Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership

2017/18
BRIEFING TWO
OFFENDERS

Document Outline

The purpose of this strategic assessment is to provide the Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership (HCSP) with an understanding of offenders and their offending within the district, based on the recent Strategic Needs Assessment: Preventing Offending, Managing Offenders (2017). This will enable the partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence.

This document and previous strategic assessments can be accessed on the Cambridgeshire Insight pages here http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/hunts

Document schedule

The Partnership has a continuous assessment process that allows for strategic planning throughout the year. The aim of each document is to gain a better understanding of an agreed key issue in the district. The continuous assessment consists of 4 parts agreed by the Partnership:

Document	Key theme	Analysis & Writing	Presentation
1	Anti Social Behaviour	Jun & July	July 2017
2	**Offenders**	**Aug & Sept**	**October 2017**
3	End of Year Review	Dec & Jan	January 2018
4		Feb & Mar	April 2018

Additional data

The recently published Countywide Offender Needs Assessment provides further detail on Offenders and their needs at county and district level as well as some of the main crime and disorder issues at county and district level. It can be accessed here;

http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/victim-offender-needs-assessment

Document Details	
Title:	Community Safety Strategic Assessment – Offenders
Date Created:	September 2017
Description:	The purpose of this document is to provide the Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership with an understanding of key community safety issues affecting the district. This is the second document that will be produced for 2017/18. The focus of this document will be on Offending.
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This report in particular looks to update and develop the information available on offenders that act and reside in Huntingdonshire. It will focus on the current cohort of offenders across different areas of the criminal justice system. It aims to inform the partnership of offenders needs and to review those areas of concern for the partnership the existing activity and existing and emerging issues within the district.

Key findings:

- Huntingdonshire has had a recent upturn in the volume of police recorded crime from 7416 in 2015 to 8257 in 2016. There maybe be several reasons for this increase in recorded crime, not all will necessarily mean a rise in crime however, including;
  - The upturn has been driven largely by a rise in the recording of violent offences which far outnumber other offence types within the district.
  - This can likely be explained by a number of factors such as a change in national crime recording standards (NCRS) and an increase in the reporting of domestic abuse and subsequent recording of these offences.
  - A further reason is the inclusion of harassment and modern day slavery as a type of violent crime.
- This is consistent with recent upturns both nationally and across the county.
- The rate of offenders per 1000 population has remained stable with just a small decrease from 5.8 per 1000 to 5.2 per 1000 population in Huntingdonshire.
- Huntingdonshire is one of only two districts (Fenland) to see this recent decrease in the rate of offenders per 1000 population.
- Most offences occur in urban areas (St. Neots, St. Ives and Huntingdonshire) and most offenders reside in these areas.
- Needs of Offenders can often be overlapping and complex, with offending behaviour entrenched and therefore this multi-faceted picture can require intensive support in order for reduction in recidivism to be achieved.
- The level of need among offenders (as assessed by CRC) is less complex and the prevalence of need is generally lower or in line with other districts in the county.
- One area with a higher level relative to the rest of Cambridgeshire is the prevalence of drug need within the NPS Cohort.

Recommendations

- Commence further study into violence against the person
  - Which violent offences are being committed?
  - Who are committing the offences? Why are there more men / less females committing violent offences?
  - Where are these offences being committed?
- Due to a strong correlation with the rates of crime across the county as a whole it is recommended that Huntingdonshire buy into the county efforts to reduce crime.
  - Further investigate the needs of offenders, specifically with regard to housing, education, training and employment, finance and substance misuse needs within Huntingdonshire.

Figure 1 - Offence types among Unique Offenders
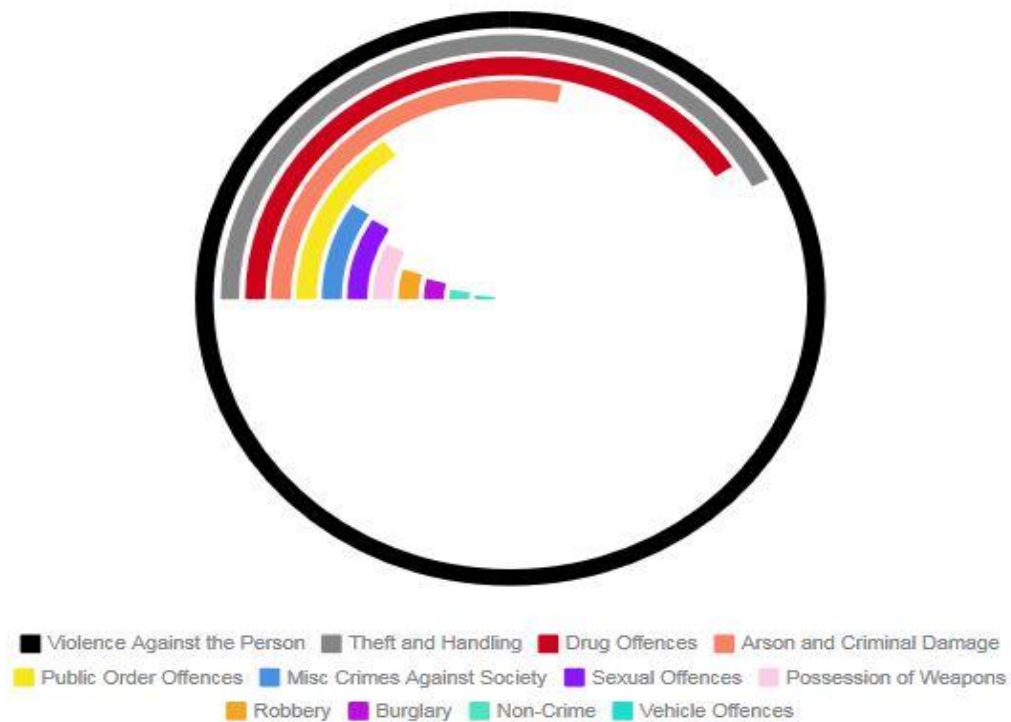
Figure 2 above shows the majority of first offences recorded among unique offenders in 2016 are violence against the person offences. The next most significant offence types are theft and handling, drug and arson and criminal damage offences.

Table 1: Volume of Offences among Unique Offenders

Violence Against the Person	348
Theft and Handling	148
Drug Offences	142
Arson and Criminal Damage	99
Public Order Offences	52
Misc Crimes Against Society	32
Sexual Offences	31
Possession of Weapons	25
Robbery	16
Burglary	14
Non-Crime	9
Vehicle Offences	5

The following graphs show the trend for the rate of offence per 1000 population in Huntingdonshire for three of the most high profile crime types; all violence against the person, all theft and all sexual offences. Sexual and violent offences have risen significantly in recent years. These rises are not specific to Huntingdonshire as reflected in the trend for Cambridgeshire. The reason for the rise in sexual offences can probably be explained by several factors. Firstly due to an upturn in publicity in recent years. The effects of a series of high profile national cases. Secondly there have been large efforts within the police to support victims which has likely helped to increase the reporting of sexual crimes.
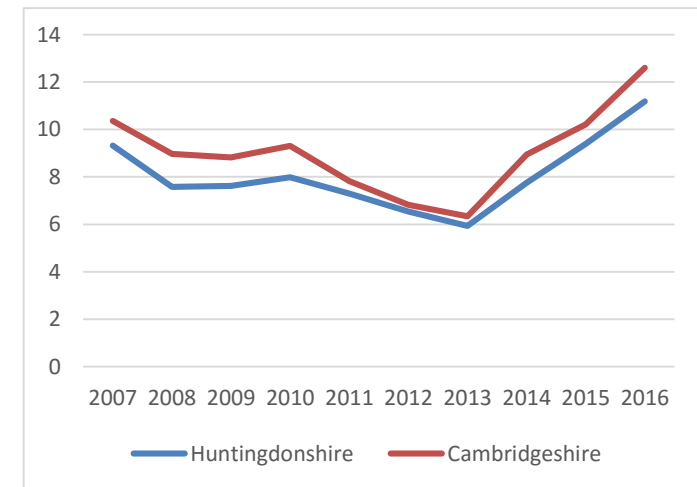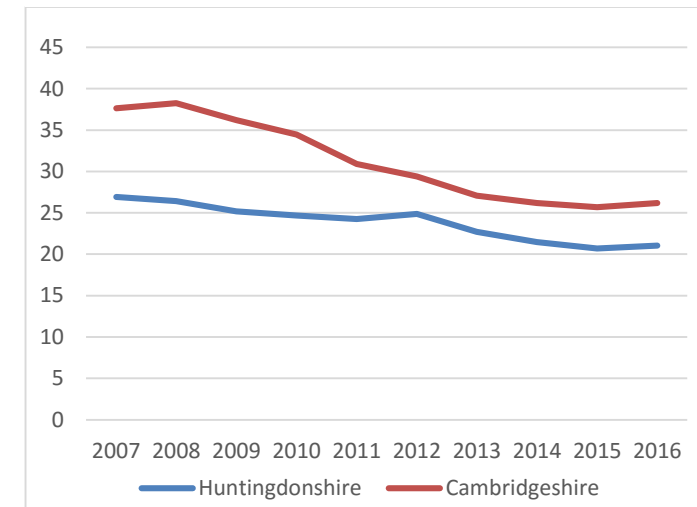
With regard to violent offences the recent upturn in cases can likely be explained by a change in recording practices and a greater willingness to report incidents to the police in recent years. Across the county and nationally there has been a rise in police recorded violent crime so the situation is not unique to Huntingdonshire. The crime survey for England and Wales (CSEW) however has recorded no significant change to the level of violent crime seen nationally in the most recent year.[1]

