible authorities.

It will look not just at the previous trend, but also possible future demand and the factors that may influence it. This means the likelihood of an individual becoming an offender, according to existing data. It will attempt to estimate not just the scale of offenders in each part of the system but also the scale of the needs. Data recording and access issues make this aim aspirational and this document will also examine where gaps in information are hindering this work.

FINDINGS

The current understanding of offender needs is either based on national evidence or from a criminal justice organisational perspective, it is not offender focused. In order to commission services to reduce or prevent offending a deeper understanding is required, in particular what works, how services are accessed and the impact of the criminal justice system itself.

The volume of people vulnerable to offending in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough of all ages is unknown at this time and remains difficult to estimate as there are many reasons and triggers that make an individual vulnerable to offending. International research is beginning to piece together those risk factors that increase the likelihood but this data is not routinely captured and monitored locally nor at this time are there any plans to. Prevention of offending interventions therefore may not be targeting the most at risk and there is little system-wide co-ordination of all agencies.

Needs of young offenders known to YOS are comparable to adults with regard to ETE, Mental Health and Substance Misuse.

There are clear themes in relation to needs of both Juvenile and adult offenders coming from the data; these include Mental Health, Housing, Education, Training & Employment and Drug and Alcohol issues.

85% of young offenders exhibit a thinking and behaviour need

NUMBERS IN CONTACT WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND PETERBOROUGH

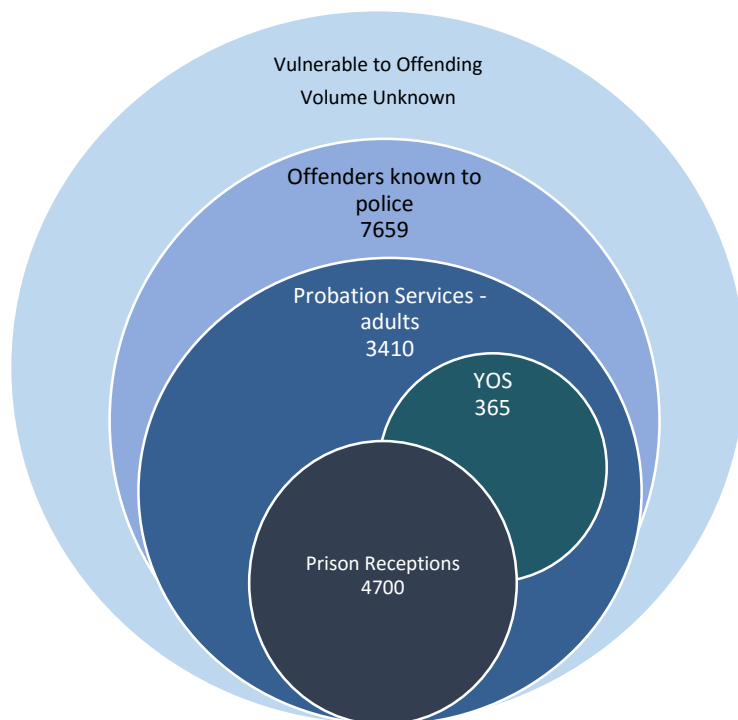
According to the Home Office Research Study 275, 'Crime and Justice in England & Wales 2003' estimates that "just over four in ten (41 %) of ten to sixty-five year olds living in private households in England & Wales had self-reported committing at least one of twenty core offences in their life-time". There is no prevalence data for the number of adults in the general population committing each year. Applying the 41% to the 10-65 year ages of the population of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough indicates that 241,776 people might have committed an offence in their lifetime. Given the nature of self-reporting for the original survey, this is likely to include a proportion of very low level offences. This volume obviously do not all come into contact with the criminal justice system.

This report brings together a variety of data sources to understand the volume of people, not just the number of encounters with the criminal justice system in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. This has not been possible for all agencies. In 2016 there were 7659 unique offenders known to Cambridgeshire Constabulary (this does not include those defined solely as suspects), of these, 6035 reside in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. There were 3775 managed by a probation service (including NPS, CRC and YOS). There is likely to be a number of offenders known both to police and the probation services. At this time the data did not allow a calculation of the overlap.

Understanding the demand for services currently can lead to improvements in the future. However, it should be noted that any policy changes introduced (e.g. community sentences or restorative practices) will affect 'where' within the system offenders show up.

For the snap shot of offenders known to criminal justice services in 2016 the picture looks like this:

Figure 1: Number of Offenders in contact with a range of services in 2016



* Persons that has committed an offence is data recorded in the Police Nominals database in 2016

* Probation services data is provided by BeNCH CRC and NPS, identifying individuals on probation at 6th February 2017. All individuals sentenced now received at least 1 year of probation.

* Young Offenders data were provided by Peterborough Unitary Authority and Cambridgeshire County Council covering the caseload of the whole of 2016

* Prison receptions for the year of 2016 were provided by Sodexo at HMP Peterborough. This includes individuals not resident in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. A prison reception is each time a person starts a new sentence. This includes prison recalls where an offender in the community breaches the terms of their licence and is recalled to prison. At any one time Peterborough prison has approximately 1200 prisoners.

