CAMBRIDGESHIRE & PETERBOROUGH NEEDS ASSESSMENT: VICTIMS, SUSPECTS AND OFFENDERS: 2019/2020

VERSION: FINAL
OCTOBER 2020

'Cambridgeshire Research Group' (CRG) is the brand name for Cambridgeshire County Council's Research Function that is part of the Business Intelligence Service. As well as supporting the Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council we take on a range of work commissioned by other public sector bodies both within Cambridgeshire and beyond.

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Document Details	
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Additional Contributions:	- Data supplied by; - Cambridgeshire Constabulary, Performance Team - The Cambridgeshire Victim and Witness Hub - Cambridgeshire Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner - BeNCH Community Rehabilitation Company - Youth Offending Service Cambridgeshire & Peterborough - National Probation Service - HMP YOI Peterborough
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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report aims to provide an overview and profile of the available data related to victims, suspects and offenders in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as recorded by criminal justice organisations and victim support services. It was commissioned by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

The primary purpose of this update to the Victim and Offender Needs Assessment was to provide a broad overview of the data for the most recent year (2019) in order to inform the next police and crime plan and support the countywide thematic delivery groups.

A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) approach has been taken, such that this report provides 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.

A range of data sources have been utilised, some of which are 'administrative datasets', or 'casework datasets', rather than research or bespoke data collected for this purpose. There are therefore a number of caveats for understanding and drawing conclusions from the analysis. Throughout the document attention will be drawn to data issues. This includes, but is not limited to, changes within the assessments, adjusted recording and extraction of data due to a variety of changes in practice, IT software and platforms and organisational changes. Overall it should be noted:

- The data only represents those known to services.
- There are missing or unknowns within each dataset to varying degrees, impacting on the analysis.
- Some fields are based on self-reporting others professional judgement or perceptions.
- All data collection and recording is subject to human error, and whilst the cleansing process has identified and removed where appropriate obvious errors, errors will remain within the datasets.
- A further description of the methodology used is provided within the appendices.

The executive summary will separate the key findings into three sections; a general section looking at the overall number and profile of individuals' resident in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough known to the Criminal Justice System (CJS), a victim summary and a suspects/offenders summary. These last two have a natural split into two distinct areas within the CJS. This does not negate the fact that some individuals could have been both victims and offenders over time. However, the analysis of the overlap was beyond the scope of this document.

General findings about people in the Criminal Justice System

Each data set has been analysed separately as much as is practical. Personal information was not included within the data shared with the research group. It should be noted that in reality there is likely to be overlap between the categories, both across suspects and offenders but also victims and suspects / offenders. Some individuals are recorded multiple times within data sets. For the analysis each dataset had duplicates within them removed.

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Residents

Police victim cohort (2019)
36,845

Police suspect cohort (2019)
13,293

First Time Entrant to YOS (2019)
149

BeNCH CRC cohort (Jan 2020)
1,709

NPS cohort (May 2020)
968

As the data is reliant on administrative and existing data sets not all cohorts have comparable information. This has remained an issue since the first needs assessment produced locally by the Research Group.

This original analysis provides a guide to the scale of those in contact with the criminal justice system in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Prison Populations
(December 2019)

Peterborough (males & females)
1,168

Littlehey (males only)
1,200

Whitemoor (males only)
452

It should be noted that within the total datasets provided not all individuals are resident in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough, this is most notable in the police and prison data. 10% of victims and 12% of suspects in the cohort were resident outside this area. For Peterborough Prison only 13% of female and 56% of males were released to accommodation in the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough area.

This report aims to provide an overview of the demand on services by including the full data to give an estimate of the scale of each cohort. However, in order to understand the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough picture a subset of just those resident in this area is the main focus of the analysis.

There is a real need for organisations to prioritise accurate recording and sharing of data in order for the sector to fully support victims, suspects and offenders. The quality of the data continues to be a barrier to understanding the needs of people. This in turn reduces the effectiveness of interventions to reduce victimisation and offending.

Figure 1: Summary of the demographic profile of the different datasets analysed within this report and includes the general population statistics from the 2011 census for comparison.

Census population statistics 2011
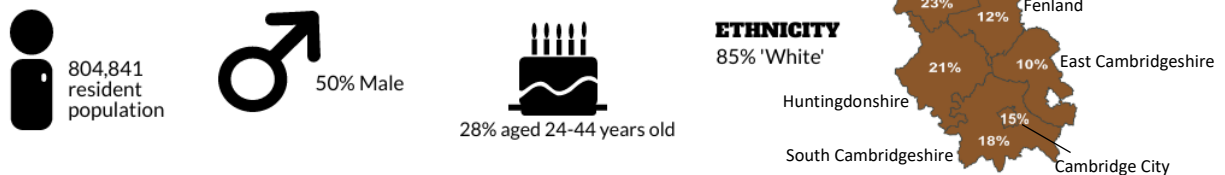
804,841 resident population

50% Male

28% aged 24-44 years old

ETHNICITY 85% 'White'

Peterborough 23%
Fenland 12%
East Cambridgeshire 10%
Huntingdonshire 21%
Cambridge City 15%
South Cambridgeshire 18%

Victims in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2019

% of those where data was available

36,845 resident victims

51% Male

21% aged 30-39 years old

ETHNICITY 88% 'White'

32% 11% 16% 6% 21% 13%

Suspects in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2019

% of those where data was available

13,293 resident suspects

70% Male
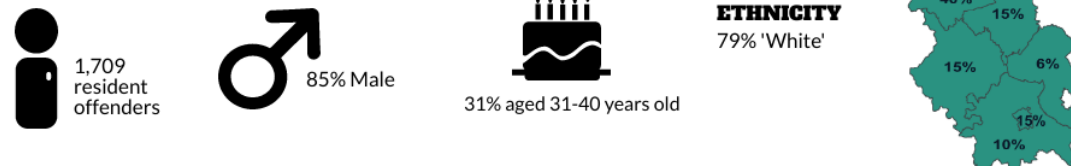
22% aged 30-39 years old

ETHNICITY 73% 'White'

36% 14% 18% 7% 14% 11%

First Time Entrants to Youth Offending in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2017-2019

% of those where data was available

569 resident FTE

84% Male

26.5% aged 16 years old

ETHNICITY 81% 'White'

35% 16% 14% 9% 14% 12%

Adults under the local Community Rehabilitation Company resident in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2020

% of those where data was available

1,709 resident offenders

85% Male

31% aged 31-40 years old

ETHNICITY 79% 'White'

40% 15% 15% 6% 15% 10%

Adults under National Probation Service resident in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2020

% of those where data was available

968 resident offenders

95% Male

27% aged 31-40 years old

ETHNICITY 87% 'White'

45% 12% 17% 5% 13% 8%
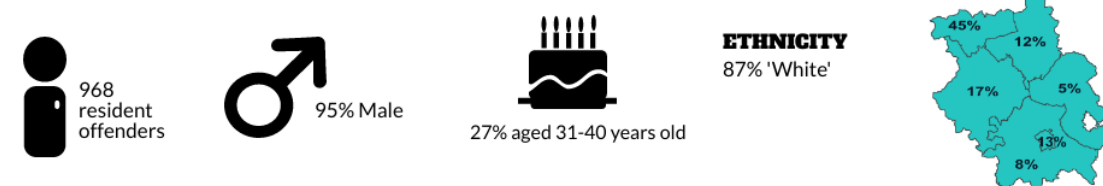
Summary of victims

As in previous years the true number of victims remains unknown, therefore the same holds true for understanding the full picture in relation to their support needs. The data analysed in this report provides a profile of the victims known to the police and those accessing the Victim & Witness Hub and specialist services commissioned by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

Victimisation rates vary with risk factors associated with personal, household and local area characteristics. National data shows there is a higher victimisation rate amongst young people, in particular males aged 16-34. Employment status is also associated with higher levels of victimisation, being higher among those who were unemployed, those on long-term sick leave and students.

Key Points;

- Applying the Crime Survey for England and Wales victim prevalence estimate to the local population infers that more than 120,000 Cambridgeshire & Peterborough residents could have experienced a crime in the past year. With police recorded victims resident in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough in 2019 at 36,845 this suggests the volume of victims not reporting to the police is clearly high.
- Victimisation rates were higher in the urban areas of Cambridge City and City of Peterborough. Given national evidence this is unsurprising and consistent with previous patterns seen.
- Victimisation rates were higher for those aged 18-39, with the 25-29 age group at highest risk.
- Domestic abuse was the most common vulnerability marker with 16.4% of all victims having experienced a domestic abuse-related offence in 2019. Domestic abuse victims were more likely to be repeat victims, female and aged 30-39 at the time of the offence.

The Victims' Hub was created in October 2014 when the Ministry of Justice transferred responsibility for commissioning victim services to the local Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs), leading to a complete review of victim services. In June 2016 the Victims' Hub merged with the Witness Care Team to become the Victim and Witness Hub. The Victim and Witness Hub has established pathways to support victims resident within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, irrespective of whether they have reported the crime to the police, via universal and specialist support services.

The extent to which an offence impacts on an individual varies considerably depending on the offence type and the victim's characteristics. Greater offence severity and/or victim vulnerability can require more intensive or specialist support due to high levels of harm. Factors that influence the extent of impact on victims and their requirement for support include:

- Offence severity
- Victim's existing support network
- Personal circumstances/ characteristics e.g. age, disability, financial circumstances etc.
- Previous victimisation

In 2019/20 the Victim and Witness Hub offered emotional and practical support to 4,717 victims of crime; with 2,756 victims accepting. Letters or emails were sent to all victims (where safe to do so) who declined the offer of support when they reported their crime to police. This ensures if their needs change they know how and where to access support.

Specialist services also provided support to victims where appropriate, primarily supporting victims of medium and high risk domestic abuse and victims of serious sexual violence. Elderly victims of property-related crime were also proactively offered bespoke target hardening by a specially commissioned charity.

Figure 2: Victim Summary Infographic[1]

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough
Victim Update 2020

Date of Publication: October 2020

Personal Victims known to the Police: 2019

This includes all individuals recorded as victims (excluding businesses) or associated victims by Cambridgeshire Constabulary between 1st January and 31st December 2019.
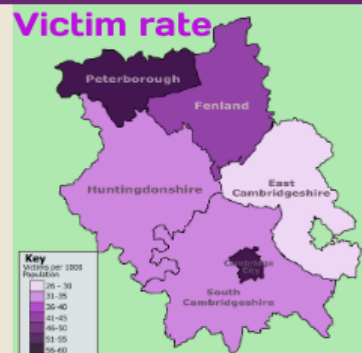
36,845
Total (in County) Victims

an additional **4,050** victims experienced an offence in county but lived outside of Cambridgeshire & Peterborough

361 or <1% of total victims were 'associated victims'
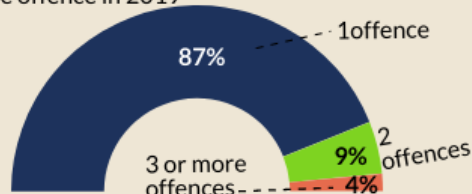
Victim rate

Peterborough
Fenland
Huntingdonshire
East Cambridgeshire
South Cambridgeshire

Key
Victims per 1000 Population
26 - 30
31 - 35
36 - 40
41 - 45
46 - 50
51 - 55
56 - 60

Repeat Victimisation
The majority of victims (87%) experienced just one offence in 2019

87% · · 1 offence
9% · 2 offences
4% · 3 or more offences

Top 3 Offence Types
- **Violence Against the Person - 38%**
- **Theft - 19%**
- **Arson & Criminal Damage - 11%**
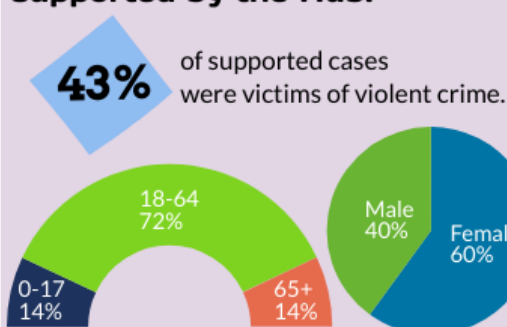
Top 5 Nationalities
- **British**
- **Polish**
- **Lithuanian**
- **Romanian**
- **Portuguese**

Victim Services – new referrals: Apr 2019 – Mar 2020

Victim & Witness Hub:

4,717 Accepted referrals

1,417 - unable to contact
337 - disengaged

2,756 supported by phone

Profile of the 2,756 victims supported by the Hub:

43% of supported cases were victims of violent crime.

18-64 72%
0-17 14%
65+ 14%

Male 40%
Female 60%

Proactive victim support:
All victims not requesting support upon reporting a crime are contacted (where safe to do so) to remind them it is still available. In 2019/20, Hub staff sent:

7,528 emails
9,953 letters

Specialist Victim Services – number of new referrals:

- IDVA (Independent Domestic Abuse Advisors): **1,979**
- Migrant victims of exploitation: **421**
- Elderly burglary victims: **1,167**

- Young victims of crime: **228**
- Victim Pathfinders (mental health): **219**
- Restorative Justice: **100**

Survivors of sexual violence
- Emotional support & helpline: **457**
- ISVA (Independent Sexual Violence Advocates): **315**
- ChISVA - children & young people's ISVA: **150**

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[1] A definition of 'associated victim' was not available at the time of writing.

Summary: Suspects and Offenders

Some of the issues within the reducing offending agenda are long-standing, well-known and understood in the partnership landscape. This report provides an update on the latest data and draws together information across the system.

It remains true that most individuals within the criminal justice system have complex and multiple needs. The data shows that there are common overlaps such as finance and accommodation. Without a more integrated approach to supporting those needs the system will not fully achieve its objectives of reducing offending and re-offending. This is a particularly visible issue for those with high criminogenic needs, commonly seen in acquisitive crime offender cohorts.

The figures below give an indication of the proportions of the cohorts who had multiple needs;

- 88% of First Time Entrants to Youth Offending Service (FTE of YOS) - five or more areas.
- 73% of adults assessed by BeNCH Community Rehabilitation Company - four or more needs.
- 87% for adults assessed by the National Probation Service (NPS) - four or more needs

There were more data gaps than expected across the sources, however, improved data quality is pivotal to gaining a comprehensive understanding of suspects. Some areas of need, for female offenders for example, may benefit from more focused analysis of need and existing services in order to identify gaps and potential areas for improvement and development.

Key Points;

- There are processes in place to manage high risk domestic perpetrators. However, when considering system level rehabilitation needs, understanding the level of domestic abuse perpetrators via the offender data is difficult as the data does not allow filtering down into how many of the offences are marked as domestic abuse. This is a current gap.
- No data available to provide information on the level of service engagement for offenders.
- Accommodation remains a key need for offenders. The impact of no accommodation or inappropriate accommodation is an important driver of re-offending. Education, training & employment, mental health and substance misuse remain substantial concerns.
- There is a continued reducing trend of FTE into the system. Speech & language and mental health concerns were flagged in 75% and 72% of cases respectively.

Generally, the separate parts of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) provide separate and distinct performance analysis but this holds back from a system-wide understanding and approach. This analysis, taken within the context of other assessments relating to vulnerability, highlights the following key themes;

Complexity of needs linked to vulnerability.	**A need for a better integration of services.**
Importance of data collection, linkage and sharing.	**Importance of prevention.**
Need for education and training for those working with vulnerable groups.	

As the approach to out of court disposals and community sentencing evolves, in line with the Government's recently published White Paper[2], it will be important to ensure that the needs identified through these mechanisms are also built into future analysis.

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[2] 'A smarter approach to sentencing' MoJ September 2020
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/918187/a-smarter-approach-to-sentencing.pdf

Figure 3: Suspect/Offender Summary Infographic

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough
Suspect / Offender Update 2020

Date of Publication: October 2020

Suspects known to the police: 2019

This includes all individuals recorded as suspects at any stage of the process excluding those eliminated by Cambridgeshire Constabulary between 1st January and 31st December 2019
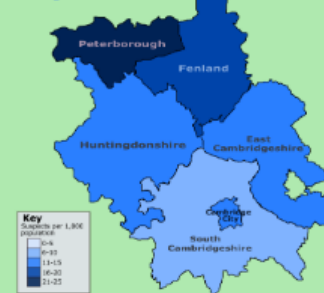
13,293
Total (in County) Suspects

There was also an additional 1,780 out of county suspects

Top 5 Nationalities
- British
- Lithuanian
- Polish
- Romanian
- Portuguese

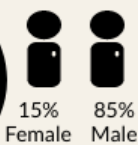**Suspect rate**

Peterborough, Fenland, Huntingdonshire, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridge City, South Cambridgeshire

Key
Suspects per 1,000 population

Adult Clients known to probation services: March 2020

Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC)

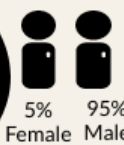CRC Client cohort resident in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough - January 2020 Caseload.

1,709 Individuals

15% Female   85% Male

Main Offence Types
Violence 34%
Acquisitive 21%
Motoring 19%

Assessed needs as associated with offending behaviour for CRC cohort:

4-5 Needs 29%
6-7 Needs 26%
1-3 Needs 28%
8+ Needs 18%
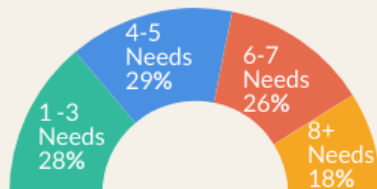
National Probation Service (NPS)

NPS Client cohort resident in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough - May 2020 Caseload.

968 Individuals

5% Female   95% Male

Main Offence Types
Violence 38%
Sexual 30%

Assessed needs as associated with offending behaviour for NPS cohort:

6-7 Needs 35%
4-5 Needs 27%
1-3 Needs 13%
8+ Needs 25%
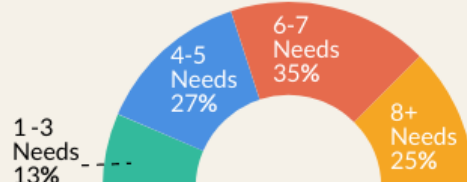
First Time Entrants (FTE's) known to the Youth Offending Service: 2017-2019

FTE Client cohort resident in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough - 2017-2019 inclusive

Age of FTE's

14-15 38%
16-18 48%
10-13 14%

569 Individuals
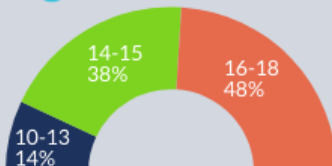
Average severity score for offence

Cambridgeshire - 3
Peterborough - 3.5

Scale: 1 least severe - 8 most severe

Main Offence Type

Violence 44%

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1. INTRODUCTION

In 2011 the Cambridgeshire Research Group was commissioned by the Cambridgeshire Police Authority to produce a Victim and Offender Needs Assessment for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The aim of the work to build a body of evidence of the actual needs of victims and offenders, met and unmet, rather than just demand for services. The original assessment includes numbers of known and estimated victims resident in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and distribution across the whole force area. It also was based on quantitative data collected from a range of agencies and analysed alongside qualitative data from a series of bespoke consultation events with partners.

This report represents the fourth update commissioned by the Office for the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC – the governance structure created for policing since the reform of the Police Authority in 2012)[3]. It has been commissioned ahead of developing the new Police and Crime Plan. This report provides an update for offender services cohorts, and a new baseline for constabulary recorded victims and offenders after the move to a new IT system (Athena). It also provides an overview of a full year of data for the Constabulary led Cambridgeshire Victim and Witness Hub. This service is commissioned by the OPCC.

This assessment paints a picture of the numbers of victims in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and the prevalence, put more simply the likelihood of someone becoming a victim or offender, according to existing data. It also maps (to a Lower Super Output Area)[4] the distribution of victimisation and offending and considers the impact of wider socio-economic circumstances on the health and social needs of victims and offenders.

Whilst this report is intended to update the previous report and build the overall evidence base it should be noted that the data extraction methodology is significantly altered to the previous method. This is to account for changes in the way data is recorded and stored by Cambridgeshire Constabulary, in particular the impact of the Athena system on inputting, recording and extracting data.

The previous assessments are all available on the Cambridgeshire Insight pages found here: http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/victim-offender-needs-assessment

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[3] Via the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011:
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/13/contents/enacted
[4] Lower Super Output Area – this is a geographical area of neighbourhood size usually of about 1,500 people. Each ward may be comprised of several LSOAs.

Purpose of this update

The primary objective was to provide an overview of the volume of known victims; the volume of victims accessing support services; and the volume of offenders recorded by the police and offending services in order to provide a profile of the 2019 cohorts. Upon scoping the research it became immediately apparent that a direct update was not possible due to the many changes to data recording across the organisations within the Criminal Justice System (CJS) that had supplied data previously. The request to include update references to the Crime Survey for England and Wales was still possible.

Understanding the System

The datasets from the different parts of the CJS tend to be analysed in isolation and have been for this report. However, that does not provide a complete picture of the CJS. The Ministry of Justice produces an annual review for England & Wales of the criminal justice figures, the latest of which was published in May 2020. Key findings from it are included here for reference and wider context of the local picture. Locally it is not possible to replicate all the datasets from across the CJS.

Key points from the annual report include;

- 1.52 million individuals have been dealt with by the CJS, a continued decline in volume since 2015
- Conviction rates remain relatively stable for both indictable and summary offences
- Average custodial sentence length increase for indictable offences to 21.4 months

Background of Strategic Needs Assessments

Needs Assessments (as used in community safety, public health and local government since 2007) analyse the needs of populations, not the demand for services, now and in the future to inform and guide the commissioning of health, well-being and social care services within a local authority area.

This document is based on that approach and acts as an overarching primary evidence base updating and adding where possible to the existing evidence base for community safety in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. It can be used for strategic planning and to inform commissioning arrangements. Previous versions of the Needs Assessment have be used to inform the Police and Crime Plan that Police and Crime Commissioners produce to set out their objectives for reducing crime and disorder[5].

The analysis in this report provides a timely update to the evidence base for a new Police and Crime Plan, which is due after the elections for a new Police and Crime Commissioner (now due to take place in May 2021). Due to time constraints this is a summary overview of the relevant datasets and will identify where further research is recommended such as more in-depth analysis to gain insights into the needs of victims, suspects and offenders.

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[5] The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011

Data Issues

There are a number of alerts within the document to highlight issues such as completeness and changes to recording practices. These issues have made some comparisons over time no longer possible or remind the reader that caution needs to be taken in drawing too broad a set on conclusions from some analysis. The report provides an overview of the available data, and further research would be needed in order to understand causal factors or to provide greater depth to aspects of analysis on these cohorts. A brief methodology is included in the appendices.

The two biggest changes to data recording that have impacted this report are;

1. The introduction of Athena by Cambridgeshire Constabulary

2. The changes to AssetPlus in Youth Offending Service.

Whilst the introduction of Athena has had a vast number of implications on data recording, storage and extraction the key impacts upon this report are;

1. The categorisation of individuals in the new Athena system as suspects rather than offender. Without explicit definitions to translate between the old and new recording systems, trend analysis is no longer appropriate. Fields, categories and terms have changed and the full impact of this is not yet known for comparing cohorts.

2. The way of recording needs is different and therefore groupings have been altered.

It should be remembered that police recorded crime is influenced by recording definitions and practices which change over time.

2.   CRIME RECORDED IN 2019

Understanding crime, victimisation and offending is not as straightforward as it might first appear to be. The data sources available and how they are published can limit our understanding of the 'full picture'. This is because the CJS, is not in fact a coherent system which provides seamless support, rehabilitation or monitoring to the public. In order to gauge levels of crimes occurring in any given year a mixture of data must be used. The Crime Survey for England and Wales aka CSEW (a survey of a representative sample of the population) is used to understand the general levels of victimisation. This can provide more information particularly about crimes that are under-reported to the police, however it does not take into account all crimes e.g. those of people under 16 (for the main survey) or over 65 years of age or business crimes or homicides. Nor does it record crimes where there is 'no victim' e.g. drugs possession.

There is no single data source that provides a complete picture of all crimes committed in any given year.

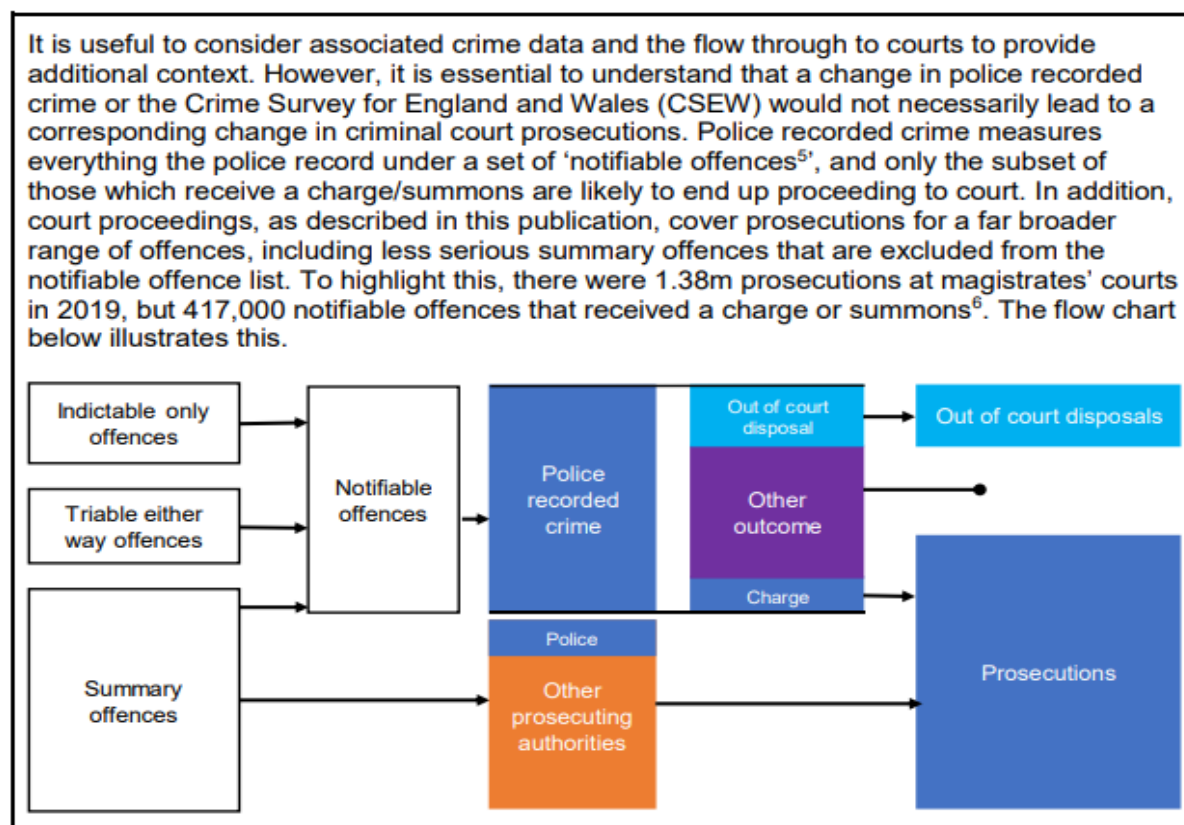The two main sources for understanding crime trends are;

- The Crime Survey for England and Wales
- Police recorded crime.

Police recorded crime is used to measure the level of some crime types, but more systematically the level of police activity and demand. It unfortunately provides a mixed picture of offending and police activity in any given year as a victim might report a crime in one year that occurred in a previous year. It provides a 'gateway' into the CJS and the courts. And thereby the data provides an insight into those that come into contact with the police.

But not all police suspects will be charged with an offence, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) will not elect to take all notifiable crimes into court. If convicted of a crime an offender will enter into a system that is further disjointed with some managed through local Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRC) and other by the national probation service.

The figure overleaf taken from a national report into criminal justice statistics provides a visual aid to understanding the various routes or flows through the system and highlights how not all prosecutions are the result of police recorded crime. And conversely a police recorded crime does not always result in a court prosecution.

Figure 4: Comparisons with crime statistics (Source: Criminal Justice Statistics quarterly, England and Wales, year ending December 2019 (annual)[6] – May 2020)

It is useful to consider associated crime data and the flow through to courts to provide additional context. However, it is essential to understand that a change in police recorded crime or the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) would not necessarily lead to a corresponding change in criminal court prosecutions. Police recorded crime measures everything the police record under a set of 'notifiable offences[5]', and only the subset of those which receive a charge/summons are likely to end up proceeding to court. In addition, court proceedings, as described in this publication, cover prosecutions for a far broader range of offences, including less serious summary offences that are excluded from the notifiable offence list. To highlight this, there were 1.38m prosecutions at magistrates' courts in 2019, but 417,000 notifiable offences that received a charge or summons[6]. The flow chart below illustrates this.

This report aims to provide an overview of crime recorded, victimisation and offending in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in 2019 – 2020 through the variety of datasets available. With the caution that information is incomplete and different measures are used across the 'system'.

The overall trend for national data shows total crime levels remain relatively stable[7]. However, specific types of crime have recorded different patterns over the previous few years. Increases have been seen in serious violence, particularly involving knives, fraud and scams[8].

> CSEW shows overall **unchanged levels** of reporting of victimisation in recent years.

[6] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/888301/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly-december-2019.pdf

[7] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingdecember2019#overall-estimates-of-crime

[8] *"Information collected prior to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic from the Crime Survey for England and Wales estimates a fall of 5% in crime for 2019. It is not possible to say whether this would have come to represent a change from the flat trend in recent years, as it is likely that the current lockdown will have an impact on the level of crime in 2020."* Source: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingdecember2019#overall-estimates-of-crime

Whilst the CSEW recorded a decrease of 5% in crimes experienced by adults between 16 and 65 years old in England and Wales, it is too early to say if this represents an ongoing decline in victimisation. In contrast Cambridgeshire Constabulary recorded an increase of 6% between 2018 and 2019. There may be a number of reasons for this including increased reporting, improved recording practices, improvements since the introduction of Athena (IT system introduced in 2018) and actual increases in some crime types.

> CSEW estimated 2 in 10 people experienced a crime in the previous 12 months.
>
> (Apr 18- March 19)

67,267

Total number of police recorded crimes 2019
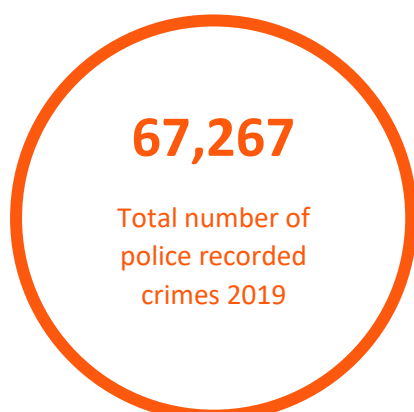
> ⚠️ *DATA GAPS: Crimes*
>
> - *Under reported crime types*
> - *Crimes where the 'marker' is not applied*

The table below highlights the breakdown of crime type by selected type. It should be remembered that these are crimes that were recorded in 2019 and that they are likely to include crimes committed in other years as some historic crime reporting will have occurred.

Table 1: Breakdown recorded crimes by selected type as recorded by Cambridgeshire Constabulary in 2019

Crime Type	Number of crimes	Proportion of total
Theft Offences	28,146	42%
All Violence Against The Person	19,680	29%
Other Crimes Against Society	8,929	13%
All Criminal Damage	7,768	12%
All Sexual Offences	1,958	3%
All Drugs Offences	1,553	2%
All Robbery	786	1%
All Racially Aggravated Crime	764	1%
All Crime	*67,267*	

In 2019 the police recorded 67,267 crimes of which 87% (58,338) were categorised as Victim Based Crimes i.e. had a personal victim of the offence. The police recorded crime data for 2019 was analysed to provide an overview of the types of crime reported to the police in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Constabulary data includes crimes reported by victims where the location of the crime is out of area (i.e. not within Cambridgeshire or Peterborough).

Figure 5: Breakdown of Theft Offences and top 3 Violence Offences
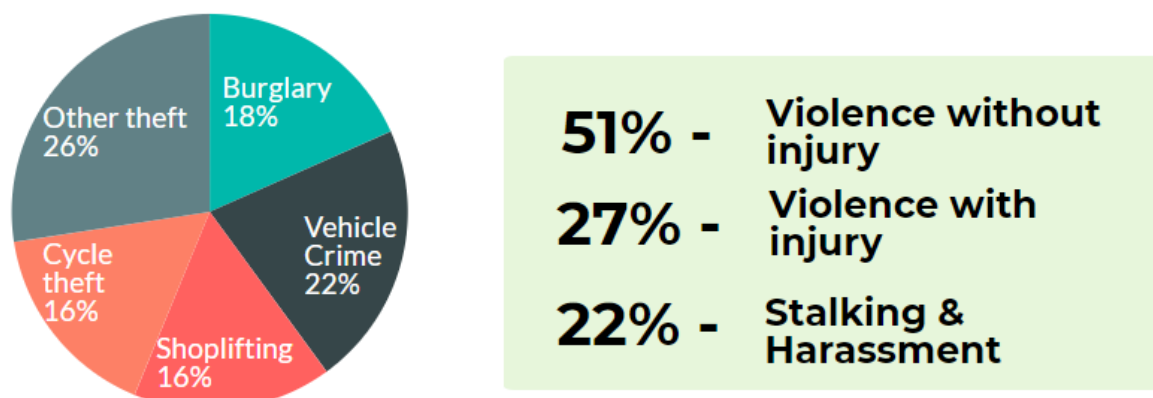
*NB Homicide and causing death or serious injury through unlawful driving count for less than 1% of total Violence Against the Person

Table 2: Breakdown of offence numbers for 2019 for selected crimes (as shown in figure 3)

Crime Type	Total Crimes	Crime Type	Total Crimes
Burglary	5,165	*Violence without injury*	10,051
Vehicle Crime	6,084	*Violence with injury*	5,231
Shoplifting	4,574	*Stalking & Harassment*	4,357
Cycle Theft	4,603	*Death or serious injury - unlawful driving*	32
Other Theft	7,720	*Homicide*	9
Total Theft	28,146	*Total Violence against the Person*	19,680

In order to judge vulnerability or specific issues 'markers' are added to crimes as they are recorded within Athena. There are limitations of analysing data using the markers as they are not applied consistently and therefore it is not a complete picture.

15% (9,875 offences) of crimes were marked as business crimes, this is where the primary victim is the business itself and not a person. These have been excluded from the victim section of this report.
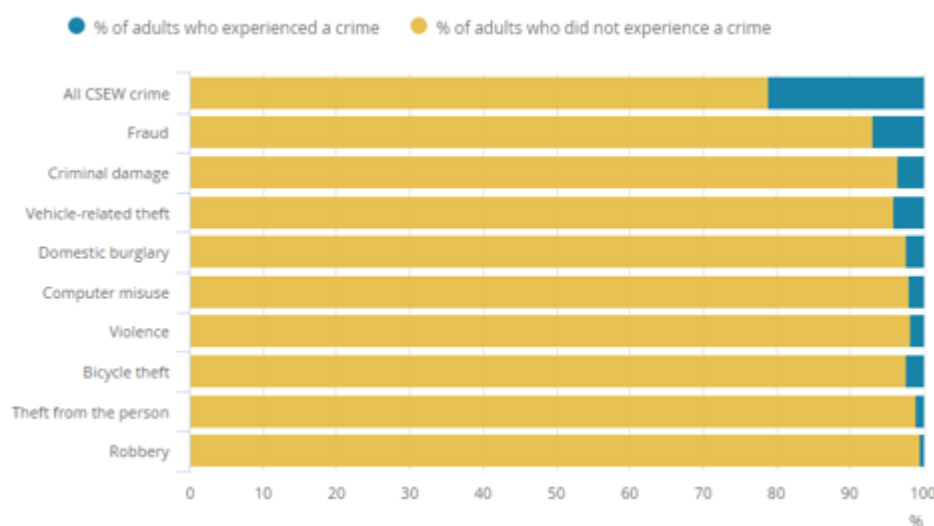
3.   VICTIMS

3.1   VICTIMISATION WITHIN THE GENERAL POPULATION

There have been long-term falls in the level of crime in England and Wales since the mid-1990's, with little change in recent years[9]. An individual's likelihood of being a victim has fallen with the overall reduction in crime, however being a victim is still a reality for a large number of people. The Crime Survey for England and Wales suggests that many people do not report crimes to the police and that at least one in five people in the country are actually victims of crime each year[10]. Applied to the population of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough[11] this infers more than 120,000 people (aged 10-65) could have been a victim of some sort of crime in the last 12 months.

The relationship between police recorded crime and victimisation is not straightforward. There are some categories of recorded crime where there is no direct victim, for instance Public Order offences or illegal-drug possession. There are also a substantial number of crimes committed against businesses which may be recorded by the police, but not measured within surveys of victim-based offences such as the British Crime Survey. Finally not all offences are reported to the police, only an estimated 42% of crimes reported within the British Crime Survey reached the police.

The figure below is based on the annual report for the Crime Survey for England and Wales which covers the time period March 18 – April 20 and shows that fraud was the most common offence type followed by vehicle-related theft.

Figure 6: Percentage of people estimated to have been victim of a crime Apr 18- Mar 19 by crime type, (Source: Office for National Statistics, Crime Survey for England and Wales)

[9] Crime Survey for England and Wales
[10]https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2019
[11] ONS population estimates mid-2019

The likelihood of victimisation

Victimisation rates vary with risk factors associated with personal, household and local area characteristics. The chart below shows the percentage proportion of people who were a victim of one or more offences (Apr 18-Mar 19) by age and sex. This highlights a higher victimisation rate amongst young people, in particular males aged 16-34.

Figure 2: Estimate of the proportion of people who were victims of crime between Apr18-Mar19 (Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales)
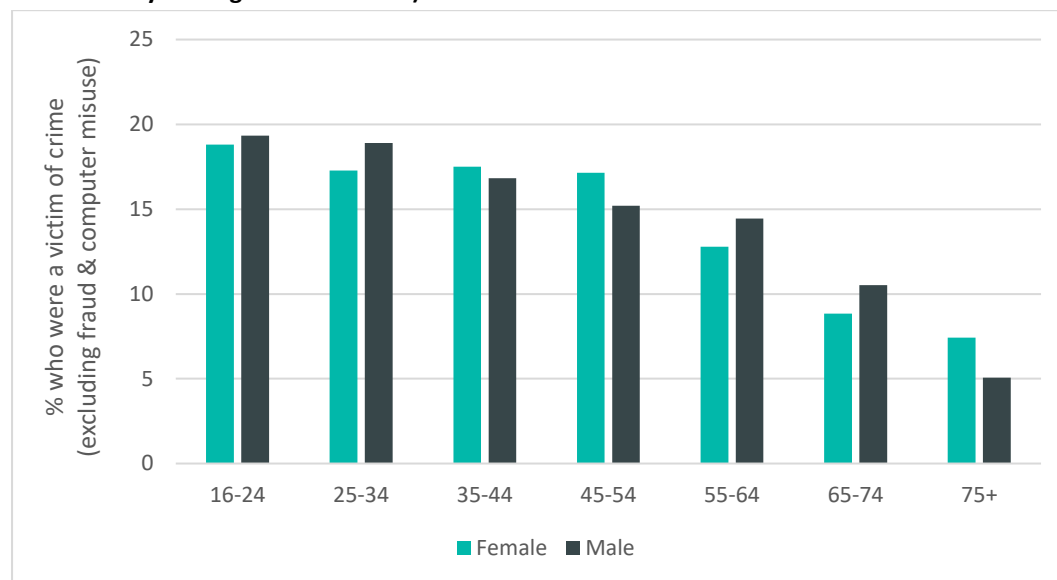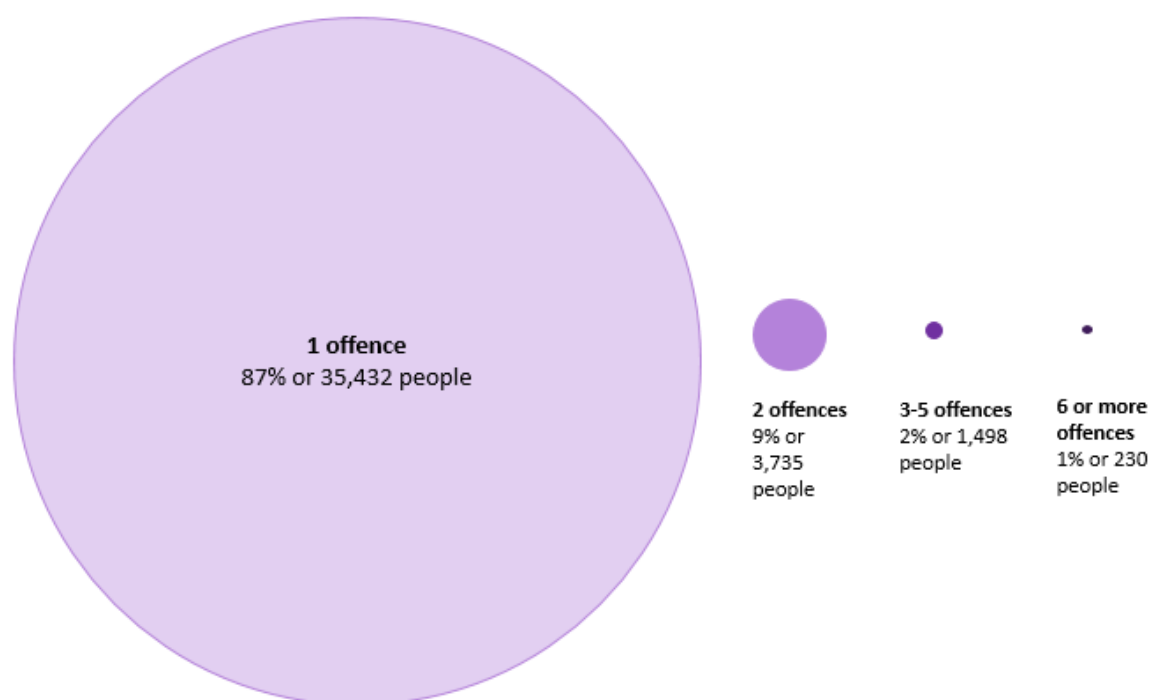

Employment status was also associated with higher levels of victimisation being higher among those who were unemployed (19%), on long-term sick leave (18%) or those who were students (18%). There is also a compounding of risk factors. Someone in an older age range living in an affluent rural area is much less likely to become a victim of crime compared to a young person living in a deprived urban area.