Figure 3 - Trend in Recorded sexual offence rate per 1000 population in Huntingdonshire / Cambridgeshire
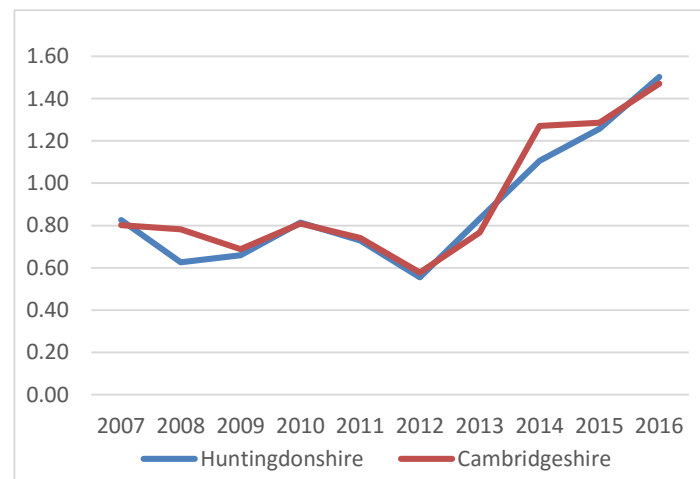
Figure 4 - Trend in Recorded Violence against the person offence rate per 1000 population in Huntingdonshire / Cambridgeshire

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[1] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmar2017#latest-violent-crime-figures-continue-to-present-a-complex-picture

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 Huntingdonshire indicates that 72,365 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, and evidence suggests that a large proportion will not commit repeated crimes.

The Needs Assessment brought together a variety of data sources to understand the volume of people, not just the number of encounters with the criminal justice system in Huntingdonshire. This has not been possible for all agencies. In 2016 there were 921 unique offenders known to Cambridgeshire Constabulary (this does not include those defined solely as suspects), that reside in Huntingdonshire. There were 418 managed by a probation service (including NPS, CRC). It has not been possible to identify how many Young Offenders are being managed within Huntingdonshire. However we do know there were 58 first time offenders in 2016. 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 Huntingdonshire in 2016 the picture looks like this:
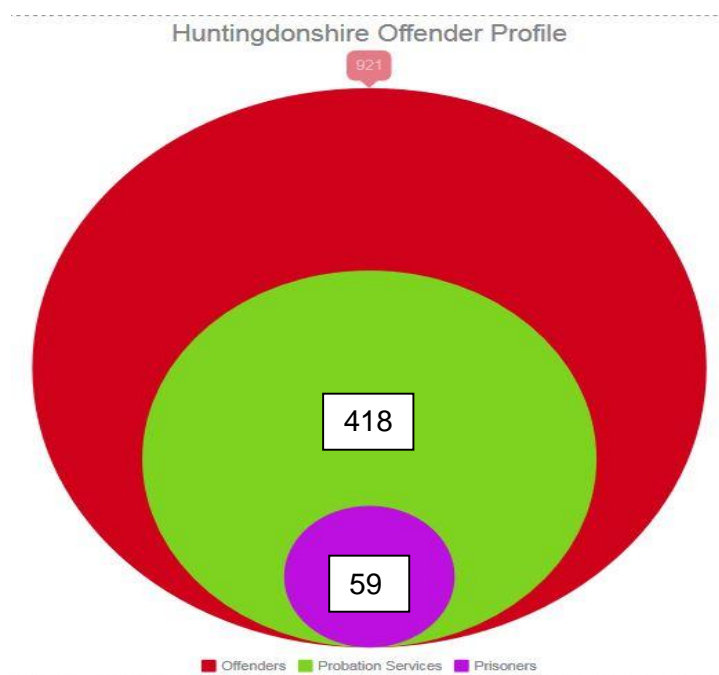
Year	Constabulary	Cambridge City	East Cambs	Fenland	Huntingdon-shire	Peterborough	South Cambridgeshire
2012	10.8	11.5	7.3	13.2	**8.3**	16.7	6.1
2013	9.9	11.6	6.2	11.2	**7.3**	15.4	5.7
2014	8.8	10.0	5.6	11.2	**6.3**	13.7	5.1
2015	6.9	7.1	4.2	8.8	**5.8**	10.6	4.0
2016	7.1	7.1	5.1	7.8	**5.2**	11.4	4.4

The table above shows the rate of offenders per 1,000 population in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough using the unique offenders directly linked to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Key findings for Huntingdonshire:

• Huntingdonshire has seen its rate of offenders per 1000 population consistently fall in the recent years. This contrasts with most other districts which have seen a recent upturn.
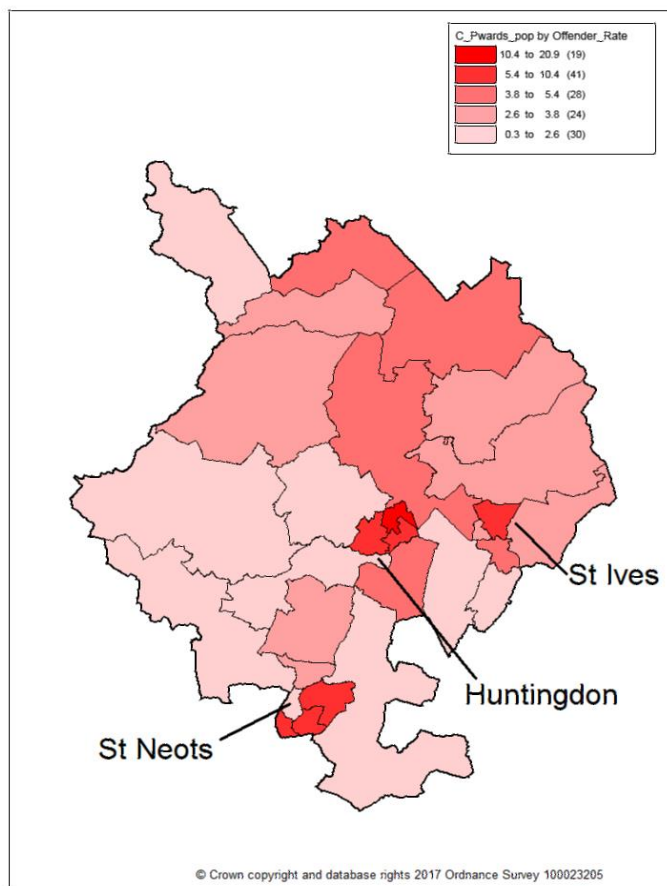

Figure 6 – Rate of Offenders per 1000 population

Figure 1 shows the rate of offenders across Huntingdonshire by ward. The highest concentrations are predictably the areas of higher population concentration, St Neots, Huntingdon and St Ives. These are the most urban areas of the district.

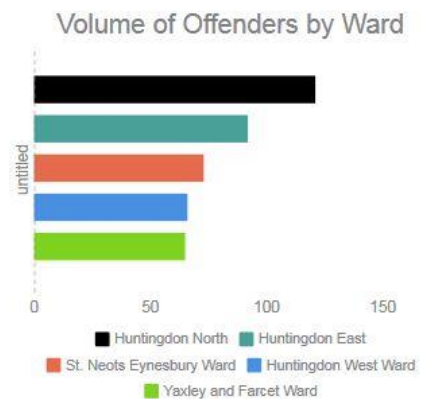The following figure shows the 5 wards with the highest volume of offenders residing in them.


Figure 5: Volume of offenders by ward

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.

Gender: Females account for approximately 20% of offenders known to the police, this drops to 12% within the CRC cohort and 4% of the NPS cohort. This is broadly comparable with the County on average.

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

Male (79.80%)   Female (20.20%)
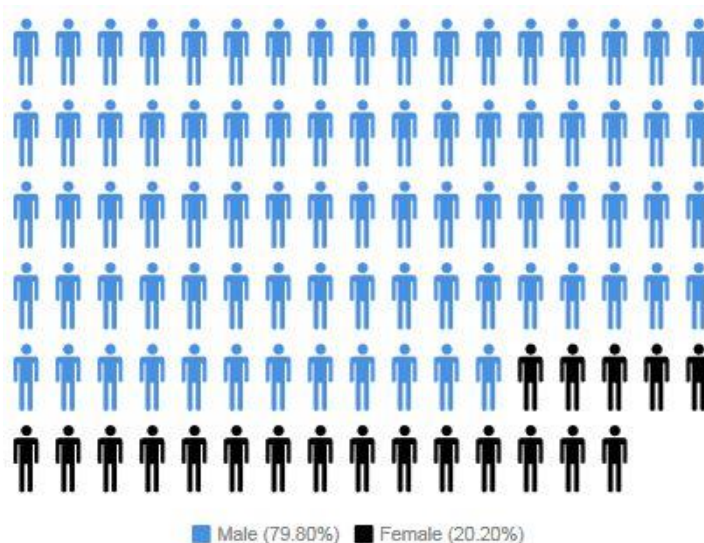
Age of offenders: Young adults and children show higher levels of offending. 36% of offenders are under the age of 21 in Huntingdonshire. Offending behaviour tails off after 35 years of age with just 30% of offenders aged 35+. However, it is worth noting that offence type does tend to vary by age groups and that early onset of offending is linked of length of criminal career.

Ethnicity: It should be noted that 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 75% of Offenders (690) to 87% of NPS Cohort (122).
- White Other accounted for the second highest within offenders (61) and 15% of CRC cohorts (315). No other ethnicity registered above 1% in Huntingdonshire.