Service improvements are currently carried out in an incremental way as people present or are fed into a specific service e.g. probation may notice that there is an employment need for men aged 20 – 30 amongst its clients so ‘tack’ this on to their existing service. There is no commissioning of systematic employment support for men aged 20 – 30 where-ever they may be in the system. Underlying needs of offenders on the whole remain the same and preventing offending or reducing re-offending are dependent on tackling these needs. Given the complexity of offender’s needs a coordinated cross-system commissioning approach may realise the objective of reducing re-offending.

VULNERABLE TO OFFENDING

It is unclear from local data how much of the total population may be vulnerable to offending. There are a number of models for predicting who is likely to become an offender. Many of these are based on looking at risk factors or early experiences and calculating correlations. Research based on early childhood experiences that is beginning to get traction in the UK is the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE¹) project. This research with adults looks at a number of negative experiences (directly experienced e.g. abuse or within the household e.g. parent incarcerated) and calculates the likelihood of becoming an offender based on the number of these experiences. This research found that 44% of adults have experienced one of these ACE. 9% had experienced four or more, which increases the likelihood of being a violent offender 10 times compared the general population. But locally we do not have sufficient data to know how many people here have experienced four or more ACE during childhood.

Examination of local social care data did not create a comparable dataset. Although within this report the levels of some of the ACEs were available through social care data, in order to predict what the scale of vulnerable to offending locally a large scale piece of work would be needed.

The criminal Justice System in the main uses previous conviction history to predict further offending behaviour. This limited perspective relies heavily on known offending behaviour data and court convictions and does not provide enough perspective on future or preventing offending.

DEMOGRAPHICS

This section will try to bring together the key findings of the demographic profiles of the cohorts from agencies.

OFFENDERS KNOWN TO THE POLICE

Due to the nature of using data from a number of agencies, this report defines an offender in the following ways; Offenders known to the police – an individual who has received a formal charge from the constabulary, NPS, YOS, CRC cohort – an individual convicted of an offence and managed by one of those agencies.

¹ Ford K, Butler, Hughes, Quigg, Bellis M (2016) Available at; <http://www.cph.org.uk/publication/adverse-childhood-experiences-aces-in-hertfordshire-luton-and-northamptonshire/>

Females within the CJS have a different offender profile with violent crime (40%) and acquisitive crime (33%) most prevalent. Particularly high levels of needs are seen with drug issues (39%) and finance issues (37%).

Gender: Females account for approximately 20% of offenders known to the police and YOS offenders, this drops to 14% within the CRC cohort and 4% of the NPS cohort.

Whilst females account for 50% of the general population their rate of offending is not as high as males. However, the needs displayed and type of offending by females is significantly different from males such as higher levels of acquisitive crime among women than men.

As HMP Peterborough receives female offenders from across England the proportion of females is slightly higher (29%) than the other cohorts. However it should be noted that they are not all released into Cambridgeshire.

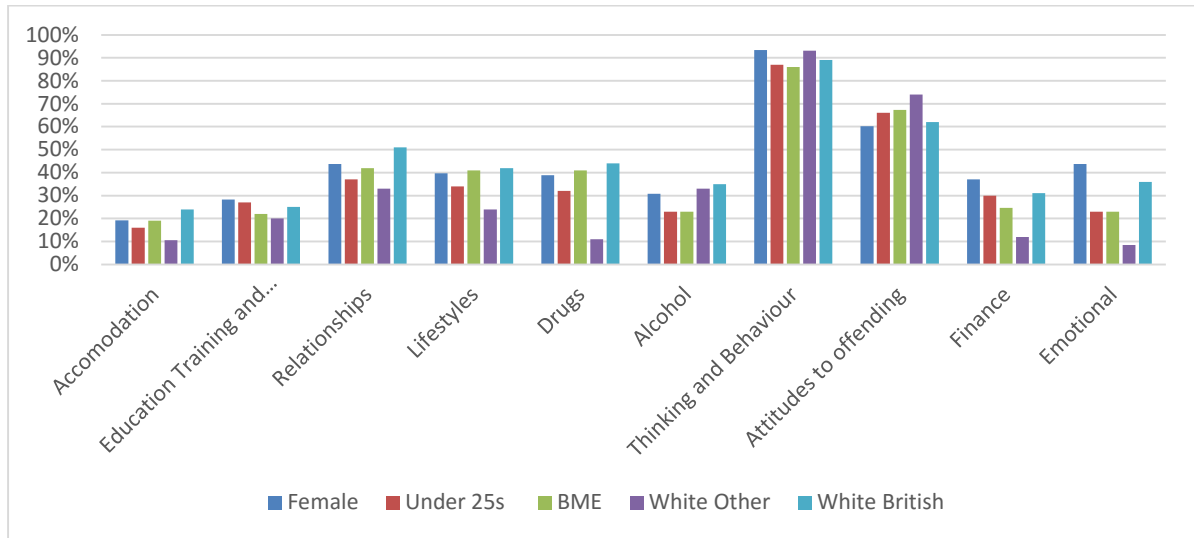
Age of offenders: Young adults and children show higher levels of offending. They also have a different needs profile from other offender sub groups. 27% of Young offenders have a need for Education, Training and Employment compared to 24% on average. Offending behaviour tails off after 35 years of age. However, it is worth noting that offence type does tend to vary by age groups and that early onset of offending is linked of length of criminal career.