3.2   VICTIMS KNOWN TO CAMBRIDGESHIRE CONSTABULARY

The analysis in the following section is based on data held by Cambridgeshire Constabulary on victims who were linked to police recorded offences in 2019. As the data is based on offences recorded in 2019 the data does include some victims of crimes which had occurred prior to 2019. The profile is for personal victims only and as such victims linked to business crimes have been excluded from the analysis. Business crimes were identified using both the 'business crime' marker which is applied during the recording of offences and also the offence types to identify victims linked to offences that were unlikely to have a personal associated victim (please see Appendix A for a detailed methodology).

There were a total of 40,895 unique individuals who were recorded as being the victim of an offence reported in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in 2019. These victims were associated with a total of 49,991 offences with the vast majority of victims (87%) experiencing just a single offence in the same period i.e. 2019.

Figure 7: Number of linked offences per unique victim in 2019

1 offence
87% or 35,432 people

2 offences
9% or
3,735
people

3-5 offences
2% or 1,498
people

6 or more
offences
1% or 230
people

Geographical information for home address was available for 40,160 victims. Of these individuals, 8% lived outside of the force area meaning that the total number of victims who were resident within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough was 36,845. Whilst this might seem to represent an increase of 26% when compared to 2015 (when the number of victims known to the Constabulary who were resident in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough was 29,218), due to the introduction of a new recording system (Athena went live on 23rd May 2018) which had a significant impact on recording practice, quality of data recording and methodology for data extraction, comparisons with the previous Victim and Offender Needs Assessment (https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/communitysafety/topics/victims/) are likely to be confusing at best and inappropriate at worst as it may no longer be a direct like for like comparison.

Demographic data for victims of recorded crime in 2019 is presented below. Data was missing from some of the demographic fields.

The demographic data showed there was a fairly even split by sex with 51% of victims being male and 46% female (with 4% unknown).

⚠️ *DATA GAPS: Victims*

- *Ethnicity 35% missing*
- *Sex 4% missing*
- *Age 10% missing*

Figure 8 below shows the rate of victims per 1,000 population[12] by age. The highest rate of victimisation occurred for those aged 18 to 39, with a peak of 85.5 victims per 1,000 population in the 25-29 age bracket, compared to an average of 47.8 victims per 1,000 population across all age groups.
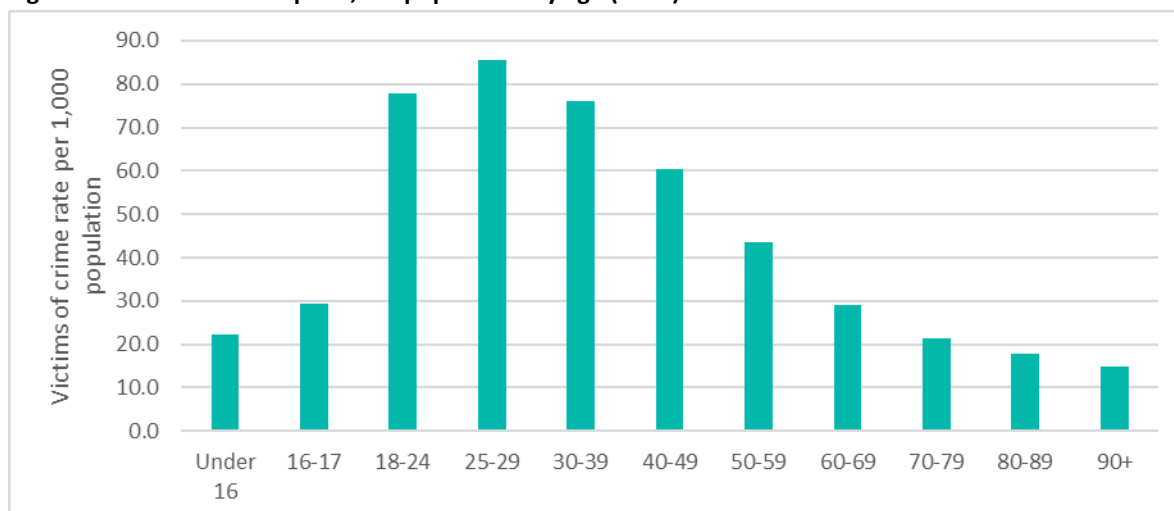
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[12] ONS population estimates mid-2019

**Figure 8: Victims of crime per 1,000 population by age (2019)**

Self-defined ethnicity was recorded for 66% of victims, with 13,790 victims having no ethnicity information available. The chart below shows the breakdown of ethnicity just for those victims where it was recorded and shows that the majority of victims were white (88%).

Figure 9: Breakdown of self-defined ethnicity for victims of crime in 2019
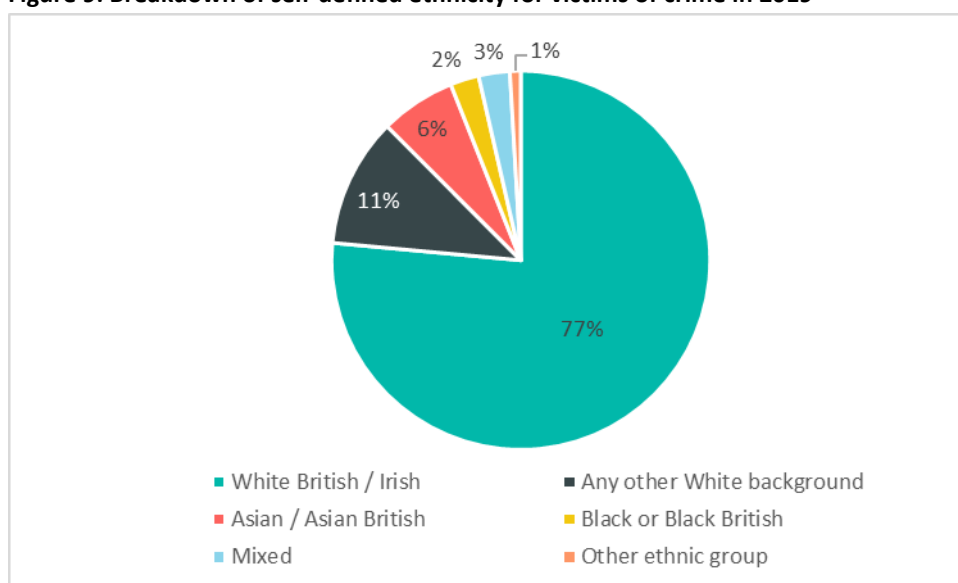
The figure below breaks down the ethnicity of victims (where it was recorded) by district. Whilst there is notable geographical variation in the ethnicity breakdown of victims between districts this is in line with variation in the general population between these areas (see Appendix B for summary of district 2011 Census data).

Figure 10: Breakdown in self-defined ethnicity for victims of crime in 2019 by district
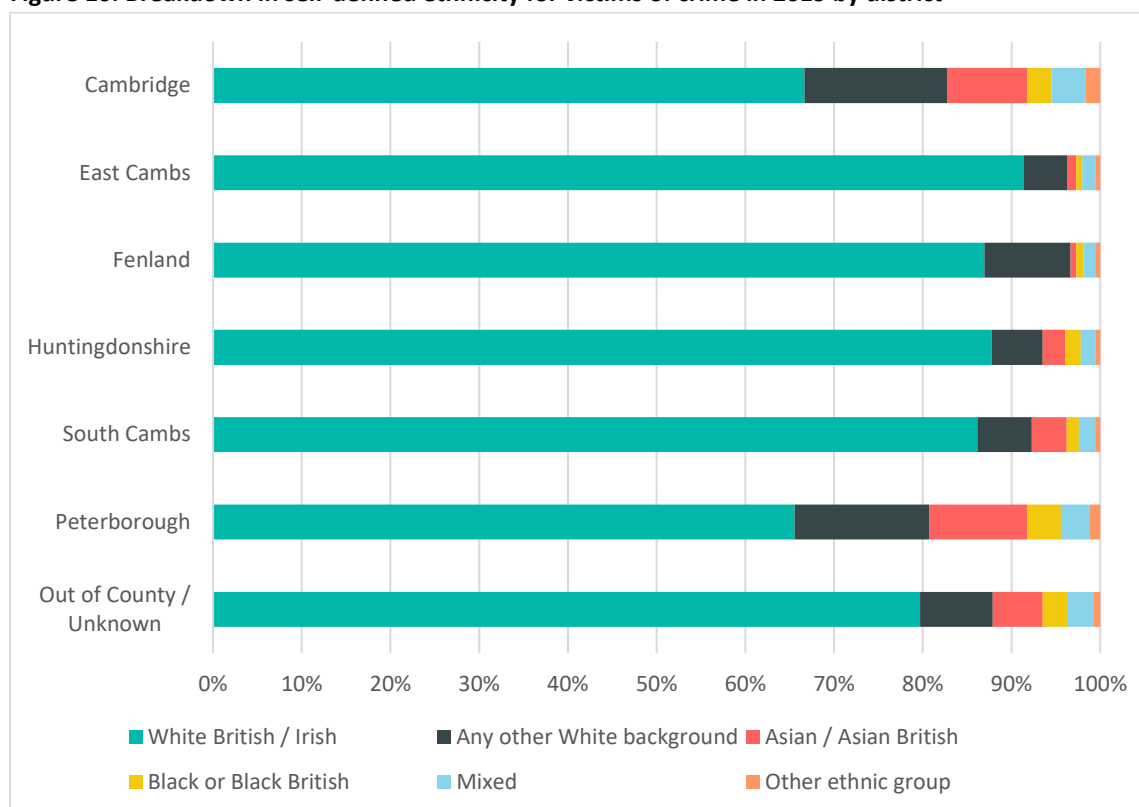
Nationality data had been recorded for 62% of victims. The table below displays the number of vicitms for the top 10 most common nationalities and the proportion of all victims (where nationality was known). Of the victims where nationality was recorded, 80.9% were British, with Polish and Lithuanian being the next most common victim nationalities accounting for 2.7% and 2% respectively.

Table 3: Count of victims for the top 10 most common nationalities and percentage of total victim population (where nationality known)
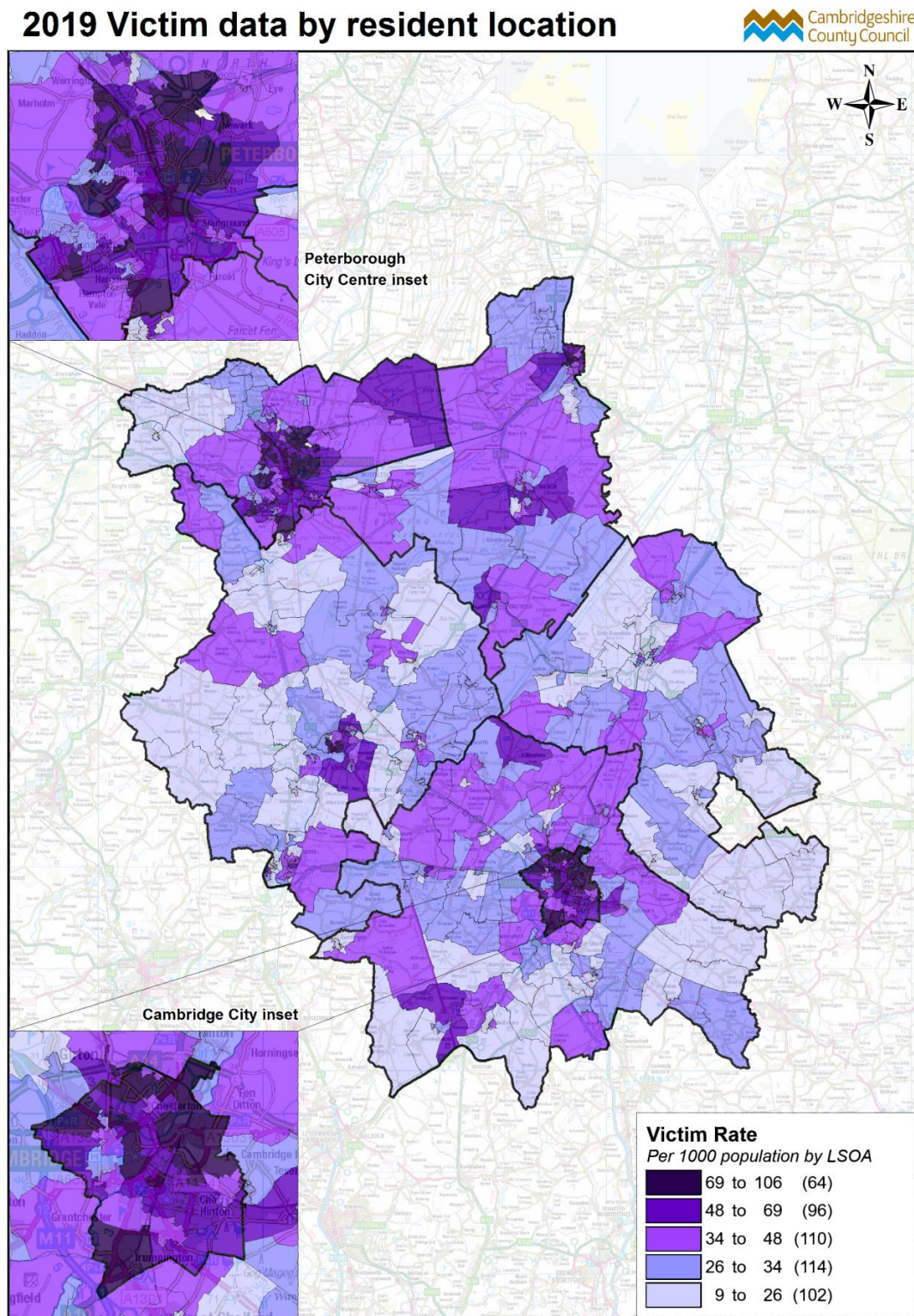
Nationality	Number of victims	Percentage of all victims (where nationality was known)
British	20629	80.9%
Polish	680	2.7%
Lithuanian	520	2.0%
Romanian	265	1.0%
Portuguese	250	1.0%
Chinese	213	0.8%
Italian	195	0.8%
Latvian	192	0.8%
American	175	0.7%
Pakistani	174	0.7%

The overall rate of victimisation across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in 2019 **was 43 victims per 1,000 population**. As illustrated in this map levels of victimisation were notably higher in the urban districts of Cambridge and Peterborough with both having a rate of 68 victims per 1,000 population. East Cambridgeshire had the lowest victimisation rate at 27 per 1,000.

The map below displays the rate of victims per 1,000 population at a more granular level (LSOA) in order to illustrate the variation in victimisation within the districts.

Figure 11: Map showing victim rate (police recorded crime) per 1,000 population in 2019 by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)

2019 Victim data by resident location

Peterborough City Centre inset

Cambridge City inset

Victim Rate
Per 1000 population by LSOA

|		
	69 to 106	(64)
	48 to 69	(96)
	34 to 48	(110)
	26 to 34	(114)
	9 to 26	(102)

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary January-December 2019
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Offence Types

All police recorded crimes which were linked to a victim normally resident in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in 2019 have been analysed to explore the type of offences experienced by victims. Violence Against the Person was the most common offence type accounting for 38% of all offences.

Figure 12: Crime type breakdown for offences experienced by victims, 2019
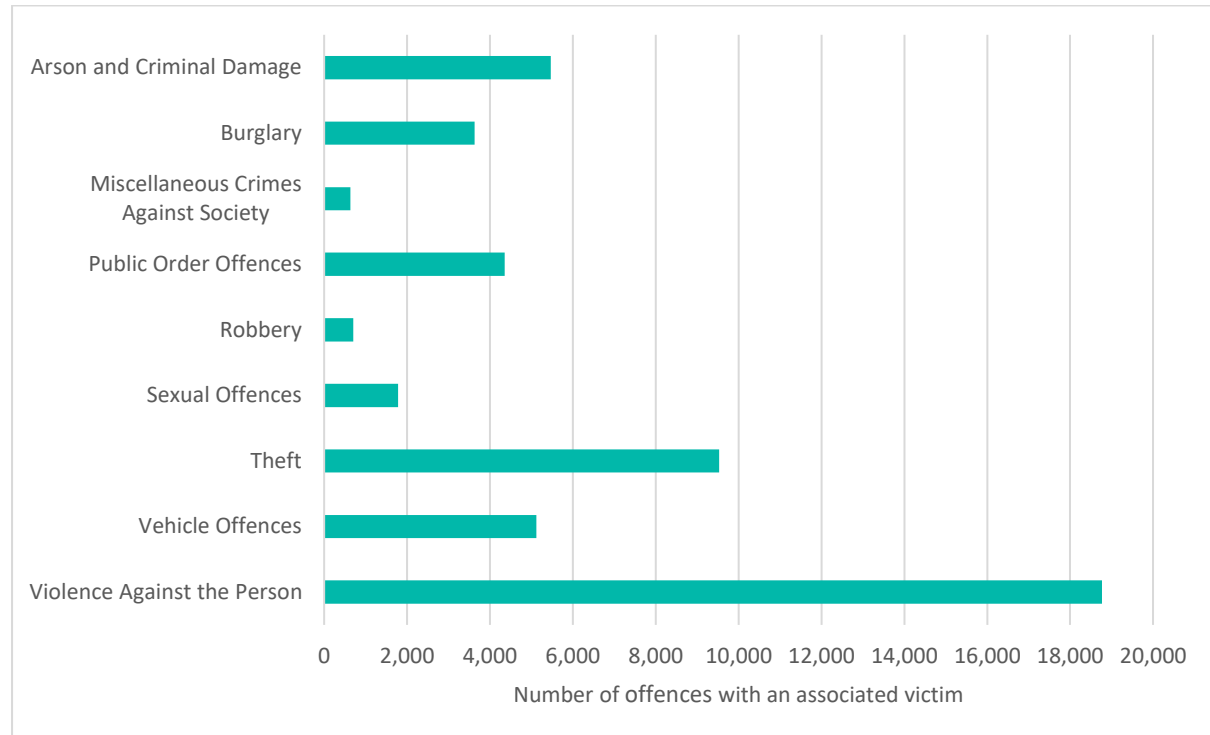
**Figure 13: Breakdown of victims by sex and crime type**
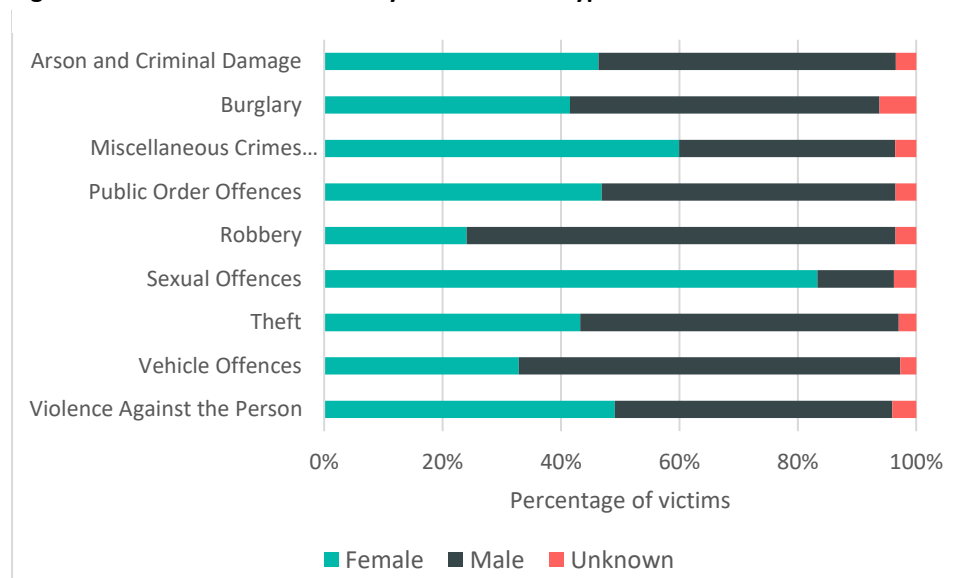
Sexual Offences recorded a higher proportion of female victims at 83% compared to 13% male.

Robbery recorded a higher proportion of male victims at 72% compared to 24% female.

Violence Against the Person and Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society[13] offences had a higher proportion of repeat victims.

Acquisitive crimes including Vehicle Offences, Burglary and Theft had a higher proportion of victims who had only experienced one offence that year.

Figure 14: Breakdown in repeat victim status by crime type

Percentage of victims

■ Victim who experienced one offence ■ Victim who experienced 2 or more offences
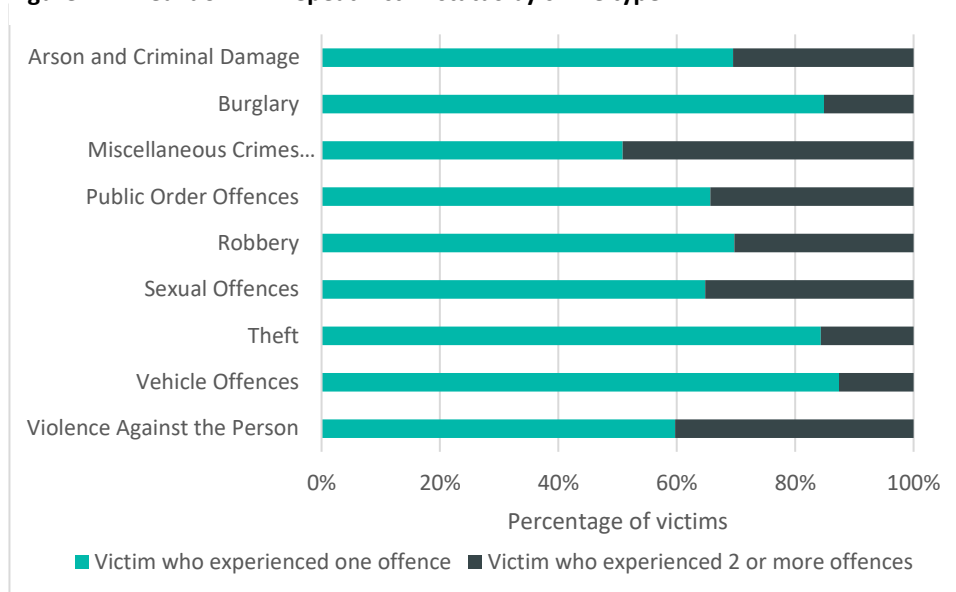
3.3   VICTIM SUBGROUPS

Within the general population of victims there are a number of subgroups, these subgroups are categorised by a specific pattern of victimisation. This report has been commissioned to provide an overview of victimisation, therefore this section will provide a brief description of these subgroups and further resources and links to existing research for further/ more in-depth analysis. Some of these subgroups are categorised by a specific demographic feature, others by the type of relationship between the victim and offender. Some are recorded using 'markers' within the police recording system. The data available on these subgroups is not complete in all cases and therefore caution will need to be taken in interpreting the analysis and drawing conclusions. Data from a range of agencies has been incorporated where possible. Interventions and support to victims are often multi-agency. The victim subgroups which will be examined include:

- Domestic Abuse
- Sexual Offences
- Modern Slavery
- Hate Crime
- Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

When a crime is recorded there is the option to apply a number of 'markers' to record additional information relating the victim and the context of the offence. Relevant markers relating to victim vulnerability have been analysed for all 49,991 offences which occurred in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2019. A total of 8,993 unique victims had at least one of the five vulnerability markers which were examined. The count of unique victims per marker type is displayed in the table below. The number of victims with each of these vulnerability markers has increased when compared to the data presented in 2015, however, meaningful comparisons cannot be drawn due to changes in recording practice previously outlined.

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[13] The Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society offence category is applied to crimes without a direct victim. It can include a range of different offences such as threatening to destroy property, making/distributing indecent photographs of children, intimidating a witness, fraud etc.

Table 4: Number of victims who experienced a crime with one of these 5 vulnerability markers as recorded by Cambridgeshire Constabulary in 2019

Vulnerability Marker	Unique victims	% of all victims
Domestic Abuse	6,695	16.4%
Hate Crime	1,019	2.5%
Child at Risk	2,298	5.6%
Child Sexual Abuse	525	1.3%
Child Sexual Exploitation	140	0.3%

Domestic Abuse

A new cross-government definition of domestic abuse was introduced in 2012:[14]

> *Definition: Domestic Abuse*
>
> *Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse:*
>
> • *Psychological*
>
> • *Physical*
>
> • *Sexual*
>
> • *Financial*
>
> • *Emotional*
>
> Source: UK Government [11]

Any offence type can be domestic abuse-related and in these cases a domestic abuse vulnerability marker will be attached to the crime at the point of recording. A new specific offence of 'controlling or coercive behaviour in intimate or familial relationships' was created within the Serious Crime Act 2015 in order to close existing gaps around patterns of controlling and coercive behaviours within relationships[15].

Domestic abuse is often a hidden crime with notoriously low reporting levels which makes establishing and understanding the extent of victimisation very challenging. Survey data typically provides a more complete picture than recorded crime figures and, whilst there is still potential for under-reporting, the Crime Survey for England and Wales represents the best available prevalence data for domestic abuse. The Crime Survey for England and Wales (2018/19) found that an estimated 5.7% of adults (aged 16-74) had experienced domestic abuse in the previous year. Prevalence rates were higher for females at 7.5% compared to 3.8% of males[16]. Applying these

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[14] https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-definition-of-domestic-violence

[15] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/482528/Controlling_or_coercive_behaviour_-_statutory_guidance.pdf

[16] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/domesticabuseprevalenceandvictimcharacteristicsappendixtables

prevalence rates to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough population[17] would be indicative of a total of 35,042 victims of domestic abuse in 2018/19 (in the 16-74 age bracket).

The chart below displays the police recorded crime counts of domestic abuse-related incidents and crimes for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough indexed to 2014/15 to illustrate changes over time. This shows that whilst the number of domestic abuse-related offences recorded has increased markedly (+85%) between 2014/15-2018/19, the number of incidents (all reports to the police) has remained relatively stable increasing by just 13% between 2014/15 and 2018/19. This differing pattern, coupled with the fact that estimated prevalence rates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales have remained relatively stable in recent years, indicates that the rise in offences is likely linked to higher levels of reporting and improvements in crime recording. If this is the case, then increasing crime rates represent a higher proportion of existing victims being known to the police and having access to support through constabulary-led and external support services which are outlined in section 3.4.

Figure 15: Number of domestic abuse-related offences and domestic abuse incidents recorded in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough indexed to 2014/15 (Source: crimes – CADET, Incidents – NORA)
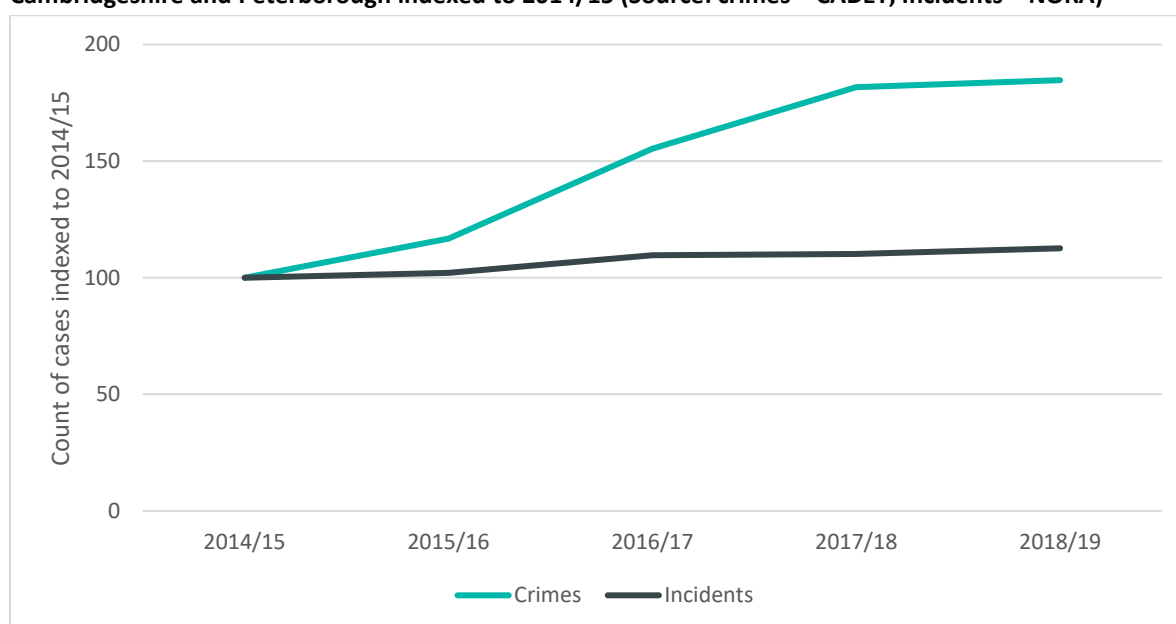

Focusing on the victims' dataset which was extracted by Cambridgeshire Constabulary specifically for this report, 16.4% of all victims of personal crime in 2019 had experienced an offence with a domestic abuse marker. There was a higher level of repeat victimisation amongst this victim subgroup with these 6,695 victims experiencing a total of 11,133 offences (9,177 of which were domestic abuse-related) within 2019. Just under a quarter of victims (22%) had experienced more than one domestic abuse-related offence and 96 victims (1.4%) had experienced 5 or more domestic abuse-related crimes in 2019.

The demographics, where known, are presented below. The proportion of missing demographic data for this victim subgroup was as follows, sex – 4% missing, age – 1% missing, ethnicity - 28% missing. The demographic data (where available) shows that, in line with national data, victims were disproportionately female (72%) compared to male (28%). Victims were most likely to be in the age

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[17] ONS population estimates mid-year 2019

group of 30-39 at the time of the offence. There were a significant number of child victims with 6.9% of victims being aged under 16 at the time of the offence and 1.5% aged 16-17. Compared to the general victim population a higher proportion child victims of domestic abuse-related crime were recorded as 'associate victims' (5%).

Figure 16: Demographic breakdown, where demographics known, for those victims with a vulnerability marker for domestic abuse
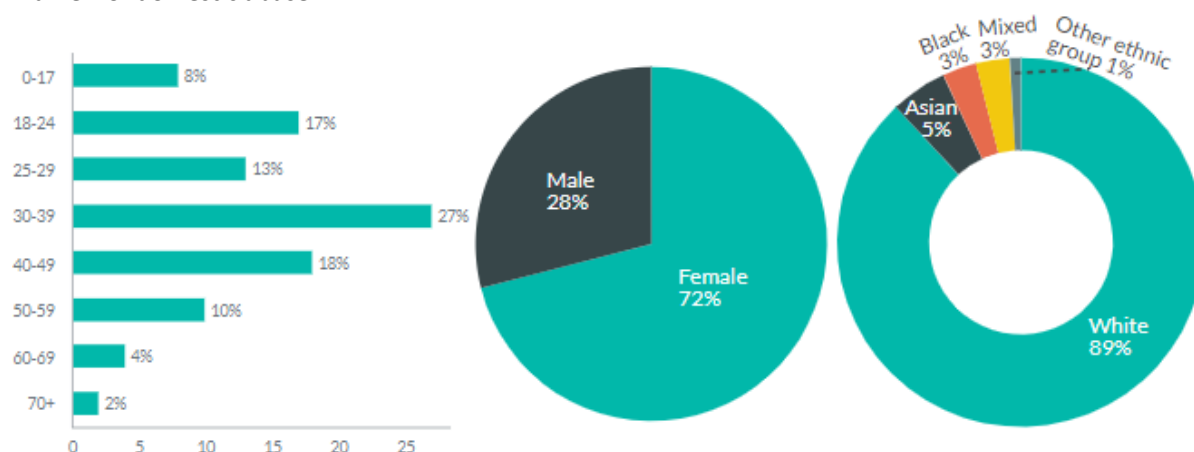
Migrant workers can be particularly vulnerable to domestic abuse for a number of reasons which may include; limited knowledge of UK law and support services, language barriers, reluctance to engage with agencies/services due to distrust and concerns over the security of immigration status (particularly where immigration status is linked to their partner), migrant cultural issues and financial challenges which limit security and options. A study by Imkaan (2012) of 183 women who accessed support from 10 different VAWG organisation found that 92% had experienced threats of deportation from the perpetrator[18]. Two domestic homicide reviews in Cambridgeshire have cited some of the above issues as relevant factors[19] [20]. The enhanced vulnerabilities among this victim subgroup and the likely lower levels of reporting are indicative of the need for additional support.

In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in addition to the general support available for victims of domestic abuse, tailored support is also available through the Specialist Victim and Witness Care Co-ordinators for victims of migrant exploitation (modern day slavery) who pick up a number of domestic abuse cases where it is linked to exploitation and also through the A8 IDVAs (Independent Domestic Violence Advisors) who work with victims of domestic abuse from the Eastern European 'A8' countries at all risk levels.

Performance data for the Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) service which is provided to medium and high risk victims of domestic abuse shows the number of victim referrals for males, those declaring a disability and those who are LGBT.

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[18] Imkaan (2012) Vital Statistics 2: Key findings report on Black, Minority Ethnic and Refugee Women's and Children's experiences of gender-based violence. London: Imkaan https://www.imkaan.org.uk/resources
[19] https://www.fenland.gov.uk/media/15264/01-2017-FCSP-DHR-Full-Report/pdf/01_2017_FCSP_DHR_Full_Report.pdf?m=636825497231030000
[20] https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/7693/domestic-homicide-review-report-2018-05.pdf

Table 5: Diversity data Cambridgeshire and Peterborough IDVA Service Comparison (Source: IDVA service performance data)

	2018/19	2019/20
Number of male referrals	98	68
Number declaring disability	78	73
LGBT	12	10

Sexual Offences

Sexual offences are often not reported to the police, the Crime Survey for England and Wales has found that less than one in five victims of rape or assault by penetration report their experience to the police[21]. Due to these low levels of reporting, the Crime Survey for England and Wales represents the best estimate of victimisation in relation to sexual offences. The Crime Survey for England and Wales' definition of sexual assault differs from police recorded crime and includes: rape (including attempts), assault by penetration (including attempts), causing sexual activity without consent, indecent exposure and unwanted touching. In the year ending March 2018 the Crime Survey for England and Wales estimated that 2.9% of adults aged between 16 and 59 had been the victim of a sexual assault in the previous year[22]. Applied to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough population[23] this prevalence estimate would indicate a potential 14,053 victims of sexual assault (as defined by the Crime Survey for England and Wales) in the previous year. Averaging three years of survey data from the year ending March 2016 to the year ending March 2018, women were found to be almost four times as likely to have been the victim of sexual assault in the previous year (3.4% compared to 0.9%)[21]. The survey has found a long-term rise in the prevalence of sexual assaults in the five years up to March 2018.

Nationally, police recorded crime has seen a greater rise in sexual offences over the same time period when compared the prevalence rates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales which has been attributed to improvements in police recording and an increase in victims willingness to report. Local data shows a similar pattern with the total number of sexual offences recorded in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough rising by 24% between 2015/16 and 2019/20. The greatest increases between 2015/16 and 2019/20 have been recording in East Cambridgeshire (up 47%) and South Cambridgeshire (up 50%).

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[21]

https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/sexualoffendingvictimisationandthepaththroughthecriminaljusticesystem/2018-12-13

[22]

https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2019#:~:text=The%20Crime%20Survey%20for%20England%20and%20Wales%20(CSEW)%20provides%20the,compared%20with%20the%20previous%20year.

[23] ONS population estimates mid-year 2019

Table 6: Count of sexual offences indexed to 2015/16 by district (Source: Cadet)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Cambridge	100	101	116	115	124
East Cambridgeshire	100	101	104	120	147
Fenland	100	96	92	106	120
Huntingdonshire	100	102	91	125	113
Peterborough	100	113	124	119	131
South Cambridgeshire	100	141	157	144	150
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	100	110	115	125	124

Analysis of the victim data, extracted by Cambridgeshire Constabulary specifically for this report, shows that there were 1,781 sexual offences reported by victims in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in 2019. Over a third (38%) of these offences were rape with the remaining offences categorised as 'other sexual offences'. There were 1,627 unique victims with 6.6% of these victims reporting two or more sexual offences in 2019. Of these victims 246 lived outside of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Recent high profile media coverage of the reporting of sexual offences, including historic offences, particularly through the #MeToo movement is believed to have impacted victims willingness to report both recent and non-recent offences[21]. The data for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough seems to reflect this trend with over a quarter (28%) of the 1,781 offences reported in 2019 having occurred in 2018 or earlier. A total of 9% of offences had occurred prior to 2009. This profile of victims has implications for the provision of support as the needs of victims reporting historic offences may differ from those who have experienced a recent offence.

In line with national data and the Crime Survey for England and Wales, the vast majority of victims were female (83%) compared to male (13%). The figure below shows a breakdown in the age of victims and shows that 40% of victims who reported a sexual offence in 2019 were children under the age of 16 when they experienced the offence. Sexual offences which were committed against children were more likely to be historic with over a third of the offences reported by victims who were aged 1-17 at the time of offence having occurred in 2018 or earlier, and 17% having occurred over 10 years ago (prior to 2009).

Figure 17: Age (at the time of offence) breakdown for victims of sexual offences in 2019
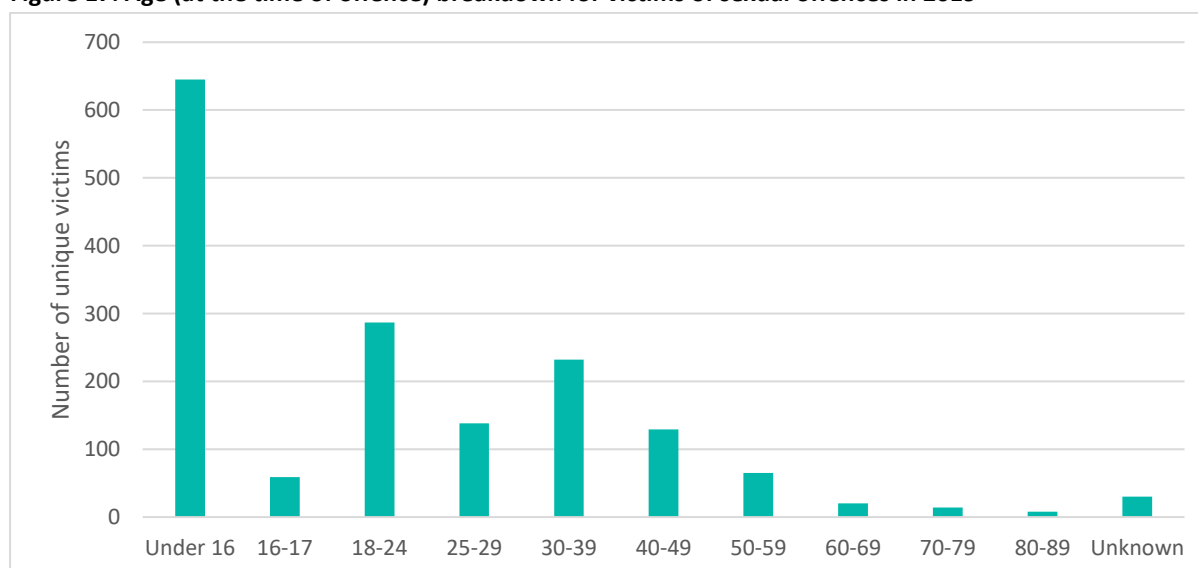

Definition: Modern Slavery

"Modern slavery is the recruitment, movement, harbouring or receiving of children, women or men through the use of force, coercion, abuse of vulnerability, deception or other means for the purpose of exploitation. Individuals may be trafficked into, out of or within the UK… for a number of reasons."

Source: NHS England[1]

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 sets out a specific legal framework to confront Slavery in England. Modern slavery is actually an overarching term for several crime types, some will involve international or national trafficking but not all. Due to the way in which victims of modern slavery are recorded in the UK, statistics from both the National Referral Mechanism and police forces are outlined below.

Potential victims of modern slavery that come to the attention of authorised 'first responder' organisations (e.g. police, local authorities and specific NGOs) can be referred to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for assessment. Those assessed as being a victim of modern slavery can access specific support. This process does not automatically include referral to the police (due to a variety of factors) for the victim to ultimately be recorded as a victim of crime by a police force[24]. For this reason the NRM referral statistics, which have shown a sustained increase in volume, are included here.