Overview

This section draws upon data from both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough YOS and aims to pull together the scale of the numbers of young people in contact with the criminal justice system in Huntingdonshire. Much of the data relates to Cambridgeshire and not Huntingdonshire specifically as district specific data was not available to us.

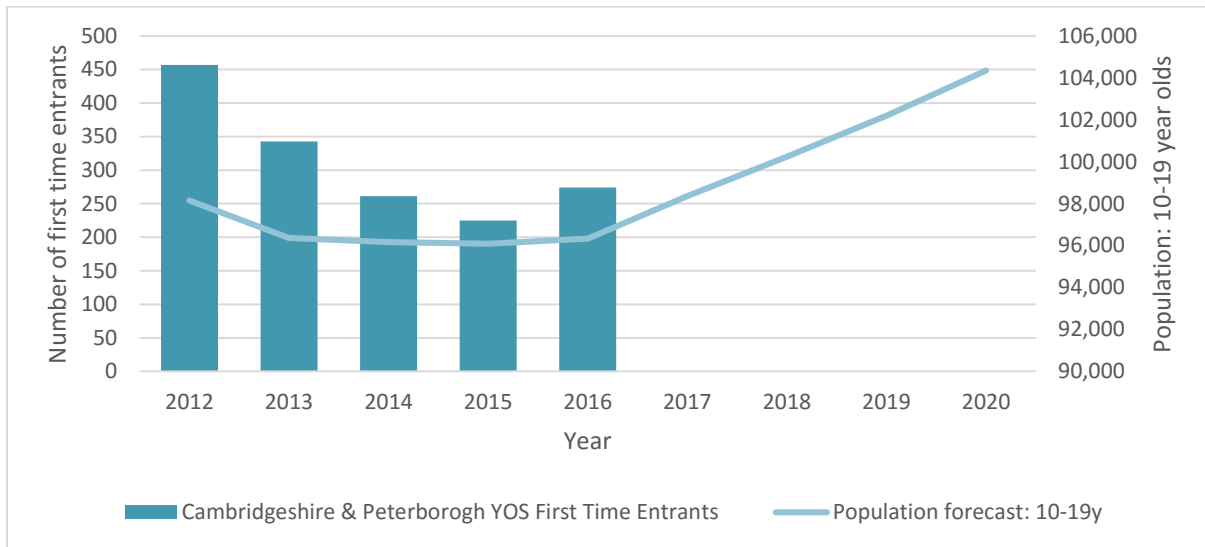**Figure 7: Volume of Juvenile Offenders per District 2016**
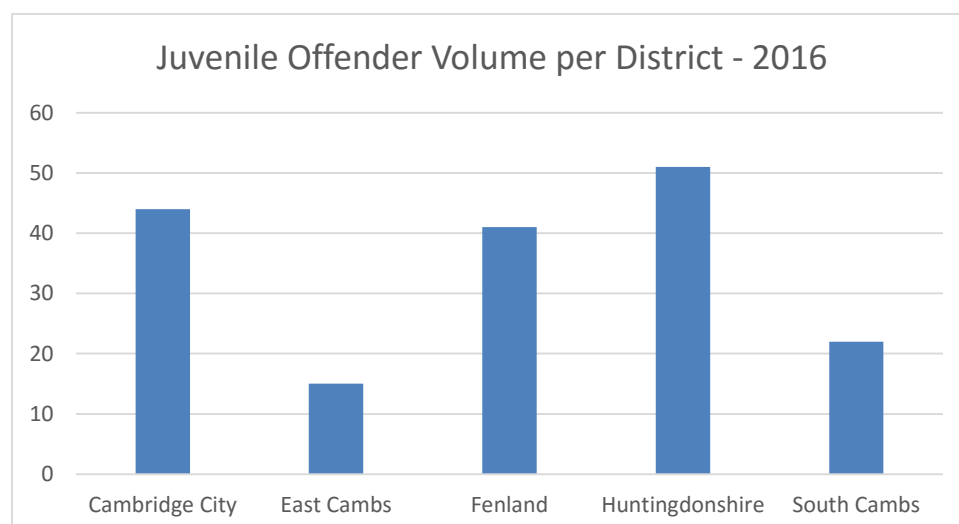
Youth offending service

Much research has previously been conducted on risks for offending in young people. It has been previously noted that the risk factors for youth offending have a considerable overlap with the risk factors for other negative outcomes in adolescence including substance misuse, mental ill-health, low educational attainment and young parenthood. So generally, those interventions that are most effective with young people happen early on in their lives and address a broad range of behaviours not just offending. These schemes also produce a range of other benefits for the young person; not just to prevent re-offending.

This report contains analysis on young offenders known to both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Youth Offending Services (YOS). The overview shown below shows that over the last five years the number of first time entrants (FTE) is reducing. This correlates with the national long term trend in declining rates of young offenders. Measured nationally in 2015/16 there has been an 83% reduction in FTEs since 2006.[2] It should be noted that this report considers the more recent five year trend and therefore at this time it has not been possible to determine if the rate of decline over either period are consistent. In terms of future demand currently the population is forecast to increase (6%) between 2017 and 2020 in the 10-19 year old age group. It is uncertain at this time how that will affect the volume of first time entrants. Further the population change between 2013 and 2016 remained relatively stable, but the FTE figures did continue to decline over that period.

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[2]   YJS.   (2016).   *Youth   Justice   Statistics.*   Available:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/585897/youth-justice-statistics-2015-2016.pdf

Figure 8: Trend in volume of first time entrants Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, compared with population forecast for 10-19year olds.

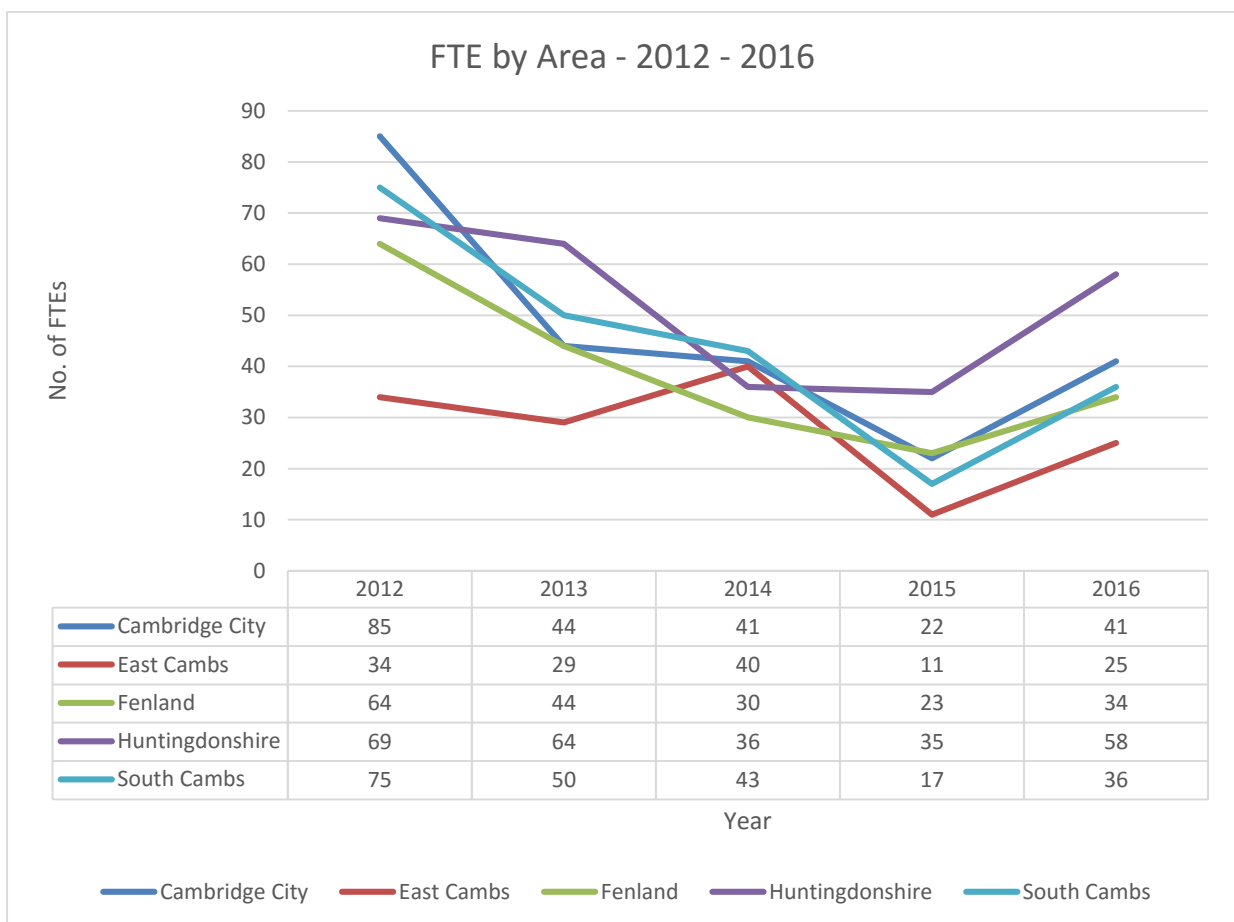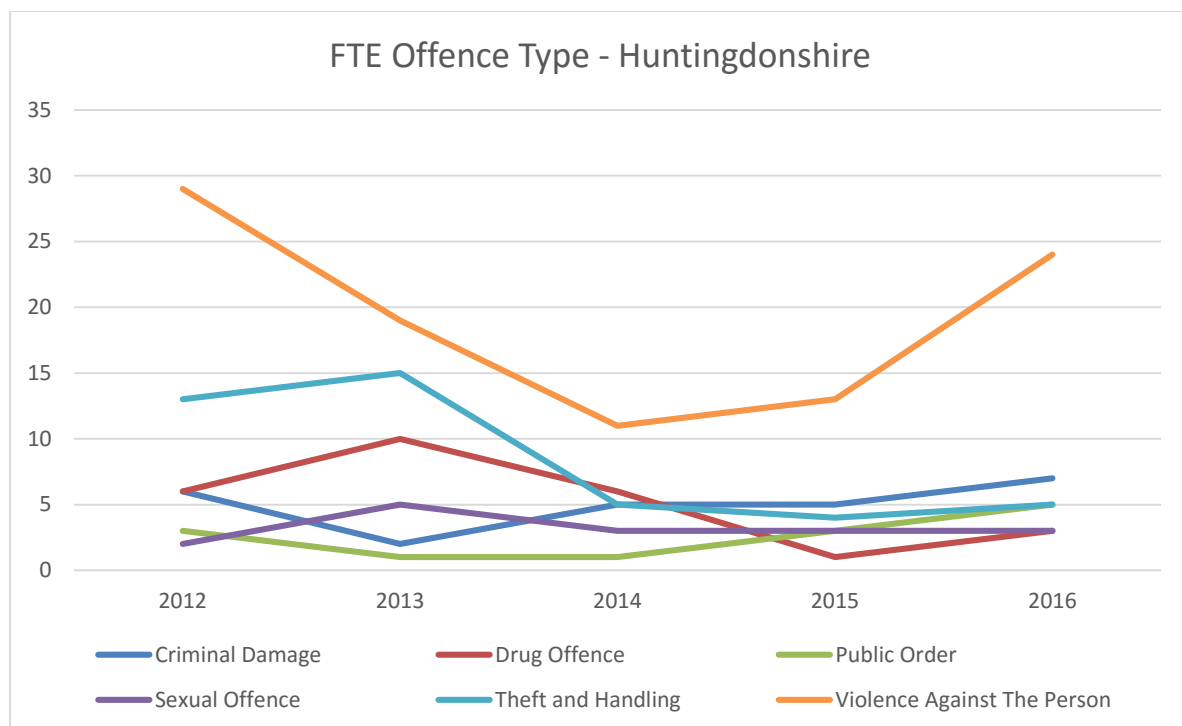**Figure 9 - Volume of First Time Entrants Trend by District**