Almost 50% of offenders are 24 or under

Ethnicity: data is not always complete, different agencies record it slightly differently and therefore direct comparison is hard. Each geographic area will also have a slightly different demographic makeup and therefore caution must be taken when comparing ethnic make-up of cohorts against each other and against the general population;

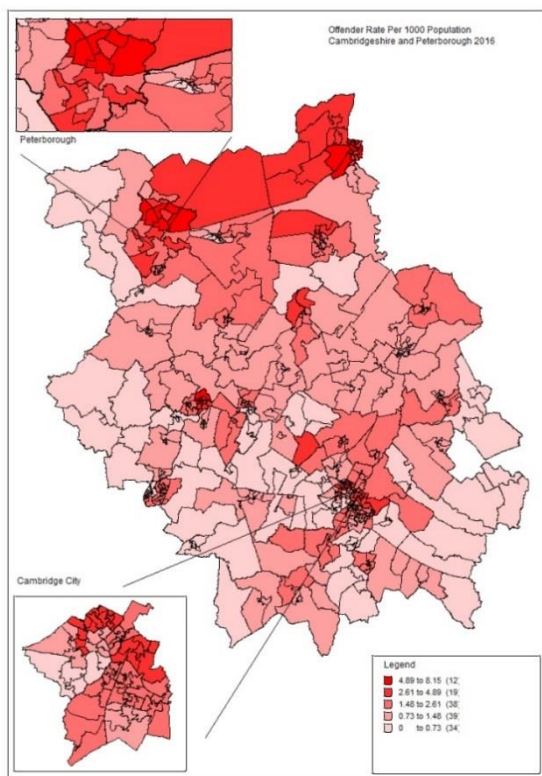
- White British accounted for the highest proportion of each cohort ranging from 59% of Offenders (4486) to 76% of NPS Cohort (952).
- White Other accounted for the second highest within the YOS with 18% (65) and 15% of CRC cohorts (315).

Figure 2 - offender sub-group needs



The graph above displays the key offender subgroups and highlights the prevalence of each assessed need among them. Whilst it is clear that all subgroups have a high need for thinking & behaviour and attitudes to offending there are a variety of differences. It is important to understand that 'offenders' are not a homogenous group and that within this population services need to be responsive.

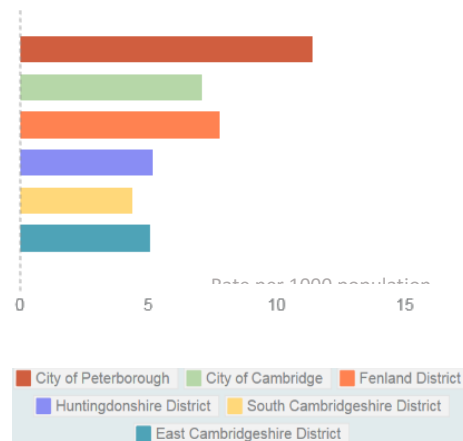
Figure 3: Rate per 1000 population of offenders known to the police by resident LSOA 2016



Geography:

- In terms of volume of offenders, Peterborough accounts for the largest proportion of each cohort, from Police offenders, YOS, CRC and NPS (Between 26% - NPS to 52% - YOS of each cohort).
- Taking into account population by using rate per 1000 resident population highlights parts of Peterborough, Cambridge City, Wisbech and Huntingdon as having a higher rate. These tend to be the most urban areas within the County.

Figure 4: Offender rate per 1000 population per district



General findings

Trends – Overall the number of offenders within the police and YOS cohorts are decreasing over the last five years. Anecdotally, the overall caseloads are reportedly more complex, with poor mental health, entrenched problems that are harder to tackle and complex family dynamics all featuring. Unfortunately in-depth examination of this is beyond the scope of this document but is highly recommended as a next step. Due to the changes to probation services (Transforming Rehabilitation) data was not available for CRC and NPS to analyse a trend over time.

- The rate of decline in offender numbers over 5 years was not universal across the districts. With Fenland showing the fastest rate of decline from 1267 to 767 (40% decrease) and South Cambridgeshire the slowest from 917 to 671 (27% decrease).
- Variations between years, shows that the decline has not been steady each year and there has been a slowing of the rate of decline in more recent years.
- It is hard to predict the rate of change going forward, factors that are likely to affect it are; the rate of growth of the population locally (Cambridgeshire is still one of the fastest authorities for population growth), economic stability, levels of relative deprivation and poverty, national policy and law changes.

Actual crime rates as reported through the Crime Survey for England and Wales are falling nationally too, although police recorded crime did increase, it is believed that the majority of the increase is in response to improvements in recording practices.²

THE NEEDS OF OFFENDERS

This section focuses on five key needs pathways that can be linked to an offender's behaviour³. Housing, drugs and alcohol, education, training and employment (ETE) and mental health. These needs were highlighted as areas of concern by front line staff as being of particular importance and are vital to address in order to support an offender to desistance. Other needs pathways such as Finance, Relationships, Attitudes and Emotional pathways have been assessed at Youth and Probation level with relevant offenders. These are explored later on in the report.⁴

Offenders often display or are assessed as having more than one need, frequently these are interdependent such as lack of employment and financial problems. It is important to understand that addressing more than one need and thinking of each person holistically is far more likely to have an impact on reducing re-offending than seeing these needs as separate issues.