Figure 18: Number of referrals to the National Referral Mechanism 2014-2019 (Source: Home Office)[25]
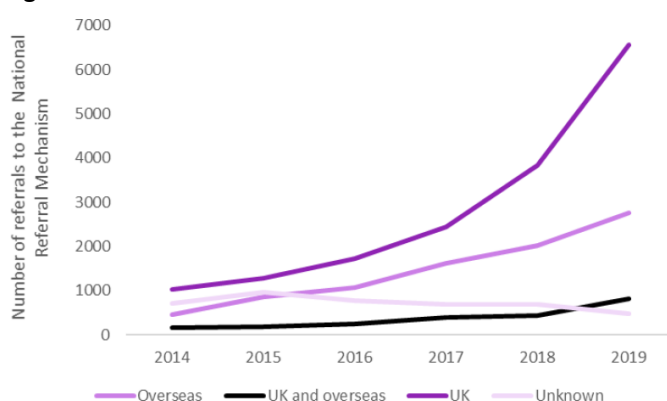
Changes to recording practice make it difficult to summarise the victim demographics in the most recently NRM figures in detail. Broadly labour exploitation was the most common form of exploitation for adults, whilst criminal exploitation was most common for minors in 2019. A

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[24] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/human-trafficking-victims-referral-and-assessment-forms/guidance-on-the-national-referral-mechanism-for-potential-adult-victims-of-modern-slavery-england-and-wales#the-referral-process

[25] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/876646/national-referral-mechanism-statistics-uk-end-of-year-summary-2019.pdf

consistent pattern has been sustained of females mostly being referred to the NRM as potential victims of sexual exploitation, males mostly being referred regarding labour and criminal exploitation. In 2019 27% of potential victims referred to the NRM were UK nationals (2,836). Albanian (16% or 1,705 referrals) and Vietnamese nationals (8% or 887 referrals) were the most commonly non-UK nationalities referred for the same year.

There has been increasing police activity regarding Modern Slavery both at a national and regional level as illustrated in the figures below. The East of England recorded the highest investigations in the previous two years.

Figure 19: Map showing regional counts for live police investigations regarding Modern Slavery (Source: Modern Slavery Police Transformation Programme Annual Report March 2019)
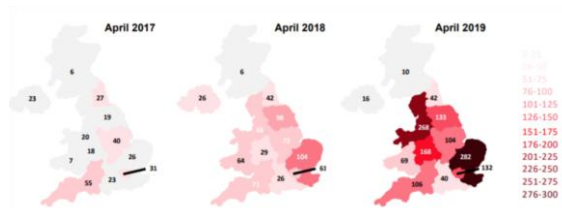
The main types of exploitation recorded by police operations are broadly categorised as shown in the figure below, with Sexual exploitation, Criminal Exploitation and Labour exploitation being the most frequently recorded nationally.

Figure 20: Primary exploitation type from the national modern slavery operations database 2016 to 2020 years up[26] (Source: Modern Slavery Police Transformation Programme Annual Report March 2020)
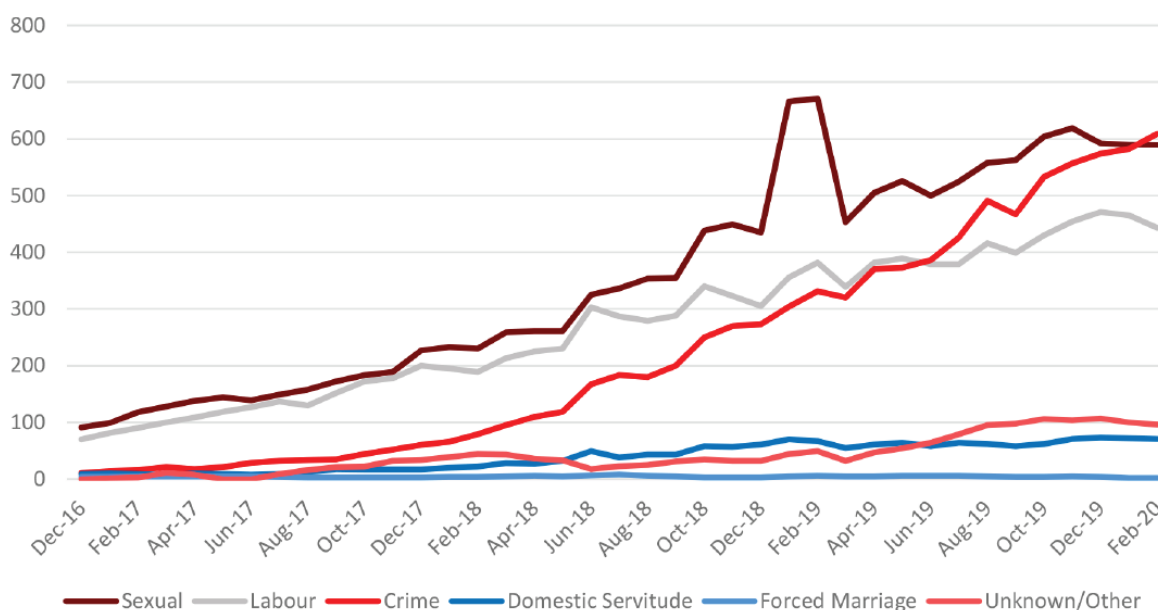
The victims of modern slavery encountered in police operations are predominantly (but not exclusively) migrants. The most frequently recorded non-British victim nationalities in the year to February 2020 were Romanian, Chinese and Vietnamese (see chart below for the 10 most frequent nationalities each year from 2017). The proportion of male victims compared to female victims is relatively similar, however suspects in Modern Slavery investigations are predominantly male.

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[26] https://www.policingslavery.co.uk/media/2563/ms-annual-report-2020.pdf

Figure 21: 10 most frequent victim nationalities from the national modern slavery operations database 2017 to 2020[27] (Source: Modern Slavery Police Transformation Programme Annual Report March 2020)
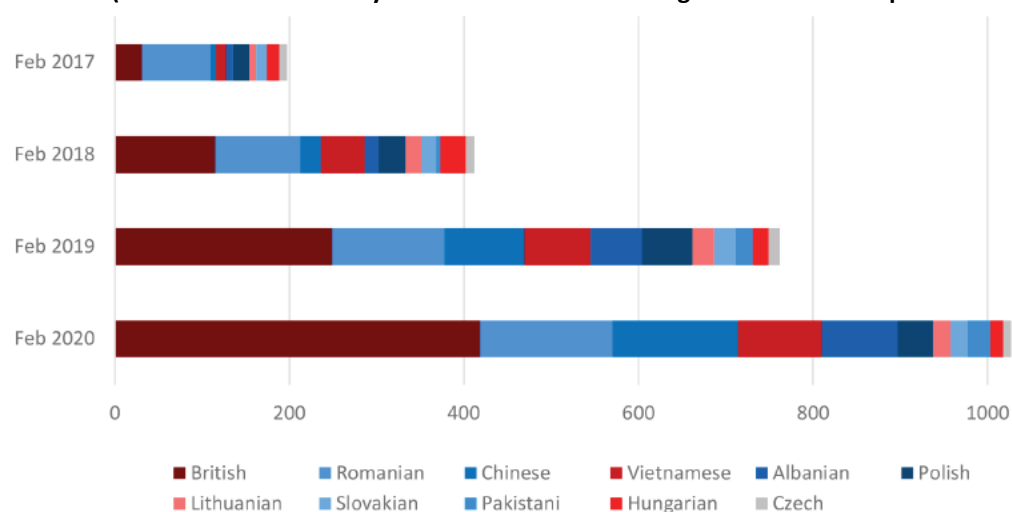
The volume of crimes recorded as Modern Slavery by Cambridgeshire Constabulary, shown as a district breakdown below, reflects the national upward trend in Modern Slavery being reported.

Figure 22: Police recorded crimes marked as 'Modern slavery' by year and district (Source: CADET Cambridgeshire Constabulary)
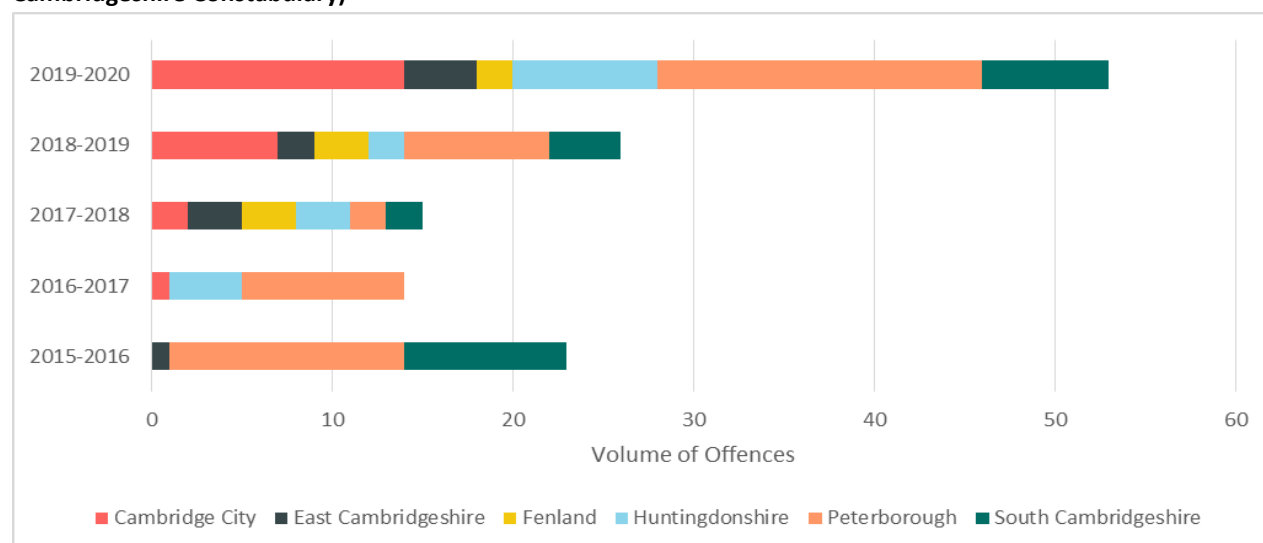
Locally some of the first concerns regarding modern slavery were uncovered in Fenland through 'Operation Pheasant' which was first conducted in 2012 and was centred on the labour exploitation of migrant workers but also exposed issues relating to no tenancy rights, illegal evictions, child protection issues, control, trafficking, and threats of violence. Further key findings specifically about Operation Pheasant can be found in the 'Migrant and Refugee Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Cambridgeshire, 2016'[28].

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[27] https://www.policingslavery.co.uk/media/2563/ms-annual-report-2020.pdf
[28] https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Cambs-Migrant-JSNA-full-v12_0-FINAL.pdf

For Cambridgeshire and Peterborough there remains a high risk of modern slavery, with migrant workers continuing to be at risk of victimisation. Therefore, specialist support services are likely to continue to see a demand into the future.

Hate Crime

Hate crime is defined as 'any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic.' A person does not have to be an actual member of an identifiable group to be a victim; the defining factor is the perpetrator's motivation. Nationally there has been a trend of increase in hate crime in recent years[29], to some extent attributed to improved recording practices. However spikes in this crime type have been seen in response to events such as the EU referendum, terrorist attacks, and more recently due to misinformation about the origins of the coronavirus pandemic[30].

The table below shows the number of recorded crimes marked as hate crime indexed to 2015/16. These figures show the variability in recording. However, overall there has been an increase with the number of hate crimes in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough increasing by 120% between 2015/16 and 2019/20. This might reflect a number of factors including increased reporting, improved recording as well as an actual increase in hate crimes.

Table 7: Recorded crimes marked as a 'hate crime' by Cambridgeshire constabulary indexed to 2015/16 by district (Source: CADET)

District	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Cambridge	100	193	178	182	243
East Cambridgeshire	100	152	128	107	166
Fenland	100	209	206	174	282
Huntingdonshire	100	127	177	154	214
Peterborough	100	179	203	149	219
South Cambridgeshire	100	167	198	159	171
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	100	175	190	158	220

Hate crimes monitored by the police are broken down into strands based on the 'motivating factors' of the victims[31] and nationally there have been some distinct increases between 2017/18 and 2018/19;

- 37% increase in transgender hate crime
- 25% increase in sexual orientation hate crime
- 14% increase disability hate crime
- 11% increase in race hate crime
- 3% increase in religious hate crime

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[29] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2018-to-2019
[30] https://www.report-it.org.uk/covid_19_and_racis_hate_crime
[31]
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/839172/hate-crime-1819-hosb2419.pdf

Cambridgeshire Constabulary has carried out some more detailed local analysis of hate crime in the force area in 2019[32]. Within the available data, as expected due to the focus on recording racially aggravated crimes, race hate crime was most frequently recorded with a large proportion occurring in Peterborough. The victims in the data set analysed were predominantly male, however limitations to the demographic data recorded regarding victims (and suspects or offenders) mean that it is not appropriate to generalise from this analysis at present.

Figure 23: Breakdown of hate crime by selected offence types and monitored strand, 2018/19
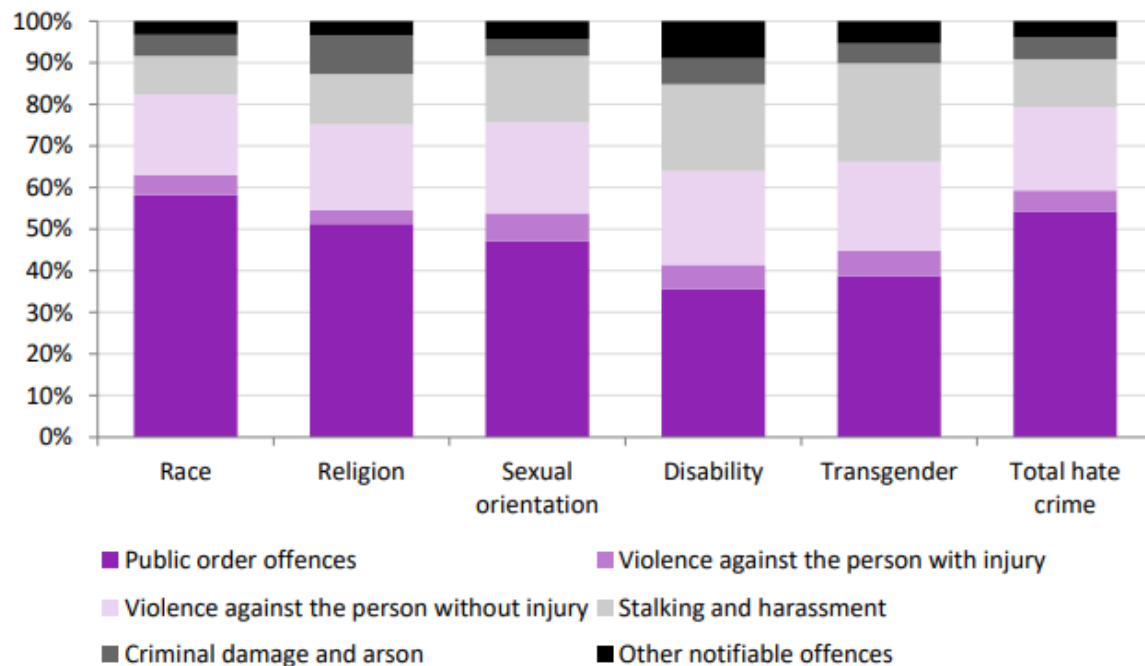
Source: Police recorded crime, Home Office

Police recorded crime data shows that in 2019 a total of 1,019 victims experienced an offence with a hate crime vulnerability marker, with 1,142 hate crime offences experienced in total. Demographic data (where available) is presented below. Males were more likely to be the victim of a hate crime (60%) compared to females (40%). Half of victims (with ethnicity data available) were white with a higher proportion of black and minority ethnic victims as would be expected with the high proportion of racially aggravated offences. Asian victims accounted for just under a quarter (24%) of all victims of hate crime.

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[32] Hate Crime Problem Profile 2019, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

Figure 24: Demographic breakdown (where demographics known) for victims of crime with a hate crime marker, 2019
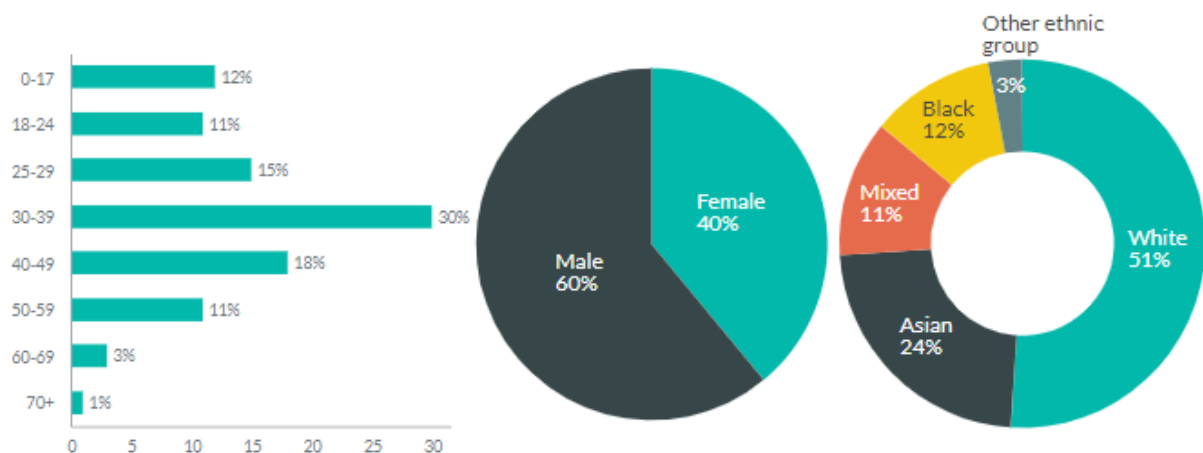
Violence Against the Person and Public Order Offences accounted for the vast majority of hate crime experienced by victims in 2019 accounting for 39% and 55% respectively.

Table 8: Offence type breakdown for offences with a hate crime marker experienced by victims in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in 2019

Crime Type	Count of offences
Arson and Criminal Damage	39
Burglary	1
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	8
Public Order Offences	633
Robbery	7
Sexual Offences	3
Theft	2
Vehicle Offences	4
Violence Against the Person	444

Child Victims

The Crime Survey for England and Wales provides the best indicator of child abuse prevalence by asking adults about any abuse they experienced as a child. In the year ending March 2019 the Crime Survey for England and Wales estimated that one in five adults aged 18-74 had experienced abuse before the age of 16 (20.7%)[33]. Having witnessed domestic violence or abuse was the most common type of abuse experienced. Women were more likely to have experienced all types of abuse apart from physical abuse where the levels experienced were similar for men and women.

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[33]

https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/childabuseinenglandand
wales/march2020

Figure 25: Types of child abuse experienced, England and Wales, year ending March 2019 (Source: Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales)
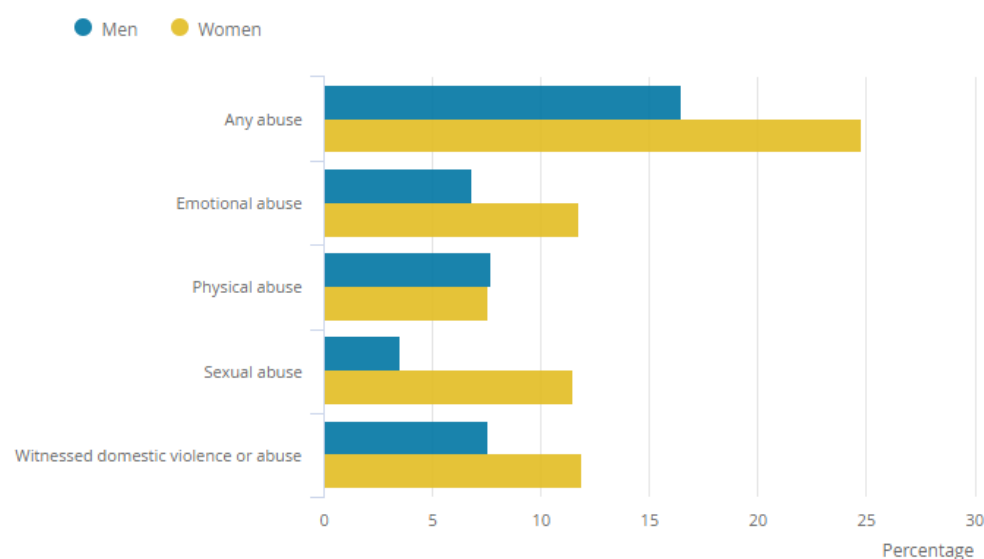
It is hard to judge the number of children in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough who have experienced domestic abuse within their home as there is limited data even nationally. One estimate put it as high as one in five children (20%) having experienced domestic abuse[34].

Table 9: Number of children open to social care with abuse/exploitation factors identified at assessment (April 2019 – March 2020)

	Cambridgeshire	Peterborough
Abuse or Neglect		
• Neglect	1,100	565
• Emotional abuse	1,199	590
• Physical abuse	617	334
• Sexual abuse	244	151
Domestic Abuse		
• Concerns about the child being the subject of domestic violence	753	295
• Concerns about the child's parent(s)/carer(s) being the subject of domestic violence	1,645	855
• Concerns about another person living in the household being the subject of domestic violence	314	96
Child Exploitation		
• Child sexual exploitation	182	111
• Trafficking	29	28
• Gangs (the child may be at risk of harm because of involvement with gangs)	107	85

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[34] https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/media/1042/child-abuse-neglect-uk-today-research-report.pdf

Table 10: Number of offences with child vulnerability markers and the number of unique victims who have been the victim of offences with child vulnerability markers, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2019

Vulnerability Marker	Number of Offences	Number of unique victims
Child at Risk	2,547	2,298
Child Sexual Abuse	578	525
Child Sexual Exploitation	157	140

Looking at the sex breakdown for offences which have these child vulnerability markers shows that girls are far more likely to be the victims of offences with 'child sexual abuse' and 'child sexual exploitation' markers applied, accounting for 80% and 86% of these offences respectively. Girls were also more likely than boys to be the victim of crimes with a 'child at risk' marker, however, the difference was not as marked with boys accounting for a third of this cohort. It should be noted that as this is police recorded crime data it only refers to those victims known to the police and as such there will be a large number of hidden victims for whom we cannot draw conclusions.

Figure 26: Sex breakdown for victims of offences with child vulnerability markers in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2019
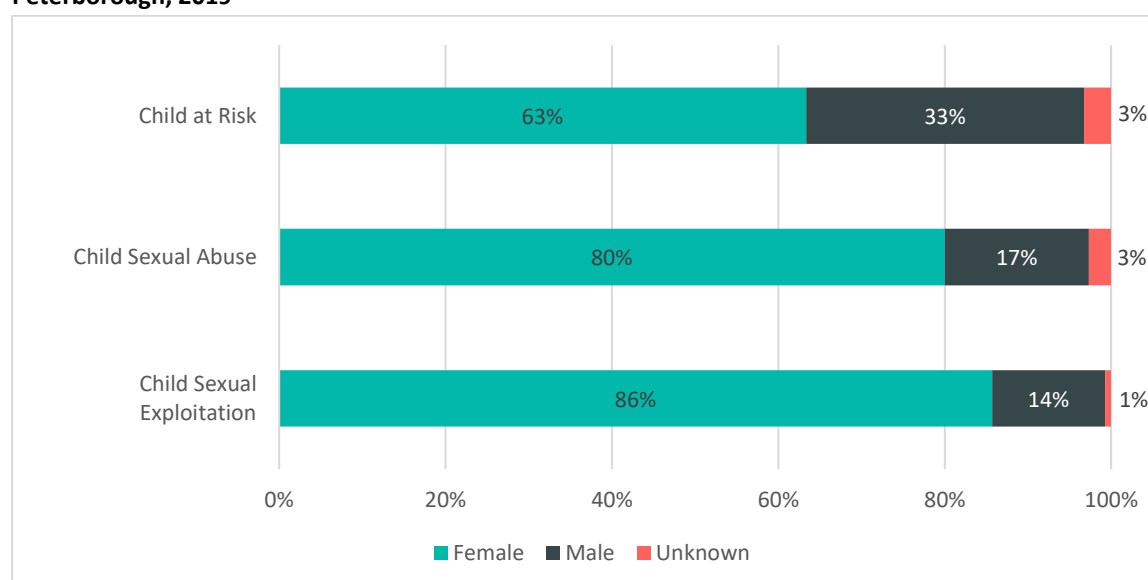
3.4   SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS

Introduction

Established pathways to support are available to victims within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, irrespective of whether or not they have reported the crime to the police, via the universal and specialist support services. Broadly in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) leads the commissioning of all services except those specialist services who support victims of domestic abuse. The local provision costs in the region of £5m annually and relies on mature partnership working arrangements and with the local authority, NHS England, the Constabulary and other statutory agencies.

The core universal service is a constabulary-led Victim and Witness Hub which triages referrals for all crime types made by police officers and staff when a victim reports their crime to the police. Police officers and staff make referrals into the Victim and Witness Hub applying their personal judgement and guidance on the assessment of victim needs. These referrals are generated from the Athena Crime Recording System directly into the Victim and Witness Hub's Case Management System. A fifth (20.4%) of all victims of victim based reported crime (April 2019 – March 2020) were referred into the Victim and Witness Hub for support. The Victim and Witness Hub also accepts self-referrals through a free phone number and email address. To ensure the confidentiality of people self-referring into the service the Victim and Witness Hub Case Management System cannot be accessed by police officers.

The numbers of victims the Constabulary reports as being referred into the service and those triaged out and not offered support by Hub staff can be significantly different. This is because the Victim and Witness Hub staff do not proactively contact those victims who are being, or will be supported elsewhere in the system, these cases are closed and 'not accepted into the Victim and Witness Hub as needs met elsewhere'. These cases are called Public Protection Department cases and are covered by a protocol between the Victim and Witness Hub and the Constabulary where the investigating officer will ensure their needs are being met. This includes:

- High risk victims of domestic abuse who are supported by the Independent Domestic Abuse Advisers (IDVAs)
- Medium risk victims of domestic abuse who are supported by the third sector based Outreach Workers
- Survivors of rape and serious sexual assault (acute and historical) who are supported by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Rape Crisis Partnership
- Young victims of child abuse – who are supported by the partnership above and through multi-agency support workers (social care for example)

Victims of other crime types referred in for support will be offered bespoke support from locally based experienced Victim and Witness Care Co-ordinators. The staff will carry out phone-based bespoke needs assessments and provide personal ongoing support; refer the victim onto a specialist support worker or agency; put the victim in touch with community-based services or even offer face-to-face support from a trained Victim and Witness Hub community volunteer. The staff try victims three times (at different times of the day) and if they cannot contact those who have requested support they will send an email or letter with details of the service.

The Victim and Witness Hub also has access to all reports of crime where the victim has not been flagged as being referred into the service and letters/emails are sent to these victims informing them

of the self-referral route in. This does not include the victims who are being supported elsewhere by specialist services – as detailed above.

The Victim and Witness Hub has several co-located specialist services it can refer into:

- Specialist Victim and Witness Care Co-ordinators for victims of migrant exploitation (modern day slavery). These Lithuanian and Romanian speaking staff are available to support victims of all nationalities where they have experienced exploitation. They work alongside modern day slavery police teams during investigations to ensure victims are identified and supported. Cases of domestic abuse are also supported where it is linked to exploitation.
- Mental Health Nurses
- Restorative Justice Co-ordinator
- Specialist Victim and Witness Care Co-ordinators for young victims of crime

Services external to the Victim and Witness Hub but which form part of the wider integrated model of support services include:

- Countywide Support Service for victims of sexual abuse/violence (delivered by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Rape Crisis Partnership) – who provide an all-age and sex emotional support and an Independent Sexual Violence Adviser service to victims and survivors of acute and historical cases of sexual abuse and violence
- Cambridgeshire IDVA Service (provided by the local authority) – who provide safeguarding and support to high risk victims of domestic abuse
- Cambridgeshire Outreach Service (delivered by Women's Aid and Refuge) – who provide safeguarding and support to medium risk victims of domestic abuse and a self-referral pathway for all domestic abuse victims
- The Bobby Scheme who proactively offer target hardening services for elderly victims of property-related crime. These victims may also be supported by staff in the Victim and Witness Hub as a result of the initial victim needs assessment or if the Bobby Scheme has referred them for additional emotional support.
- Local community based grass roots support services for cohorts of victims of crime – for example One Voice for Travellers; Meadows Children and Family Centre who support local families who are victims of domestic abuse. Data from these agencies is not included in this needs assessment however it is important to recognise victims seek support from a wide range of sources.

The Victim and Witness Hub 2019/20

The following graphic depicts the pathways into and through the Victim and Witness Hub's core support provision for those cases referred for support between the 1st April 2019 and 31st March 2020. Only victims who are resident in Cambridge and Peterborough are eligible for support. It should be noted that in addition to working with these referrals, the Victim and Witness Hub also send written communications, where it is safe and appropriate to do so, providing an introduction to the service for victims where no needs are identified at the time of the crime being recorded. In 2019/20 9,953 no needs introduction letters and 7,528 emails were sent out to victims.

Figure 27: Pathways of referrals into the Victim and Witness Hub, Apr 19-Mar 20
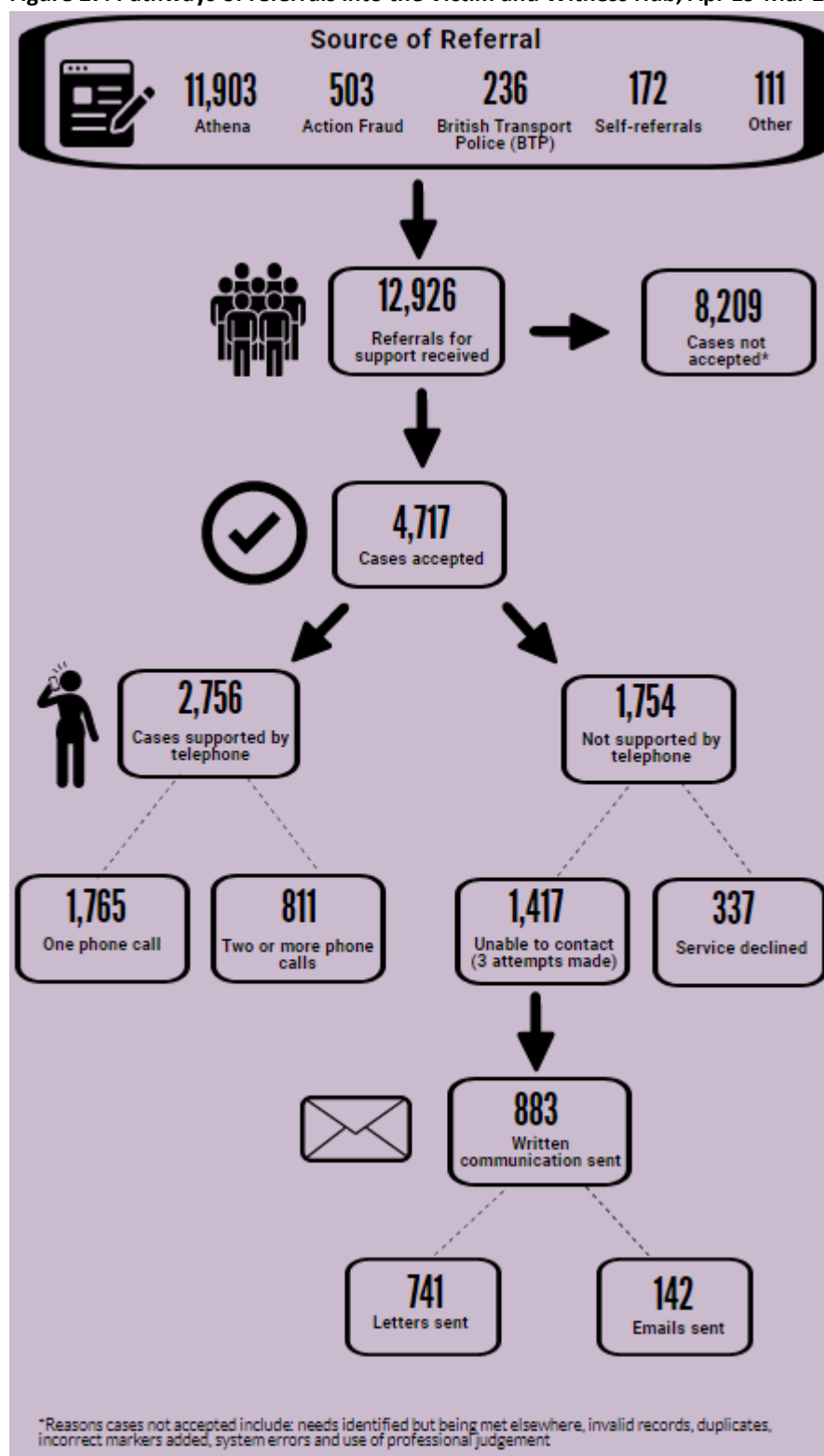
The vast majority (92%) of referrals in to the Victim and Witness Hub were received via the Cambridgeshire Constabulary crime recording system Athena. The additional referral sources include Action Fraud (4%), British Transport Police (2%), Self-referrals (1%) and other (1%).

Of the total 12,926 referrals received from all sources in 2019/20, 36% of cases were accepted for phone-based support.

There are a range of reasons why referred cases may not go on to receive support from the Victim and Witness Hub, primarily if their identified needs were being met elsewhere (see introduction for a full description of these case types) or in some cases where there has been an error in the production of referral e.g. duplicates, invalid markers added or system errors.

Contact was established and phone support was provided in 58% of accepted cases. Analysis relating to these 2,756 victims who received support is presented later in this section.

There were 1,754 accepted cases which were not supported, in 19% of these instances contact was established with the victim and the service of the Victim and Witness Hub was explained with the victims subsequently declining support. In the remaining 1,417 cases the Victim and Witness Hub was unable to establish contact after three attempts had been made. In these cases, where it was

deemed safe to do so, a written communication would be sent in the form of either a letter or email including the contact details of the Victim and Witness Hub.

Violent crime was the most common crime type experienced by victims accounting for 43% of all cases supported by the Victim and Witness Hub. A large proportion of domestic abuse victims are likely to fall within this offence category.

Figure 28: Crime type breakdown in cases supported by the Victim and Witness Hub Apr 19 – Mar 20
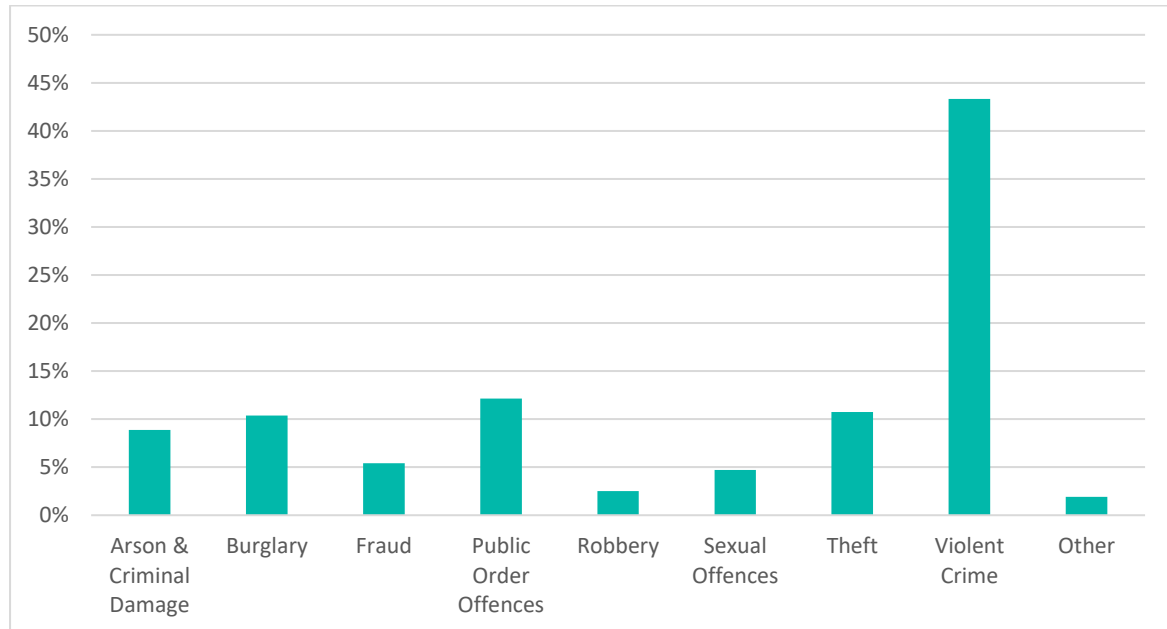
The demographics for those **2,756** victims who received telephone support from the Victim and Witness Hub in 2019/20 are presented below.

There were some gaps in this data, particularly on ethnicity which was not recorded for 36% of victims. Of the 1,650 victims where ethnicity was recorded, 87% were white. Comparing the ethnicity breakdown to that for all victims known to the police (where ethnicity was recorded) in 2019, indicates that the profile of supported victims broadly mirrors that of all victims. Females made up a higher proportion of those supported by the Victim and Witness Hub at 60% compared to 40% who were male. With males

DATA GAPS: *Cases supported*

- *Ethnicity 36% missing*
- *Sex 7% missing*
- *Age 6% missing*

making up 50% of victims known to the police in 2019 this suggests that male victims are less likely to either be referred/accepted or less likely to take up support. Differences in the victim profiles for particular crime types may in part explain this overrepresentation of females. Violent crime accounts for 43% of all cases supported by the Victim and Witness Hub and a large proportion of these cases are victims of domestic abuse. The police recorded crime data for 2019 showed that 69% of victims who had a vulnerability marker for domestic abuse were female compared to 27% males, given the gendered nature of domestic abuse this is unsurprising. In order to more fully understand any differences in the profile of supported victims, data would need to be recorded which tracked individual victims through the system.

Figure 29: Demographic profile (where demographics known) of cases supported by the Victim and Witness Hub 2019/2020
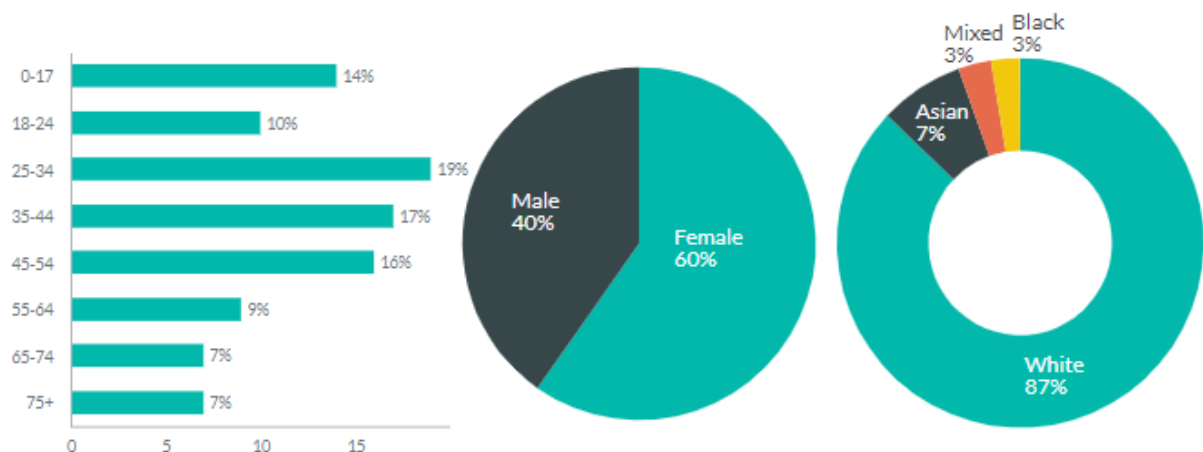
Outcomes are recorded for individuals exiting support from the Victim and Witness Hub logging whether they have seen improvement, seen no change or deteriorated as a result of the service provided. Data for individuals who exited the Victim and Witness Hub service in 2019/20 are displayed in the table below. It should be noted that not all cases which are accepted will complete within the same recording period and as such the total number of recorded outcomes can differ from the total number of cases. On the primary outcome of 'Be better informed and empowered to act' 2,404 outcomes were recorded with the vast majority (97%) recorded as improved.

Figure 30: Proportion of outcomes recorded as 'Improved', 'No change' or 'Deteriorated' upon exit from support of the Victim and Witness Hub, April 2019 - March 2020
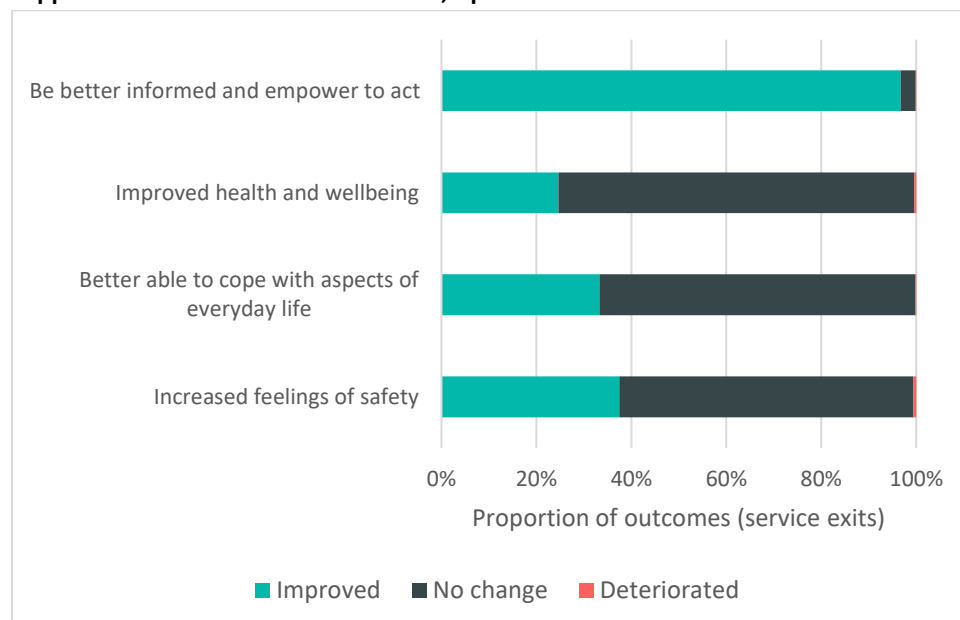
Specialist Victim Support Services

In addition to the core victim support provided through the Victim and Witness Hub a large number of victims are also supported through specialist services which are tailored to specific needs. Some of these services are co-located with the Victim and Witness Hub whilst others are external. The annual performance data for all of the specialist services for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough between 1st April 2019 and 31st April 2020 is presented in this section. Whilst interpreting these

figures it should be noted that it is possible for victims to be supported by one or more specialist service in addition to being supported by the Victim and Witness Hub.