FTE by Area - 2012 - 2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambridge City	85	44	41	22	41
East Cambs	34	29	40	11	25
Fenland	64	44	30	23	34
Huntingdonshire	69	64	36	35	58
South Cambs	75	50	43	17	36

Figure 10 - Volume of First Time Offences Trend

The key points from the profile are;

- 83% of first time entrants are male with 17 % female in Huntingdonshire compared with 75% male / 25% female across Cambridgeshire as a whole.
- 57% of first time entrants in Huntingdonshire are between 15-17 years of age compared with 67 % in Cambridgeshire.
- The most common type of offence for first time offenders are violence against the person offences making up 51% of total offences in Huntingdonshire and just under 60 % in Cambridgeshire.
- The ethnicity of first time entrants differs between Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire differs with 83 % being White British in Huntingdonshire compared to 67 % of first time entrants in Cambridgeshire.
- It should be noted that the ethnic makeup of each district varies significantly with Huntingdonshire having a largely White British make up.

Analysis of Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) clients in Huntingdonshire

Analysis of adult offenders managed by the local CRC

Whilst there are no 'typical offenders' it is possible to identify some key groups within the offending population. This section of the needs assessment considers adult offenders in Huntingdonshire managed by the Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire (BeNCH) CRC which is run by Sodexo.

Offenders are managed for a number of reasons:

- They have been convicted of a crime and the court has given them a community sentence. A community sentence is a punishment that is carried out within the community and can include the offender having to do unpaid work, take a training course to address an aspect of their behaviour or perhaps have some restrictions on them such as a curfew.

- An offender has been released from prison 'on licence'. Being on licence means that they are serving part of their sentence in the community and are subject to certain terms and conditions which if breached would mean that they would have to return to prison.

The information in the following section is based on data from the Offender Assessment System (OASys) database and is based upon the details of clients who were on the caseload of the CRC in February 2017, a total of 278 people.

Each offender supervised by the CRC is subject an assessment of the risk they pose to others and themselves, this also includes contributing factors to their offending. The Offender Assessment System (OASys) provides an assessment against eight criminogenic need factors and an additional two contributing factors to offending. The criminogenic needs are identified where the offender manager states that the need is directly linked to offending behaviour. These are featured in the analysis.

Note on Key findings:

Any comparisons with the previous analysis on offenders published by the Research Group must take into consideration that an 'additional' group – i.e. those sentenced to less than 12 months were not within the previous cohort and any differences might be explained purely by that difference. In the absence of a complete explanation of changes over time caution should be taken with any comparison.

General demography

- 88% of offenders are male; - a reduction of 4% from the previous offender needs assessment in 2013.
- 25% (69) are 25 or under;
- 72% are White British;

Significant variations amongst Peterborough and the Cambridgeshire districts are outlined below, however differences between districts will be impacted by the local demographic profile:

- Huntingdonshire has the highest level of White British offenders (72%) along with East Cambridgeshire in the area. This contrasts with Fenland (58%) and Cambridgeshire as a whole (66%).
- Huntingdonshire has the lowest level of female offenders in the county in line with South Cambridgeshire (12%). This contrasts with Cambridgeshire City with 16%.

Table 3 below provides a summary of the local CRC profile.

Table 2; Profile summary of CRC Cohort

		Cambridgeshire	Cambridge City	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire	Peterborough	No Geographic Data
	Number of Offenders	1766	257	97	275	278	162	697	396
Gender	Male	86%	84%	84%	86%	88%	88%	87%	87%
	Female	14%	16%	16%	14%	12%	12%	13%	13%
Age	Under 21	10%	13%	7%	11%	9%	9%	9%	6%
	22-25	14%	16%	12%	15%	16%	14%	12%	14%
	26-30	20%	22%	16%	18%	18%	18%	21%	21%
	31-35	18%	14%	14%	17%	17%	13%	21%	19%
	36-40	13%	13%	15%	12%	13%	14%	13%	15%
	41-50	18%	15%	23%	19%	18%	25%	17%	17%
	51-60	6%	6%	10%	6%	8%	4%	6%	5%
	61 or older								
	Not known								
Ethnicity	White British	60%	65%	71%	58%	72%	68%	51%	70%
	White: Other inc Irish	16%	7%	6%	28%	8%	8%	21%	12%
	Black or Black British	4%	7%						
	Mixed	2%							
	Asian or Asian British	5%						7%	
	Other inc Gypsy or Irish traveller	1%							
	Refusal and Unknown	12%	11%	16%	10%	12%	14%	12%	8%
Status	Community Order	70%	74%	80%	73%	70%	75%	65%	45%
	Post release	16%	16%	12%	15%	17%	12%	18%	33%
	Pre-release	11%	7%	5%	11%	12%	10%	13%	15%
	Terminated								8%
Tier	1= Low risk	41%	32%	39%	49%	42%	42%	42%	27%
	2	59%	68%	61%	51%	58%	58%	58%	73%
OGSR	Low <25	29%	19%	36%	32%	30%	28%	29%	19%
	Medium 25-40	12%	16%	24%	19%	20%	23%	17%	11%
	High 41-79	42%	51%	33%	41%	40%	38%	42%	51%
	Very High 80+	5%	11%	7%	7%	7%	7%		
	Blank						6%		
Crime Type	Acquisitive	25%	27%	24%	23%	22%	25%	26%	37%
	Drugs	9%	11%	7%	8%	10%	7%	8%	7%
	Motoring	15%	5%	12%	21%	14%	11%	18%	6%
	Other	16%	19%	13%	12%	19%	16%	16%	16%
	Robbery								
	Sexual								
	Violence	35%	37%	42%	36%	35%	40%	30%	34%
Pathways	Accommodation	17%	20%	9%	13%	16%	16%	18%	37%
	Education Training and Employment	23%	21%	19%	25%	16%	20%	27%	33%
	Relationships	42%	43%	42%	38%	41%	43%	44%	61%
	Lifestyles	33%	37%	32%	28%	30%	30%	36%	60%
	Drugs	22%	29%	17%	16%	21%	21%	23%	47%
	Alcohol	29%	28%	28%	29%	29%	28%	29%	42%

Thinking and Behaviour	88%	84%	92%	91%	87%	85%	90%	91%
Attitudes to offending	64%	62%	63%	70%	54%	61%	67%	63%
Finance	23%	29%	17%	16%	22%	21%	26%	46%
Emotional	28%	35%	27%	27%	26%	30%	26%	37%

NPS COHORT

Analysis of National Probation Service (NPS) clients in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
Analysis of adult offenders managed by the NPS

This section of the needs assessment focuses on adult offenders that are managed by the National Probation Service. The NPS is a statutory criminal justice service that supervises high risk offenders released into the community. The NPS was set up in conjunction with the creation of CRC's in 2014 before coming operational in 2015.

The NPS has a variety of responsibilities that include;

- preparing pre-sentence reports for courts, to help them select the most appropriate sentence
- managing approved premises for offenders with a residence requirement on their sentence
- assessing offenders in prison to prepare them for release on licence to the community, when they will come under our supervision
- helping all offenders serving sentences in the community to meet the requirements ordered by the courts
- communicating with and prioritising the wellbeing of victims of serious sexual and violent offences, when the offender has received a prison sentence of 12 months or more, or is detained as a mental health patient[3]

This section analyses OASys data as with the CRC Cohort. The data provided details the clients supervised by the NPS in Huntingdonshire / Cambridgeshire as of February 2017.