The table below shows the number of needs offenders were assessed as having that are linked to offending behaviour. The data reveals that 94% of those assessed had two or more needs. This overlapping of needs is further explored in the main document.

² ONS. (2017). *Crime in England and Wales: year ending Dec 2016*. Available: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingdec2016>. Last accessed

³ It should be noted that all data displayed in this section relates to those assessed and regardless of where they were released to.

⁴ Data in this section relates to individuals within YOS (Youth Offender Service), CRC (Community Rehabilitation Company), NPS (National Probation Service) and Prisons.

Table 1: CRC cohort; number of offenders by number of needs linked to offending

Number of Needs assessed as linked to behaviour	Number of Adult Offenders
1	87
2	325
3	286
4	224
5	201
6	161
7	101
8 - 10	129

As with all of the data regarding offender needs, this report refers to the number and proportion of ‘those assessed’ within each cohort. This is not the total cohort population as not all undergo a full assessment. This is a limitation of the data and will sometimes lead to smaller numbers referred within the charts than the total numbers in the system.

ACCOMMODATION

Housing or shelter makes up one of our key needs along with air, food, water, clothing and warmth according to Maslow’s hierarchy of needs. Without housing we are reduced to a struggle to survive and in this modern day and age, without an address access to jobs and services can be extremely limited. Whilst appropriate housing may be an issue for a large number of offenders it is known that for some it can actually lead to criminal behaviour.⁵ Housing issues can result in criminal behaviour but conversely entering the criminal justice system can be the cause of housing issues. Suitable accommodation is potentially crucial to providing an individual with a stable and reliable lifestyle. Time in prison however can cause a person to lose their home and homelessness can lead to re-offending.⁶ A pattern of offending can contribute to problems finding suitable accommodation.

⁵ Maslow. (1943). *A Theory of Human Motivation*.

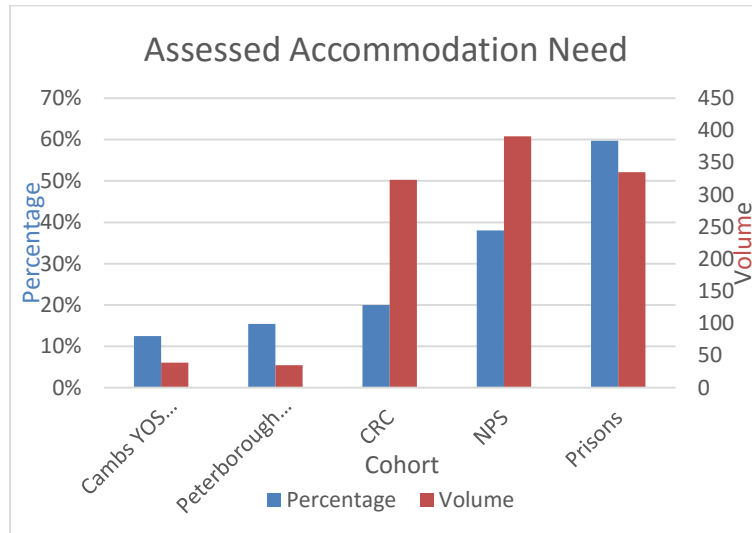
http://s3.amazonaws.com/academia.edu.documents/34195256/A_Theory_of_Human_Motivation_-_Abraham_H_Maslow_-_Psychological_Review_Vol_50_No_4_July_1943.pdf?AWSAccessKeyId=AKIAIWOWYYGZ2Y53UL3A&Expires=149.

⁶ Kimmet Edgar, Andreas Aresti, Neil Cornish. (2012). *OUT FOR GOOD: taking responsibility for resettlement*. Available: <http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/Portals/0/Documents/OutforGood.pdf>

Needs across System

Housing needs are prevalent across all offender sub-groups within the criminal justice system. The following chart shows the level of need across different need groups. 4

Figure 5: Accommodation need identified by cohort



Homeless offenders entering prison have a high reconviction rate within one year with 79% reconvicted compared with 47% who have

YOS data is separated into Cambridgeshire 2015 and Peterborough 2016 because the assessment criteria changed in Cambridgeshire in 2016. In order to keep the methodology the same for both datasets different years were analysed. It should also be noted that all YOS assessment data regarding the various needs shown is taken from an annual dataset compared with the other Cohorts which display a snapshot of the caseload at a particular time. Furthermore YOS assessments grade the need from 1-4 with 3 and 4 showing a clear link to criminal behaviour. Only individuals showing scores of 3 and 4 are displayed within this section. A more comprehensive analysis will follow in the main report.

The needs across the system for accommodation grow from 14% with Young Offenders to a high of almost 60% within the prison population. Prisoners show the highest need in terms of volume, this potentially highlights that Prison could be the cause of housing related issues. This in turn could lead to an increase in re-offending and therefore more time spent within the criminal justice system.

Local Services

District/City councils are responsible for developing and implementing strategies on housing for the local population. As a result services can differ among the 5 districts and 1 unitary authority (Peterborough)⁷. Offenders and those at risk of offending are among the highest priority need. These housing services are assessed independently of the criminal justice system. There are however services available within prisons such as the 'through the gate services' provided by St Giles Trust to provide advice and support with regard to obtaining and maintaining accommodation.