The figure below outlines the specialist services which are co-located with the Victim and Witness Hub and presents the number of new valid referrals which were accepted for support in 2019/20. In addition to these new referrals, all services will be operating with an existing caseload with the length of time cases typically remain active varying notably between services.
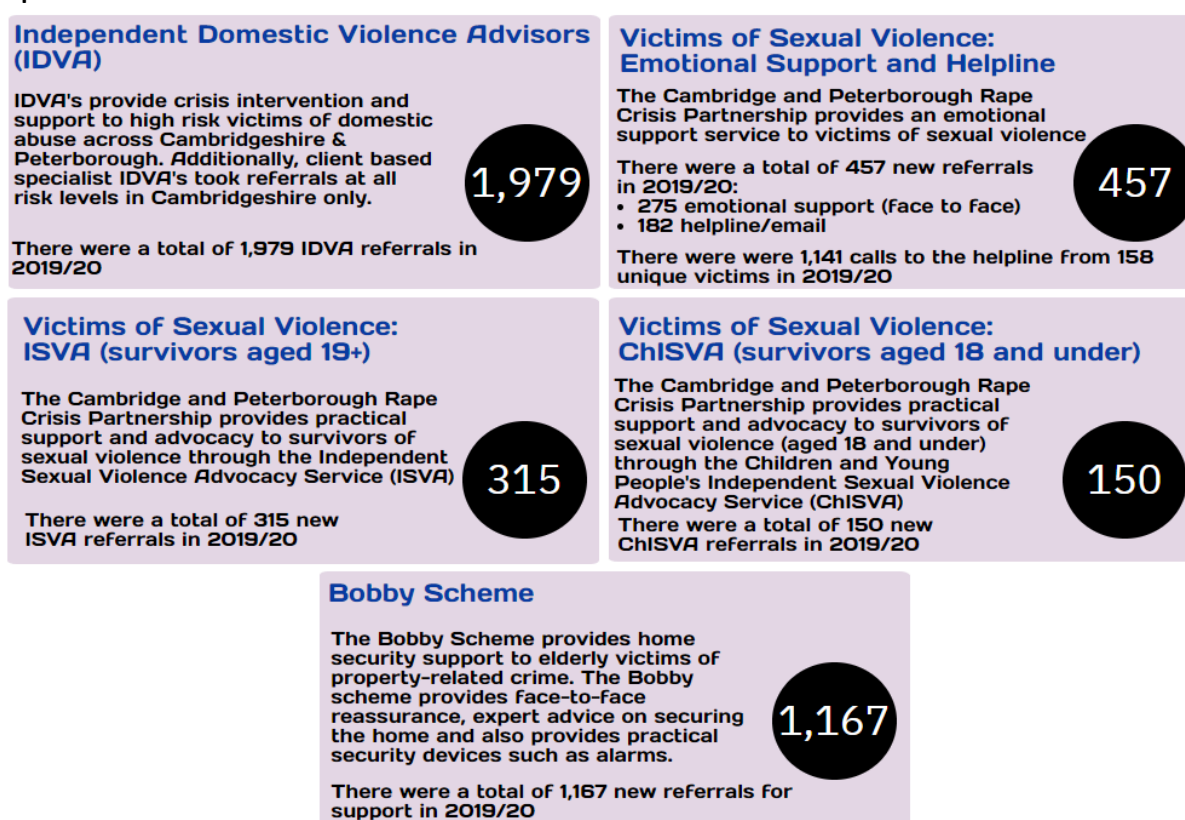
Figure 31: Description of specialist victim support services co-located with the Victim and Witness Hub and number of new referrals accepted Apr 19 – Mar 2020

Migrant victims of exploitation

Two specialist migrant support officers provided support to 427 victims of 17 different nationalities. Victims had either experienced modern slavery or domestic abuse linked to exploitation.

421

Restorative justice

A total of 100 victims engaged with the Victim and Witness Hub based Restorative Justice co-ordinator, exploring their restorative justice options.

100

Young victims of crime (Family Action)

228 young victims of crime (and their families) were supported. This includes cases of child to parent violence.

228

Victim Pathfinders (mental health)

219 victims were assessed and supported by a mental health nurse. Support could include onward referral to a number of agencies.

219

Figure 32: Description of external specialist victim support services and number of new referrals accepted Apr 2019 – Mar 2020

Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA)

IDVA's provide crisis intervention and support to high risk victims of domestic abuse across Cambridgeshire & Peterborough. Additionally, client based specialist IDVA's took referrals at all risk levels in Cambridgeshire only.

There were a total of 1,979 IDVA referrals in 2019/20

1,979

Victims of Sexual Violence: Emotional Support and Helpline

The Cambridge and Peterborough Rape Crisis Partnership provides an emotional support service to victims of sexual violence

There were a total of 457 new referrals in 2019/20:
- 275 emotional support (face to face)
- 182 helpline/email

There were were 1,141 calls to the helpline from 158 unique victims in 2019/20

457

Victims of Sexual Violence: ISVA (survivors aged 19+)

The Cambridge and Peterborough Rape Crisis Partnership provides practical support and advocacy to survivors of sexual violence through the Independent Sexual Violence Advocacy Service (ISVA)

There were a total of 315 new ISVA referrals in 2019/20

315

Victims of Sexual Violence: ChISVA (survivors aged 18 and under)

The Cambridge and Peterborough Rape Crisis Partnership provides practical support and advocacy to survivors of sexual violence (aged 18 and under) through the Children and Young People's Independent Sexual Violence Advocacy Service (ChISVA)

There were a total of 150 new ChISVA referrals in 2019/20

150

Bobby Scheme

The Bobby Scheme provides home security support to elderly victims of property-related crime. The Bobby scheme provides face-to-face reassurance, expert advice on securing the home and also provides practical security devices such as alarms.

There were a total of 1,167 new referrals for support in 2019/20

1,167

Referral pathways varied considerably between the different specialist services as illustrated in the chart below. Levels of self-referrals were particularly high for emotional support for victims of sexual violence as well as for support for migrant victims of exploitation, accounting for 68% and 58% of all referrals into those services respectively.

Figure 33: Source of referral to specialist victim support services March 19 – April 20
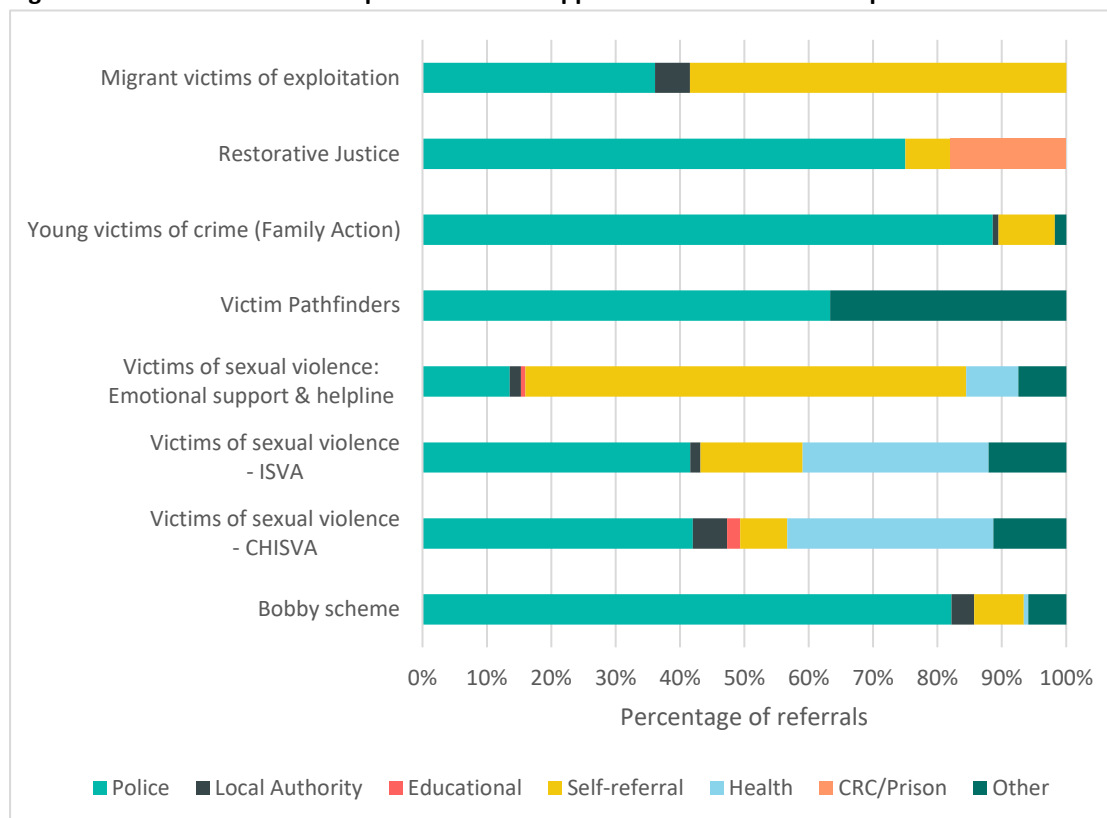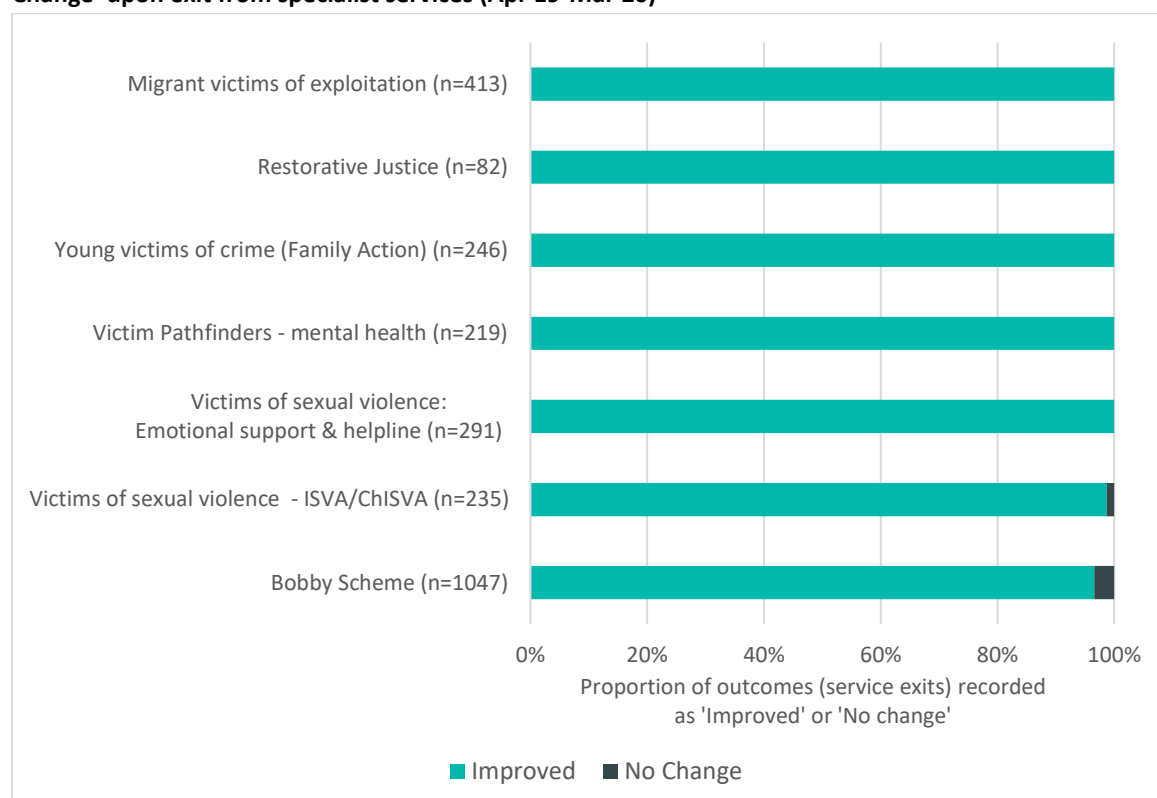

Outcomes

All specialist services record outcomes producing figures on the number of people exiting the service who have seen improvement, seen no change or deteriorated as a result of the service. Outcomes can be measured using multiple tools which are applicable to the individual service. Some outcomes are more applicable to one service than another; some services only record a single outcome upon a victim's exit where others claim outcomes in all four categories. This means comparison across the services can be misleading and these outcomes should not be used to measure the quality of one service against another. It should be noted that not all cases which are accepted by specialist support services will complete within the same recording period and as such the total number of recorded outcomes can differ from the total number of cases. This is particularly apparent for victims of sexual violence who often stay in the system for longer due to the length of time criminal justice cases take and typically longer recovery times. Data is recorded for the following four outcomes:

- Be better informed and empower to act
- Improved health and wellbeing
- Better able to cope with aspects of everyday life
- Increased feelings of safety

The core outcome is for victims to be better informed and empowered to act. For a full breakdown of recorded outcomes for each specialist service in 2019/20 please see Appendix E.

There were no outcomes recorded as deteriorated across any of the specialist services during 2019/20. The proportions of service exits recorded as 'Improved' or 'No change' for each of the four outcomes are presented in the figures below. On the core outcome of 'Be better informed and empowered to act' the vast majority of outcomes were recorded as improved across all specialist services.

Figure 34: Proportion of 'Better informed and empowered to act' outcomes recorded as 'Improved' or 'No Change' upon exit from specialist services (Apr 19-Mar 20)


As shown on the chart below there was greater variation on the 'Improved health and wellbeing' outcome. Just under a quarter of victims exiting the migrant victims of exploitation service were recorded as 'Improved' with just over three quarters (76%) recorded as 'No change'. Half of victims exiting restorative justice recorded improved health and wellbeing, however, this was from a low base of just 7 recorded outcomes for this time time period. Just over three quarters (77%) of indivduals exiting the young victims of crime service had improved health and wellbeing and for all of the remaining services the proportion of outcomes recorded as improved ranged from between 97% and 100%.

Figure 35: Proportion of 'Improved health and wellbeing' outcomes recorded as 'Improved' or 'No Change' upon exit from specialist services (Apr 19-Mar 20)
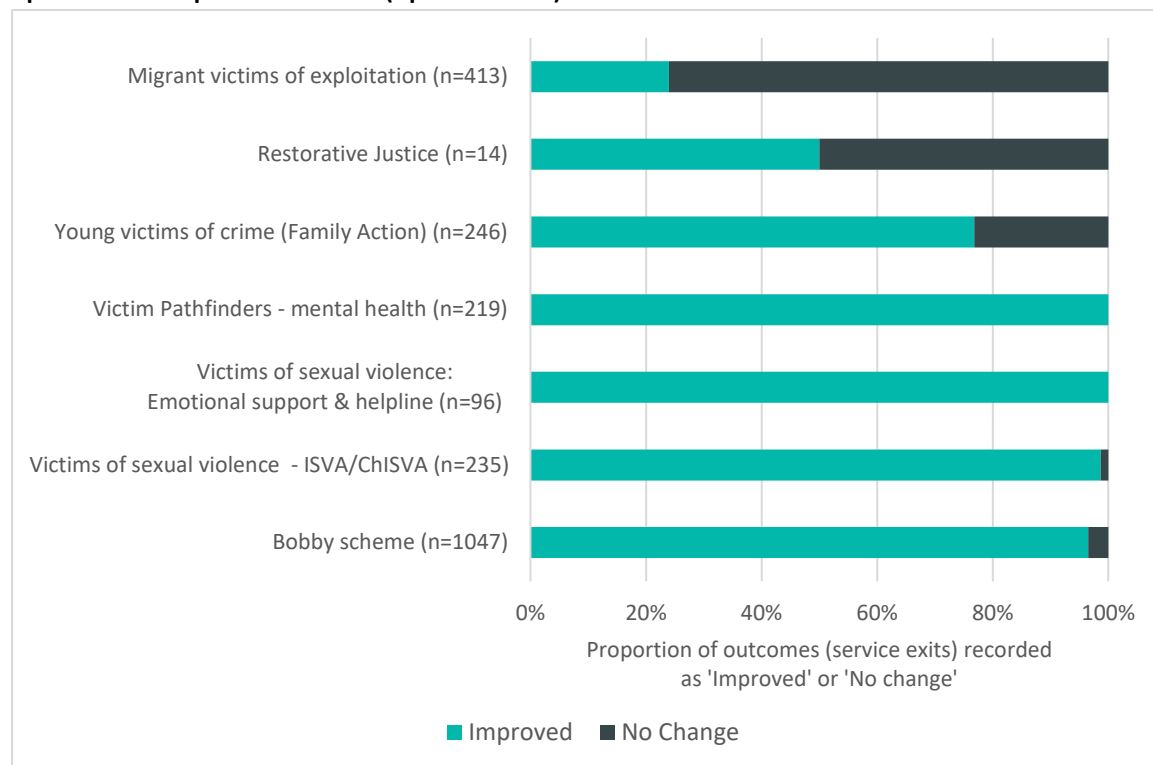

The 'better able to cope with aspects of everyday life' outcome had a similar pattern to the improved health and wellbeing outcome with slightly lower proportion of exits being recorded as improved for the migrant victims of exploitation service (24%), restorative justice (67%) and young victims of crime (74%).

Figure 36: Proportion of 'Better able to cope with aspects of everyday life' outcomes recorded as 'Improved' or 'No Change' upon exit from specialist services (Apr 19-Mar 20)
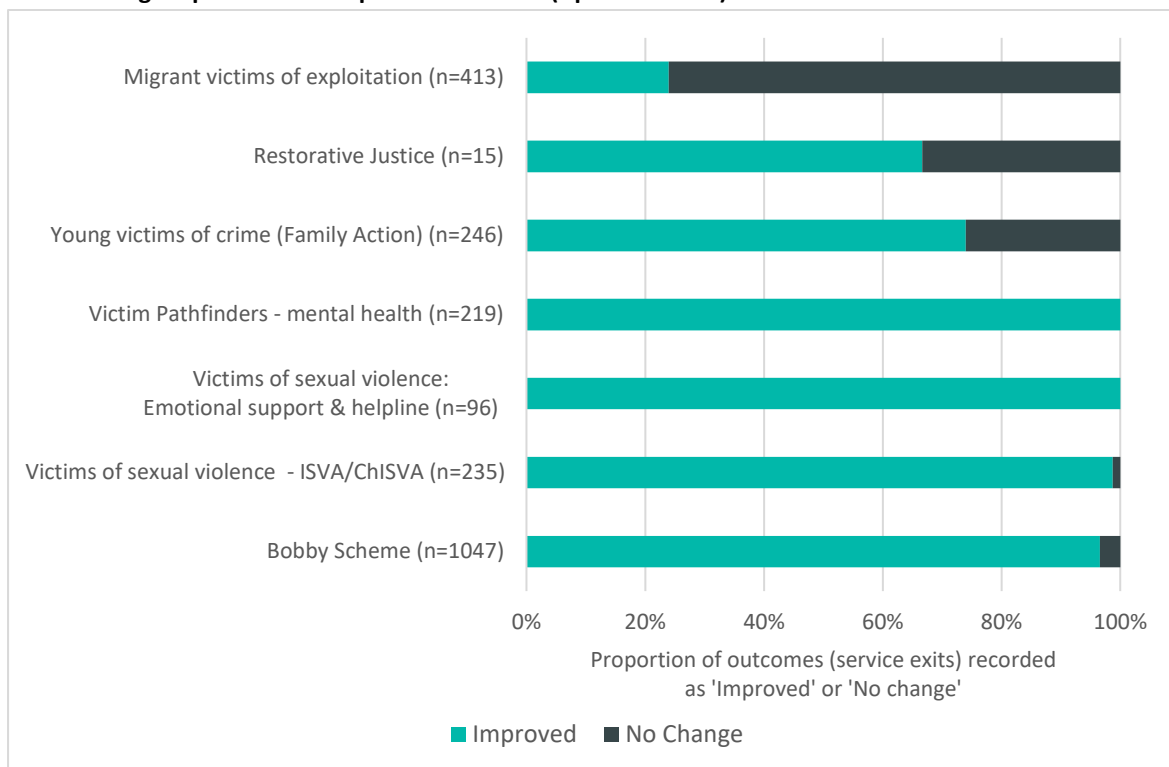
The majority of exits were recorded as improved for 'Increased feelings of safety' apart from restorative justice where the proportion improved was 36% (5 out of the 14 outcomes recorded).

Figure 37: Proportion of 'Increased feelings of safety' outcomes recorded as 'Improved' or 'No Change' upon exit from specialist services (Apr 19-Mar 20)
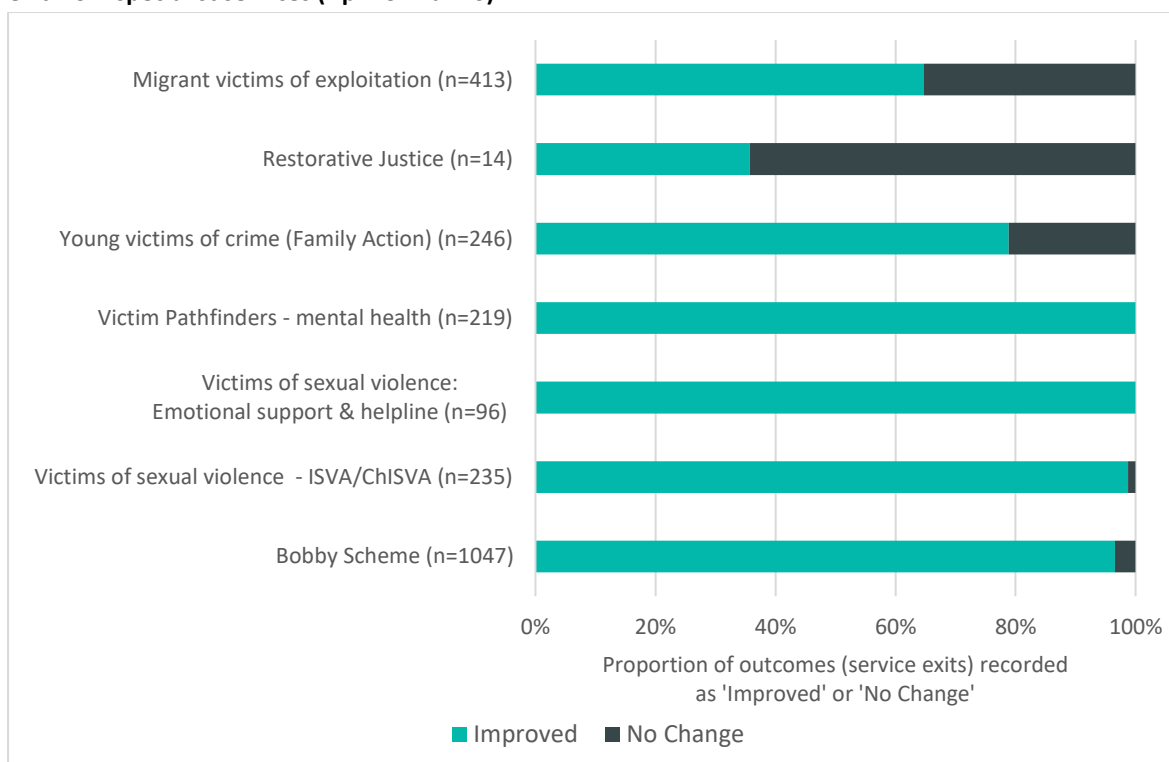
Key Findings: Victims

The key findings for the analysis of victim-related data (including police recorded crime, national data, social care services and victims support services) are;

- Police recorded crime data showed that there were 40,895 victims of (non-business) crime in 2019, 36,845 of those victims resided in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- Applying the Crime Survey for England and Wales victim prevalence estimate to the local population infers that more than 120,000 people could have experienced a crime in the past year, indicating a large victim cohort unknown to the police.
- The vast majority of victims (87%) experienced no more than one offence in 2019.
- Victimisation rates were higher for those aged 18-39. The highest rate was in the 25-29 age group where there were 85.5 victims per 1,000 population compared to an average of 47.8 victims across all age groups.
- Victimisation rates were higher in the urban districts of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough at 68 victims per 1,000 populations compared to 43 victims per 1,000 population for a Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole.
- Domestic abuse was the most common vulnerability marker with 16.4% of all victims having experienced a domestic abuse-related offence in 2019.
- Domestic abuse victims were more likely to be repeat victims, female and aged 30-39 at the time of the offence.
- Marked increases in the number of police recorded domestic abuse-related offences in recent years, alongside lesser increases in the number of incidents and relatively stable prevalence estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, are indicative of a higher proportion of victims becoming known to the police (and consequently gaining access to support services) through increases in reporting and improvements in police recording practices.
- Victims of crime who are resident in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough have access to support through a core universal service – the Victim and Witness Hub, as well as through specialist support services where appropriate.
- In 2019/20 4,717 cases were accepted into the Victim and Witness hub and 2,756 of these victims accepted and received telephone based support. The profile of these victims who were supported by the Victim and Witness Hub shows that they had predominantly experienced violent offences (43%) and were more likely to be female (60%) compared to male (40%).
- Of all the cases exiting the support of the Victim and Witness Hub in 2019/20, 97% were recorded as 'Improved' on the primary outcome of 'Be better informed and empowered to act'.
- Specialist services primarily support the victims of medium and high risk domestic abuse and victims of serious sexual violence.

4. SUSPECTS & OFFENDERS KNOWN TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (CJS)

The following sections are the result of analysing a range of data sources focusing on those individuals that have been identified as suspects by Cambridgeshire Constabulary and those that have been managed by criminal justice services including YOS, BeNCH CRC, and National Probation Service. It is worth noting it is possible that some individuals could appear in more than one dataset as data was not provided to 'match' or 'track' people through the system and that each dataset was analysed in isolation.

4.1 SUSPECTS KNOWN TO CAMBRIDGESHIRE CONSTABULARY

The analysis in the following section is based on data held by Cambridgeshire Constabulary on suspects who are linked to police recorded offences in 2019 (calendar year). Unlike the victim's analysis no crime type was excluded, i.e. suspects of all crimes were included within the analysis. This section of the needs assessment uses information as recorded in Athena with the marker 'Suspect' and includes all subcategories of suspect except 'Suspect eliminated' See Appendix A for more detailed methodology notes.

15,073

Total unique number of police recorded suspects 2019
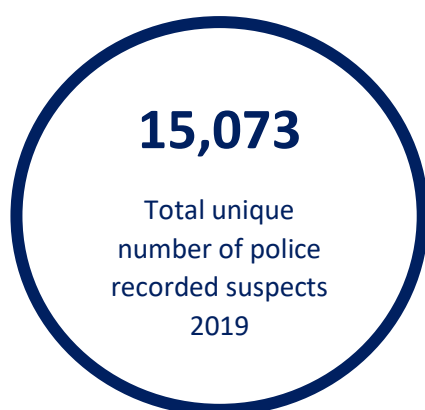
In 2019 (calendar year) around 15,073 individuals that were recorded as database[35] in association with 26,862 offences. Of these 15,073 people, there was sufficient geographical information on 13,293 people to connect them directly with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Some of the remainder had addresses outside of Cambridgeshire, no fixed abode or there was insufficient address information provided on where they lived.

It is important to highlight at this point that **comparisons of the following analysis with the previous Victim and Offender Needs Assessment are not appropriate** and could generate confusion in the understanding of offenders locally. This is due to the introduction of the new Athena recording system (activated on 23rd May 2018) which had a significant impact on recording practice, the overall quality of data recording and ultimately the methodology for extracting data to analyse in this needs assessment.

This section will analyse data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary on persons linked to crimes otherwise recorded as suspects.

> ⚠ *DATA GAPS: 2019 Suspect Cohort*
>
> - *Nationality 44% missing*
> - *Ethnicity 39% missing or unknown*
> - *Sex 3% missing*
> - *Age 10% missing*

---

[35] Data extracted from Crimefile

Scope of data

This section of the needs assessment uses information as recorded in Athena with the marker 'Suspect' and includes all subcategories of suspect expect 'Suspect eliminated'. The data has been extracted using the recorded date between the period of 1st January and 31st December 2019, meaning that if an individual committed a crime in 2019 but was not identified and recorded within the system until after the 31st December 2019 they are NOT included in this dataset. This may affect some crime types more than others where the time difference between offence occurring and reporting varies.

This database consists of people that have been linked to a crime as the suspect by the police and will include people who have been, interviewed, cautioned, recently arrested or convicted. As with many routine datasets, there are data quality problems in terms of completeness, accuracy and reliability that can affect the interpretation of any analysis. Data is recorded on offences (crimes) but using the unique person identifier it has been possible, with some loss of accuracy, to describe this at a person level. Loss of accuracy is particularly marked at the geographical level since people may genuinely have had more than one address during the year, or not have given a correct address or postcode at the time of the offence. In addition, incompleteness and data entry error confounds interpretation further.

For the analyses that follow, the first suspect postcode ascertained has been used or, if that is not available, the first available etc. The recording of the person's age can also vary, because this is self-reported. The analysis that follows is therefore pragmatic and should be viewed in that light – as developing a 'picture' of the suspects profile rather than an accurate and detailed analysis of suspects in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

All unique suspects known to the constabulary

During the year 2019 Cambridgeshire constabulary recorded a total of 15,073 suspects (excluding those where status was 'eliminated' suspects). The cohort includes a range of suspect type including those charged, arrested, interviewed or not yet interviewed. In 2019 (calendar year) around 15,073 individuals that were recorded on the database[36] in association with 26,862 offences. It should be noted that some of these 15,073 might during the course of criminal investigations be eliminated. This cohort would include suspects from previous years, and some will be known offenders i.e. received a conviction from court for previous offences. Of these 15,073 people, there was sufficient geographical information on 13,293 people to connect them directly with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Some of the remainder had addresses outside of Cambridgeshire, no fixed abode or there was insufficient address information provided on where they lived.

---

[36] Data extracted from Athena

13,293

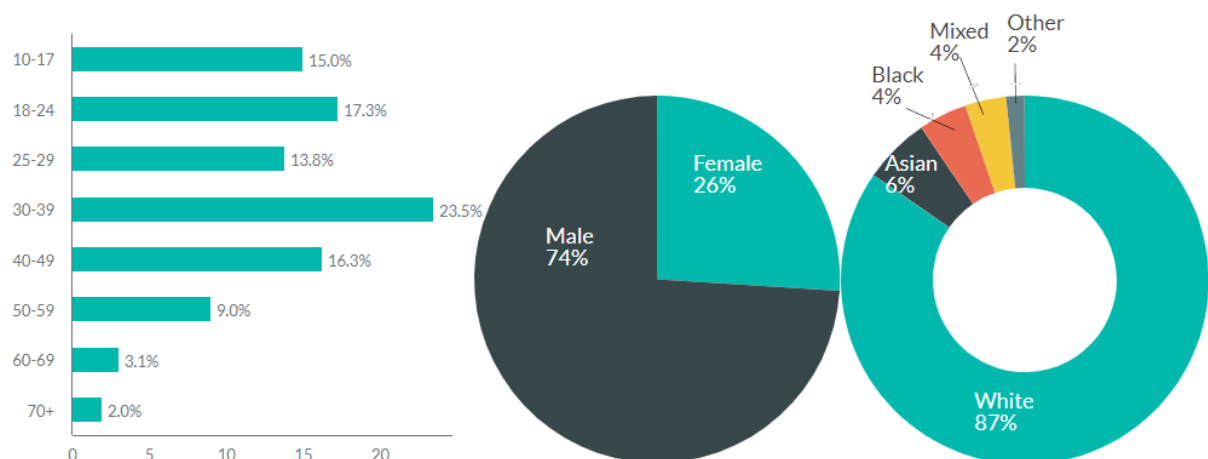Suspects in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2019

For the purpose of analysing the demographic profile we have used those unique suspects that were recorded by the constabulary in the period of 2019. It should be noted that some suspects will have been recorded in previous years and may even have been included in previous analysis. Data was missing for some of the demographic fields.

Demographic Profile of Police Suspect Cohort 2019 resident within Cambridgeshire & Peterborough

For those suspects resident in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough;

- Approximately 70 % of all suspects were male; this varied by district from 68 % in East Cambridgeshire to 72 % in Fenland, Huntingdonshire and Peterborough. With roughly 3% unknown.
- 31% of suspects were recorded as aged between 10 and 24. This varied by district from 25% in Huntingdonshire to 34% in East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire.
- 22% were aged 30-39 years, ranging from 19% in in East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire to 24
  % in Cambridge City and Peterborough.
- Ethnicity data, where available (61% of suspects had ethnicity data recorded), showed the following variation, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 73% of offenders were White British / Irish but this varied by district from 60.5% in Peterborough to 87% in East Cambridgeshire. Variation between the districts is not unexpected as the demography of each district varies.

Figure 38: Demographic profile (where demographics known) of unique Suspects resident within Cambridgeshire & Peterborough known to constabulary 2019

Geographic distribution of Suspects Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

It remains in-line with expectations that the highest rates of suspects per 1000 resident population were recorded in Peterborough and Fenland. These local authority areas consistently record the highest levels of crime. Previous Needs Assessments[37] have profiled these areas and found that within Cambridgeshire they have the highest number of deprived LSOAs following the well documented association between crime and deprivation.

Table 11: Volume and rate per 1000 population of suspects by district of residence recorded in 2019

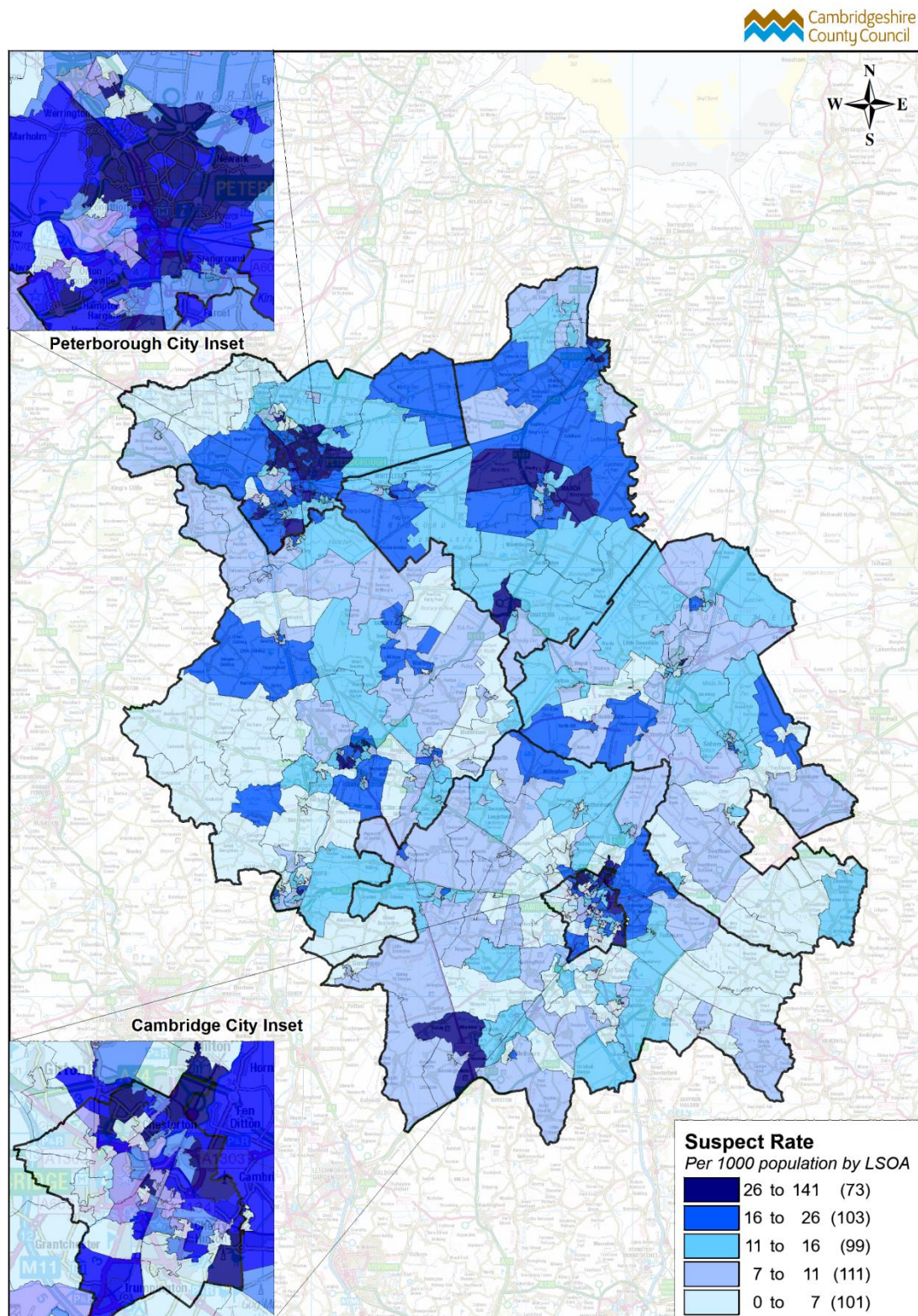|	Number of Suspects	Population estimate 2018[38]	Rate per 1000 population
Cambridge City	1859	136850	13.6
East Cambridgeshire	923	88060	10.5
Fenland	1838	101260	18.2
Huntingdonshire	2410	178970	13.5
Peterborough	4743	203220	23.3
South Cambridgeshire	1520	157470	9.7
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	*13293*	*866220*	*15.3*

Compared to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole, the rate of offenders per 1,000 population is highest in Peterborough followed by Fenland, this is in-line with older analysis of 'police recorded offenders'. Cambridge City and Huntingdonshire have comparable rates, whilst East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire have a significantly lower rate per 1,000 population.

The profile for age and ethnicity – where information was recorded – follows after the map and shows more detailed breakdown by district.