As with the CRC Cohort NPS Clients are assessed using the OASys tool. The Offender Assessment System (OASys) provides an assessment against eight criminogenic need factors and an additional two contributing factors to offending.

Note on Key Findings:
Any comparisons with the last analysis on offenders within probation services must take into consideration that this particular cohort are the most high risk offenders that have committed the most serious offences. Less high risk offenders that have committed less serious crimes are now included within the CRC Cohort. In the absence of a complete explanation of changes over time caution should be taken with any comparison.

General demography
- 96% of Huntingdonshire NPS Clients are male
- 87% are White British with 4% White Other
- Two largest age groups are 31-35 and 41-50 with 19 and 18%

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[3] https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/national-probation-service/about

Significant variations between Huntingdonshire and other districts are outlined below, however differences between districts will be impacted by the local demographic profile:

- Huntingdonshire has the highest level of White British NPS Clients of all the local districts reflecting the demographic makeup.
- There are a high level of NPS Clients in Huntingdonshire who have committed sexual offences (49%) relative to other districts and the county as a whole (30%).

Table 3; Profile summary of NPS Cohort

		Constabulary	Cambridge	East Cambs	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambs	Peterborough	Out of County	No Geographic Data
Number of Offenders Per District	Number of Offenders	1448	85	39	90	140	60	331	372	283
Gender	Male	96%	99%	95%	97%	96%	97%	95%	98%	94%
	Female	4%	1%	5%	3%	4%	3%	5%	2%	6%
Age Group	21 and under	7%	8%	8%	1%	7%	8%	8%	7%	6%
	22-25	14%	16%	8%	18%	12%	13%	14%	11%	15%
	26-30	15%	18%	18%	17%	14%	18%	13%	14%	13%
	31-35	17%	15%	18%	16%	19%	25%	16%	15%	18%
	36-40	10%	7%	10%	8%	10%	3%	14%	10%	10%
	41-50	17%	14%	15%	16%	18%	17%	16%	18%	17%
	51-60	15%	16%	10%	20%	11%	13%	15%	15%	12%
	61 or older	7%	5%	13%	6%	9%	2%	5%	10%	5%
	Not known	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Ethnicity	White British	75%	77%	90%	76%	87%	75%	71%	80%	73%
	White: Other inc Irish	10%	7%	5%	16%	4%	10%	9%	8%	13%
	Black or Black British	4%	6%	0%	2%	3%	5%	6%	4%	4%
	Mixed	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	3%	2%	1%	2%
	Asian or Asian British	4%	5%	0%	0%	2%	0%	8%	4%	2%
	Other, Gypsy or Irish traveller	2%	0%	3%	7%	1%	5%	4%	3%	2%
	Refusal and Unknown	0%	2%	3%	0%	1%	2%	0%	1%	2%
Order Category	Community Order	20%	31%	44%	28%	20%	40%	24%	11%	13%
	Post release	28%	47%	21%	41%	36%	37%	37%	19%	17%
	Pre-release	53%	22%	36%	31%	44%	23%	38%	70%	71%
	Terminated	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
OGSR 3	Low <25	27%	35%	41%	43%	46%	37%	30%	48%	27%
	Medium 25-40	11%	8%	21%	14%	15%	13%	14%	14%	10%
	High 41-79	32%	38%	18%	30%	31%	35%	42%	30%	37%
	Very High 80+	11%	19%	21%	6%	6%	15%	10%	7%	15%
	Blank	18%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Offence category	Acquisitive	6%	8%	13%	8%	1%	3%	7%	3%	8%
	Drugs	2%	7%	3%	1%	0%	3%	2%	1%	1%
	Motoring	3%	2%	8%	7%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%
	Other	10%	8%	15%	6%	4%	7%	15%	7%	11%
	Robbery	8%	12%	3%	7%	4%	7%	8%	5%	12%
	Sexual	30%	34%	26%	32%	49%	30%	23%	35%	31%

	Violence	41%	28%	33%	40%	39%	47%	43%	46%	35%
	Blank	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pathways	Accommodation	38%	39%	33%	17%	29%	26%	42%	36%	46%
	ETE	24%	27%	19%	23%	20%	22%	23%	21%	31%
	Finance	36%	37%	22%	35%	20%	30%	33%	32%	51%
	Relationships	69%	79%	56%	64%	72%	57%	69%	71%	69%
	Lifestyles	79%	79%	70%	70%	78%	52%	81%	79%	86%
	Drugs	56%	56%	63%	54%	54%	76%	36%	54%	42%
	Alcohol	50%	56%	44%	36%	51%	50%	48%	51%	53%
	Emotional	47%	49%	41%	42%	44%	59%	44%	50%	48%
	Thinking and Behaviour	97%	94%	100%	97%	93%	94%	97%	96%	99%
	Attitudes to offending	71%	71%	37%	65%	64%	63%	75%	68%	78%
Disability	Yes	31%	41%	41%	31%	30%	33%	36%	27%	27%
	No	68%	56%	56%	69%	70%	65%	64%	73%	70%
	Unknown	1%	2%	3%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	2%
Mental Health	Yes	15%	18%	13%	14%	13%	10%	20%	12%	15%

NEEDS OF OFFENDERS

CRC AND NPS OFFENDERS

This section focuses on needs pathways that can be linked to an offender's behaviour[4]. [5] This data is not available on the cohort known to the police, therefore this section is limited to the cohort that had an assessment carried out. It should be noted that not everyone managed by probation (CRC or NPS) or prisons has an assessment.

Table 4 CRC cohort; number of offenders by number of needs linked to offending

CRC Cohort	
Number of Needs	Number of Adult Offenders
0	91
1	12
2	56
3	36
4	33
5	13
6	18
7	11
8	8

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 67% of those assessed had two or more needs. This compares with an average of 94% across the constabulary. This overlapping of needs is further explored in the main document.

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

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

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

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.

The following graphs (figures 12 and 13) show the prevalence of need among the two probation Cohorts in Huntingdonshire.

Key findings:

- The general level of need is greater among NPS Clients than those in the CRC cohort.
- Among the CRC Cohort Huntingdonshire offenders the level of need is comparable or slightly less prevalent than those in Cambridgeshire on average. Attitudes linked to criminal behaviour was the only need significantly less prevalent among the CRC Cohort in Huntingdonshire than in Cambridgeshire on average.
- The level of need among the NPS Cohort in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire on average differs more greatly.
- For example Huntingdonshire (54%) has a greater prevalence of drug need linked to criminal behaviour than Cambridgeshire (36%). Alcohol, Relationships and Lifestyle needs are also more common in Huntingdonshire NPS clients than in Cambridgeshire on average.
- Two areas where Huntingdonshire has a lower level of need is Education, Training and Employment and Finance.

Figure 11 - CRC Cohort Level of Need Linked to Offending Behaviour

CRC Cohort - Needs

	Accomodation	ETE	Finance	Drugs	Alcohol	Emotional	Relationships	Lifestyles	Attitudes	Thinking
Huntingdonshire	16%	16%	22%	21%	29%	26%	41%	30%	54%	87%
Cambridgeshire	16%	20%	22%	21%	29%	29%	42%	32%	62%	88%
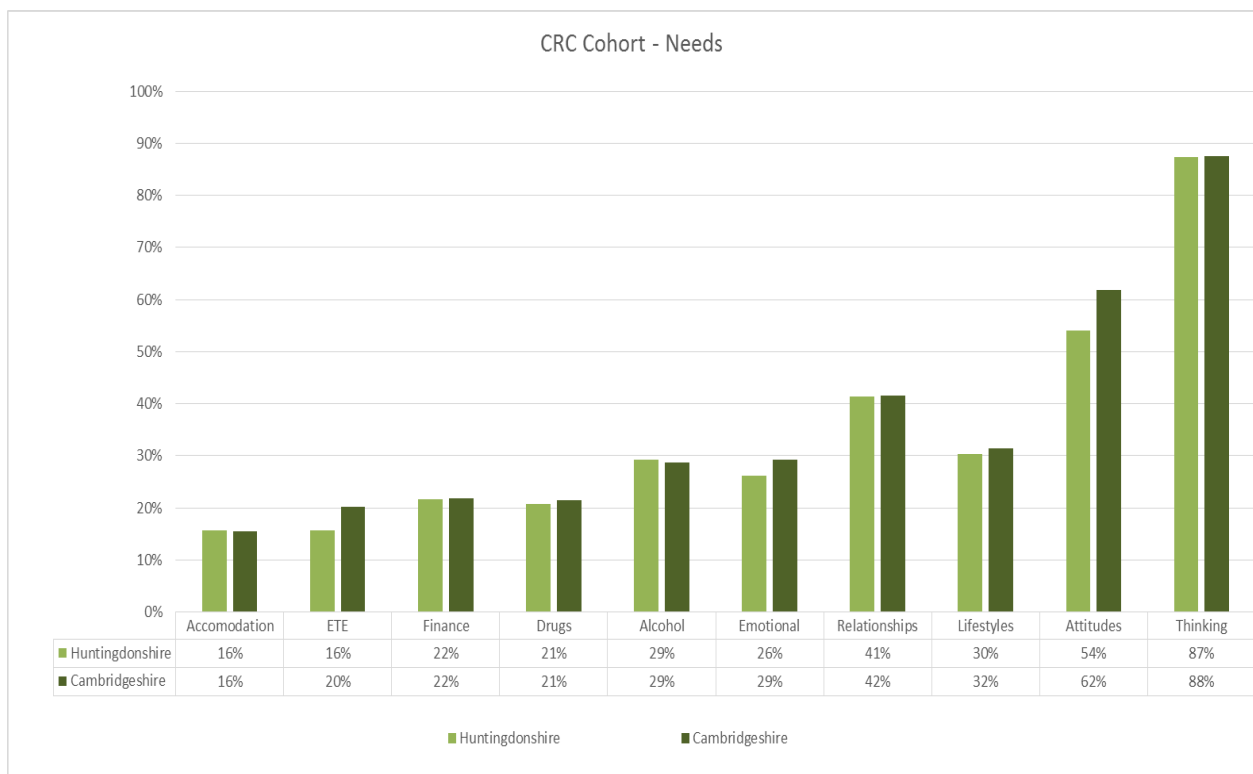
Figure 12 - NPS Cohort Level of Need Linked to Offending Behaviour