*Housing Policy:
An offender, just as anyone else must apply for social housing, after which they will be placed into one of 4 bands, A; Urgent Need, B; High Need, C; Medium Need and D;*

⁷ For the purposes of this report the use of the word districts will include Peterborough Unitary Authority

Case study A: Male Integrated Offender Managed Drug user.

Offender A served a 7 year sentence for a large number of serious acquisitive crimes. IOM visited in prison where he completed a homeless declaration and assumed he would be put in a hostel on release. This was not the case. IOM officers accompanied him to his appointment on release. Despite viewing and accepting an offered property 1 day after release, the landlord decided not to house him. In the meantime he stayed with a friend – despite concerns of being around drugs. He attended all his appointments & remained tagged and was supported trying to secure accommodation. He had ‘sofa surfed’ for 10 days immediately after release. A re-offence with older associates led back to prison less than a month after being released.

All of the districts except Peterborough who are part of Peterborough Homes partnership are part of the Cambridge Sub-Regional Choice Based Lettings (CBL) scheme⁸. This scheme is a method of letting social housing. CBL allows landlords to advertise their available homes. The scheme is designed to give greater flexibility and choice to individuals looking for a home.

An offender would need to register as anyone else does and will be scored in the same way as any other individual. For example if they leave prison with no accommodation then they are likely to be placed in band A – urgent need. When a property becomes available an assessment will be made as to who is the most suitable for the particular property. Generally, the successful customer will be the person who has been in the highest housing needs band for the longest period.⁹

This means an offender could be made to wait for suitable accommodation. The impact of this can mean an offender is provided emergency accommodation in a hostel if available.

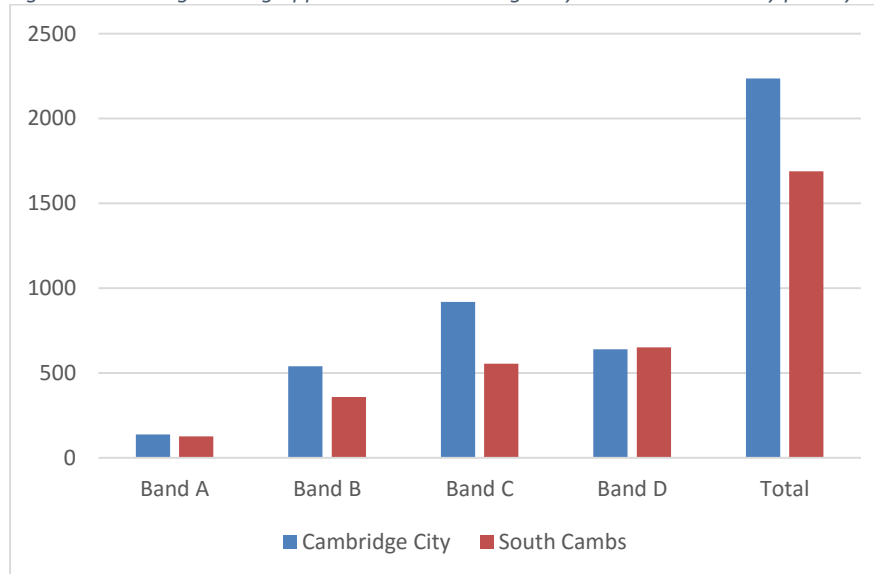
Alternatively they may choose to stay with friends or family or even sleep rough. This can be a particular issue for those on short sentences or those returning to prison within a short period after their release.¹⁰

Mapping housing services locally has been very difficult, as has been getting reliable up-to-date data on the number of offenders suitably housed, on a waiting list, considered to be ‘intentionally homeless’. Data is presented overleaf for the available areas, it shows the number of applicants still awaiting housing by band as of March (Cambridge City) and May 2017 (South Cambridgeshire).

⁸ South Cambridgeshire. (2017). *Lettings Policy Document*. Available: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Lettings%20Policy.pdf>

⁹ South Cambridgeshire. (2017). *Cambridge Sub-regional Choice Based Lettings Scheme Guide*. Available: <http://scambs.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s16299/CBL%20Summary%20Scheme%20Guide%20-%20Consultation%20Copy.pdf>.

Figure 6 - Showing Housing Applications in Cambridge City and South Cambs by priority banding. Band A = urgent need.



There is considerable demand for housing currently in Cambridge City and South Cambs.

Gaps

- The demand for urgent need housing outstrips supply for all groups not just offenders.
- The “revolving door” of homelessness, short-term sentences and reoffending can be difficult to support with stable accommodation
- There is no dedicated co-ordination of services for offenders across the system
- Obtaining offender specific information within housing data has not been possible and potentially highlights a gap within service mapping.

Future Focus

- Access to housing cannot be resolved by the criminal justice system and will need collaboration across many authorities and partners.
- A clearer picture of the available housing in each area is needed, highlighting system gaps and policies
- Options appraisal of the impact of different housing models (such as Housing First or stepped models) on individual and system outcomes, and their suitability for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- Support that is designed to meet this client group.