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[37] https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/VONA_v1.5_2013_update_0.pdf
[38] https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/population-forecasts/?geographyId=3f57b11095784e27969369a52f7854ef&featureId=E05002702
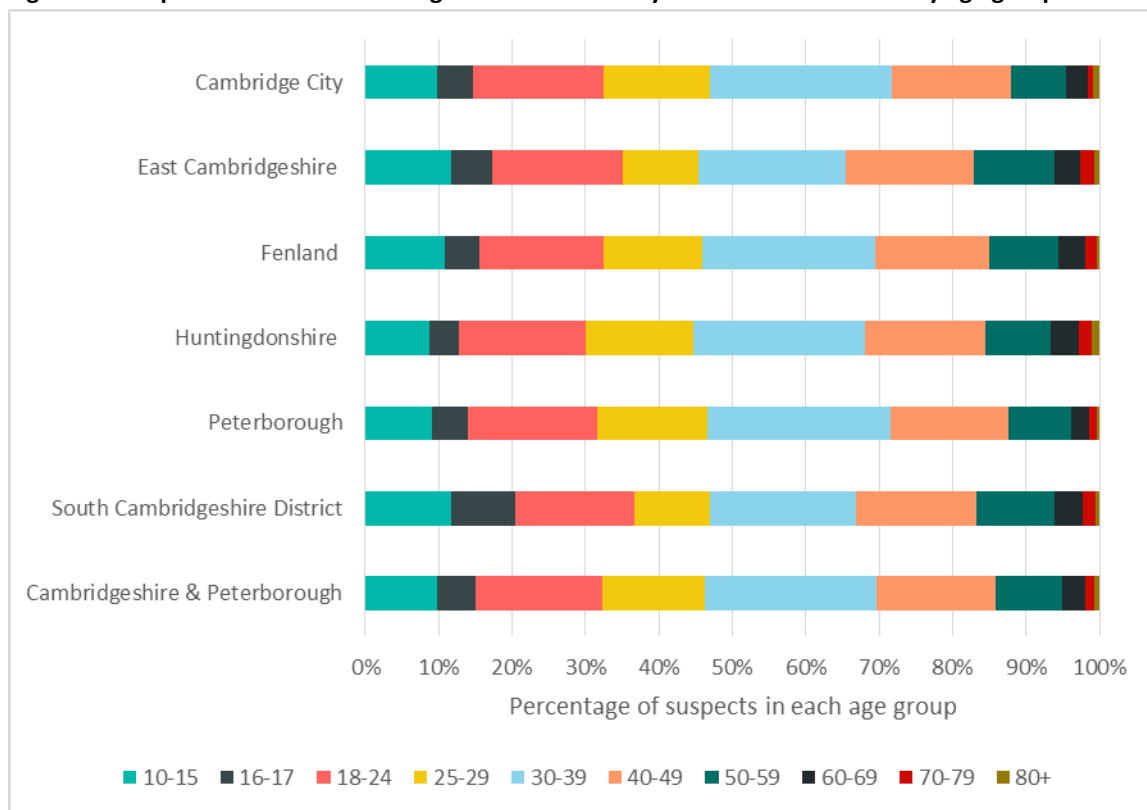
Figure 39: Map showing suspect rate per 1000 population in 2019 by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)

Peterborough City Inset

Cambridge City Inset

Suspect Rate
Per 1000 population by LSOA

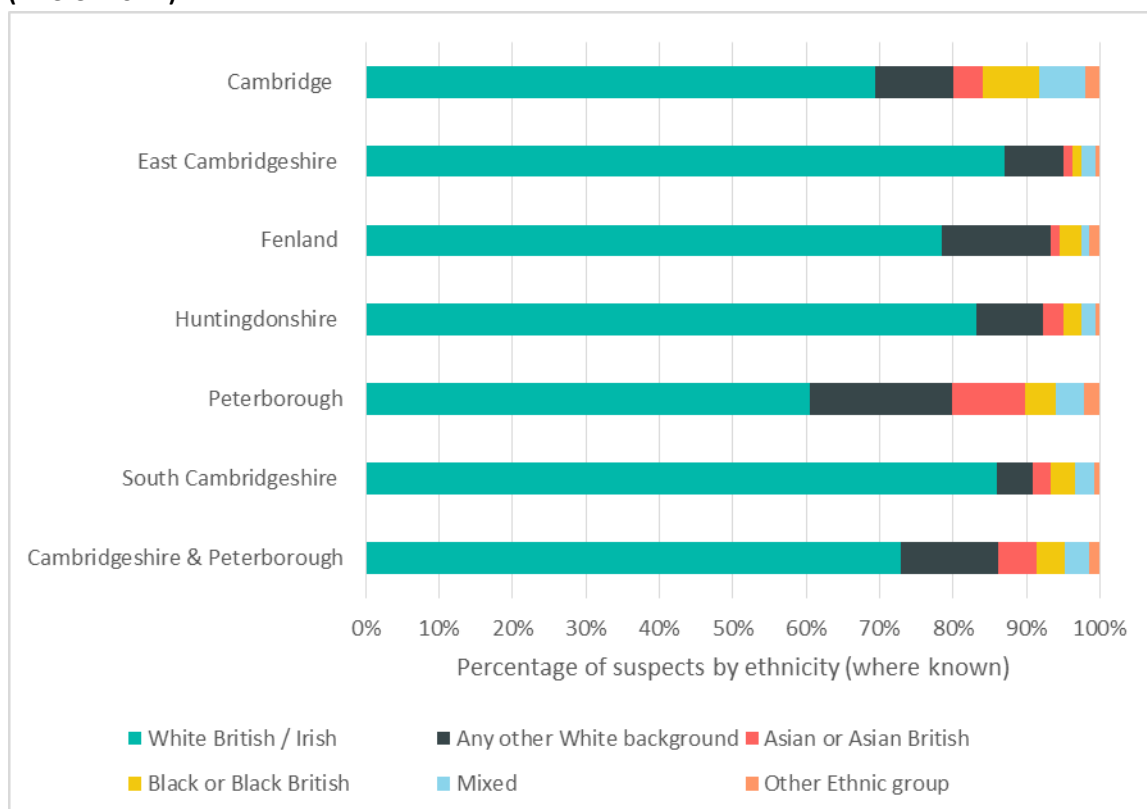|		
■	26 to 141	(73)
■	16 to 26	(103)
■	11 to 16	(99)
■	7 to 11	(111)
■	0 to 7	(101)

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary January-December 2019
© Crown copyright and database rights 2020 OS 100023205

Figure 40: Suspects known to Cambridgeshire Constabulary breakdown of district by age group

Percentage of suspects in each age group

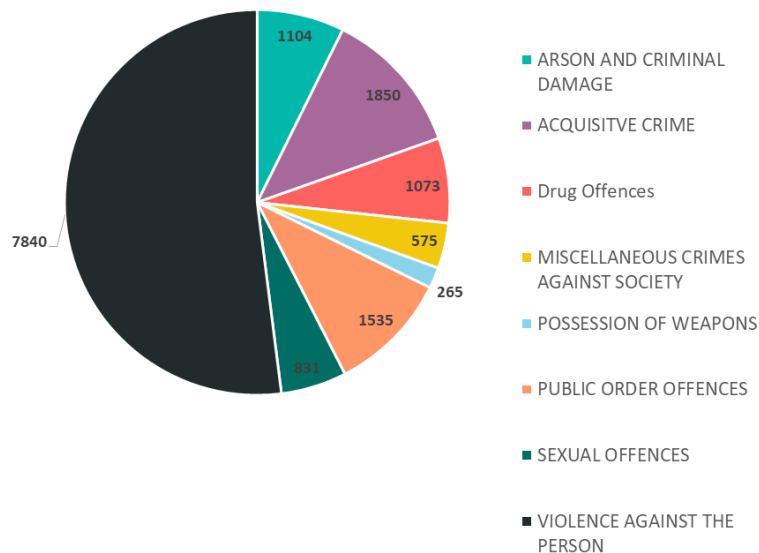■ 10-15 ■ 16-17 ■ 18-24 ■ 25-29 ■ 30-39 ■ 40-49 ■ 50-59 ■ 60-69 ■ 70-79 ■ 80+

Figure 41: Suspects known to Cambridgeshire Constabulary breakdown of breakdown of district by ethnicity (where known)

Percentage of suspects by ethnicity (where known)

■ White British / Irish ■ Any other White background ■ Asian or Asian British
■ Black or Black British ■ Mixed ■ Other Ethnic group

Linked Offences

In 2019 the 15,073 unique offenders were associated with 26,862 crimes. A snapshot of these offences shows that the majority of crimes were violent crime - 52 %. The other most common crimes types were acquisitive crime at 12% and Public Order offences at 10%.
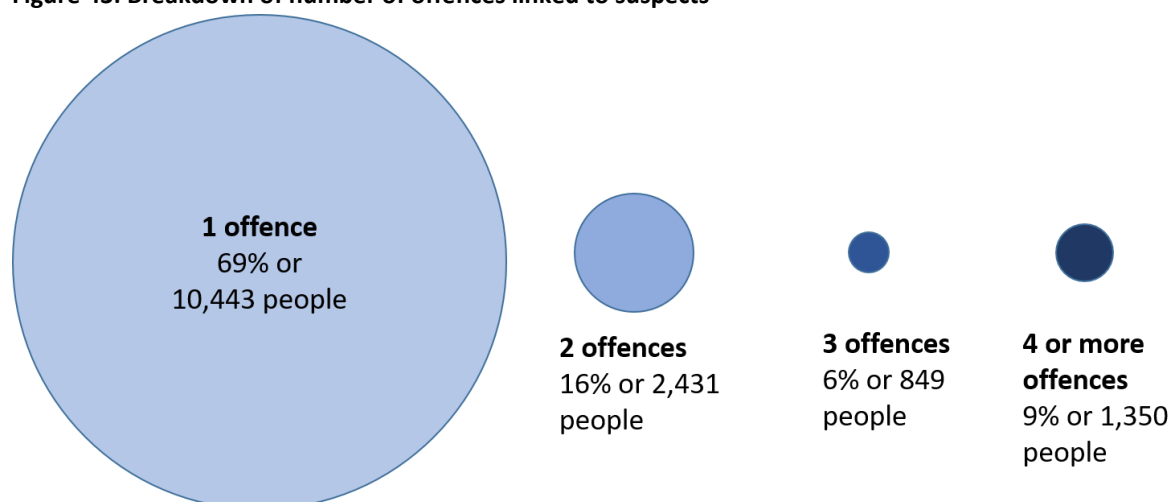
Figure 42: Proportion of offences by offence type for 2019

Legend:
- ARSON AND CRIMINAL DAMAGE
- ACQUISITVE CRIME
- Drug Offences
- MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY
- POSSESSION OF WEAPONS
- PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES
- SEXUAL OFFENCES
- VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON

Pie values: 1104, 1850, 1073, 575, 265, 1535, 831, 7840

Repeat suspects

Some individuals will have been associated with more than one crime. Those that were linked with more than one offence in 2019 are referred to in this report as 'Repeat Suspects'.

Figure 43: Breakdown of number of offences linked to suspects

1 offence
69% or
10,443 people

2 offences
16% or 2,431 people

3 offences
6% or 849 people

4 or more offences
9% or 1,350 people

Figure 44: Demographic profile (where demographics known) of repeat Suspects resident within Cambridgeshire & Peterborough known to constabulary 2019
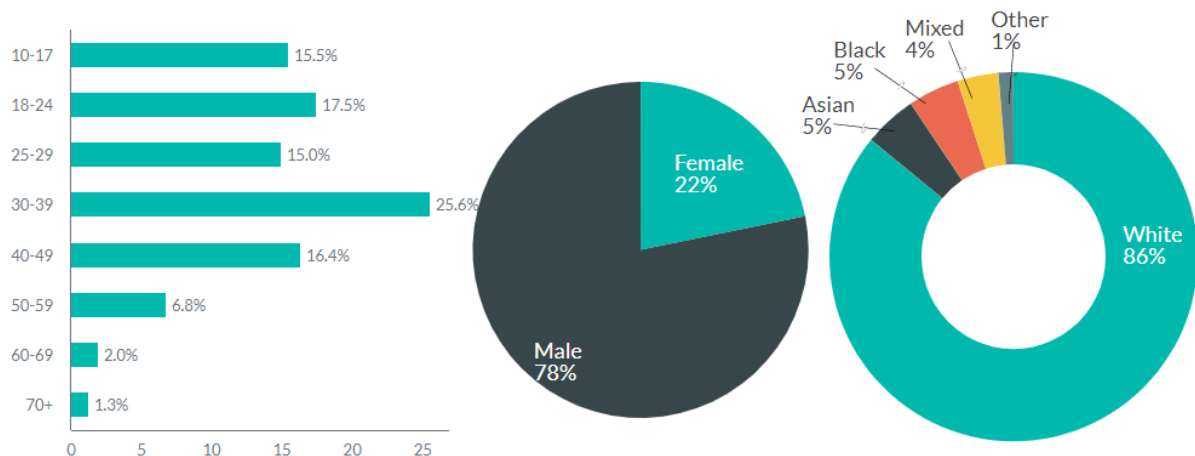
Key Findings: Police Suspects

The key findings from the analysis of police suspect cohorts for 2019 are;

- This is the first time the data has been available in this format with the impact of the changes since the introduction of Athena therefore there is no comparison with the previous year's data.
- 13,293 police recorded suspects in 2019 who were resident within Cambridgeshire & Peterborough based on available data.
  - Approximately 70 % of all suspects were male.
  - 31% of suspects were recorded as aged between 10 and 24.
  - Ethnicity data was only available for 61% of this cohort. Where is was available is showed 73% of offenders were White British / Irish in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
  - 69% of suspects were only linked to one offence in 2019.
  - Only 9% of suspects were linked to 4 or more offences in 2019. This percentage is likely to increase if the analysis was replicated but included more years of crime data.
  - The distribution of suspects across the districts was 36% in Peterborough; 18% in Huntingdonshire; 14% in Cambridge City; 14% in Fenland, 11% in South Cambridgeshire and 7% in East Cambridgeshire.
- Data from the crime file records information about the person and the crime/ incident they are linked to. Information about their needs or concerns was not available, if it is recorded at all at the time of writing. In order to understand how many individuals 'flow through' the system the data would need to be extracted and analysed in a different way including matching individuals across multiple organisations.

4.2   JUVENILE OFFENDER COHORT

Overview

This section draws upon data from both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Youth Offending Service (YOS) and aims to pull together the scale of the numbers of young people in contact with the CJS and identify strategic issues relating to the needs of young offenders. It should be noted that since the previous YOS cohort data was analysed changes in IT and data recording have taken place. This has impacted the data that could be made available. In turn this has affected the analysis that could be completed.

The analysis for this report provides a high level overview. Further analysis on needs for the cohorts was limited by two issues;

1. The change from Asset to AssetPlus has resulted in the recording of needs and concerns differently than in previous years – therefore comparisons with previous analysis were not possible. Further it would be advisable to engage with YOS going forward to fully analyse the needs and gain the greatest insight which was not possible in the existing timescales.

2. Within the existing time frame Peterborough YOS were unable to supply aspects of the needs data from AssetPlus, therefore the information in this report is indicative only and in order to gain the greatest use it would be advisable to replicate the analysis for the Peterborough cohort.

Youth Offending Service

The Youth Offending Service is part of the local authority (LA), in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough there are two teams operating within each LA area. They work with young people aged 11 -17 that come to the show pre-crime tendencies, or have been convicted of an offence. 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), this includes first time entrants (FTE) followed by out of court community resolutions. The chart below includes data from the previous reporting period of 2012-2016 in addition to the existing period to highlight the longer term decline in those classified as FTE. This shows that since 2012 the number of FTE is reducing, with a slight increase in 2016 and 2017. The number of FTE for Cambridgeshire & Peterborough in 2012 was 457, however this had declined to 274 by 2016, and down to 149 by 2019. This highlights a longer term downward trend of the number of FTEs in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. This mirrors the national long term trend in declining rates of young offenders. Measured nationally in 2018/19 there has been an 85% reduction in FTEs since 2009 and 18% since 2018.[39]

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[39] YJS. (2019). *Youth Justice Statistics.* Available:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/862078/youth-justice-statistics-bulletin-march-2019.pdf

It should be noted that overall this report considers the more recent three year trend, and uses calendar rather than financial years for analysis. Therefore, it has not currently been possible to determine if the rate of decline nationally and locally are comparable, although a decline in FTE nationally and locally is evident despite the analysis covering different time periods. In terms of future demand currently the population in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough is forecast to increase by 14% between 2018 and 2023 in the 10-18 year old age group. It is unclear how this will impact the volume of first time entrants. However, the population of 10-18 year old's was forecast to have a slow rate of increase between 2012 and 2016, and the number of FTE still continued to decline over that period.

Anecdotally professionals had noted that there has been an increase in the use of restorative and out of court approaches which may in part account for the overall decrease in the volume of FTEs. Further anecdotally it has been described as an increased level of complexity in the caseload, particularly the needs of young people, it is hard to use the data to ascertain the extent to which this is true as the recording of concerns has changed over time.

Figure 45: Trend in volume of FTEs Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, compared with population forecast for 10-18 year olds.
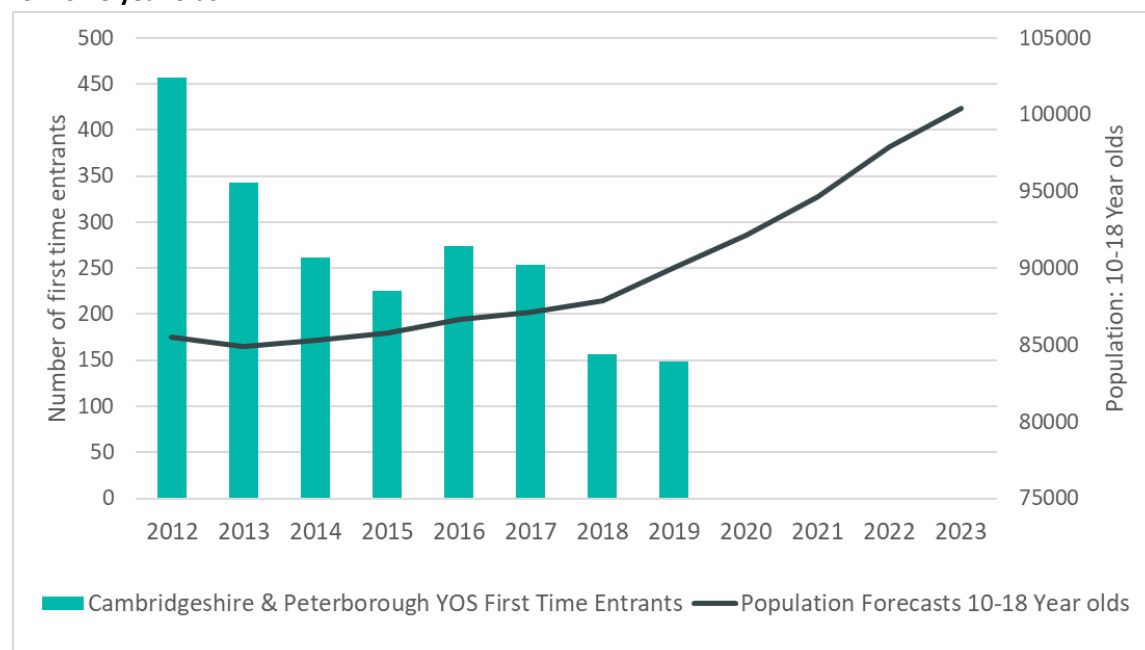

The table below provides data on FTEs in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough since 2012 broken down by the separate YOS'. This highlights the decline of number in FTEs particularly in Cambridgeshire, with the rate per 1000 population decreasing 62% from 2017 to 2019. Peterborough, saw a slight increase from 2017 to 2019, with a decline in 2018.

Table 12: Breakdown by authority for first time entrants to YOS per 1000 population (Population source: Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2018-based population forecasts[40])

Year	Cambridgeshire		Peterborough	
	Number of FTEs	Rate per 1000 population	Number of FTEs	Rate per 1000 population
2017	184	2.9	69	3.0
2018	105	1.6	51	2.2
2019	74	1.1	75	3.2

Figure 46: Trend over time for FTEs by district; 2017-2019
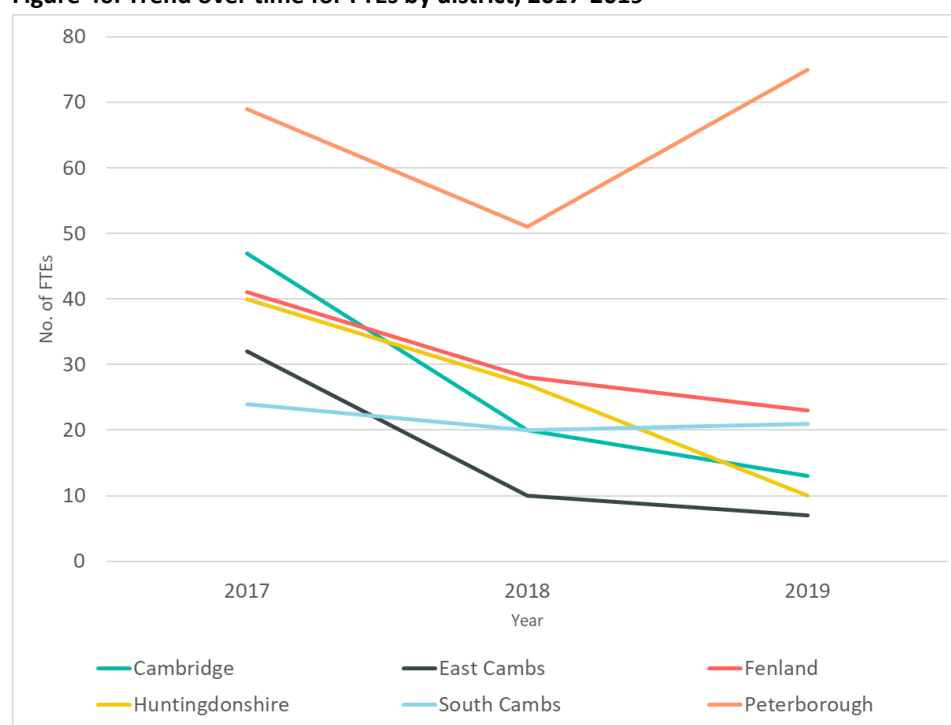
National Comparator.

For 2018/19 the East of England and England rates for first time entrants to YOS were 1.7 and 3.2 respectively. Cambridgeshire rate was lower than both the regional and the national figure, whereas Peterborough was above with the regional figure and in-line with the national figure. The long term downward trend is reflected nationally as well as locally.

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[40] Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2018-based population forecasts by SYOA 0-25 years.
https://data.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/dataset/2018-based-population-and-dwelling-stock-forecasts-cambridgeshire-and-peterborough

Profile of First Time Entrants (FTEs) in Cambridge and Peterborough between 2017 and 2019.

Using data provided by the Youth Offending Service (YOS) in both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough City Council the table in Appendix D outlines the FTE profile over the 3 year period of 2017-2019.

Summary of the First Time Entrants (FTE) Profile

Cambridgeshire

- 83% of FTEs are Male, 17% are Female.

- 63% of FTEs are 15-17 years old. 20% are 14 years old.

- The most common offence type is Violence Against the Person, accounting for 41%.

- 70% of FTEs are White British.

- BAME offenders account for 12% of FTEs.

Peterborough

- 87% of FTEs are Male, 13% are Female.

- 78% of FTEs are 15-17 years old. 12% are 14 year olds.

- The most common offence type is Violence against the person, accounting for 49%.

- 49% of FTEs are White British.

- BAME offenders account for 24% of FTEs.

Figure 47: Breakdown of offence type for FTE 2017-2019
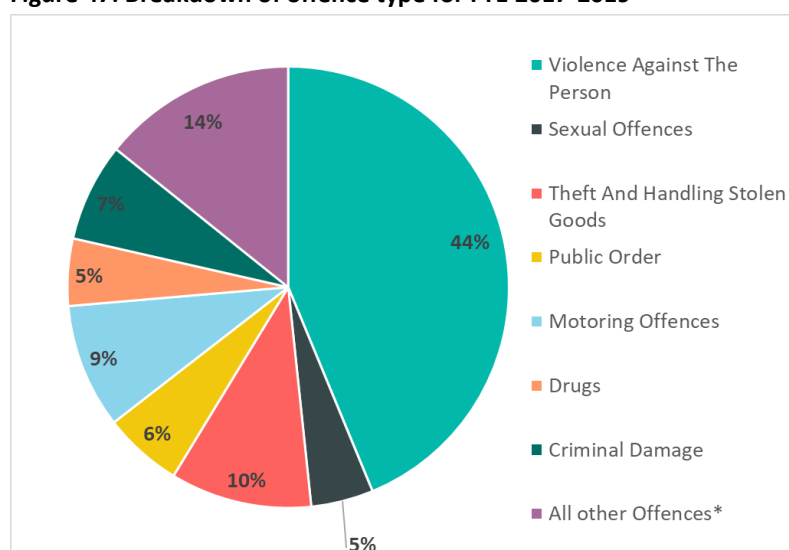
All other Offences include any offences which account for 3% or less of the total FTE Cohort. These are as follows: Domestic Burglary 3%; Other 3%; Robbery 2%; Arson 2%; Fraud and Forgery 1%; Non Domestic Burglary 1%; Racially Aggravated 1% and Vehicle Theft/Unauthorised Taking 1%.

The below charts outline the gravity score breakdown for FTE in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Gravity scores are indicative of how serious an offence is, these range from one (less serious) up to

eight (most serious), the score is dependent on the offence type and the specific offence title [41]. The below data visualises the differences between the different districts. Notably, a higher percentage of gravity scores of 4 and above in Peterborough with 27%, in comparison to Cambridge City where only 9% have a score of 4 or above. The other districts follow a similar pattern with lower gravity scores compared to Peterborough.

The breakdown by age chart highlights the difference in ages between Cambridgeshire Districts and Peterborough. This shows a higher percentage of older FTE in Peterborough compared to the other districts, as outlined above. This could help explain the higher gravity scores in Peterborough as older offenders are slightly more likely to commit more serious offences, this is reflected nationally with 14% of 15-17 year olds having a gravity score between 5 and 8 compared with 10% of 10-14 year olds.

In Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2017-2019 the most common gravity score, accounting for 57% of the youth offender cohort was 'three'.

Figure 48: Gravity scores of FTEs: District Comparison, 2017-2019

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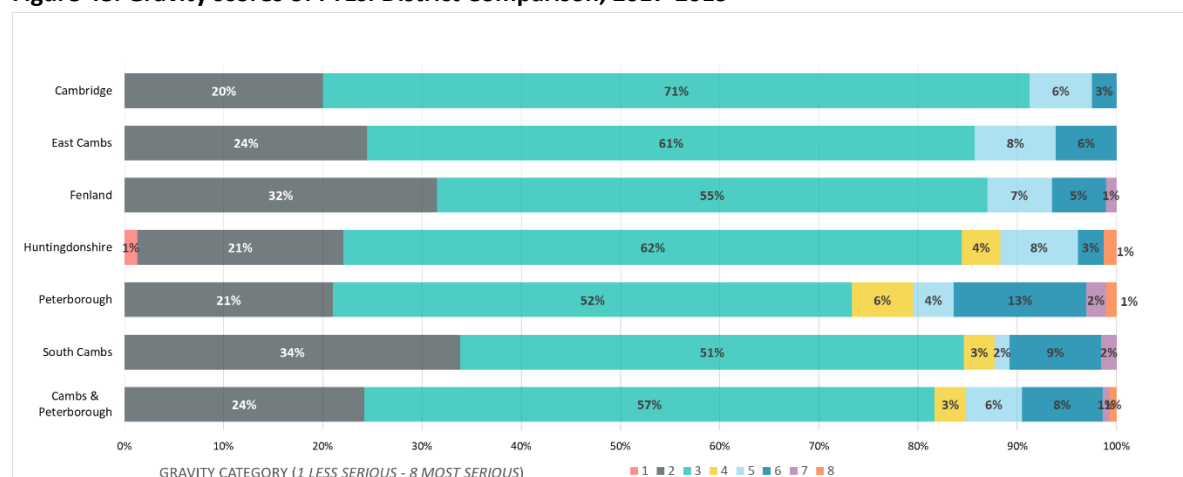
[41] Robbery offences all carry a gravity score of six. Burglary offences carry gravity scores of between three and seven, with Sexual Offences ranging from one to eight, depending on the specific offence title. Youth Justice Statistics 2018/19 England and Wales. Available:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/862078/youth-justice-statistics-bulletin-march-2019.pdf

Figure 49: Age of FTEs: District Comparison, 2017-2019
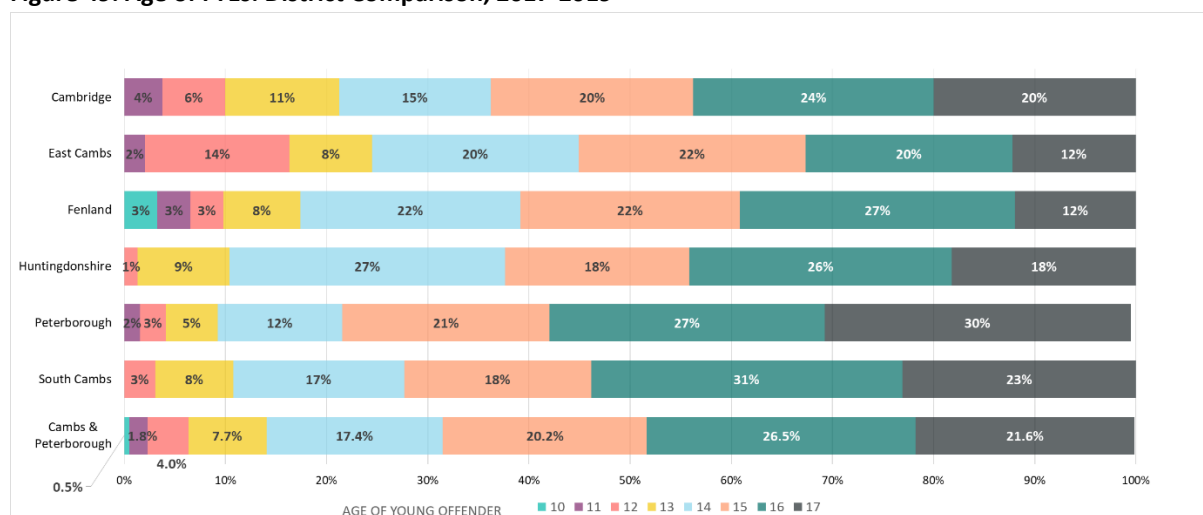
Juvenile Offenders – Community resolution in Cambridgeshire

Community resolution is the nationally recognised term for the resolution of a minor offence or anti-social behaviour incident through informal agreement between the parties involved, as opposed to progression through the traditional criminal justice process. Community resolution is aimed at low-level crime and is primarily aimed at first-time offenders where there has been an admission of guilt, and where the victim's views have been taken into account.[42]

The profile table in Appendix E outlines demographics, offence types and Gravity for young offenders who had their offences resolved through community resolution between January 2017 and December 2019.

Analysis of the data showed:

- 24% of offences which result in a community resolution are committed by females, this is a higher percentage than in the main FTE cohort where females account for 17%

- 72% of the community resolutions were related to offences committed by White British juveniles, while 16% were 'White Other' and 11% were BAME, this is similar to the breakdown in the main FTE cohort.

- Violence Against the Person is still the most common offence committed, accounting for 32% of the community resolutions, although this is less than in the main cohort were this accounts for 41% of FTE offences.

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[42] https://www.yjlc.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Youth-Out-of-Court-Disposals-Guide-for-Police-and-Youth-Offending-Services.pdf

- Offences related to drugs account for 24% of community resolutions, this is considerably higher than the main cohort where this accounts for 5%. Out of the drug related offences, 95% relate to possession of a class B drug (predominately Cannabis). The other 5% related to Class A drugs and possession of Cannabis with intent to supply.

> 93% of the drug related offences that result in community resolutions are for possession of Cannabis.

- 92% of the community resolutions were linked to offences which had a gravity score of 2 or 3 (i.e. a low gravity score). While this is not dissimilar to the main cohort where these account for 87%, it is clear that offences which result in a community resolution are less serious offences where court and prisons can be avoided.

Figure 50: Total volume of community resolutions January
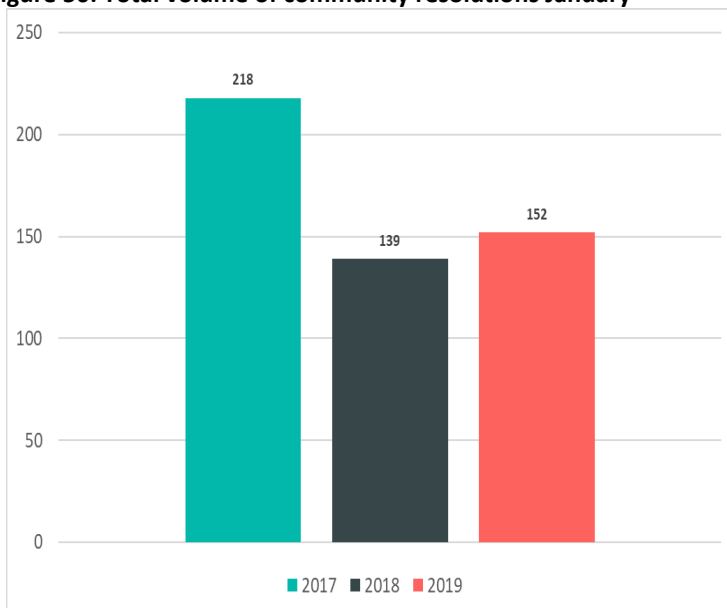
YOS assess a range of important, interdependent and interrelated needs which are captured as concerns within AssetPlus. AssetPlus is a wide-ranging assessment and planning framework for use with children by YOS and secure establishments across England and Wales. The needs of children supported by YOS are regularly assessed by practitioners using AssetPlus to support the planning of suitable interventions both in the community and in custody.[43]

One aspect of assessment for young offenders is the Risk of Serious Harm (ROSH) which is defined *"as 'death or serious personal injury whether physical or psychological'. Risk of serious harm is the likelihood and imminence of this happening, and the impact if it did."[44]*

This is assessed using four categories;

- **Low Risk**

Low risk is when there is no evidence to indicate any likelihood of future harmful behaviour

- **Medium Risk**

Medium risk is when some risk is identified but the offender is unlikely to cause serious harm unless circumstances change. Relevant issues can be addressed as part of the normal supervision process. (Examples of a change in circumstances: failure to take medication, loss of accommodation, relationship breakdown, and drug or alcohol misuse)

- **High Risk**

High risk is when the potential event could happen at any time and the impact would be serious. Action should be taken in the near future and the case will need additional supervision and monitoring (e.g. supervision by middle/senior management, local registration)

- **Very high Risk**

Very high risk is when the child is likely to commit the behaviour in question as soon as the opportunity arises, and the impact would be serious. Immediate multi-agency action is likely to be required

<11% high or very high risk as per ROSH in Cambridgeshire 2019 cohort

When the ROSH was examined in the Cambridgeshire 2019 cohort, the judgement at the point of the youth offenders' last offence was used. 11% were assessed at very high or high risk of serious harm; with 39% medium risk and 50% at low risk. This is lower than the national figure where 29% were at very high risk or high risk in the 2018-2019 financial year.

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[43] Assessing the needs of sentenced children in the Youth Justice System. Available: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/assessing-the-needs-of-sentenced-children-in-the-youth-justice-system
[44] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/how-to-assess-children-in-the-youth-justice-system/how-to-assess-children-in-the-youth-justice-system-section-4-case-management-guidance

AssetPlus data identifies 19 different Concerns, these concerns refer to factors that practitioner's judge to be affecting the child. The 19 areas of concern cover key issues within a young person's life, such as their wellbeing, how they relate to other people, social factors and issues at home and their own behaviours.

The available values in the Concerns data are 'Yes', 'No' and 'Yet to Clarify'. Data on some variables in some assessments has not been completed and show as Withheld or Blanks[45]. The key points below are presented as the percentage of 'Yes' values as a proportion of the total assessments.

The bullets below highlight key points regarding areas of concern **for the Cambridgeshire 2019 cohort** (a total of 143 young people).[46] At the time of writing the Research Group did not have access to the data from Peterborough YOS. Therefore this analysis should be interpreted as indicative and not comprehensive.

> 90% of young offenders assessed had a concern of being a risk to others

Figure 51: The demographic profile Cambridgeshire 2019 cohort (where data was available for the AssetPlus concerns[1])

89% - Male

66% - 15-17 years old

17% - BAME
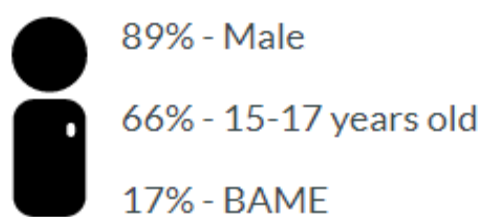
The concerns are typically grouped as follows wellbeing (e.g. Mental Health, Physical Health and Safety and Wellbeing), how they relate to other people (e.g. Significant Relationships and Relations to Others), social factors and issues at home (e.g. Accommodation, Local Issues, Learning & Education, Training and Employment, Parenting or Family Behaviour) or their own behaviours (Substance Misuse, Offence Justification or Attitudes to Offending).

The most prevalent concerns for the Cambridgeshire 2019 cohort is for their safety and wellbeing;

- 90% of them being a Risk to Others (nationally 85%)[47]
- 83% having a concern for their Safety and Wellbeing (nationally 88%).

Other types of concern which have shown to be more prevalent are;

- Speech and Language communication - 75%
- Mental health – 72%
- Substance misuse – 68%
- Care History - 64%
- Education Training and Employment (ETE) – 62%

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[45]https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/887646/assessing-needs-of-sentenced-children-youth-justice-system-technical-note.pdf

[46] AssetPlus data is only available for the Cambridgeshire cohort for this monitoring period.

[47] Assessing the needs of sentenced children in the Youth Justice System 2018/19. Available: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/887644/assessing-needs-of-sentenced-children-youth-justice-system.pdf

88% of the cohort assessed had 5 of more areas of concern

Overall, 88% of the cohort have 5 or more areas of concern, although it should be noted that these figures do not measure the extent of the concerns, but do provide an insight into the complex and vulnerable nature of children within the Youth Justice System. Offence categories are not available within this data so it has not been possible to analyse the number of concerns based on offences committed.

Figure 52: Percentage of young offenders with multiple areas of concern as captured by AssetPlus
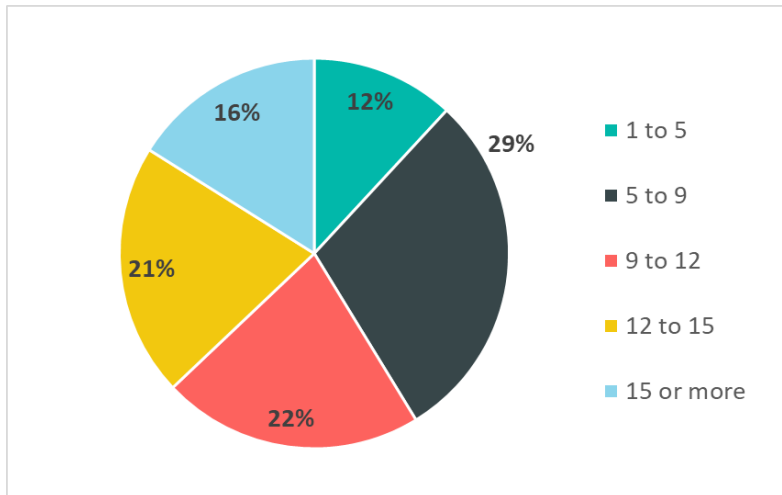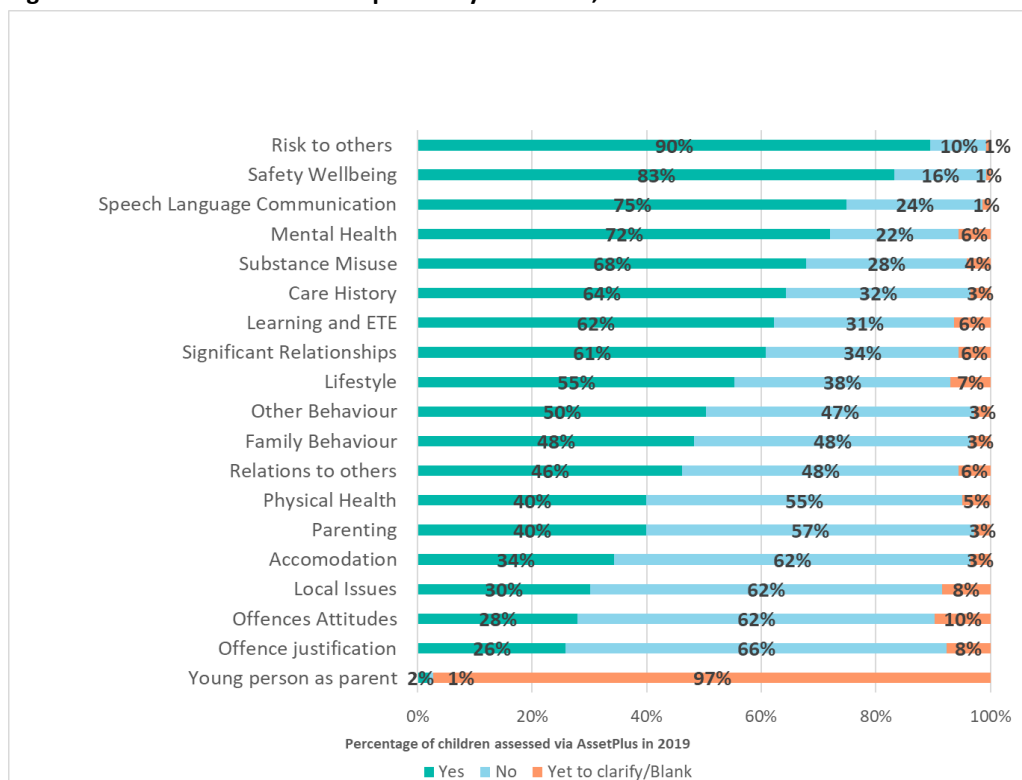

Figure 53: All concern areas as captured by AssetPlus, total children assessed in 2019*

*Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Key findings: Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Youth Offender Cohort 2019

The key findings from the analysis of youth offending cohorts for 2019 are;

- The long term trend is a reduction in total volume of FTE, which appears to be mirroring the national trend.
- Local variations can be seen between Peterborough and Cambridgeshire and against the national data. These variations maybe be due to the small numbers involved or actual local differences, greater narrative is needed to explain these;
  - In 2019 there were a total of 149 first time entrants in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, similar number to the year before (156) albeit the proportions between Cambridgeshire and Peterborough were different. Cambridgeshire accounted for two thirds in 2018 and half in 2019.
  - The comparison for each local authority area shows that for 2019 Cambridgeshire (1.1 per 1000 population) was below and Peterborough (3.2 per 1000 population) above the FTE rate for England (2.2 per 1000 population).
  - 83% of Cambridgeshire cohort and 87% of Peterborough cohort were male.
  - The Peterborough cohort for 2019 were slightly older.
- There was higher proportion of females in the community resolution cohort (Cambridgeshire only) than the FTE cohort for the same period.
- Understanding the changes in complexity and needs over time is not possible within this analysis due to the changes in recording (including the introduction of ASSETPLUS). Further analysis would be required.
- The data from AssetPlus showed the top three areas of concern to be risk to others, safety & wellbeing and speech, language & communication.
  - Mental health and substance misuse were also prevalent in the cohort.
  - National AssetPlus data showed the top three areas of concern to be safety & wellbeing, risk to others and substance misuse. Safety & wellbeing and substance misuse were more prevalent nationally than locally.