NPS Cohort - Needs

	Accomodation	ETE	Finance	Drugs	Alcohol	Emotional	Lifestyles	Relationships	Attitudes	Thinking
Huntingdonshire	29%	20%	20%	54%	51%	44%	78%	72%	64%	93%
Cambridgeshire	28%	22%	28%	36%	48%	47%	72%	68%	64%	95%

Huntingdonshire   Cambridgeshire
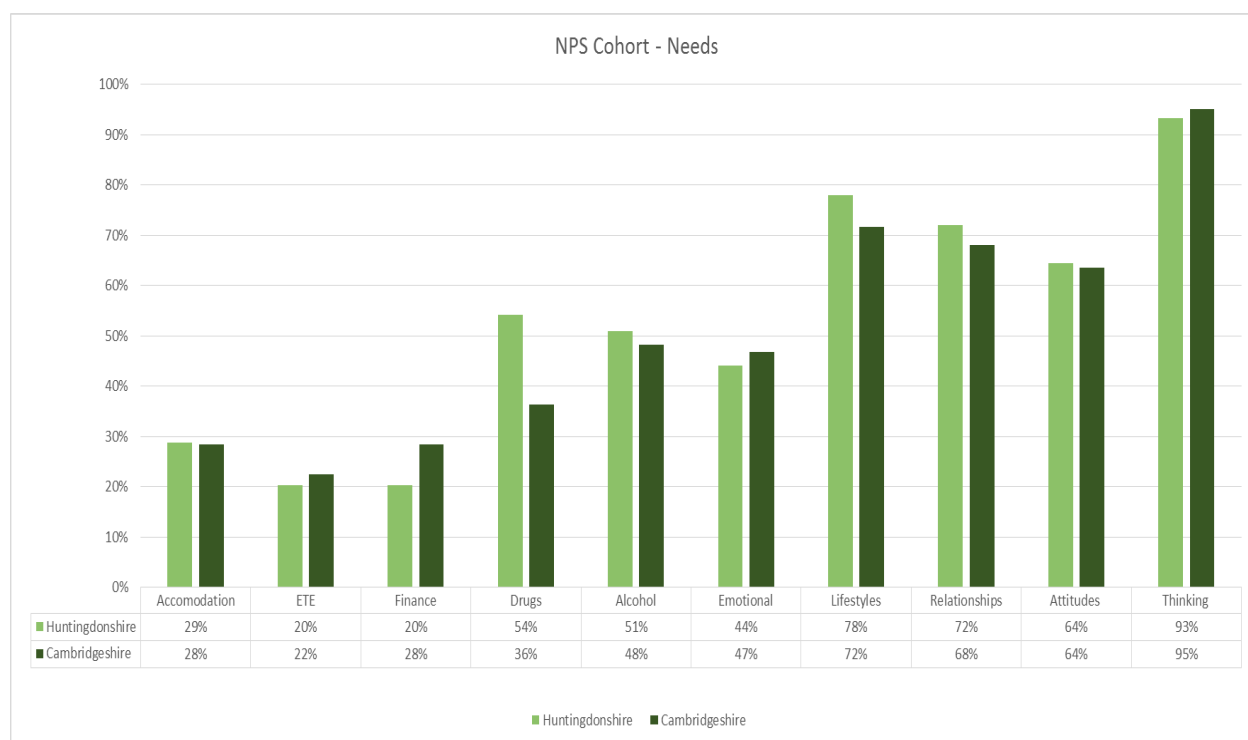
Offending Pathways

The data in the graphs above is from OASYs that identifies and classifies offending related needs, such as accommodation and poor literacy. Tackling these specific needs can reduce the probability of re-offending. There are ten 'pathways' assessed within OASYs which help to identify these specific offending related factors;

The pathways are listed below from most common to least common among the CRC & NPS caseload that we have geographical data for in Huntingdonshire as a whole:

- **Thinking and Behaviour (CRC – 87% & NPS 93%):** this section assesses the offender's application of reasoning, especially to social problems. Research indicates that offenders tend not to think things through, plan or consider consequences of their behaviour and do not see things from other people's perspectives. Those with a number of such 'cognitive deficits' will be more likely to re-offend.
- **Attitudes (54 & 64%):** this section considers the offender's attitude towards their offending and towards supervision. A growing body of research demonstrates that pro-criminal attitudes are predictive of reconviction. Addressing attitudes can reduce the likelihood of reconviction.
- **Relationships (41 & 72 %):** - this section assesses whether the offender's satisfaction with their relationships and their stability relate to their offending behaviour.
- **Lifestyle and Associates (30 & 78%):** - this section examines aspects of the offender's current lifestyle. A clear link exists between how offenders spend their time, with whom they mix and likelihood of reconviction.
- **Alcohol Misuse (29 & 51%):** this section considers whether alcohol misuse is a significant factor in previous or current offending. This is often linked with risk of harm.
- **Emotional Wellbeing (26 & 44%):** this section examines the extent to which emotional problems interfere with the offender's functioning or create risk of harm to themselves or

others. Mental health problems such as anxiety and depression relate to offending for certain groups.

• **Financial Management and Income (22% & 20%):** this section deals with income, which directly relates to reoffending. It looks at how income is managed and the general ability to cope.

• **Drug Misuse (21% & 54%)**: this section identifies the extent and type of drug misuse and its effects on an offender's life. Research consistently links misuse of drugs with re-offending.

• **Education, Training and Employability (16% & 20%)**: research demonstrates that offenders are generally less well educated and trained than other groups in society. They are more likely to be unemployed, have a poor history of employment and express a dislike to the work ethic.

• **Accommodation (16% & 29% %)**: this section looks at whether accommodation is available, the quality of accommodation and whether the location encourages reoffending or creates a risk of harm.

RE-OFFENDERS

Re-offenders tend to have a higher level of need than those that have committed one offence. Figure 13 (below) shows that in Huntingdonshire this is no different. All needs linked to criminal behaviour are more common among re-offenders than within the total CRC Cohort. This either suggests that as offenders become more entrenched within the criminal justice system their need level grows or that as their need level grows they are more likely to persist with their criminal behaviour. Either way should these needs be tackled and addressed it is likely it would help those individuals desist from further criminal behaviour.

Figure 13: CRC / Re-Offender Needs in Huntingdonshire
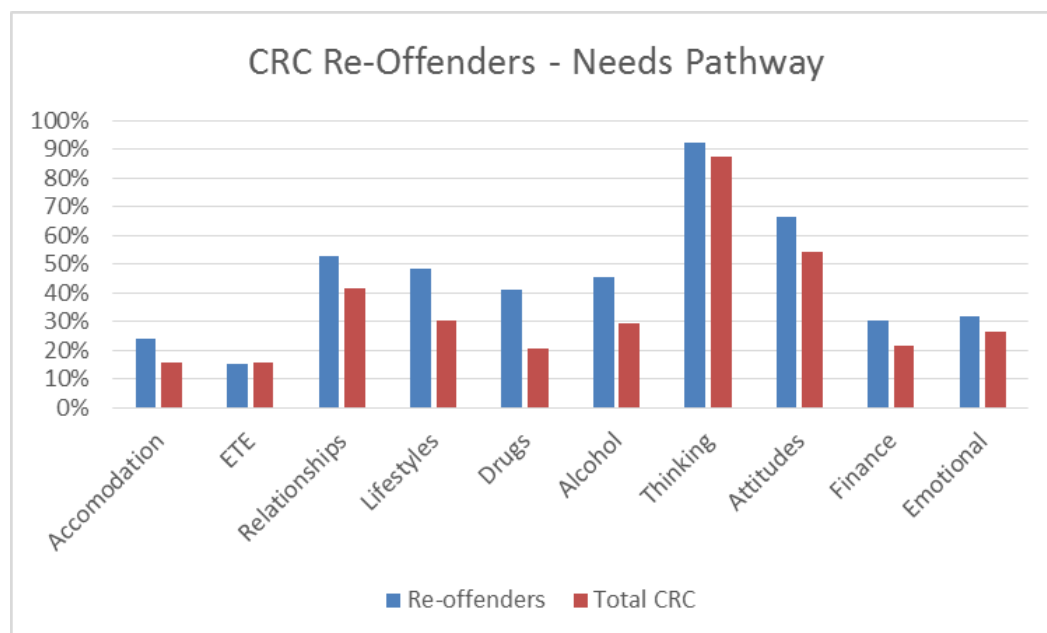
Geographical data for prisoners is limited and so it has not been possible to pinpoint the needs of prisoners from Huntingdonshire. For the purpose of this section the data will look at Cambridgeshire as a whole. We can however extrapolate an indication of how many people are experiencing these issues from the discharge data available from Peterborough prison (which tends to accommodate prisoners from Huntingdonshire).