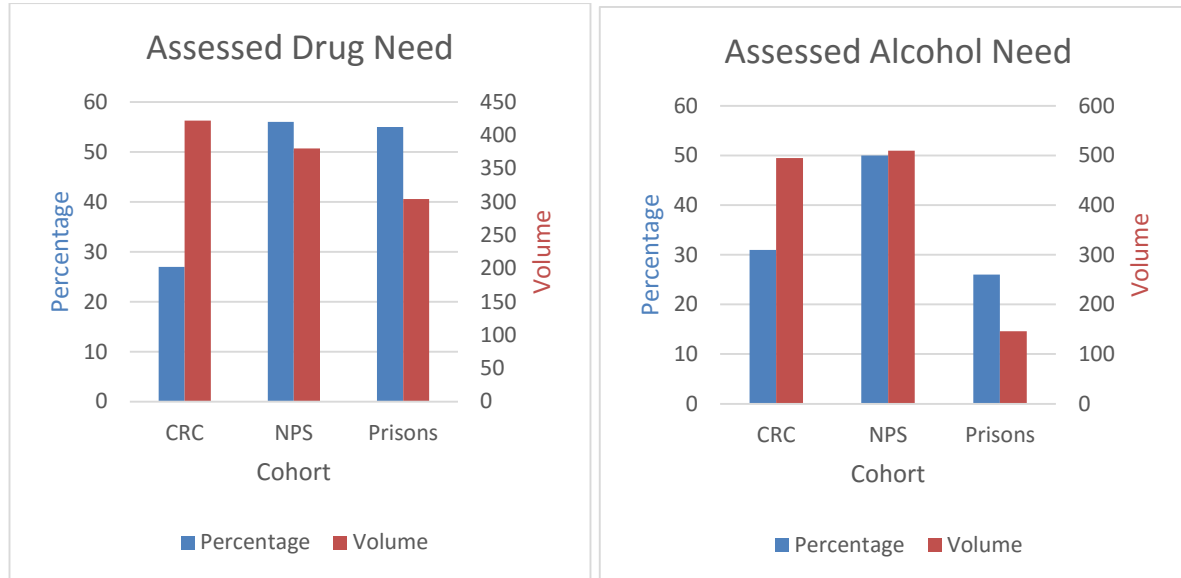
DRUGS & ALCOHOL

There is a significant relationship between substance misuse and the criminal justice system. Drug or alcohol addiction may fuel or exacerbate criminal activity, for example through theft to meet the cost of purchasing supplies. Addiction and use of drugs drives significant organised crime to meet peoples demand to purchase illegal drugs.

Needs across System

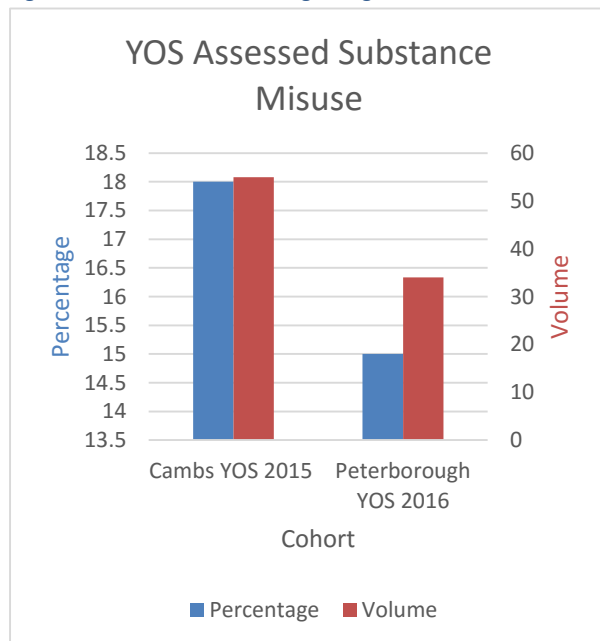
Drug and alcohol needs are also prevalent, particularly at the higher risk end of the system (NPS and prisons).

Figure 7: Drug & Alcohol need identified by cohort



11

Figure 8 substance misuse among Young offenders



The need for services related to substance misuse are lowest among the YOS cohort, as expected. The need increases with the level of risk associated with the offender groups. The highest drug need is among the NPS Cohort. The Prison cohort is also particularly high and concerning considering the assumption that prisoners should not be able to acquire illicit substances in prison.

The NPS Cohort exhibits the highest level of alcohol need linked to behaviour with 1 in 2 individuals assessed identified. 54% of those with an alcohol need also showed a drug need (168) within the CRC Cohort. Among the NPS 274 individuals were identified as having a dual diagnosis of both an alcohol and a drug need. This means 66% of those with an alcohol need also had a drug need within the NPS.

There is an increased risk of mortality among offenders with relation to drug and alcohol related deaths. This is particularly prevalent among offenders recently released from prison which then tapers off the more time goes

¹¹ Drug and Alcohol need measured by YOS is combined and is displayed as substance misuse. Therefore we are not able to describe the specific drug or alcohol need within substance misuse.

by. As access to drug treatment appears to have a protective effect, ensuring rapid and effective pick-up between prison and community drug treatment may reduce the likelihood of drug related death.¹²

Local Services

1 in 3 young people managed by Youth Offender Service are referred to the substance misuse team

Source: Drug and Alcohol JSNA 2015

Community based services are commissioned by Cambridgeshire County Council and the Police and Crime Commissioner; and prison based services by NHS England. The Cambridgeshire community based service is delivered by Inclusion, an NHS led service; drugs and alcohol comprise of two different contracts.