4.3   ADULT COHORT MANAGED BY COMMUNITY REHABILIATION COMPANY

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

> *Offenders are managed for a number of reasons, including:*
>
> - *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.*
>
> - *An offender has been released from prison and continues to receive supervision.*

The information in the following section is analysis of data from the Offender Assessment System (OASys) and is for clients who were on the caseload of the CRC in January 2020, a total of 1,709 people.

> ⚠️ *Data Gaps: CRC Cohort*
>
> - *6% have no geographic data assigned to them*
> - *44% have no assessment data for pathways/ criminogenic needs*

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. Since the previous report, there have been changes to the Offender Assessment System (OASys) – as of January 2019. The assessment is set against eight criminogenic need factors and an additional two contributing factors to offending. The criminogenic needs are predominately identified by the assessed score.

These are featured in the analysis further in this section.

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

85% of offenders are male

21% (294) are 25 or under

69% are White British

- Peterborough and Cambridge City have the most diverse set of offenders with a higher proportion of mixed ethnicity, Black or Black British and Asian or Asian British compared with districts.

- It is worth noting the population demographic in order to more accurately compare the offender demographic in each district. The full ethnicity breakdown is shown in Appendix F.

- For example Peterborough's population demographic is also the most diverse with 82.5 % White British, 2.3 % Black or Black British and 11.7 % Asian or Asian British.

- Peterborough considerably less White British offenders than other districts with 52% compared to 70% in Cambridgeshire. However, there are more 'White Other Offenders' in Peterborough with 20% compared with 14% in Cambridgeshire overall.

There are offenders within the caseload which we have limited data on, with 6% of offenders having no geographic data assigned to them.

However, this is an improvement from the previous reporting period where there was no geographic data on almost 25% of offenders. In this reporting period, we know that 9% of the cohort have no fixed abode.

Whereas in the previous reporting period the 25% will have included those who had no fixed abode as well.   It has been useful to separate these two categories as offenders without a fixed abode will have increased needs in particular areas, such as accommodation (79%) and lifestyles (77%).

- East Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City have a larger proportion of female offenders than other districts with 26% and 20% compared with 13% in South Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and 10% in Huntingdonshire.

Figure 54: Rate of Offenders under CRC Supervision per 1000 Population
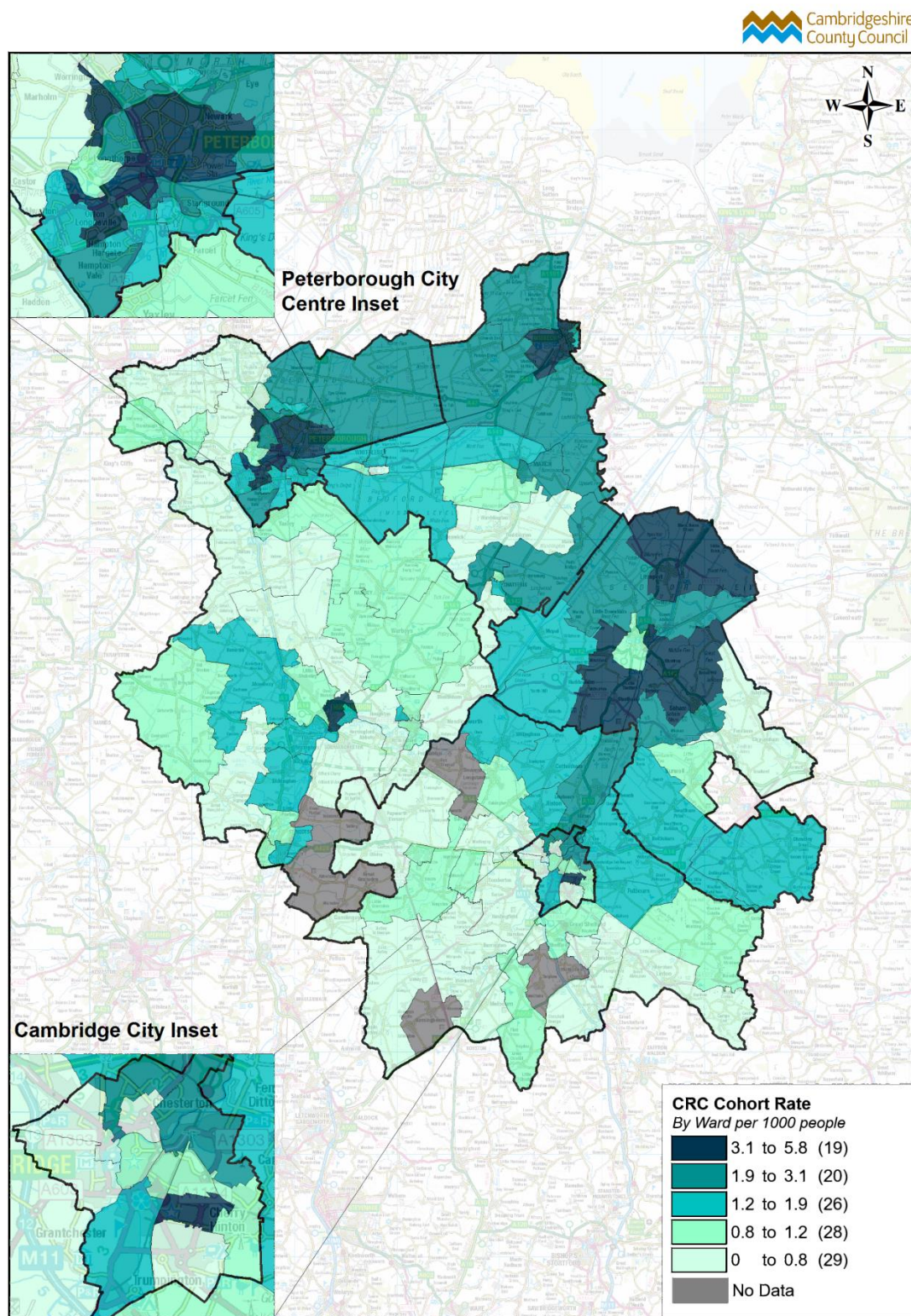
Figure 55: Proportion of Asian offenders relative to proportion of Asian general population*
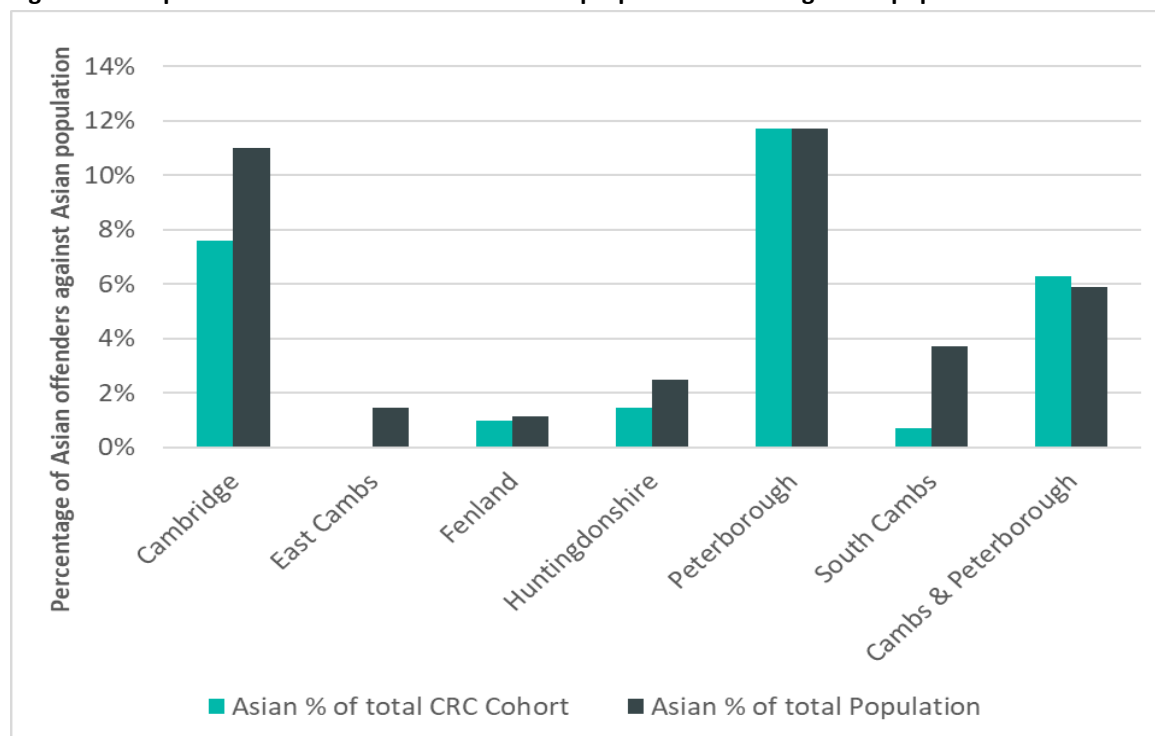
Total CRC Cohort where geographic data was assigned

The chart above illustrates the Asian ethnic makeup in the CRC Cohort alongside the total Asian population across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough[48]. This prevents us from analysing the makeup of ethnicity among offenders in isolation. For example, the percentage of offenders in Peterborough that are Asian (12%) appear disproportionately high in comparison to other districts. However, the number of offenders that are Asian in Peterborough is in line with the total Asian population in Peterborough which is also (12%). This is higher than the national average for England where 9% of the population are Asian.[49]

> White offenders are underrepresented in the CRC cohort. They account for 90% of the population in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough but only account for 79% of CRC Clients.

Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS3)

The Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS 3rd version) is a predictor of re-offending based on static risks such as age, gender and criminal history. The scale has been used for some time by probation services to assess how likely offenders are to re-offend. Within our sample 50 % (913) of the offenders had a high or very high rating on the scale. This is similar to the previous needs assessment when 47 % were deemed a high or very high risk of re-offending.

Offending Pathways

The data in this section 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-

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[48] 2011 Census: https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/census-2011/

[49] Ibid

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 caseload that we have data on, however it should be noted that 44% of the Cohort do not have any offending pathways data assigned to them. In the previous report only 22% of the total CRC Cohort had not completed any OASYS assessments.

There is no single reason for the 44% with no assessment data. The two main reasons are;

- Those in custody/ those released but yet to be assessed (a 15 day limit on releases receiving an assessment)

- Those cases with no rehabilitation element to the sentence

There will also be some matching issues between the two primary probation systems which might account for approximately a 5% drop between the two reporting periods. However that data does not provide enough information to know how much of the 44% is accounted for by the reasons given.

Figure 56 below provides a breakdown of the criminogenic needs pathways including the 44% where no data was available, this is for reference only and the rest of the chapter excludes this part of the cohort in the needs analysis.

Figure 56: Criminogenic Needs among total CRC Cohort including those with No data

Criminogenic Needs among total CRC Cohort as at January 2020
■ Yes ■ No ■ No Data
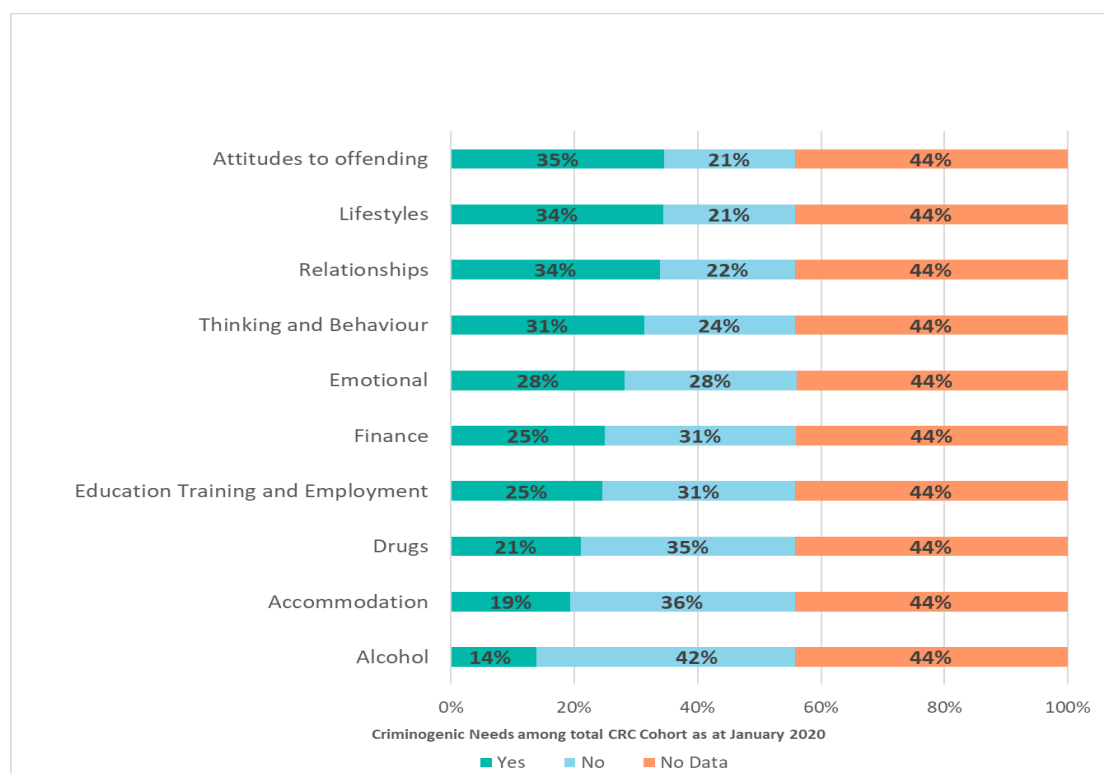
The data for the proportions for the needs as provided in Figure 57 onwards is calculated using the same methodology as last time i.e. the proportion of the cohort where data is available 56% of the total. There are clear limitations to this. Therefore these findings account for just over half of the CRC cohort and the pathways analysis is only illustrative of offenders which had this data assigned to

them. Due to changes in the assessment itself these figures should not be compared with previous releases and stand as a snapshot.

Figure 57: Criminogenic Need Pathways among CRC Clients

Criminogenic Need Pathways among CRC Clients

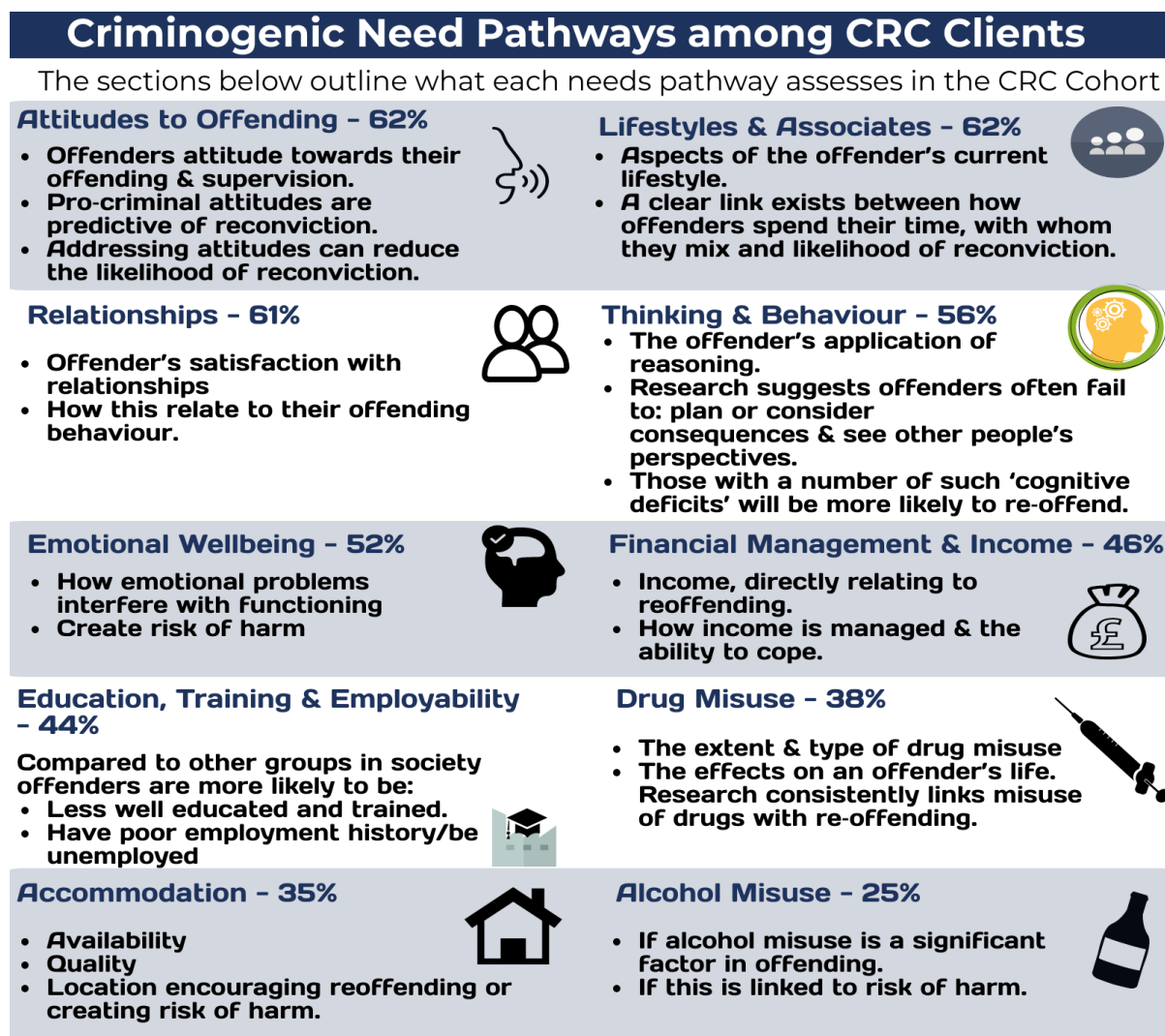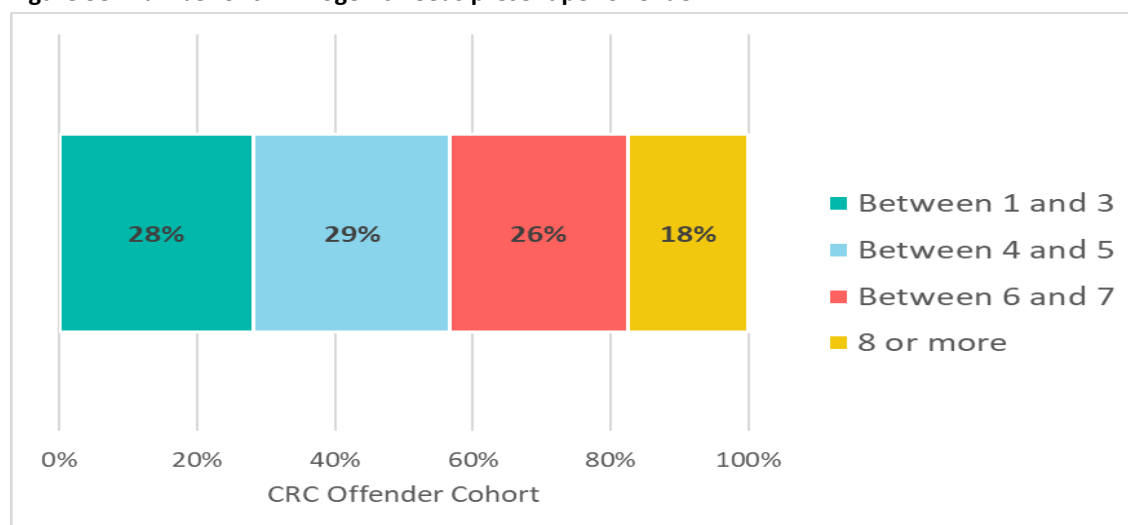The sections below outline what each needs pathway assesses in the CRC Cohort

Attitudes to Offending – 62%
- Offenders attitude towards their offending & supervision.
- Pro-criminal attitudes are predictive of reconviction.
- Addressing attitudes can reduce the likelihood of reconviction.

Lifestyles & Associates – 62%
- 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.

Relationships – 61%
- Offender's satisfaction with relationships
- How this relate to their offending behaviour.

Thinking & Behaviour – 56%
- The offender's application of reasoning.
- Research suggests offenders often fail to: plan or consider consequences & see other people's perspectives.
- Those with a number of such 'cognitive deficits' will be more likely to re-offend.

Emotional Wellbeing – 52%
- How emotional problems interfere with functioning
- Create risk of harm

Financial Management & Income – 46%
- Income, directly relating to reoffending.
- How income is managed & the ability to cope.

Education, Training & Employability – 44%

Compared to other groups in society offenders are more likely to be:
- Less well educated and trained.
- Have poor employment history/be unemployed

Drug Misuse – 38%
- The extent & type of drug misuse
- The effects on an offender's life. Research consistently links misuse of drugs with re-offending.

Accommodation – 35%
- Availability
- Quality
- Location encouraging reoffending or creating risk of harm.

Alcohol Misuse – 25%
- If alcohol misuse is a significant factor in offending.
- If this is linked to risk of harm.

Figure 58: Number of criminogenic needs present per offender

Chart legend:
- Between 1 and 3: 28%
- Between 4 and 5: 29%
- Between 6 and 7: 26%
- 8 or more: 18%

CRC Offender Cohort

Breaking this down by offence category in the table below provides a better understanding of which groups of offenders fall in to the top 18% who have 8 or more criminogenic needs pathways.

This shows that Acquisitive crime offenders have the highest level of criminogenic need across the cohort with 33% of them having 8 or more needs pathways, this is considerably higher than any other offence category in the caseload.

Table 13: Number of Criminogenic needs pathways by main offence category

No. Needs Pathways	Acquisitive	Drugs	Motoring	Other	Violence
Between 1 and 3	17%	28%	41%	26%	30%
Between 4 and 5	21%	29%	33%	32%	29%
Between 6 and 7	30%	29%	15%	25%	27%
8 or more	33%	15%	10%	16%	13%

Figure 59: Needs linked to criminal behaviour among CRC Cohort per district
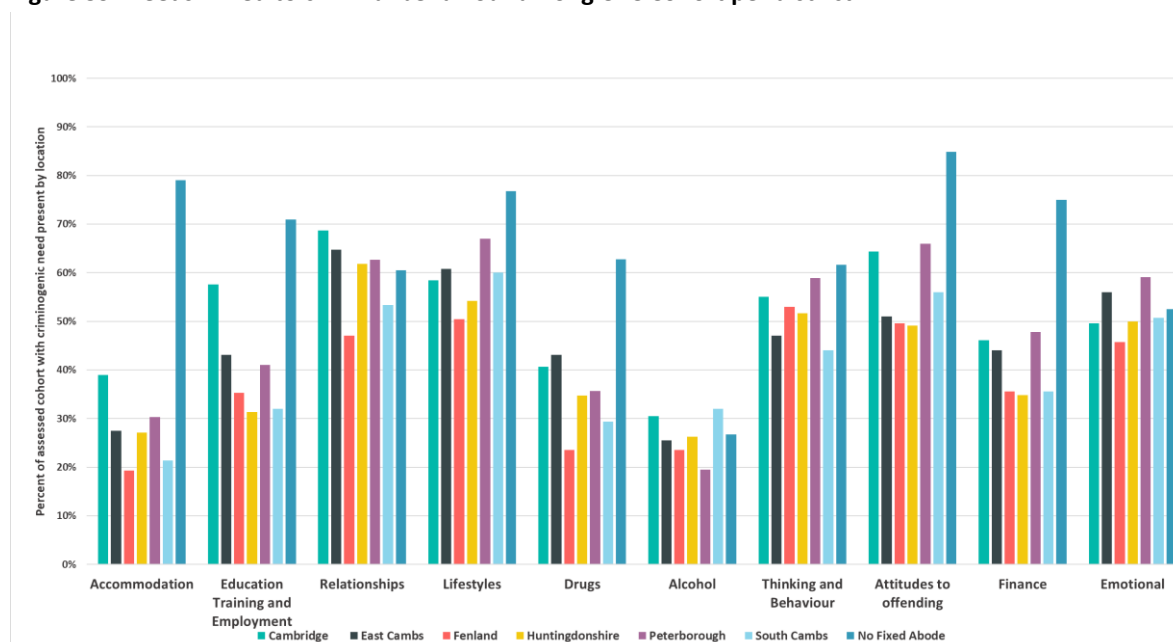
Further analysis was carried out of the variation of the need pathways depending on the age, sex and ethnicity of CRC probation clients.

Table 14: OASys Need Level linked to behaviour among sub-groups

	Females	Under 25s	BAME	White Other	White British
Total OASys assessments completed	160	187	128	127	660
Accommodation	32%	31%	34%	30%	36%
Education Training and Employment	47%	52%	48%	18%	50%
Relationships	69%	62%	59%	36%	66%
Lifestyles	58%	69%	69%	45%	65%
Drugs	39%	43%	38%	18%	42%
Alcohol	28%	18%	23%	34%	24%
Thinking and Behaviour	50%	59%	62%	45%	58%
Attitudes to offending	46%	57%	70%	54%	63%
Finance	45%	43%	49%	26%	49%
Emotional	74%	45%	50%	46%	54%

To trigger an offending pathway as described above, an offender must meet a certain threshold in each category when assessed by the CRC. For example an offender can have issues with reading and writing but not trigger the threshold for their offending to be linked to education, training and employment issues. There may be an educational, training and employment need but it is not addressed because it is not thought to be linked to the person's offending.

The main findings were;

- **Females exhibited higher levels of needs compared to other sub groups** - They have the highest percentage of Emotional and Relationship needs at 74% and 69%, both of which are higher than any other sub group. 28% of females had an alcohol needs pathway and 39% had a drugs needs pathway.

> Females exhibited higher levels of needs compared to other sub groups

- The youngest cohort of offenders, 25 and under displayed a slightly different set of needs to their female counterparts, they had the highest needs pathways for Lifestyles (69%), Relationships (62%), and Thinking and Behaviour (59%). However they scored 10% lower than their female counterparts on the alcohol pathway (18%) but 4% higher on the drugs pathway (43%).

- BAME offenders displayed the highest level of needs in Attitudes to Offending (70%) and Lifestyles (69%), both of which are higher than other subgroups.

- 'White Other' offenders had lower levels of need compared to other sub groups, having a low percentage of offenders with needs in every pathway except Alcohol, which was the highest out of all groups at 34%.

- White British offenders displayed higher levels of need compared to other ethnicities when these were examined in their sub-groups. They had high levels of need in Relationships, Lifestyle and Attitudes to Offending pathways at 66%, 65% and 63%.

Offence Type

Table 15: Offence type by offender sub group.

Offence Category[50]	All offenders	Females	Under 25s	BAME	White Other	White British
Acquisitive	21%	33%	13%	16%	13%	25%
Drugs	12%	6%	16%	22%	5%	10%
Motoring	19%	16%	18%	14%	37%	15%
Other	15%	17%	13%	13%	15%	15%
Robbery	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Violence	34%	28%	39%	34%	30%	35%
Total Offences	*1414*	*212*	*294*	*209*	*231*	*884*

The results above show a marked difference in offence type between the different sub groups of offenders. Female offenders have the most different pattern of offending compared to offenders overall. For example acquisitive crime accounts for 33 % of offences among female CRC offenders compared to 21 % of offenders overall. Another example are drug offences – among the 'White Other' cohort only 5 % have committed a drug offence compared with 22 % of the Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic group. The common theme among all sub groups is the high numbers of violence offences. Across all subgroups of BeNCH CRC offenders, except for 'Females' and 'White Other' this is the most prevalent offence type.

Pathways – Offence Type

The tables outlined in Appendix F which highlights need pathways by the type of offence committed by the CRC offender. Acquisitive and Violent crime have been chosen as the two key offence types to focus on. This is useful for tackling those particular crimes as specific services could be better resourced to reduce re-offending in those areas.

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[50] As defined by National Offender Management Service (NOMS), who oversee prisons and probation delivery in England and Wales. Further information available: https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/national-offender-management-service/about

Table 16: Need Pathways for Offenders committing acquisitive offences

	Total		Male		Female	
Total OASys assessments completed	203		153		50	
Finance	174	90%	135	91%	39	85%
Lifestyles	148	73%	113	74%	35	70%
Attitudes to offending	142	70%	112	73%	30	60%
Relationships	131	65%	95	62%	36	72%
Education Training and Employment (ETE)	123	61%	95	62%	28	56%
Thinking and Behaviour	111	55%	86	56%	25	50%
Drugs	108	53%	83	54%	25	50%
Emotional	91	47%	59	40%	32	70%
Accommodation	90	44%	74	48%	16	32%
Alcohol	29	14%	23	15%	6	12%

Table 17: Need Pathways for Offenders committing violent offences

	Total		Male		Female	
Total OASys assessments completed	345		305		40	
Relationships	237	69%	205	67%	32	80%
Thinking and Behaviour	208	60%	186	61%	22	55%
Attitudes to offending	205	59%	188	62%	17	43%
Emotional	198	58%	169	56%	29	74%
Lifestyles	186	54%	163	53%	23	58%
Education Training and Employment (ETE)	141	41%	121	40%	20	50%
Accommodation	116	34%	102	33%	14	35%
Drugs	114	33%	97	32%	17	43%
Finance	106	31%	93	31%	13	33%
Alcohol	104	30%	90	35%	14	30%

Some offenders have offending patterns of predominate crime types. Those that commit acquisitive compared to violent crimes show higher levels of several needs such as finance, ETE, lifestyles and drugs. Those that commit violent compared to acquisitive crimes show higher levels of need relating to alcohol.

Those who re-offend

For analysis purposes a snap-shot was taken of those within the probation caseload who had re-offended; with the definition of re-offending matching that used by the Ministry of Justice for proven re-offending. The local proven re-offending data measures the reoffending of all offenders

on the probation caseload. This includes offenders on licence and serving court orders[51].

The key demographic profile from the analysis of adult re-offending who were managed by BeNCH CRC (2020 cohort) is:

- In total 72% of re-offenders are White British – up from 64% among total CRC Cohort

- 10% are 'White Other' – down from 16% of general CRC Caseload.

- A marked difference between re-offenders and the general CRC caseload is that there are a higher percentage of White British re-offenders in every district compared to the general caseload. This is most notable in East Cambridgeshire where 89% of re-offenders are White British compared with 77% of offenders in the East Cambridgeshire general CRC caseload.

> There are a higher percentage of White British Re-offenders in every District compared to the general caseload.

- In East Cambridgeshire there are no 'White Other' re-offenders which is down from 10% of 'White Other' offenders in the East Cambridgeshire general CRC caseload.

- The most common re-offence generally is Violence with 31% across the Constabulary area. This is similar to the general CRC cohort where violent crimes accounted for 33%.

- Violent crime was often the most common crime across all constabulary districts. The only exception is in East Cambridgeshire where acquisitive offences account for 31% compared to 29% of violent offences in the general CRC caseload. Acquisitive crime in East Cambs also accounts for 39% of re-offences compared to 32% of violent re-offences.

- When comparing pathways between re-offenders and the general caseload, re-offenders generally have a higher criminogenic need level across all pathways as shown in Figure 61. This is most prevalent in Attitudes to Offending, Lifestyle and Drugs pathways.

> Re-offenders have a higher level of criminogenic need across all pathways, notably Attitudes to Offending, Lifestyle and Drugs Pathways.

- As with the general caseload Finance and Accommodation needs were particularly prevalent among re-offenders residing in Cambridge City with 57% having a finance need and 45% having an accommodation need. This is an increase from 46% and 39% among the general CRC caseload.

- Offenders who have no fixed abode and those who have no geographical data assigned to them have a higher level of criminogenic need on the majority of needs pathways, the exceptions are the Emotional pathways for both these groups where re-offenders in the rest of the force area display higher levels of needs in these pathways.

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[51] https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/611175/guide-to-proven-reoffending-statistics-apr17.pdf

**Figure 60: Number of re-offences by offender district of residence**
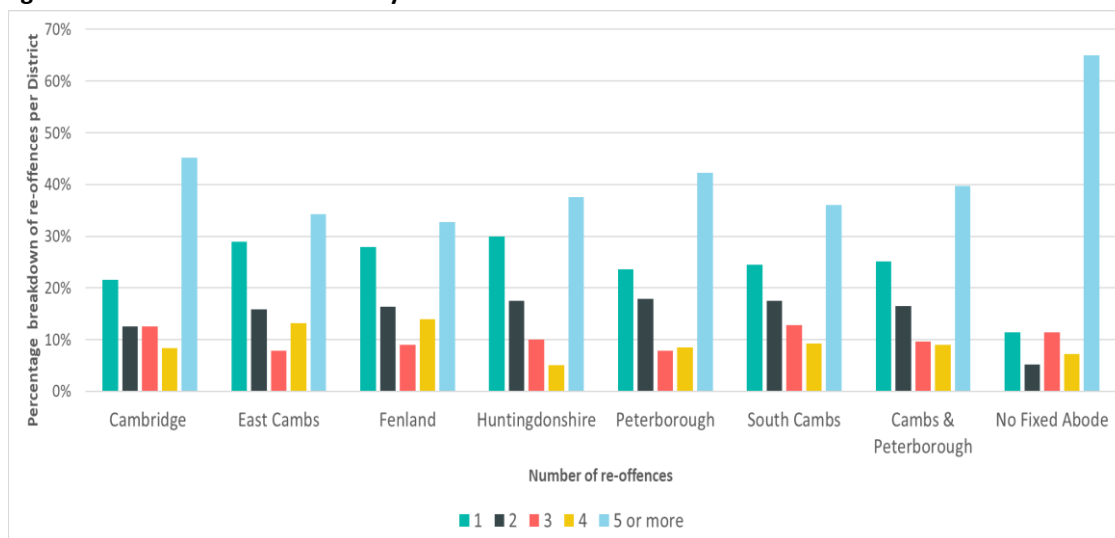
Offenders who have No Fixed Abode are the most likely to re-offend 5 times or more with 65% having 5 or more re-offences compared to 38% in Cambridgeshire and 42% in Peterborough. This highlights how these offenders are most frequently in contact with the CJS.

Figure 61: Criminogenic need among re-offenders compared against the general CRC Cohort
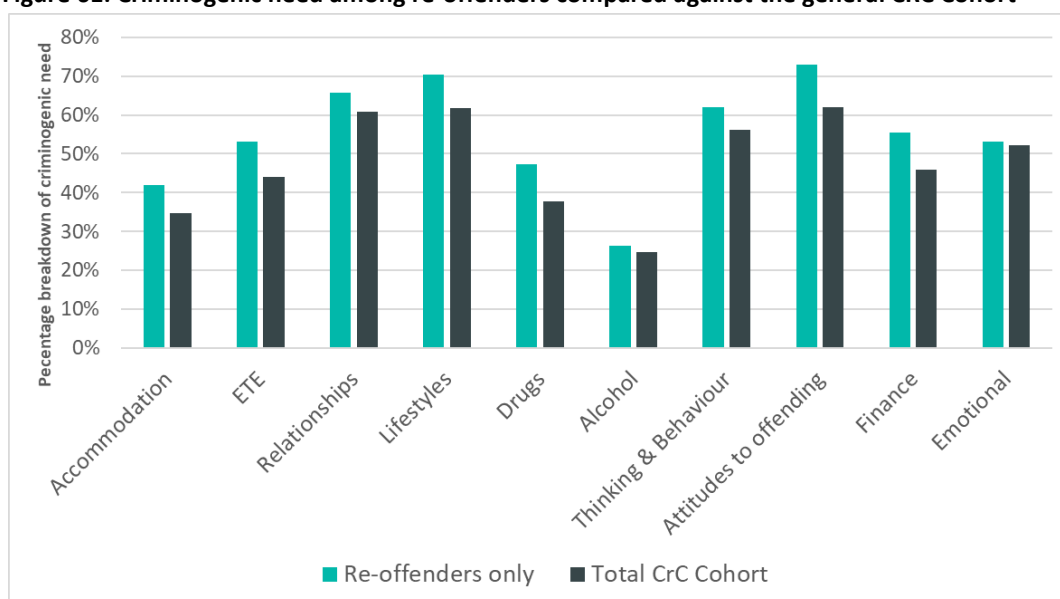
Figure 62: Increased likelihood of criminogenic need among re-offenders
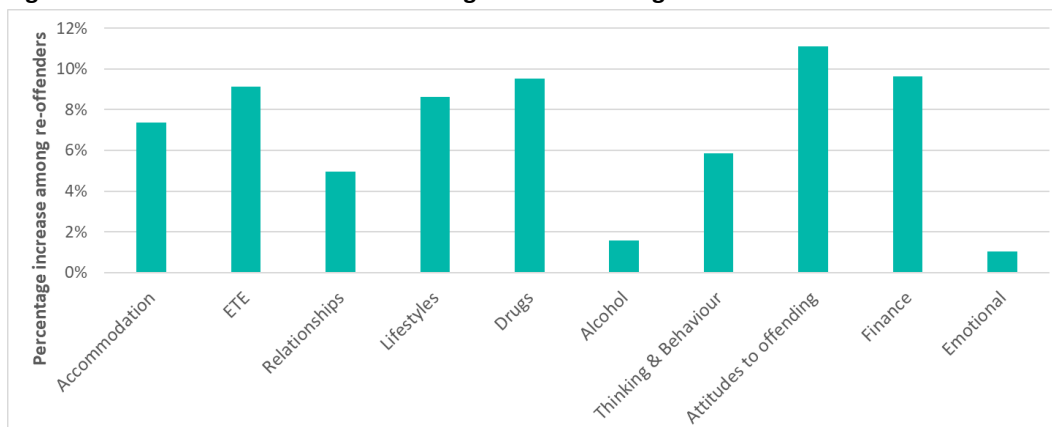
The above figure outlines the increased prevalence of need type among those offenders that have committed more than once offence. Attitudes to Offending, Finance and Drugs needs are the need that increase the most among re-offenders with 11% and 10% more likely.

When re-offenders with multiple criminogenic needs are examined, it is clear that those who reoffend are more likely to have a higher number of needs pathways than those who do not. This is highlighted in the chart below which shows that 25% of reoffenders have 8 or more criminogenic need pathways, which is 7% more than those in the general caseload.

Similar to the general caseload, reoffenders who commit acquisitive offences are the most likely to have 8 or more needs pathways, with 41% identified as having 8 or more. This further reinforces the higher level of criminogenic need among those who commit acquisitive crimes.

Figure 63: Number of criminogenic needs present per Re-offender
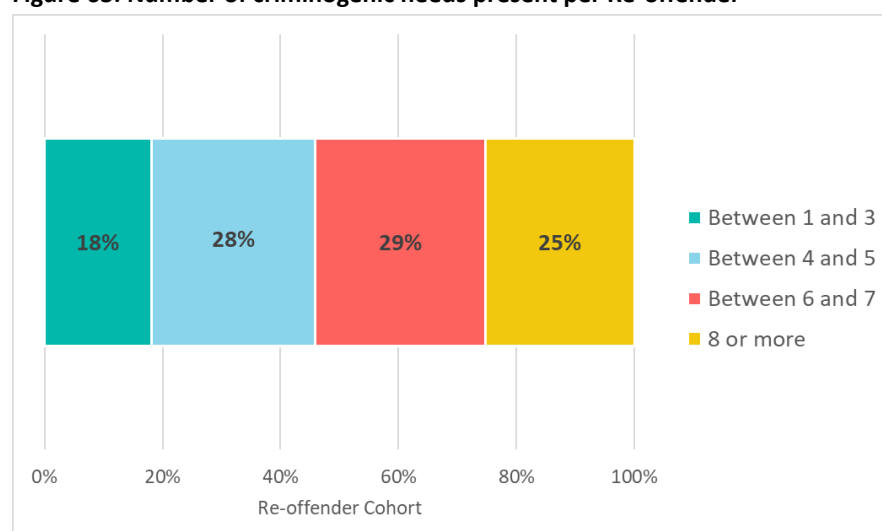
Table 18: Number of Criminogenic needs pathways by main offence category for Re-offenders only

No. Needs Pathways	Acquisitive	Drugs	Motoring	Other	Robbery	Violence
Between 1 and 3	11%	18%	32%	18%	0%	19%
Between 4 and 5	17%	36%	33%	33%	33%	29%
Between 6 and 7	31%	34%	19%	26%	67%	31%
8 or more	41%	11%	15%	23%	0%	20%

Key findings: Adult BeNCH CRC cohort 2020

The term offender is used to describe anyone who has committed an offence has had conviction. However, within catch-all term it is important to understand that this is not a homogenous group of people. Some will have been victims themselves of crime, others will have experienced what is now commonly called adverse childhood experiences and some are extremely vulnerable members of society with a range of needs. Within this report the needs associated with their offending behaviour have been analysed (where the assessment data is available) but there will be a range of needs, including health needs) that will also be factors in their overall outcomes.

Grouping people by their demographic profile and /or nature of their offending can sometimes be helpful to create subgroups that have commonalities in needs in order to understand where there are gaps or improvements in the system can be identified.

- For the whole of this adult cohort the following is noted:

  - 90% of offenders committing acquisitive crime have a financial need pathway compared with 31% of offenders committing violent offences.

  - Similarly acquisitive crime offenders are more likely to have a Lifestyle (73%) and ETE (61%) need than those offenders committing violent offences (54%) and (41%).

  - Emotional and Alcohol pathways linked to offending are higher among violent offenders with 58% and 30% of the CRC Cohort displaying these pathways compared with 47% and 14% of offenders committing acquisitive crimes.

  - Drug pathways are more prevalent (53%) among offenders committing acquisitive crimes than offenders committing violent offences (33%).