Discharge area from HMP Peterborough in 2016

Discharged to (from HMP Peterborough)				
Released to	Female	% of total released	Male	% of total released
Cambridgeshire	13	3%	92	14%
Huntingdon	<5	0%	29	5%
Peterborough	28	7%	159	25%

*Data obtained from Sodexo at HMP Peterborough (annual figures)

Prisoners tend to have a higher level of need than YOS, CRC and NPS groups which can be partly explained by the fact they have committed a serious enough offence to be placed in prison. We know that those committing the most serious offences tend to have more entrenched needs than those in the community for example.

Prison can also be the cause of certain issues for offenders. For example a prisoner may lose their housing, job, relationships upon entering prison which can further exacerbate any issues they may have.

Within HMP Peterborough the level of need is high among those that completed an OASYs assessment in comparison with other cohorts. The graph below (figure 14) shows that female offenders have a high score for relationships and lifestyles indicating they may be unduly influenced by other people in their lives and that this can lead to offending. Female offenders score higher in most areas but it must be noted that the volume of females is far lower.

Figure 14: OASYs assessed needs among HMP Peterborough population
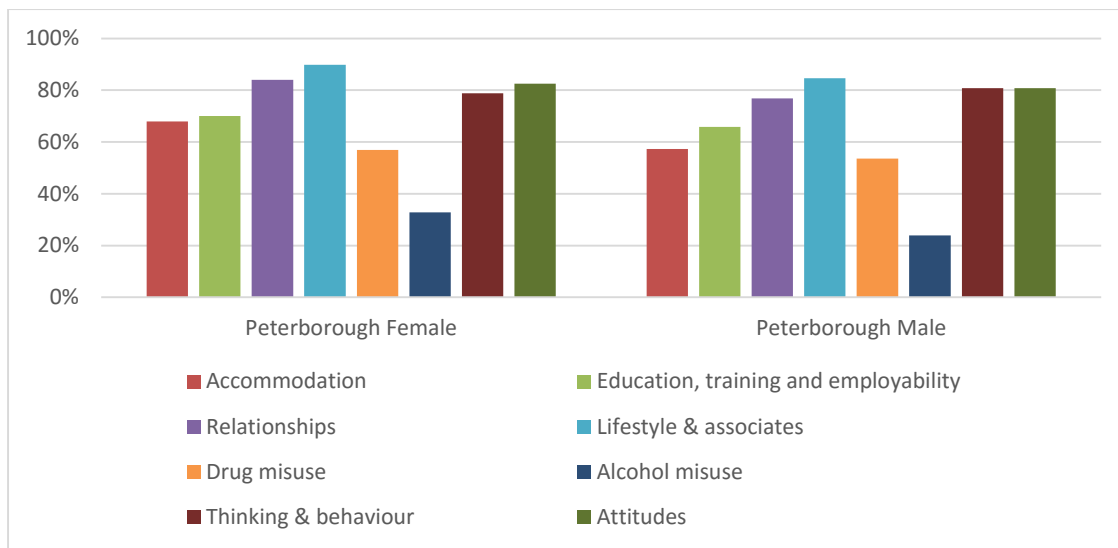
NEEDS OF SUBGROUPS

Offenders are not one homogenous group of people with one group of needs. Female offenders for example tend to have very different needs compared with male offenders as shown in the prison needs previously. They also commit different types of offences. For example they are more likely to commit acquisitive offences than male offenders. They are also more likely to have a financial need than male offenders.

The results below show the level of need among CRC offender sub groups in Huntingdonshire It should be noted that volumes are low for most sub groups and become lower still when separated by district. The results therefore should be seen as an indicator only.

Need Pathways among CRC Offender Subgroups - Huntingdonshire

	Accomodation	Education Training and Employment	Relationships	Lifestyles	Drugs	Alcohol	Thinking and Behaviour	Attitudes to offending	Finance	Emotional
Females %	21%	25%	33%	38%	13%	25%	96%	50%	38%	42%
Under 25%	11%	17%	34%	26%	17%	17%	81%	53%	19%	23%
White British %	16%	16%	44%	32%	24%	34%	87%	50%	24%	32%

■ Females %   ■ Under 25%   ■ White British %
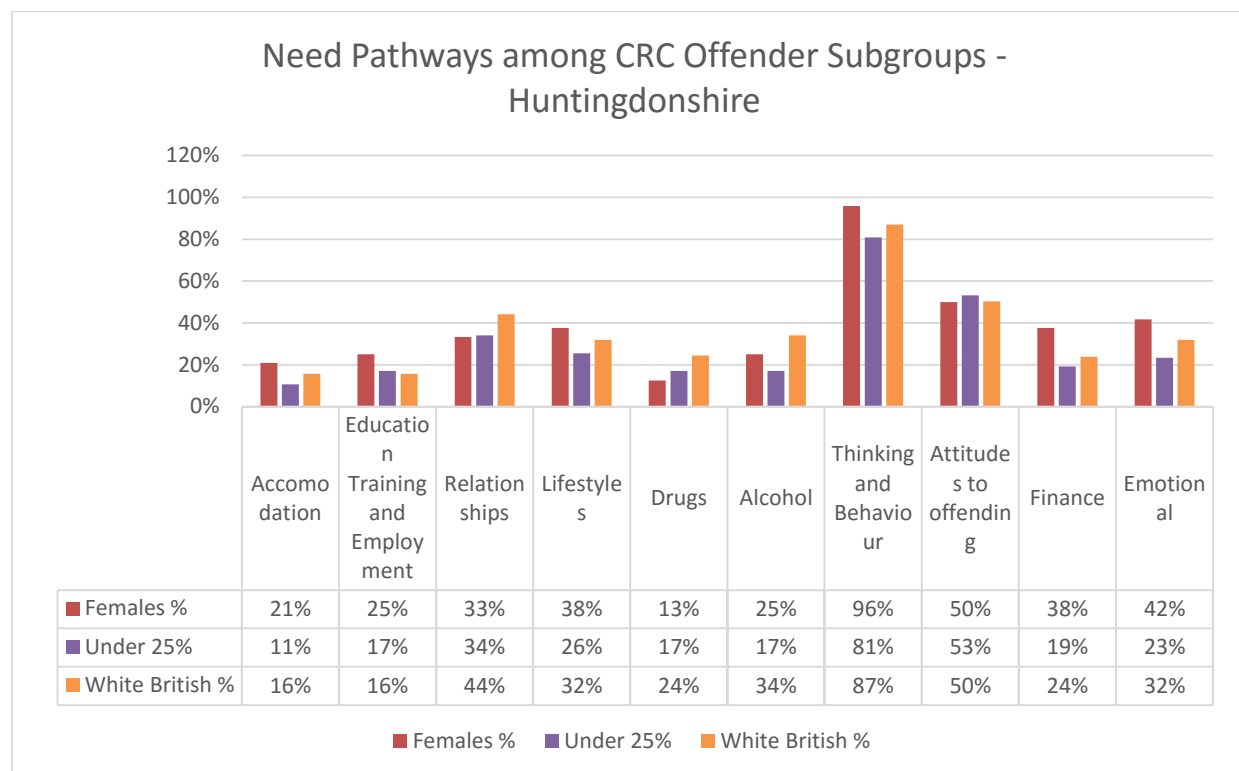
Key findings:

- Female offenders have the highest score for accommodation and ETE need linked to criminal behaviour
- White British score highly for substance misuse relative to the under 25's and female offenders
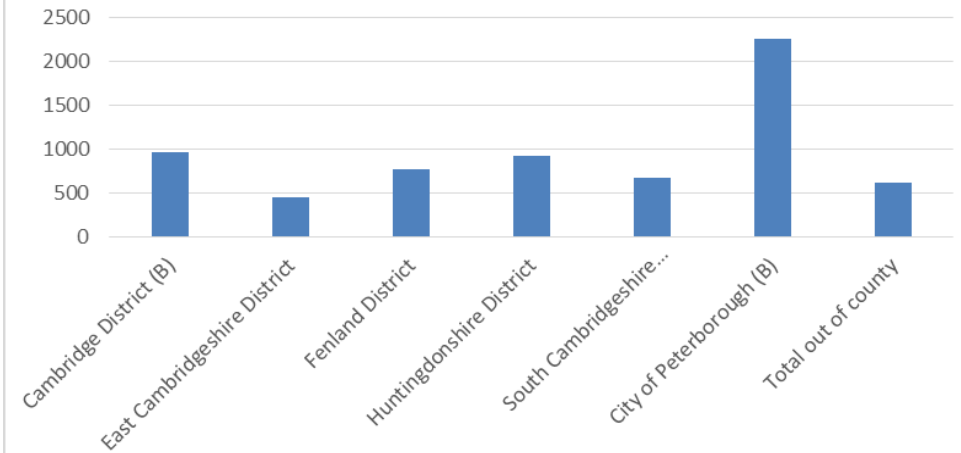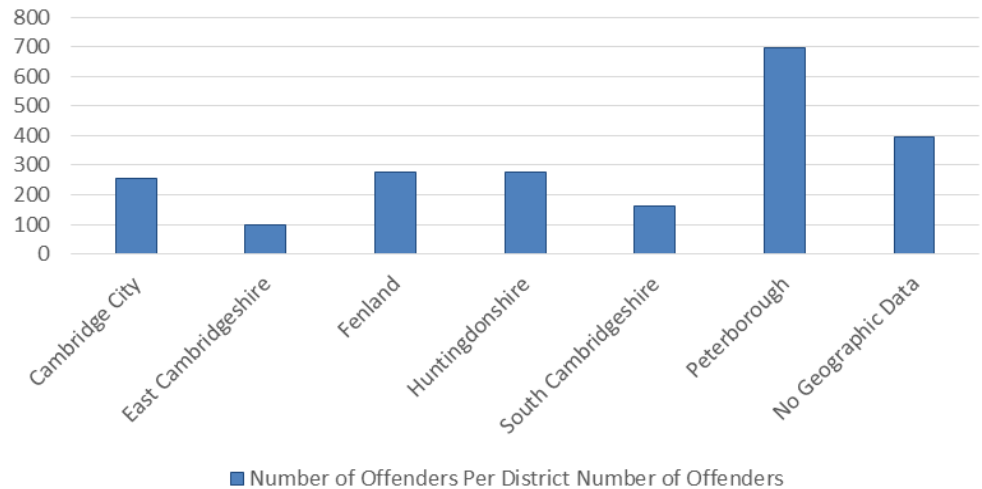- Under 25s score highest for attitudes to offending perhaps unsurprisingly