In Peterborough, community substance misuse treatment is commissioned by Peterborough City Council. This is divided into drug and alcohol services. Drug services are delivered by Aspire (part of CRI) and alcohol services by Drinksense.¹³ Substance misuse services for young offenders are also available, in Cambridgeshire they are delivered by CASUS and in Peterborough they are delivered by POW (Possibilities, Opportunities, Without taking risk).

In December 2015, in Cambridgeshire the Criminal Justice Intervention Team had 149 clients on its caseload with the majority in structured treatment. This number seems to suggest that many alcohol or drug misusers are not accessing services. Among our CRC Cohort alone there are 422 with a drug need linked to offending and 495 with an alcohol need linked to offending. 168 of these offenders have both alcohol and drug issues linked to their offending.

Gaps

- Data suggests there are still high numbers of offenders that would benefit from addressing substance misuse issues
- Whether this need is met is unclear. This could be due to a lack of system-level information on services users

Future Focus

- Improve the data collection, monitoring and sharing in order to better understand;
 - Service needs,
 - Barriers to access
 - And overlaps with housing, mental health
- Work with partners and client group when redesigning and procuring prevention and harm reduction pathway for offenders and those vulnerable to offending

¹² Revolving Doors. (2017). *Rebalancing Act*. Available: <http://www.revolving-doors.org.uk/file/2050/download?token=m-t2NRKC>.

¹³ Shirley Magilton. (2014). Pathways for Offenders and those at risk of offending in Cambridgeshire, , September

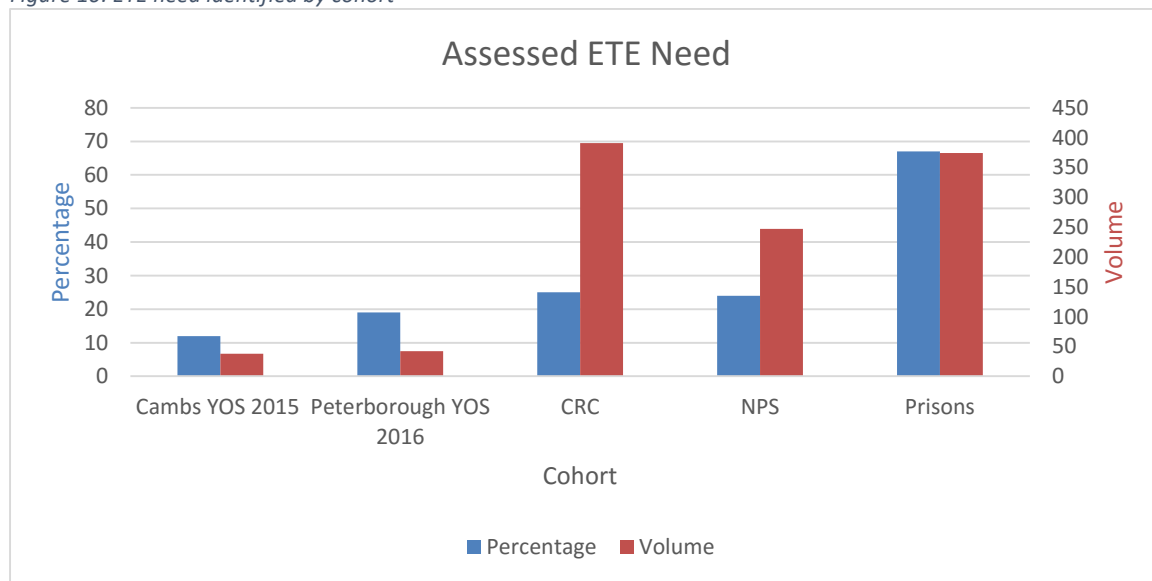
EDUCATION TRAINING & EMPLOYMENT (ETE)

Education, Training and Employment (ETE) can provide a sense of self and identity and give individuals something to lose which can increase desistance. Education and employment programs have been shown to have a good benefit to cost ratios both for juvenile and adult offenders, as well as in the community and in prison.¹⁴ Many offenders have a poor educational and/or employment background and those that did not have a job prior to custody, had been receiving benefits or did not have any qualifications were found to be more likely to re-offend¹⁵.

Needs across Services

Young Offenders, CRC Cohort and the NPS Cohort show a comparable rate of educational needs being linked to their offending. The rates contrast with our prisoner cohort where 67% of prisoners assessed have an ETE need linked to their offending (Figure 8). There may be additional educational or employment needs e.g. ability to read or write, that have not been linked to offending, this affects whether or not an individual is referred to services and is not captured in Figure 8. In addition, those on short sentences in prison are unable to access education/employment services due to the nature of their sentence, potentially adding to the “revolving door”. A deeper examination of underlying need is included later in the report.

Figure 10: ETE need identified by cohort



¹⁴ WSIPP Cost Benefit Analysis Summary Juvenile: <http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/BenefitCost?topicId=1> Adult: <http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/BenefitCost?topicId=2> What Works Crime Reduction: Education and skills training programmes in correctional facilities <http://whatworks.college.police.uk/toolkit/Pages/Intervention.aspx?InterventionID=42>

¹⁵ HM Inspectorate of Prisons, HM Inspectorate of Probation and Ofsted. (2014). *Resettlement provision for adult offenders: Accommodation and education, training and employment*. Available: <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/cjji/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/09/Resettlement-thematic-for-print-Sept-2014.pdf>.