- The key findings from the analysis of the subgroup of adult that had re-offending data showed:

  - It was noted that re-offenders generally had a higher criminogenic need level across all pathways compared to the whole caseload.

  - Re-offenders who have No Fixed Abode are the most likely to re-offend 5 times or more with 65% having 5 or more re-offences compared to 38% in Cambridgeshire and 42% in Peterborough.

4.4 NATIONAL PROBATION SERVICE

Analysis of National Probation Service (NPS) clients in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough May 2020 cohort.

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 license 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[1]*

Analysis of demographic profile 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 (NPS). 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.

95% of NPS Clients are male

78% are 'White British' with 9% 'White Other'

The two largest age groups are 41-50 at 17% and 26-30 at 16%

This section analyses OASys data as with the CRC Cohort. The data provided details of the 968 clients, attached to 1032 records, supervised by the NPS as of May 2020. 705 of the clients had an address in Cambridgeshire or Peterborough, 79 had an out of county address and 184 had no geographic data assigned to them at the time of analysis.

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.

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

- These variations are most evident between Peterborough, Fenland and East Cambs where there is a contrasting ethnicity of offenders. 71% of offenders in Peterborough are White British compared with 89% in Fenland and 86% in East Cambs and Hunts.

- As with the CRC Cohort the most diverse set of offenders belong to Cambridge City and Peterborough with higher proportions of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic.

- It is worth noting the population demographic in order to more accurately compare the offender demographic in each district. This can be viewed in Appendix G.

Figure 64: Rate of Offenders under National Probation Service Supervision per 1000 Population - May 2020


NPS Cohort Rate per 1000 Population
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Caseload as at May 2020
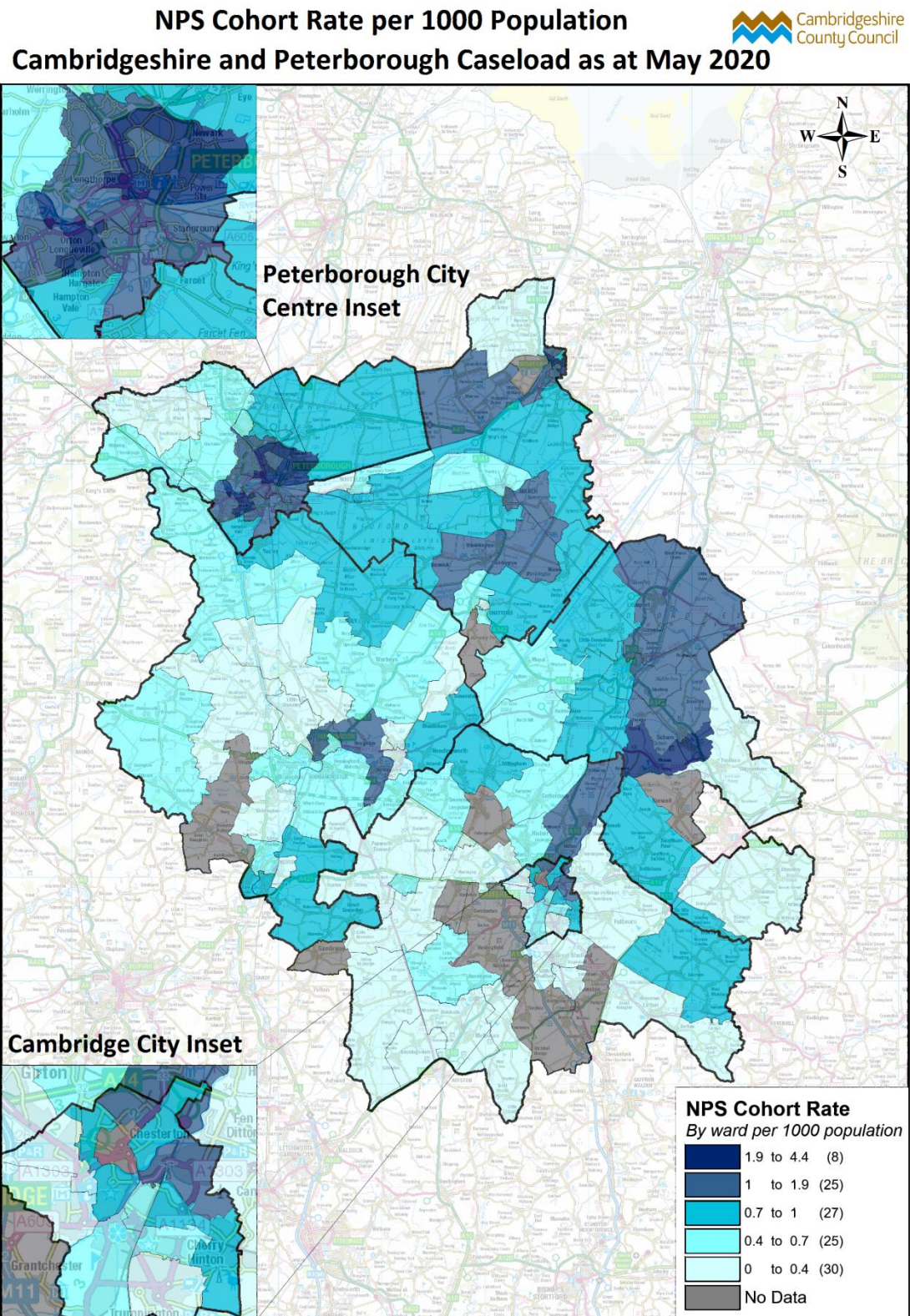
The analysis of the NPS May 2020 cohort shows the following in relation to the demographic profile[52]:

- Offenders aged 51 and over account for 43% of Sexual Offences, but only account for 22% of the overall cohort.

- Offenders under the age of 30 account for 75% of drugs offences[53], but account for 32% of the overall cohort.

- Offenders between the ages of 22-30 account for 47% of motoring offences, but account for 25% of the overall cohort.

- When ethnicities were examined it highlighted that Black or Black British offenders accounted for 21% of drugs offences when they only account for 4% of the cohort overall. Similarly Asian or Asian British offenders accounted for 9% of drugs offences when they also account for 4% of the cohort overall.

- White British Offenders account for 88% of Sexual Offences while accounting for 78% of the overall cohort.

- Offenders who identify as 'Other including Gypsy or Irish traveller' account for 11% of Acquisitive offences while accounting for 4% of the overall cohort.

- Analysis of sex has not been undertaken for this cohort as females only account for 5% of the overall NPS cohort.

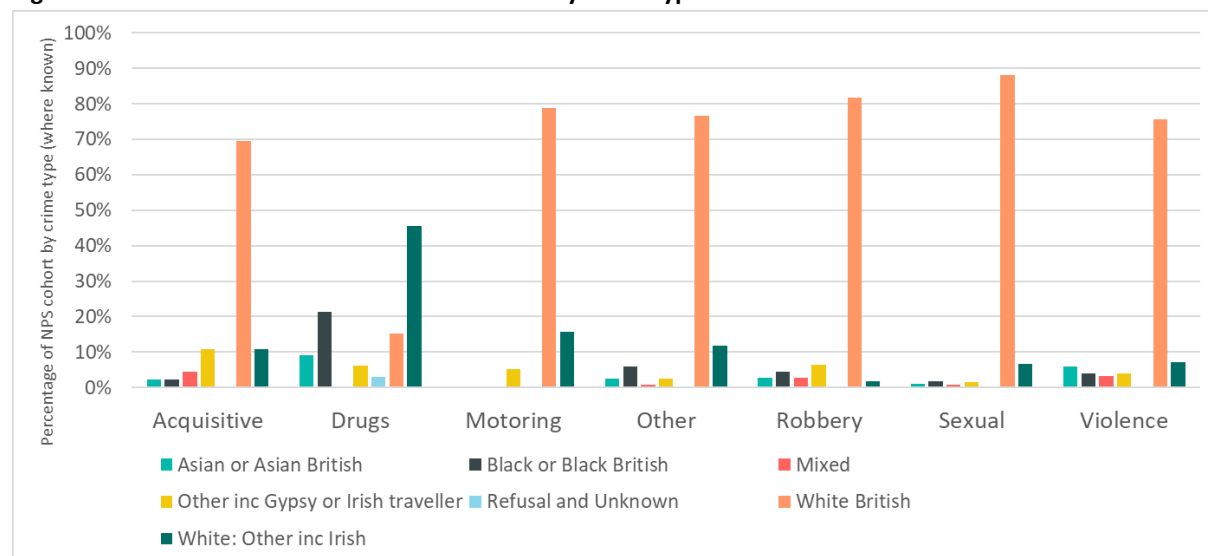**Figure 65: Ethnic breakdown of NPS 2020 cohort**
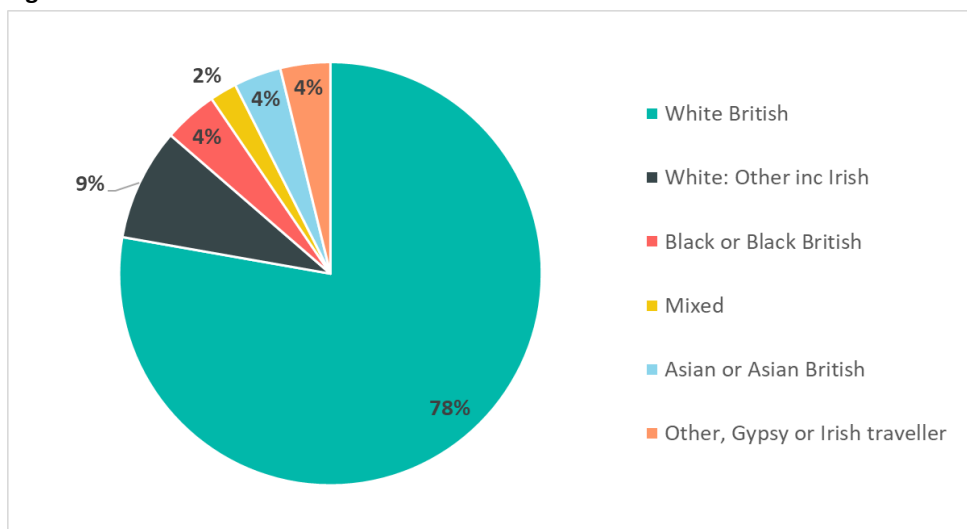
It is also useful to examine offence specific demography to identify if there are any sub groups which are overrepresented within each offence category. The following charts visualize this, alongside Figure 65 which highlights the overall ethnicity to use as a point for reference.
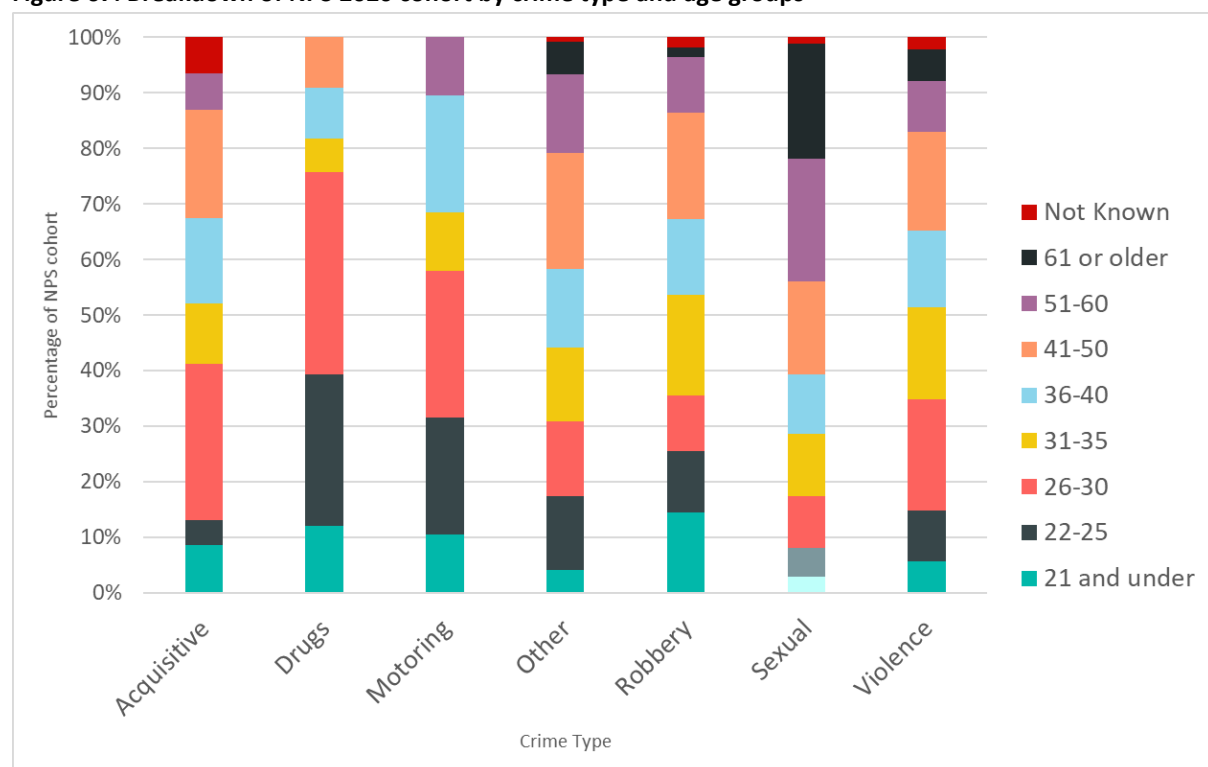
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[52] Analysis on unique individuals taking earliest entry
[53] Drug offences are often driven by police activity

Figure 66: Ethnic breakdown of NPS 2020 cohort by crime types

Figure 67: Breakdown of NPS 2020 cohort by crime type and age groups


Analysis of Criminogenic Needs

The data in this section is from OASys which 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;   As with the CRC Cohort the pathways are listed below from most common to least common among the NPS caseload. It should be noted 12% of the cohort do not have any data on criminogenic need assigned to them and they are excluded from this analysis. The

breakdown of pathways including those with no data is outlined in figure 64 below and is for reference only, the rest of the chapter will analyse the pathways excluding those with no data.

Figure 68: Criminogenic Needs among total NPS Cohort including those with No data
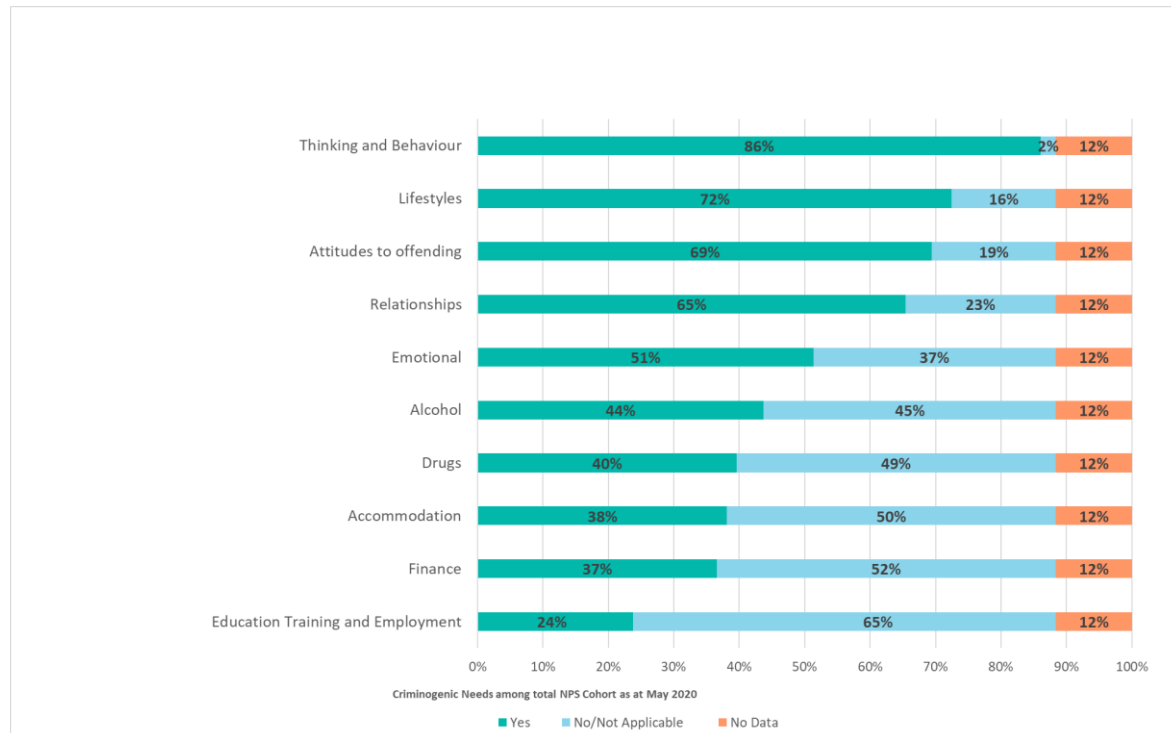
Additionally, the below figures represent the probation population who have been identified as having each particular criminogenic need at the time of questioning. There will be instances where questions were not relevant or the questions were optional for that specific offender, therefore this outlines the percentage of offenders who have each need rather than those who do not.

The prevalence of need pathway differs from the CRC Cohort. The key differences are;

- The general level of need is far higher among the NPS Cohort across all the need pathways

- Thinking and Behaviour among NPS Clients is 97% compared with 56% among CRC Clients

- Overall the most common pathways are similar across the CRC and the NPS Cohorts, with the top 4 categories, Thinking and Behaviour, Lifestyle and Associates, Relationships and Attitudes featuring in both cohorts although in different order and prevalence.

- However, the alcohol and drug pathways among NPS Clients are more prominent with (49%) and (45%) of the cohort having these needs compared to 25% and 38% of the CRC Cohort.

The explanation for the overall higher level of needs can largely be put down to the severity of offences among the NPS Clients. They are more high risk and so are likely to have led more chaotic lives with greater exposure to exacerbating factors in their lives prior to offending.

Figure 69: Criminal needs of NPS May 2020 cohort

Criminogenic Need Pathways among NPS Clients

The sections below outline what each needs pathway assesses in the NPS Cohort

Thinking & Behaviour – 97%
- Offender's application of reasoning.
- Research suggests offenders often fail to: plan or consider consequences & see other people's perspectives.
- Those with a number of such 'cognitive deficits' will be more likely to re-offend.

Lifestyles & Associates – 82%
- 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.

Attitudes to Offending – 79%
- Offenders attitude towards their offending & supervision.
- Pro-criminal attitudes are predictive of reconviction.
- Addressing attitudes can reduce the likelihood of reconviction.

Relationships – 74%
- Offender's satisfaction with relationships
- How this relate to their offending behaviour.

Emotional Wellbeing – 58%
- How emotional problems interfere with functioning
- Create risk of harm

Alcohol Misuse – 49%
- If alcohol misuse is a significant factor in offending.
- If this is linked to risk of harm.

Drug Misuse – 45%
- The extent & type of drug misuse
- The effects on an offender's life. Research consistently links misuse of drugs with re-offending.

Accommodation – 43%
- Availability
- Quality
- Location encouraging reoffending or creating risk of harm.

Financial Management & Income – 41%
- Income, directly relating to reoffending.
- How income is managed & the ability to cope.

Education, Training & Employability – 27%
Compared to other groups in society offenders are more likely to be:
- Less well educated and trained.
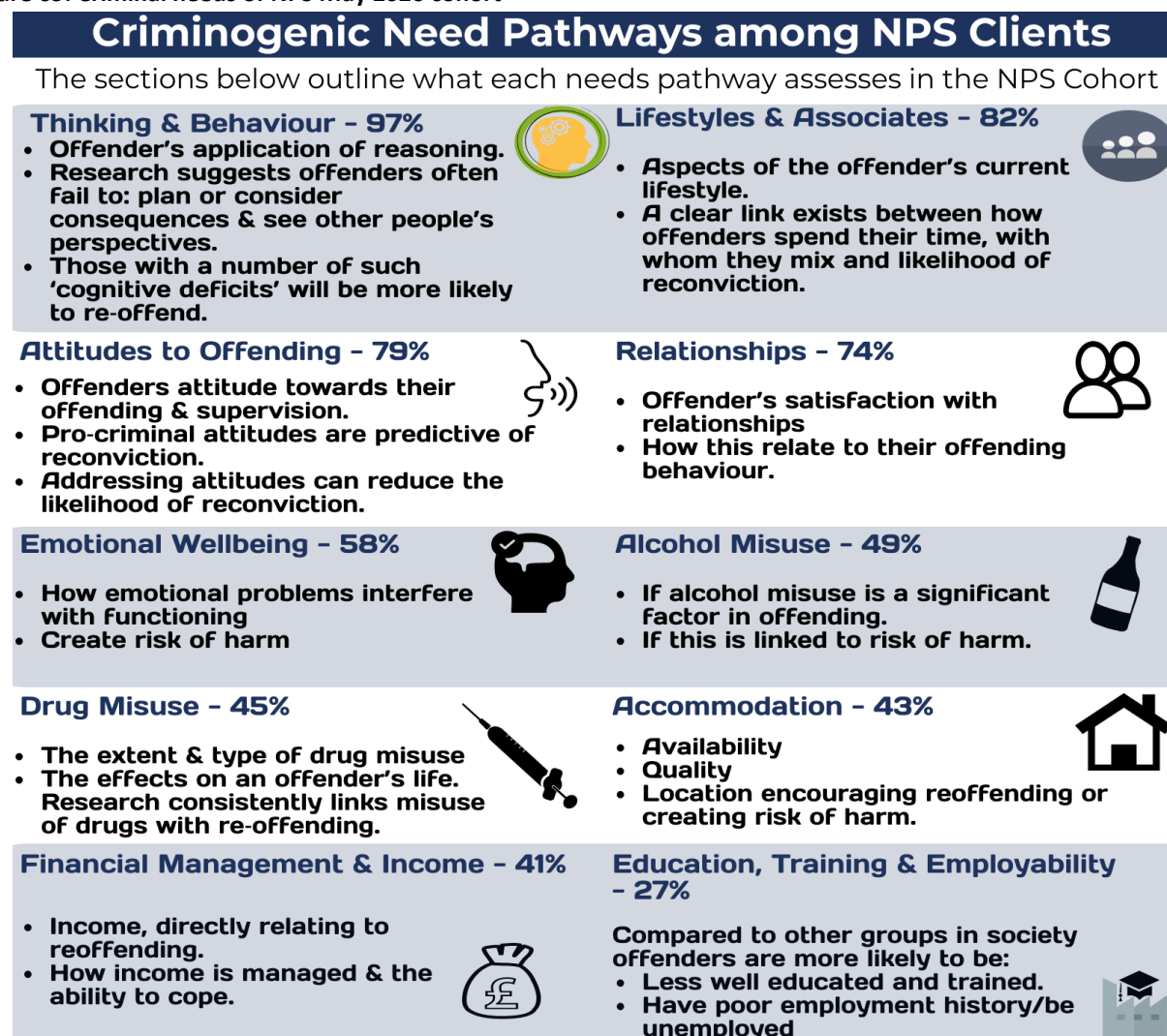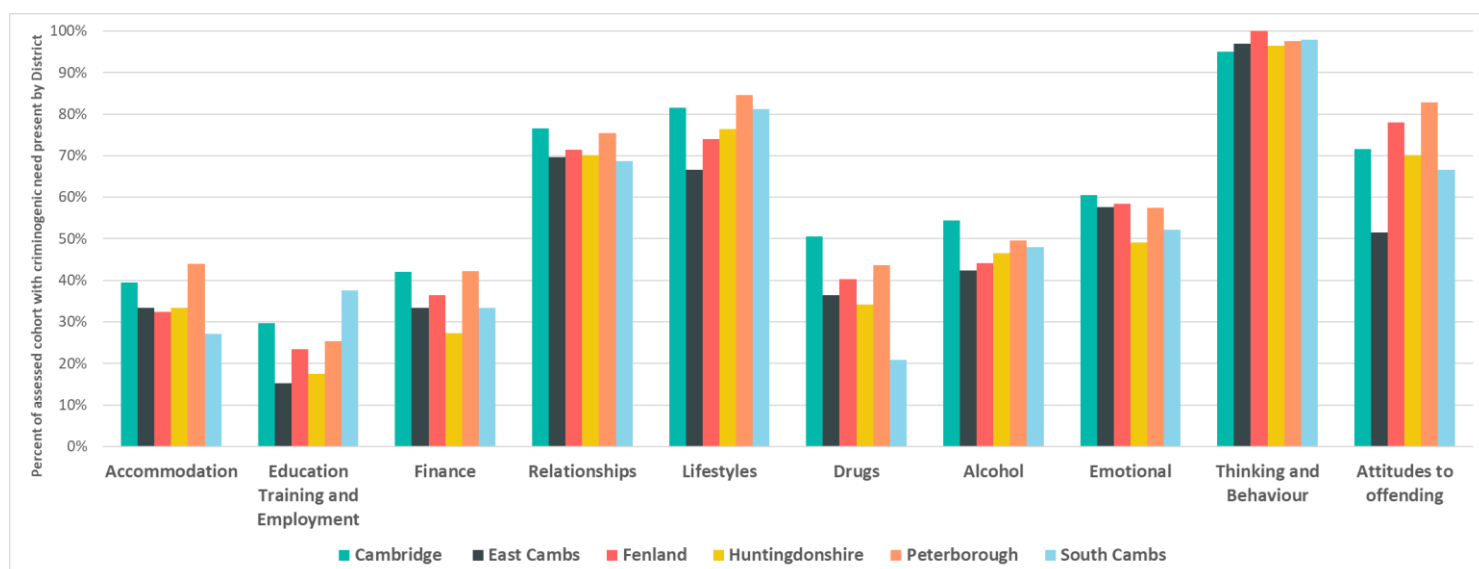- Have poor employment history/be unemployed

Figure 70: National Probation Service (NPS Cohort – Needs by Location)

Pathways by Offence Type

The table below outline the prevalence of need by the type of offence committed by the NPS Cohort. As with the CRC Cohort we have included violent and acquisitive crime but also displayed is sexual crime as it is the more prevalent among NPS Clients.

⚠ **DATA GAPS:** *NPS Cohort*

These tables have not been separated by gender due to the lack of female clients monitored by the NPS.

Table 19: Summary of offender profile by main known offence type

Violent Crime Offenders:

Alcohol and drug need is prevalent among violent offenders. We know that alcohol is linked to over 40% of all violent crimes so this is expected.

The Attitudes need is higher among violent offenders, as is their need for emotional wellbeing.

Sexual Crime Offenders:

Relationships needs score highly among offenders that commit sexual crimes.

Needs associated with lifestyles recorded in relatively high proportion.

Drugs and alcohol play less of a role with offenders that commit Sexual Offences.

Acquisitive Crime Offenders:

The level of need for drugs is high. This may explain the very high prevalence of finance need exhibited by NPS Clients.

ETE need is relatively high compared to violent and sexual crime offenders.

Worth noting a smaller pool of offenders among NPS Cohort committing acquisitive crimes.

Table 20: Needs assessed as being linked to criminal behaviour among offenders that have committed Violent, Sexual and Acquisitive offences

Pathways	Violent Offenders		Sexual Crime Offenders		Acquisitive Crime Offenders	
Total Criminogenic Needs Pathways Identified	*332*		*242*		*35*	
Accommodation	149	45%	90	37%	17	49%
Education, Training & Employment	77	23%	38	16%	23	66%
Finance	160	48%	24	10%	30	86%
Relationships	245	74%	209	86%	22	63%
Lifestyles	257	77%	198	82%	32	91%
Drugs	188	57%	38	16%	24	69%
Alcohol	212	64%	68	28%	14	40%
Thinking and Behaviour	324	98%	236	98%	34	97%
Attitudes	266	80%	177	73%	32	91%
Emotional Wellbeing	202	61%	133	55%	21	60%

Figure 71: Number of criminogenic needs present per NPS Offender
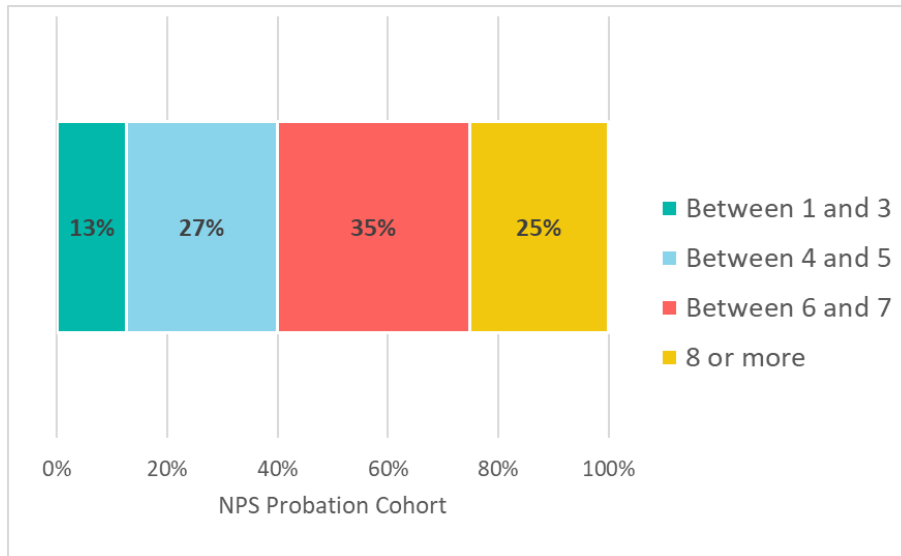
Key Findings: NPS

The NPS supervises a particular subset of convicted offenders and therefore the profile of the BeNCH CRC cohort and NPS cohort are likely to show differences. The profile this analysis has produced will provide an overview that can be used to further investigate underlying issues. The key findings from analysis of the NPS May 2020 cohort are:

- The majority of the NPS clients are male, in-line with other offender cohorts.
- 78% are 'White British' with a further 9% 'White Other'
- The two largest age groups are 41-50 at 17% and 26-30 at 16%
- Thinking & Behaviour and Lifestyles & Associates were the two categories most commonly assessed as a need for this cohort. There were some differences in the second most prevalent category when the data was analysed by offence type. Clearly showing that offenders are not a homogenous group and that a variety of overlapping issues are present.
- Nearly half of the cohort assessed showed needs for alcohol and/or drugs misuse.
- The NPS cohort had a higher proportion with multiple needs than the BeNCH CRC cohort.
    - For the NPS cohort 28% 1-3 needs compared to 13% for the BeNCH CRC cohort.
    - For the NPS 2020 cohort 35% had between 6 and 7 needs identified with a further 25% having 8 or more.

4.5   PRISON

This section will provide an update for 2019 based on the report from 2016 Strategic Needs Assessment: Managing Offenders; preventing offending[54] covering the profile of prisons nationally and locally where data is available. The majority of the data included in this section has come from either Ministry Of Justice statistical bulletins or the HMIP surveys. Local data was also supplied for Peterborough prison by Sodexo.

Understanding Prison data

For both male and female prisoners their security category determines what type of prison they can be held in, in all cases an individual should be given the lowest category that can manage the risk. In order to assign security category, prison staff consider the following:

- Likelihood of escape or abscond

- The risk of harm to the public in the event of an escape or abscond

- Any control issues that impact on the security and good order of the prison and the safety of those within it

Adult Males

Male prisoner security categories are as follows

- **Category A.** These are high security prisons. They house male prisoners who, if they were to escape, pose the most threat to the public, the police or national security.

- **Category B.** These prisons are either local or training prisons. Local prisons house prisoners that are taken directly from court in the local area (sentenced or on remand), and training prisons hold long-term and high-security prisoners.

- **Category C.** These prisons are training and resettlement prisons; most prisoners are located in a category C. They provide prisoners with the opportunity to develop their own skills so they can find work and resettle back into the community on release.

- **Category D.** These prisons have minimal security and allow eligible prisoners to spend most of their day away from the prison on licence to carry out work, education or for other resettlement purposes. Open prisons only house prisoners that have been risk-assessed and deemed suitable for open conditions.

It should be noted that prisons are also classified as either open or closed (secure). Category A, B and C prisons are all closed prisons. Most people are in closed prisons. Open prisons have minimum security and prisoners will have greater freedoms, this only applies to category D prisons.

Women and young adults

Women and young adults are categorised and held in either closed conditions or open conditions, according to their risks and needs.

Females and young adults who're considered high risk are categorised as '**restricted status'**. Restricted status women are located in the closed estate. Prisons that hold restricted status women are HMP Peterborough, HMP Bronzefield and HMP Low Newton.

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[54] http://cambridgeshire.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/OffenderNA-2017_final_FullReport.pdf

Young Offender Institution (YOI). - These prisons house prisoners aged between 18 to 21 years old.

Youth Custody. These establishments house young people under the age of 18 who have been remanded or sentenced to periods of detention by the courts.

Prisoner Assessments
When someone arrives at prison they have at least one interview and assessment so they:

- Understand prison rules and procedures

- Know what their rights are

- Are told of courses available

- Get the right healthcare

- The prisoner gets a prison number and their property is recorded and put somewhere safe until they're released.

Prisoners are given a security category based on:

- How likely they are to try to escape

- Their risk of causing harm to other prisoners, prison staff and the public

- Sentence length

A prisoner may be transferred to another prison with a different security category at any time as long as they meet that establishment criteria. [55]

Recalls
An offender can be taken straight back to prison if they have been released on licence or parole and they break the rules of their probation. This is known as a 'recall'.[56]

The purpose of recall is public protection. People are recalled to prison if their behaviour indicates an increased risk of serious harm to the public. People on determinate sentences are recalled if their behaviour indicates an increased risk of further offending, which cannot be safely managed in the community.

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[55] https://www.gov.uk/life-in-prison
[56] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/recall-to-prison

National picture

As of the 31st March 2020 the national prison population was recorded to be 82,990 according to MOJ statistics, which represented the lowest prison population since 2008 [57]. The period prior to 2008 saw a long term increase, the decline since is at a much slower rate.

In terms of the demographic male prisoners account for 95% of the prison population. National collation of data from prison is brought together for a general overview on the government website and is presented below it shows that the majority of prisoners are male and aged 30-39 years old. With Violence Against the Person accounting for a quarter of crimes.

Figure 72: National prison population – demographic profile (31st March 2020, Source: https://data.justice.gov.uk/prisons)

Prison population by gender
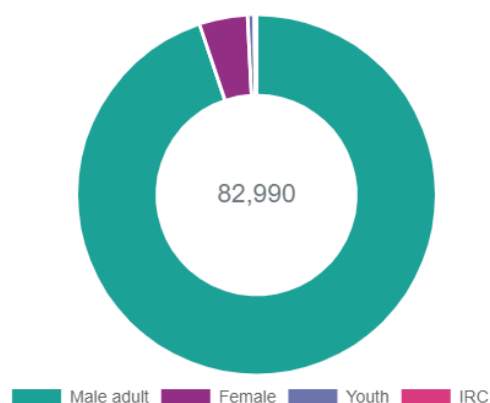
Prison population by age band
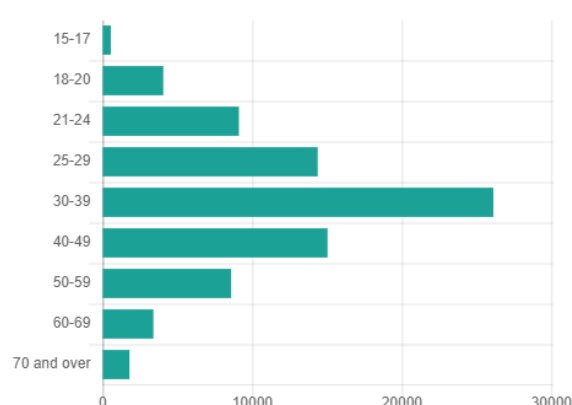
At 31 Mar 2020 (source). IRC = public sector immigration removal centre.

Violent and Sexual Offences accounts for nearly half of the crimes for which prisoners are convicted of in the June 2019 snapshot nationally.

Figure 73: Percentage of sentenced prison population by offence type (30 June 2019 Source: https://data.justice.gov.uk/prisons)

Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Drug offences	Theft offences	Other offences
27%	18%	15%	12%	28%

At 30 Jun 2019 (source). Percentages are rounded so may not sum to 100%.

For further detailed prison data the government releases a range of statistics on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis (https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly)

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Prisons Overview

There are three prisons in the area: Peterborough, Littlehey and Whitemoor, each with a distinct purpose and population. As well as the three prisons in the area, some Cambridgeshire and

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[57]
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/848759/hmpps-offender-equalities-2018-19.pdf

Peterborough offenders are accommodated in Bedford prison and further afield. This section of the report will only discuss the available data from the three within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Table 21: Summary of local prisons, including population size at December 2019;

Prison	Category & sex	Population[58] December 2019	Additional comments
Peterborough	B – males Multi-functional for females	1168	Roughly one third of prison population is female Male - 810 (July 2018 inspection) Female – 367 (Sept 2017 inspection)
Littlehey	C – males only	1200	The category C element of the prison focuses on the treatment and rehabilitation of sex offenders and 70 % of the population are from this group.
Whitemoor	Maximum security housing A & B – males only	452	Includes a Dangerous and Severe Personality Disorder (DPSD) Unit

Prison Receptions

Prison populations are obtained by taking a snapshot of a prison population in any one moment. This does not accurately reflect the amount of people that pass through a prison over a period of time. Peterborough prison has a consistent population of between 1200-1300 prisoners but this does not reflect the total amount of prisoners moving through the system in one year. At HMP Peterborough 2512 prisoners were received through the gates in 2019[59]. Within this figure there may be repeat offenders who have served more than one sentence in a calendar year. This reflects the short length of sentence served by many prisoners and potentially the failure to curb offending behaviour. Our dataset does not allow to monitor how many repeat offenders there are moving through the prison system each year. Recently Peterborough Prison became a reception prison as well as a resettlement prison, and receives remand cases from Northamptonshire.

⚠ **DATA GAPS:** *Prisons Prison data is taken from the latest inspections and releases and therefore whilst the most up-to-date they do not all relate to the exact same time period.*

LOCAL PRISON DEMOGRAPHY

The following figures were all obtained from the HMP Survey of each prison between 2017 and 2019.

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[58] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/prison-population-figures-2019
[59] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/offender-management-statistics-quarterly-october-to-december-2019

Table 22: Age Demographic of Cambridgeshire & Peterborough prison populations (Source: Inspection reports as per footnotes 60 - 63)

Age Groups	Peterborough 9-19 July 2018[60]		Peterborough 11-21 September 2017[61]		Littlehey 22 July- 2 August 2019[62]		Whitemoor 13-23 March 2017[63]		Total number of prisoners	
	Men		Women		Men		Men		All	
Under 21	61	8%	15	4%					76	3%
21-29	266	33%	101	28%	164	14%	117	27%	648	23%
30-39	268	33%	135	37%	247	20%	159	37%	809	29%
40-49	156	19%	75	20%	217	18%	78	18%	526	19%
50-59	41	5%	36	10%	258	21%	56	13%	391	14%
60-69	11	1%	5	1%	180	15%	18	4%	214	8%
70 +	5	1%			145	12%	<5		150	5%
Total	808		367		1200		460		2835	

- There has been a consistent decline in younger offenders in Cambridgeshire prisons since 2013, this is due to the reduction of youth offenders at HMP Littlehey. All youth offenders were moved out of the prison and replaced by Category C Sex Offenders.[64] Currently, 26% of the prison population in Cambridgeshire are under 30, 3% of which are under the age of 21. This has declined from 30% in 2017, where 2% where under 21.

- 62% of the prison population are aged 30-59.

- Older offenders over the age of 60 are become an increasingly larger part of Cambridgeshire's prison population. In 2013, they accounted for 4%, in 2017 this more than doubled to 9%. Currently, they account for 13%. This is largely the result of the increased amount of older offenders being housed in Littlehey, where offenders over the age of 60 make up 27% of the population.

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[60] https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprisons/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2018/11/HMP-Peterborough-male-Web-2018.pdf

[61] https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprisons/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2018/01/HMP-YOI-Peterborough-Women-Web-2017-1.pdf

[62] https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprisons/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2019/12/Littlehey-Web-2019_v2.pdf

[63] https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprisons/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2017/07/Whitemoor-Web-2017-2.pdf

[64] https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprisons/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2015/07/Littlehey-web-2015.pdf

Table 23: Ethnicity Demographic of Cambridgeshire & Peterborough prison populations (Source: HMP Surveys as above)

Ethnicity	Peterborough 9-19 July 201865		Peterborough 11-21 September 201766		Littlehey 22 July-2 August 201967		Whitemoor 13-23 March 201768		Total number of prisoners	
	Men		Women		Men		Men		All	
BAME	219	27%	71	19%	266	22%	219	51%	775	28%
White British	498	62%	253	69%	835	69%	158	37%	1744	62%
White Other	90	11%	42	11%	102	8%	53	12%	287	10%

The majority of prisoners are White British with 62 % across the county's prisons. This figure includes Littlehey and Whitemoor which house prisoners from across the country.

To look more accurately at Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's prison population ethnicity the Peterborough Prison Survey is more useful as the majority of prisoners reside in Cambridgeshire. White British make up the largest ethnic group (498 males and 253 females). After this, the largest single group is 'White Other' (60 males and 39 females) followed by Black or Black British (Caribbean) (36 male and 19 female).