YOS Cohort - People per District - 2016
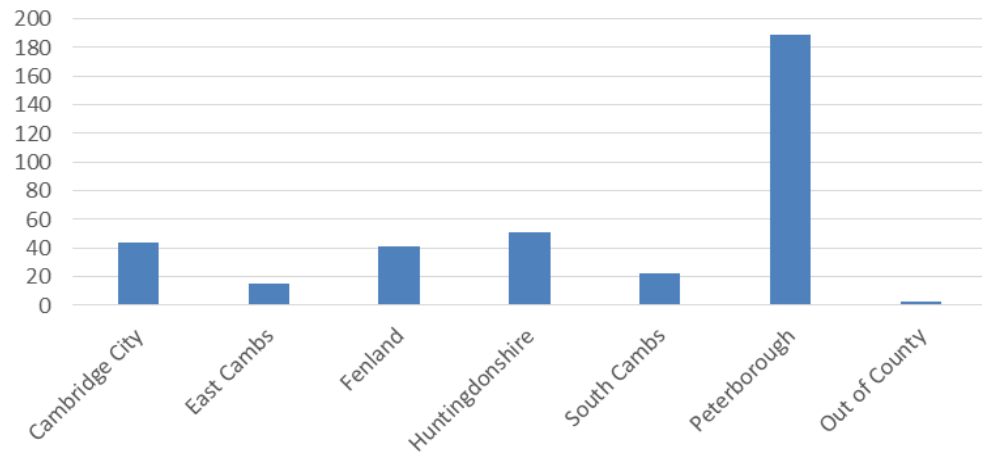
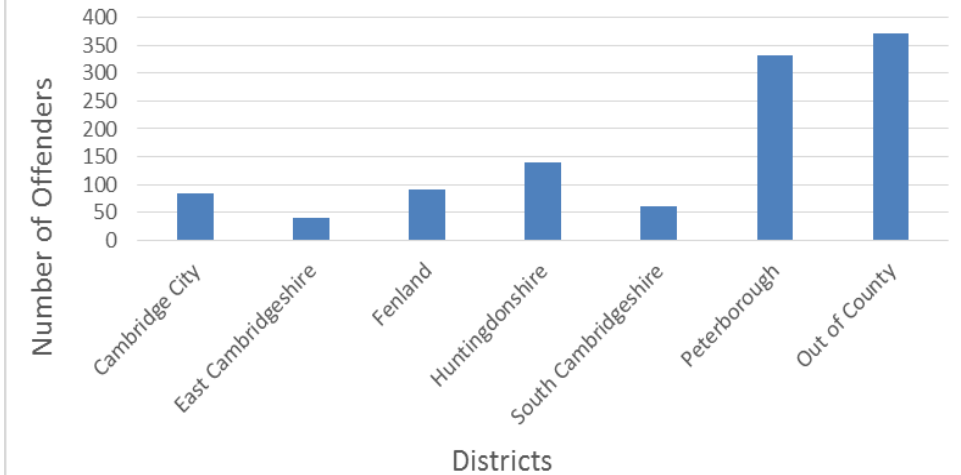
Offenders Profile - People Per District - 2016

CRC Cohort Profile - People per District 2016

NPS Cohort Profile - District

Policy changes

Over time policy changes, organisational structures redesign and procedures evolve. A number of these will have impacted the trends in crime, and reporting to police, offending patterns and how rehabilitation is managed. This document is not going to try and describe all those changes. However. It should be noted that these will impact future trends of crime and offending. Some are relatively small changes that might be easy to see in the data, others will need monitoring but are unlikely to be immediately obvious.

Trying to project future trends in crime, in order to assess demand for services, is complex with a variety of factors. In terms of real increases the national CSEW indicates a levelling off in terms of total crime. These high-level figures somewhat mask subtle changes in offending. National evidence points to increases in some crimes types (such as violent offences) and decreases in others (e.g. theft). These patterns are mostly mirrored locally, with certain issues facing some communities and not others.

Further future changes in recording of police crime will affect police figures, which are used locally to monitor crime rates as the CSEW is not available at a county and district levels. In particular burglary from the 1st April 2017 will under-go a significant change in recording from **burglary dwelling** and **burglary non-dwelling** to **burglary - residential** and **burglary – business and community**. This will see dwellings, sheds for example to move from non-dwelling to burglary residential. But the categories are unlikely to be directly comparable.

Currently violent crime is rising as is online fraud (including scams). The nature of offending has been changing over recent years from some of the more tradition crime types. This has been driven by innovations in technology, and it should be remembered that online crime can, and is, perpetrated on Huntingdonshire residents by offenders all over the world. This report has focused on the needs of offenders local to the force area to enable greater commissioning of services to tackle local offending.

Population change

Huntingdonshire is a fast growing area with forecast large increases in population.[6] In fact it is forecast that the total population will increase by 23% between 2016 and 2036, from 176,590 in 2016 to 217,710 people in 2036. Increases in the number of people does not automatically mean more crime as across the force area there have been declines in some crime types over recent years even with an increasing population. However, these increases are likely to affect demand for all public services.

The forecast increases in population are not considered uniform across all age groups. In order to demonstrate the differences the chart below has been included. It highlights 3 age groups; 15-24, 25-44 and those over 65. It can be seen that the age groups where offending is likely to be highest are not forecast to increase at the same rate as those over 65. In fact over the same period the forecast is that 15-24 year olds will increase by 14%, 25-44 year olds by 13% and those aged over 65 years by 68% as shown on figure 16.

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[6] Cambridgeshire Research group http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/populationanddemographics

Population forecast 2016-2036
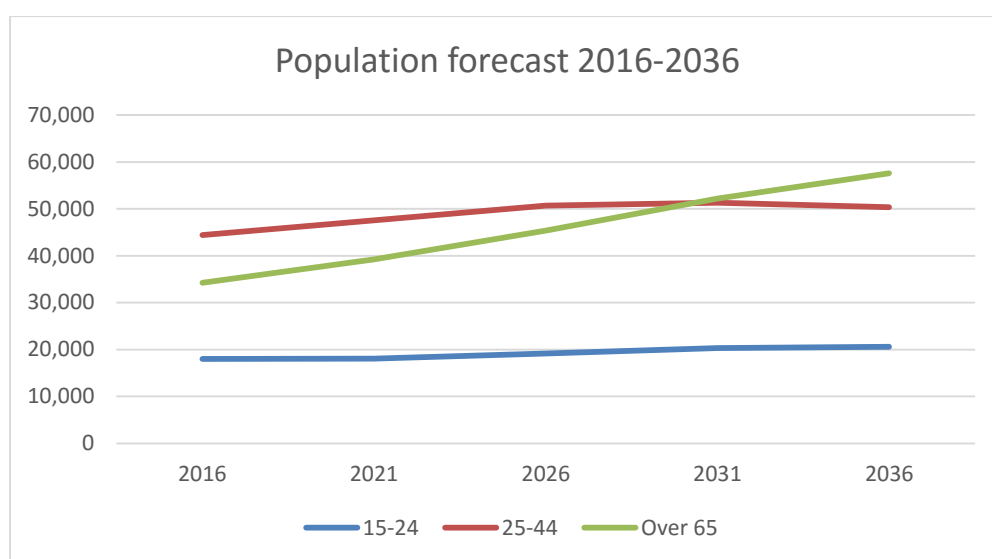
Brexit

The exit of the UK from the European Union is still fraught with uncertainty. At this stage it is extremely difficult to make predictions about the impact it might have. However, based on the available evidence since the referendum itself in June 2016 there has been a marked and sustained increase in hate crime. The impact of the changes in benefits has drawn much criticism for increasing the number of households living in poverty and particularly disadvantaging vulnerable people such as those with disabilities and children. Pockets of inequality are likely to drive up crime in specific hotspot areas.

RECCOMMENDATION SUMMARY

One picture that has emerged is a higher ratio of males and White British ethnicity in Huntingdonshire relative to other districts. These demographic factors coupled with the high amount of violence against the person offences suggests a potential correlation. It is currently unclear the exact nature of these violent offences, who are committing them, where, when and what needs these offenders may have. This is an area that can be further investigated.

In summary the picture of offenders / offending in Huntingdonshire is largely consistent with the county as a whole. As a result it is recommended that the district seeks to work closely with the county and their efforts in order to reduce crime in Huntingdonshire.

FURTHER RESOURCES

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