Local Services

Education services are provided by a combination of BeNCH CRC and Sodexo prison services at HMP Peterborough. These services include educational programmes to improve English and Maths among prisoners. There are also services available to help Prisoners and ex-offenders find work, these include workshops to improve CV writing workshops, I.T skills.

At HMP Peterborough there are various academies available to offenders to teach various different skills. These include vocational courses such as industrial cleaning, hair and beauty, manufacturing, painting and decorating and gardening. Length of courses and waiting lists, time already served all affect the reality of offenders successfully completing courses and thereby outcomes for individuals. It is unclear how educational programmes link to and from prison.

Gaps:

- Clear mapping of those accessing ETE programs across the CJS and how individuals transition training between settings and across the county
- Short sentence offenders who are most likely to re-offend are most excluded.
- A criminal conviction acts as a barrier in future employment opportunities

Future Focus

- Further work is required to establish what sort of education and training is required across the system and how this links in with local economic drivers.
- Options appraisal of effective educational and employment programs for offenders.
- Further work with public and private sector employers around open recruitment.

MENTAL HEALTH

A large percentage of individuals in touch with the criminal justice system have mental health issues with some estimates as high as 70% of individuals (Together)¹⁶. Mental health issues can contribute to offending but conversely the criminal justice system can lead to or exacerbate mental health issues.

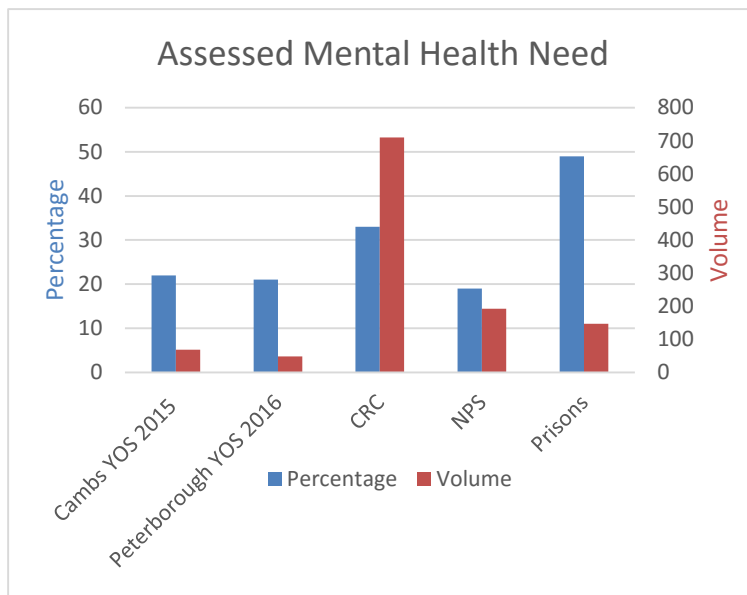
Needs across system

Mental health issues are most prevalent in terms of volume among those assessed within the NPS (192) and CRC Cohort (710). The highest percentage of any one cohort is among prisoners with 49% but it has a small sample size meaning the volume is low 147. Not addressing mental health issues can have severe consequences such as self-harm and suicide. Across England and Wales 113 prisoners committed suicide in 2016, equivalent to one every three days.¹⁷

¹⁶ Together UK. (2017). *Criminal Justice Services*. Available: <http://www.together-uk.org/our-mental-health-services/criminal-justice-mental-health/>.

¹⁷ Ministry of Justice. (2016). *Safety in Custody Statistics Bulletin, England and Wales, Deaths in prison custody to March 2017, Assaults and Self-Harm to December 2016*. Available:

Figure 11: Mental Health need identified by cohort



Local Services

The Crisis Care Concordat are carrying out a detailed service mapping of mental health services in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, including 3rd sector services, which will identify gaps and overlaps of services, and has therefore not been duplicated in this strategic needs assessment. There is also ongoing work assessing frequent mental health attenders across the system including A&E and police custody which will further inform service need.

Briefly, mental health care services in

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough are mainly provided by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust. These services include mental health nurses as part of Integrated Offender Management (IOM), mental health nurses contributing to assessments in Court, mental health Inreach to Cambridgeshire prisons, the Liaison and Diversion service (LaDs) and a new Personality Disorder Pathway for the National Probation Service in Cambridgeshire. Since March 2016, there has been an Integrated Mental Health Team (IMHT) within the Police Force Control Room (FCR), offering advice and support to officers across the force and staff in public contact when dealing with calls for services that involve a person with mental health issues

Liaison and Diversion services recorded an average of 88 clients engaging per month between April 2016 and Jan 2017. Using this figure would give an indication of around 1064 clients being engaged with the service per year. Given the prevalence of mental health issues these are all potentially significant in raising chances of desistance directly and indirectly.¹⁸

Gaps:

- High percentage and volume of individuals in contact with the CJS have a mental health issue
- Likely to overlap with other issues such as drug and alcohol misuse, homelessness adding complexity to cases
- Current system has limited capacity across the whole population, including offenders

Future Focus:

- Comprehensive service mapping of mental health services to include offender aspects
- Work with partners around understanding and addressing frequent attenders across the system
- Further work with partners to help those with complex needs such as mental health, substance misuse and homelessness.

¹⁸ Cambridgeshire County Council. (2014) A 'SNAPSHOT' OF PATHWAYS FOR OFFENDERS AND THOSE AT RISK OF OFFENDING IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