The prison surveys do not contain detailed information on nationality but they do state if a prisoner is a British national or a foreign national. In Peterborough prison, 87.5% of the men are British nationals with 12.5% foreign nationals. This is consistent with national data (according to Bromley Briefings) where "foreign nationals make up 12 % of the prison population in England and Wales".69 In the women's facility, there is a slightly higher proportion of foreign nationals with 82% British and the remaining 18% foreign nationals.

Sentences
━━

There are variations in the sentence length being served by prisoners in each of the prisons. In Whitemoor and Littlehey Prison, prisoners tend to serve longer and more indeterminate sentences than Peterborough prison. This is because Whitemoor houses high risk inmates and Littlehey accommodates Sexual Offenders. Both tend to carry longer sentences including more life sentences.

Table 24: Snapshot of breakdown by sentence length and sex at HMP Peterborough (Source: Data obtained through HMP Prison Survey as above footnote 2017 and 2018)

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[65] https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprisons/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2018/11/HMP-Peterborough-male-Web-2018.pdf

[66] https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprisons/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2018/01/HMP-YOI-Peterborough-Women-Web-2017-1.pdf

[67] https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprisons/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2019/12/Littlehey-Web-2019_v2.pdf

[68] https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprisons/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2017/07/Whitemoor-Web-2017-2.pdf

[69]http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk

Peterborough Prison							
Sentence	Men		Women		Total		
Unsentenced	164	20.3%	98	26.7%	262	22%
Less than 6 months	42	5.2%	57	15.5%	99	8%
6 months to less than 12 months	50	6.2%	33	9.0%	83	7%
12 months to less than 2 years	80	9.9%	29	7.9%	109	9%
2 years to less than 4 years	174	21.6%	52	14.1%	226	19%
4 years to less than 10 years	180	22.3%	61	16.6%	241	21%
10 years and over (not life)	80	9.9%	11	3.0%	91	8%
ISPP (indeterminate sentence for public protection)	19	2.4%	5	1.4%	24	2%
Life	19	2.4%	21	5.7%	40	3%

The data above shows when the surveys were conducted, sentences at HMP Peterborough are far lower on average than other local prisons with 24 % of the surveyed prisoners serving sentences of less than 2 years. This is followed by 2 to less than 4 years (19 %).

Release from Prison

When a prisoner is released from prison depends on;

- The length of the sentence

- Their behaviour in prison

- Any time spent on remand (whilst waiting for the trial)

If a prisoner is on a fixed date (determinate) sentence they would normally be automatically released half-way through their sentence. Prisoners can apply for parole if they have an extended or fixed-term sentence (if sentence is 4 years or more or the offence was violent/sexual and committed before 5th April 2005). If the prisoner has a non-fixed term (indeterminate) or life sentence the government will apply for parole on their behalf.

There has been an increase in the proportion of men and women serving a sentence of less than three weeks.

Average % spending < 3 weeks in 2019

- *28% women*
- *17% men*

Figure 74: Releases from Peterborough Prison 2019 to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, by sex (source: Sodexo, summer 2020 Accommodation report)
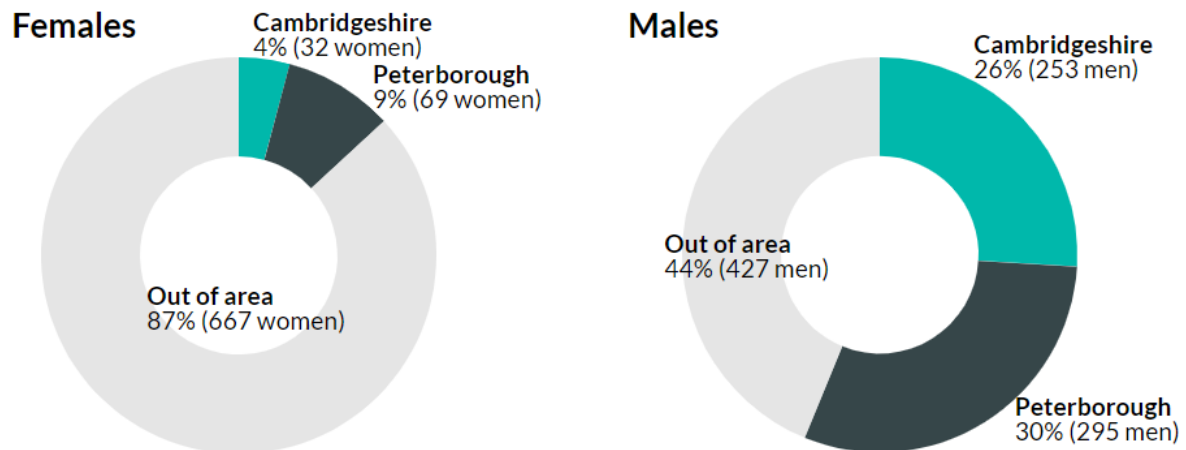
 A challenge that Peterborough Prison has identified is the number of people released without accommodation. The increase in those remaining in prison for short period of time is considered to be one of the factors driving this issue. In 2019 37% of women and 32% of men were released from prison without accommodation[70].

Figure 75: Peterborough Prison – length of stay for males and females in 20019 (Source: Sodexo, summer 2020 Accommodation report)

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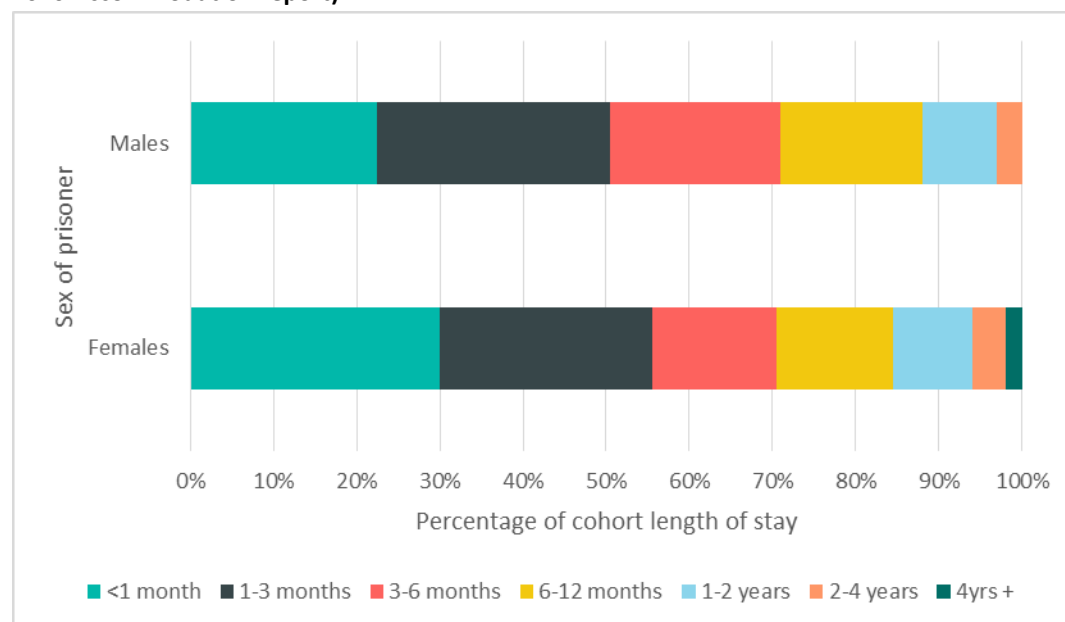
[70] Accommodation Analysis 2019 - Sodexo

Key Findings: Prisons

- Whilst the national prison population stated in this report (82,990 as at 31st March 2020) is roughly 2,000 less than in the previous report (figure of 84,874 December 2016) the figure fluctuates on a monthly basis and this represents a 0.2% change.

- Males continue to account for almost all prisoners, nationally. Although a third of the population of Peterborough Prison are female. This represents the smaller number of female prisons.

- There continues to be an increase in the proportion of older prisoners, in line with an overall aging population, this is likely to bring increased needs, particularly health needs in prisons.

- The increase in short stays in prison also highlighted in the data correlates with an increase in the number of people released without appropriate accommodation. As with previous analysis accommodation issues continue to be raised as a concern.

APPENDIX A   METHODOLOGY

The following notes are provided in order to draw together the key notes of the data that were used within this report. Since the previous version of a Victim and Offender Needs Assessment in 2016 many organisations have had changes to recording practices or data information systems, some of these changes have had a profound impact on the data that could be made available to the Research Group. The most important changes are outlined below in the relevant sections. It is also important to note that within all the datasets supplied and analysed a number of fields contained missing or incorrect data. This has hampered the analysis and should be taken into consideration when drawing conclusions.

- **Cambridgeshire Constabulary:**

Since the last report Cambridgeshire Constabulary has installed and gone live with Athena. This has created a number of unforeseen data issues. Recording fields and categories have changed, within the nominals data the where previously an individual would have been recorded as an 'offender' that option is no longer available. Now the field of person type allows for a range of suspect categories to be assigned to an individual. This has therefore meant that trend analysis has not been possible. This analysis will create a new baseline.

Data was extracted by the Corporate Performance team for both victims and suspects based on the previous fields requested, alterations were made to account for the Athena data structure and relationships. Vulnerability markers were extracted separately.

Further data issues were discovered during the cleansing process with some markers applied incorrectly and other not applied e.g. business crime marker. The methodology to exclude business victims as follows; Business crimes were identified using both the 'business crime' marker which is applied during the recording of offences and also the offence types to identify victims linked to offences that were unlikely to have a personal associated victim.

There were a number of issues with geographic information within the records since Athena was introduced. Some data did not have sufficient geographic information to be geocoded.

- **Cambridgeshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC):**

The OPCC supplied the data relating to the services commissioned by them as part of the Victims services using their annual and six monthly regular service outcome returns.

- **Community Resolution Company - BeNCH (CRC):**

Data was supplied for all adult offenders as in previous years, including geographic data and OASys scores for analysis within this report.

- **National Probation Service (NPS):**

Data was supplied for all adult offenders as in previous years, including geographic data and OASys scores for analysis within this report.

- **National statistics:**

A range of national publically available data sets were also included and analysed as appropriate include Census 2011, prison population statistics, police recorded crime, Crime Survey for England and Wales to name a few.

- **Peterborough Prison (Sodexo):**

An analysis or length of stay and key accommodation statistics relating to release were provided directly to the Research Group.

- **Victims & Witness Hub:**

The Data relating directly to the Victim & Witness Hub was supplied directly from them to the Research Group as per their regular extraction protocols.

- **Youth Offending Service (YOS) Data:**

Data was provide by Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) and Peterborough City Council (PCC) data leads as per the request in previous years. However, the introduction of AssetPlus within the YOS has made changes to the analysis and presentation of some aspects of this data. In particular it has affected the 'needs' analysis and it is therefore not comparable with previous years.

Data set	Source	Time period	Brief description
Victims known to the police	Cambridgeshire Constabulary	January – December 2019	All individuals recorded in the time period within the constabulary IT system known as Athena and categorised as a victim or associated victim of a crime regardless of when the crime took place
Suspects known to the police	Cambridgeshire Constabulary	January – December 2019	All individuals recorded in the time period within the constabulary IT system known as Athena and categorised as a suspect or sub category thereof excluding 'SUSPECT ELIMINATED' and linked to a crime regardless of when the crime took place

CRC Offender cohort	Community Rehabilitation Company	Snapshot of the caseload as at January 2020	All individuals recorded in the CRC caseload have been convicted of a crime and the court has given them a community sentence, or they have been released from prison on licence. This data includes all offenders assessed via the Offender Assessment System (OASys) and is a snapshot of the Cohort as at January 2020.
YOS offender cohort	The Youth Offending Service	January 2017 – December 2019	All individuals recorded are young people aged 11 -17 that come to the show pre-crime tendencies, or have been convicted of an offence. This data shows first time entrants only across the last three calendar years.
NPS offender cohort	HM Prison & Probation Service	Snapshot of the caseload as at May 2020	The NPS is a statutory criminal justice service that supervises high risk offenders released into the community. This data includes all offenders assessed via the OASys and is a snapshot of the Cohort as at May 2020.
Victims known to the Victim and Witness Hub	Cambridgeshire Constabulary Victim and Witness Hub	Financial Year April 2019 to March 2020	The Victim and Witness Hub is the core universal service providing support to victims of crime in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The Victim and Witness Hub records data on referrals received during the reporting period and data on support provided.
Victims known to Services	Office of Police and Crime Commissioner	Financial Year April 2019 to March 2020	All specialist services providing support to victims record data on referrals and cases supported. This data is supplied to the Office of Police and Crime Commissioner in the form of 6 monthly and annual outcome monitoring reports.

CENSUS 2011 DISTRICT KEY STATISTICS

Table 25: Census 2011 District key demographic statistics

		Cambridge City		East Cambridgeshire		Fenland		Huntingdonshire		Peterborough		South Cambridgeshire	
		Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
Age group	Age (years)												
	0-4	6703	5.4	5506	5.4	5221	5.5	10098	6.0	13904	7.6	9300	6.3
	5-9	5073	4.1	5016	4.1	4841	5.1	9704	5.7	11424	6.2	9061	6.1
	10-14	5006	4.0	4812	4.0	5525	5.8	10361	6.1	11349	6.2	9106	6.1
	15-19	10238	8.3	4554	8.3	5608	5.9	10318	6.1	11498	6.3	8734	5.9
	20-24	18076	14.6	4110	14.6	5353	5.6	9507	5.6	12502	6.8	7148	4.8
	25-44	40848	33.0	23166	33.0	23447	24.6	45147	26.6	55361	30.1	40040	26.9
	45-59	18349	14.8	16878	14.8	19332	20.3	35671	21.0	33333	18.2	30908	20.8
	60-64	4973	4.0	5469	4.0	6616	6.9	11402	6.7	9382	5.1	9756	6.6
	65-74	6877	5.6	7540	5.6	10095	10.6	15489	9.1	12701	6.9	13139	8.8
	75-84	5028	4.1	4867	4.1	6698	7.0	8457	5.0	8829	4.8	8166	5.5
	85-89	1682	1.4	1244	1.4	1690	1.8	2186	1.3	2258	1.2	2244	1.5
	90+	1014	0.8	656	0.8	836	0.9	1168	0.7	1090	0.6	1153	0.8
	Total	123867		83818		95262		169508		183631		148755	
Ethnic Group	White British	81742	66.0	75218	89.7	86151	90.4	151694	89.5	151544	82.5	129812	87.3
	Asian/Asian British	10458	11.0	789	1.4	717	1.1	3043	2.5	21492	11.7	4081	3.7
	Black/Black British	2097	1.7	506	0.6	497	0.5	1642	1.0	4164	2.3	1268	0.9
	Mixed	3944	3.2	1182	1.4	901	0.9	2530	1.5	4948	2.7	2524	1.7
Religion	Christian	55514	44.8	52243	62.3	63242	66.4	103070	60.8	104202	56.7	87463	58.8
	Another religion stated	10314	8.3	1379	1.6	1336	1.4	4147	2.4	21953	12.0	4403	3.0
	No religion	46839	37.8	23565	28.1	23846	25.0	50025	29.5	45183	24.6	44741	30.1
	Religion not stated	11200	9.0	6631	7.9	6838	7.2	12266	7.2	12293	6.7	12148	8.2
Students	Resident full-time students (aged 18+ years)	24506	23.1	1362	2.0	1508	1.9	3314	2.4	3585*	2.7	3636	3.0
Health	People with a long-term activity limiting illness	16064	13.0	12902	15.4	20030	21.0	25303	14.9	30591	16.7	20728	13.9
	People declaring 'bad' or 'very bad' general health	4503	3.6	3326	4.0	5883	6.2	6681	3.9	9501	5.2	4775	3.2
Carers	Number of people providing unpaid care	9777	7.9	8289	9.9	10594	11.1	16525	9.7	17690	9.6	14991	10.1
Country of birth	Born in UK	87486	70.6	75576	90.2	87053	91.4	153206	90.4	140541	76.5	132191	88.9
	Born elsewhere in EU	14298	11.5	3540	4.2	5882	6.2	7024	4.1	24844	13.5	6339	4.3
	Born outside EU	22083	17.8	4702	5.6	2327	2.4	9278	5.5	18246	9.9	10225	6.9

Table 26: Profile of victims recorded by Cambridgeshire Constabulary 2019, by district

		Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	Cambridge	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	Peterborough	South Cambridgeshire	Out of County
Number and proportion of victims by district		**36,845**	7,890	2,367	4,081	5,845	11,698	4,964	4,050
		90.1%	19.3%	5.8%	10.0%	14.3%	28.6%	12.1%	9.9%
Gender	Female	**16,786**	3,435	1,157	2,007	2,744	5,169	2,274	1,703
	Male	**18,632**	4,118	1,133	1,953	2,820	6,089	2,519	2,201
	Unknown	**1,427**	337	77	121	281	440	171	146
Age Group	Under 16	**3,478**	515	223	448	617	1,209	466	277
	16-17	**489**	87	24	51	76	184	67	51
	18-24	**4,986**	1,518	244	509	680	1,493	542	719
	25-29	**4,081**	1,131	202	375	581	1,381	411	510
	30-39	**7,677**	1,655	432	765	1,150	2,758	917	883
	40-49	**6,126**	1,193	441	664	990	1,930	908	645
	50-59	**4,487**	825	329	532	752	1,325	724	504
	60-69	**2,348**	407	186	308	402	623	422	222
	70-79	**1,421**	205	148	212	289	318	249	92
	80-89	**589**	75	63	93	113	149	96	19
	90+	**122**	17	14	17	15	26	33	1
	Unknown	**1,041**	262	61	107	180	302	129	127
Ethnicity	White: British / Irish	**18,292**	3,266	1,460	2,206	3,458	5,155	2,747	1,980
	White: Other White	**2,723**	787	78	246	225	1,191	196	203
	Asian/ Asian British	**1,569**	441	17	17	101	867	126	140
	Black / Black British	**581**	135	11	20	69	303	43	68
	Mixed	**632**	191	24	34	66	258	59	75
	Other Ethnic Group	**228**	79	8	14	20	89	18	18
	Unknown	**12,820**	2,991	769	1,544	1,906	3,835	1,775	1,566

Table 27: Profile of suspects recorded by Cambridgeshire Constabulary 2019, by district

		Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	Cambridge	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	Peterborough	South Cambridgeshire	Out of County
Number and proportion of suspects by district		**13,293**	1,859	923	1,838	2,410	4,743	1,520	1,780
		88.2%	12.3%	6.1%	12.2%	16.0%	31.5%	10.1%	11.8%
Sex	**Female**	**3,399**	494	269	470	558	1,192	416	336
	Male	**9,445**	1,297	624	1,330	1,734	3,411	1,049	1,388
	Unknown	**449**	68	30	38	118	140	55	56
Age Group	**10-15**	**1,251**	174	103	193	197	416	168	69
	16-17	**655**	85	50	82	93	221	124	84
	18-24	**2,204**	316	157	302	391	806	232	411
	25-29	**1,758**	259	90	238	333	689	149	257
	30-39	**2,981**	439	177	417	529	1136	283	427
	40-49	**2,067**	287	153	277	375	739	236	254
	50-59	**1,141**	135	98	165	203	388	152	156
	60-69	**397**	51	30	67	86	108	55	41
	70-79	**169**	13	17	26	38	50	25	8
	80+	**85**	16	7	8	26	20	8	1
	Unknown/ Under 10/Error	**585**	84	41	63	139	170	88	72
Ethnicity	**White: British / Irish**	**6,000**	787	519	826	1,257	1,835	776	706
	White: Other White	**1,091**	120	48	157	135	588	43	116

	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	Cambridge	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	Peterborough	South Cambridgeshire	Out of County
Asian/ Asian British	**433**	46	7	13	44	300	23	40
Black / Black British	**318**	86	7	30	37	128	30	89
Mixed	**267**	72	11	12	29	120	23	36
Other Ethnic Group	**119**	22	4	15	8	63	7	21
Unknown	**5,065**	726	327	785	900	1709	618	772

Table 28: Profile of all FTEs between 2017 and 2019 for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

January 2017-December 2019 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough FTEs		Peterborough		Cambridgeshire		Total	
Gender	**Female**	13.1%	27	17.4%	63	15.8%	90
	Male	86.9%	179	82.6%	300	84.2%	479
Age	**10**		<5		<5		<5
	11		<5	1.9%	7	1.8%	10
	12	2.4%	5	5.0%	18	4.0%	23
	13	5.8%	12	8.8%	32	7.7%	44
	14	12.1%	25	20.4%	74	17.4%	99
	15	20.4%	42	20.1%	73	20.2%	115
	16	27.7%	57	25.9%	94	26.5%	151
	17	29.6%	61	17.1%	62	21.6%	123
	18		<5	0.0%	0		<5
Ethnicity	**White**	48.5%	100	70.0%	254	62.2%	354
	White Other	19.4%	40	18.2%	66	18.6%	106
	BAME	23.8%	49	11.8%	43	16.2%	92
	Not stated	8.3%	17	0.0%	0	3.0%	17
Offence Type	**Arson**	2.4%	5	1.9%	7	2.1%	12
	Criminal Damage	2.4%	5	11.3%	41	8.1%	46
	Domestic Burglary	6.3%	13		<5	2.8%	16
	Drugs	5.3%	11	5.8%	21	5.6%	32
	Fraud And Forgery		<5		<5		<5
	Motoring Offences	12.1%	25	7.4%	27	9.1%	52
	Non Domestic Burglary	0.0%	0	2.5%	9	1.6%	9
	Other		<5	3.3%	12	2.8%	16
	Public Order	6.3%	13	7.2%	26	6.9%	39
	Racially Aggravated	0.0%	0		<5		<5
	Robbery	4.9%	10		<5	1.9%	11
	Sexual Offences	2.9%	6	5.5%	20	4.6%	26
	Theft And Handling Stolen Goods	3.4%	7	13.8%	50	10.0%	57
	Vehicle Theft / Unauthorised Taking		<5		<5	1.2%	7
	Violence Against The Person	49.0%	101	37.7%	137	41.8%	238
Outcome	**Absolute Discharge**		<5		<5		<5
	Compensation Order		<5	0.0%	0		<5
	Conditional Discharge	2.4%	5	1.7%	6	1.9%	11
	Detention and Training Order	2.4%	5		<5	1.1%	6
	Fine	10.2%	21	5.8%	21	7.4%	42
	Hospital Order		<5	0.0%	0		<5
	Referral order	40.3%	83	28.7%	104	32.9%	187
	Section 91 Order	0.0%	0		<5		<5
	Section 90-92		<5	0.0%	0		<5
	Youth Caution	8.7%	18	17.4%	63	14.3%	81
	Youth Caution + Conditions	0.0%	0	29.5%	107	18.8%	107
	Youth Conditional Caution	26.2%	54	13.2%	48	18.0%	102
	Youth Rehabilitation Order	6.8%	14	2.8%	10	4.2%	24
Gravity*	**1**	0.0%	0		<5		<5
	2	20.4%	42	31.1%	113	27.3%	155
	3	51.9%	107	56.5%	205	54.9%	312
	4	6.3%	13	1.4%	5	3.2%	18
	5	4.9%	10	6.9%	25	6.2%	35
	6	13.6%	28	3.0%	11	6.9%	39
	7		<5	0.0%	0		<5
	8		<5		<5		<5

*Gravity scores from one (less serious) up to eight (most serious).

Table 29: Profile summary of Community Resolution Data January 2017-December 2019

	Cambridgeshire		
Gender	Female	121	24%
	Male	385	76%
Age	10	6	1%
	11	24	5%
	12	47	9%
	13	63	12%
	14	83	16%
	15	104	20%
	16	78	15%
	17	101	20%
Ethnicity	White - British	369	72%
	White - Other	82	16%
	BAME	57	11%
	Not stated	<5	
Offence Type	Arson	<5	
	Criminal Damage	61	12%
	Domestic Burglary	6	1%
	Drugs	120	24%
	Fraud And Forgery	<5	
	Non Domestic Burglary	6	1%
	Other	31	6%
	Public Order	16	3%
	Racially Aggravated	7	1%
	Sexual Offences	21	4%
	Theft & Handling Stolen Goods	60	12%
	Vehicle Theft / Unauthorised Taking	<5	
	Violence Against The Person	165	32%
Offence Gravity	1	<5	
	2	224	44%
	3	243	48%
	4	<5	
	5	26	5%
	6	8	2%
	7	<5	
	8		

For a full breakdown of recorded outcomes for each specialist service in 2019/20

Table 30: Victim and Witness Hub

Outcomes	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated
Be better informed and empower to act	2,326	75	3
Improved health and wellbeing	280	853	4
Better able to cope with aspects of everyday life	383	766	3
Increased feelings of safety	455	753	7

The following tables provide the detail of outcomes for the specialist victim services data.

Table 31: Migrant victims of exploitation

Outcomes	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated
Be better informed and empower to act	99	314	0
Improved health and wellbeing	191	222	0
Better able to cope with aspects of everyday life	267	146	0
Increased feelings of safety	413	0	0

Table 32: Restorative Justice

Outcomes	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated
Be better informed and empower to act	7	7	0
Improved health and wellbeing	10	5	0
Better able to cope with aspects of everyday life	5	9	0
Increased feelings of safety	82	0	0

Table 33: Young victims of crime (Family Action)

Outcomes	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated
Be better informed and empower to act	189	57	0
Improved health and wellbeing	182	64	0
Better able to cope with aspects of everyday life	194	52	0
Increased feelings of safety	246	0	0

Table 34: Victim Pathfinders (mental health)

Outcomes	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated
Be better informed and empower to act	219	0	0
Improved health and wellbeing	219	0	0
Better able to cope with aspects of everyday life	219	0	0
Increased feelings of safety	219	0	0

Table 35: Victims of sexual violence: Emotional support & helpline

Outcomes	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated
Be better informed and empower to act	96	0	0
Improved health and wellbeing	96	0	0
Better able to cope with aspects of everyday life	96	0	0
Increased feelings of safety	291	0	0

Table 36: Victims of sexual violence: ISVA/ChISVA

Outcomes	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated
Be better informed and empower to act	232	3	0
Improved health and wellbeing	232	3	0
Better able to cope with aspects of everyday life	232	3	0
Increased feelings of safety	232	3	0

Table 37: Early Intervention Domestic Abuse Worker - Peterborough

Outcomes	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated
Be better informed and empower to act	163	0	0
Improved health and wellbeing	175	0	0
Better able to cope with aspects of everyday life	245	0	0
Increased feelings of safety	802	0	0

Table 38: Bobby Scheme

Outcomes	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated
Be better informed and empower to act	1011	36	0
Improved health and wellbeing	1011	36	0
Better able to cope with aspects of everyday life	1011	36	0
Increased feelings of safety	1011	36	0

APPENDIX F   BENCH CRC – ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 39: Profile summary of CRC Cohort

		Cambridgeshire	Cambridge City	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire	Peterborough	Out of county	No Fixed Abode	No Geographic Data
	Number of Offenders	842	211	78	206	208	139	572	50	148	97
Gender	Male	84%	80%	74%	83%	90%	87%	87%	92%	84%	95%
	Female	16%	20%	26%	17%	10%	13%	13%	8%	16%	5%
Age	Under 21	8%	5%	6%	8%	9%	10%	8%	12%	5%	7%
	22-25	13%	14%	15%	11%	14%	14%	13%	20%	11%	8%
	26-30	15%	14%	17%	19%	13%	12%	18%	24%	15%	18%
	31-35	18%	20%	17%	17%	18%	15%	18%	20%	26%	23%
	36-40	13%	12%	10%	17%	13%	10%	16%	10%	18%	18%
	41-50	20%	18%	19%	19%	21%	24%	20%	10%	21%	20%
	51-60	8%	4%	15%	7%	9%	10%	5%	2%	4%	3%
	61 or older	3%	2%	0%	3%	3%	4%	1%	2%	0%	4%
	Not known	3%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ethnicity	White British	70%	66%	77%	70%	70%	70%	52%	78%	68%	71%
	White: Other inc Irish	14%	8%	10%	22%	14%	12%	20%	12%	11%	14%
	Black or Black British	4%	6%	4%	1%	4%	3%	3%	2%	6%	5%
	Mixed	2%	4%	0%	1%	0%	2%	3%	2%	7%	4%
	Asian or Asian British	3%	8%	0%	1%	1%	1%	12%	2%	3%	0%
	Other inc Gypsy or Irish traveller	2%	3%	0%	1%	0%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%
	Refusal and Unknown	7%	5%	3%	1%	1%	2%	6%	2%	3%	2%

		Cambridgeshire	Cambridge City	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire	Peterborough	Out of county	No Fixed Abode	No Geographic Data
Status	Community Order	67%	63%	73%	69%	68%	68%	64%	50%	43%	52%
	Post release	18%	18%	15%	21%	18%	17%	20%	30%	31%	29%
	Pre-release	12%	14%	12%	9%	13%	13%	13%	16%	20%	14%
	Terminated	2%	6%	0%	1%	1%	3%	3%	4%	7%	5%
OGSR	Low <25	31%	23%	38%	31%	35%	32%	32%	24%	13%	23%
	Medium 25-40	19%	15%	19%	19%	22%	22%	18%	12%	12%	11%
	High 41-79	42%	50%	35%	44%	37%	37%	39%	54%	39%	52%
	Very High 80+	8%	11%	8%	6%	7%	9%	11%	10%	36%	14%
Crime Type	Acquisitive	20%	24%	31%	17%	16%	17%	23%	22%	42%	18%
	Drugs	12%	15%	9%	9%	13%	14%	10%	14%	9%	18%
	Motoring	19%	7%	17%	25%	22%	22%	19%	18%	7%	18%
	Other	17%	21%	13%	17%	17%	16%	11%	16%	18%	13%
	Robbery	0%	0	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Violence	32%	33%	29%	32%	32%	31%	37%	30%	24%	34%
Pathways	Accommodation	27%	39%	27%	19%	27%	21%	30%	31%	79%	53%
	Education Training and Employment	40%	58%	43%	35%	31%	32%	41%	34%	71%	57%
	Relationships	59%	69%	65%	47%	62%	53%	63%	69%	60%	65%
	Lifestyles	56%	58%	61%	50%	54%	60%	67%	59%	77%	63%
	Drugs	33%	41%	43%	24%	35%	29%	36%	38%	63%	47%
	Alcohol	27%	31%	25%	24%	26%	32%	20%	17%	27%	30%
	Thinking and Behaviour	51%	55%	47%	53%	52%	44%	59%	66%	62%	70%
	Attitudes to offending	54%	64%	51%	50%	49%	56%	66%	59%	85%	72%

	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge City	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire	Peterborough	Out of county	No Fixed Abode	No Geographic Data
Finance	39%	46%	44%	36%	35%	36%	48%	54%	75%	49%
Emotional	50%	50%	56%	46%	50%	51%	59%	36%	53%	46%

Table 40: Profile summary among re-offenders within CRC Cohort

		Cambridgeshire	Cambridge City	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire	Peterborough	Out of County	No Fixed Abode	No Geographic Data
	Number of re-offenders per District	510	144	38	122	120	86	331	36	97	95
Gender	Male	87%	83%	76%	87%	94%	87%	90%	92%	84%	96%
	Female	13%	17%	24%	13%	6%	13%	10%	8%	16%	4%
Age Group	21 or under	5%	1%	3%	5%	6%	10%	6%	6%	2%	3%
	22-25	13%	15%	16%	9%	12%	16%	11%	14%	10%	8%
	26-30	17%	13%	18%	22%	18%	14%	21%	33%	18%	14%
	31-35	21%	22%	21%	20%	21%	20%	17%	25%	25%	31%
	36-40	13%	12%	13%	15%	14%	8%	19%	11%	16%	21%
	41-50	20%	19%	24%	20%	23%	19%	20%	8%	25%	19%
	51-60	6%	3%	5%	7%	6%	10%	5%	3%	4%	3%
	61 or older	2%	2%	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%
	Not Known	4%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ethnicity	White British	77%	72%	89%	75%	80%	80%	61%	81%	68%	80%
	White: Other inc Irish	9%	3%	0%	19%	10%	6%	14%	8%	6%	9%
	Asian or Asian British	3%	9%	0%	1%	1%	1%	13%	0%	5%	0%

112

		Cambridgeshire	Cambridge City	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire	Peterborough	Out of County	No Fixed Abode	No Geographic Data
	Black or Black British	5%	7%	5%	2%	5%	5%	4%	3%	9%	5%
	Mixed	2%	5%	0%	1%	0%	3%	4%	3%	8%	3%
	Other inc Gypsy or Irish traveller	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%
	Refusal and Unknown	2%	1%	3%	2%	3%	2%	1%	3%	1%	0%
Offence Type	Acquisitive	24%	29%	39%	24%	21%	15%	30%	22%	43%	34%
	Drugs	11%	13%	5%	7%	11%	16%	10%	17%	7%	11%
	Motoring	15%	7%	16%	19%	18%	19%	14%	19%	8%	12%
	Other	18%	19%	5%	16%	22%	17%	13%	11%	14%	16%
	Robbery	1%	1%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Violence	32%	31%	32%	35%	29%	31%	32%	31%	27%	28%
Re-offences	1	26%	22%	29%	28%	30%	24%	24%	22%	11%	12%
	2	16%	13%	16%	16%	18%	17%	18%	14%	5%	8%
	3	11%	13%	8%	9%	10%	13%	8%	11%	11%	8%
	4	9%	8%	13%	14%	5%	9%	8%	14%	7%	14%
	5 or more	38%	45%	34%	33%	38%	36%	42%	39%	65%	58%
OGSR	Low	18%	18%	13%	20%	18%	17%	18%	14%	13%	16%
	Medium	17%	13%	18%	18%	19%	19%	17%	11%	11%	4%
	High	54%	58%	55%	52%	54%	50%	51%	53%	43%	55%
	Very High	11%	12%	13%	11%	8%	14%	15%	22%	32%	25%
Pathways	Accommodation	31%	45%	41%	20%	32%	21%	39%	38%	80%	69%
	ETE	48%	65%	56%	41%	43%	38%	51%	33%	79%	66%
	Relationships	65%	74%	74%	51%	67%	64%	68%	67%	62%	71%
	Lifestyles	65%	69%	70%	59%	63%	66%	78%	62%	79%	74%
	Drugs	43%	53%	63%	30%	43%	36%	45%	43%	67%	59%
	Alcohol	29%	35%	22%	25%	27%	34%	22%	10%	21%	36%
	Thinking and Behaviour	58%	62%	59%	59%	57%	53%	64%	67%	66%	71%
	Attitudes to offending	66%	72%	63%	64%	60%	72%	78%	67%	85%	83%
	Finance	48%	57%	54%	42%	44%	45%	56%	65%	85%	63%
	Emotional	52%	57%	58%	43%	54%	57%	60%	30%	49%	47%

Table 41: Table displaying completeness of data within OASys assessments CRC 2020 cohort

		Cambridge City	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire	Peterborough	No Fixed Abode
Pathways	Total OASYs assessments completed	118	51	119	118	75	297	86
	Accommodation	46	14	23	32	16	90	68
	Education Training and Employment	68	22	42	37	24	122	61
	Relationships	81	33	56	73	40	186	52
	Lifestyles	69	31	60	64	45	199	66
	Drugs	48	22	28	41	22	106	54
	Alcohol	36	13	28	31	24	58	23
	Thinking and Behaviour	65	24	63	61	33	175	53
	Attitudes to offending	76	26	59	58	42	196	73
	Finance	53	22	42	39	26	139	60
	Emotional	57	28	54	56	37	172	42

Table 42: Demographic profile summary of NPS 2020 Cohort by district

		Total NPS Cohort: Unique offenders	Cambs & Peterborough	Cambridge	East Cambs	Fenland	Hunts	Peterborough	South Cambs	No Geographic Data	Out of county
Offenders Per District	Number of Offenders	968	705	89	35	88	119	317	57	184	79
Gender	Male	95%	96%	98%	89%	95%	95%	96%	98%	90%	95%
	Female	5%	4%	2%	11%	5%	5%	4%	2%	10%	5%
Age Group	21 and under	6%	7%	8%	6%	6%	8%	7%	5%	4%	6%
	22-25	9%	9%	12%	3%	6%	10%	9%	9%	9%	14%
	26-30	16%	17%	20%	14%	16%	18%	18%	11%	13%	11%
	31-35	14%	13%	17%	26%	17%	12%	11%	9%	18%	13%
	36-40	13%	14%	11%	11%	15%	12%	16%	14%	10%	10%
	41-50	17%	18%	11%	9%	25%	14%	20%	19%	14%	20%
	51-60	13%	13%	13%	17%	10%	15%	9%	30%	15%	11%
	61 or older	9%	9%	7%	14%	6%	10%	10%	4%	7%	14%
	Not known	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%
Ethnicity	White British	78%	78%	79%	86%	89%	86%	71%	75%	80%	70%
	White: Other inc Irish	9%	9%	8%	6%	7%	4%	11%	9%	8%	11%
	Black or Black British	4%	4%	4%	0%	1%	3%	5%	5%	2%	9%
	Mixed	2%	2%	4%	0%	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%
	Asian or Asian British	4%	4%	3%	3%	0%	3%	6%	2%	3%	1%

	Other, Gypsy or Irish traveller	4%	3%	1%	6%	2%	0%	4%	7%	5%	8%
	Refusal and Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Order Category	Community Order	22%	26%	25%	31%	30%	28%	22%	35%	10%	13%
	Post release	43%	46%	49%	37%	38%	55%	46%	44%	28%	49%
	Pre-release	35%	28%	26%	31%	33%	17%	32%	21%	62%	38%
OGSR 3	Low <25	36%	39%	35%	54%	39%	48%	33%	44%	25%	33%
	Medium 25-40	16%	16%	12%	17%	19%	12%	15%	32%	14%	19%
	High 41-79	39%	37%	34%	29%	36%	34%	43%	18%	44%	41%
	Very High 80+	10%	8%	19%	0%	6%	6%	8%	7%	17%	8%
Offence category	Acquisitive	5%	4%	4%	3%	0%	3%	4%	7%	8%	5%
	Drugs	3%	3%	3%	3%	1%	2%	3%	0%	3%	13%
	Motoring	2%	2%	3%	0%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	0%
	Other	12%	13%	9%	3%	20%	8%	15%	16%	10%	13%
	Robbery	11%	10%	16%	17%	10%	4%	11%	9%	15%	11%
	Sexual	28%	30%	29%	40%	30%	40%	24%	34%	23%	23%
	Violence	38%	38%	35%	34%	36%	40%	40%	32%	40%	35%
Pathways	Accommodation	43%	38%	40%	33%	32%	33%	44%	27%	62%	47%
	ETE	27%	25%	30%	15%	23%	18%	25%	38%	33%	34%
	Finance	41%	38%	42%	33%	36%	27%	42%	33%	55%	46%
	Relationships	74%	73%	77%	70%	71%	70%	75%	69%	80%	69%
	Lifestyles	82%	80%	81%	67%	74%	76%	85%	81%	91%	80%
	Drugs	45%	40%	51%	36%	40%	34%	44%	21%	62%	49%
	Alcohol	49%	49%	54%	42%	44%	46%	50%	48%	54%	49%
	Emotional	58%	56%	60%	58%	58%	49%	57%	52%	68%	57%
	Thinking and Behaviour	97%	97%	95%	97%	100%	96%	98%	98%	99%	94%

	Attitudes to offending	79%	76%	72%	52%	78%	70%	83%	67%	93%	74%
Disability	Yes	40%	46%	51%	54%	48%	38%	34%	40%	46%	30%
	No	47%	40%	38%	37%	39%	43%	53%	42%	49%	52%
	Unknown	13%	14%	11%	9%	14%	19%	12%	18%	5%	18%
Mental Health	Yes	27%	26%	36%	31%	33%	24%	22%	26%	32%	16%

Table 43: Summary of needs as identified by OASys for NPS 2020 Cohort by district

Criminogenic Needs Pathways Identified	Cambridge	East Cambs	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	Peterborough	South Cambs	No Geographic Data	Out of County
Accommodation	40%	33%	32%	33%	44%	27%	62%	47%
Education Training and Employment	30%	15%	23%	18%	25%	38%	33%	34%
Finance	42%	33%	36%	27%	42%	33%	55%	46%
Relationships	77%	70%	71%	70%	75%	69%	80%	69%
Lifestyles	81%	67%	74%	76%	85%	81%	91%	80%
Drugs	51%	36%	40%	34%	44%	21%	62%	49%
Alcohol	54%	42%	44%	46%	50%	48%	54%	49%
Emotional	60%	58%	58%	49%	57%	52%	68%	57%
Thinking and Behaviour	95%	97%	100%	96%	98%	98%	99%	94%
Attitudes to offending	72%	52%	78%	70%	83%	67%	93%	74%

AssetPlus: AssetPlus is a wide-ranging assessment and planning framework for use with children by Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) and secure establishments across England and Wales

BeNCH: Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire CRC. They manage individuals convicted of crimes such as shoplifting, burglary, harassment, motoring offences and domestic abuse who are assessed as low or medium risk of harm.

CADET: Police performance data, excel dashboard provided for tracking data by Cambridgeshire Constabulary Performance Department.

Community Resolution: Community resolution is the nationally recognised term for the resolution of a minor offence or anti-social behaviour incident through informal agreement between the parties involved, as opposed to progression through the traditional criminal justice process

CrC: In July 2014, the Ministry of Justice created 21 Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs) to manage low and medium risk offenders on probation in England and Wales. Eight months later, the managing of CRCs was contracted out to eight companies.

FTE: First Time Entrant into the Youth Justice System.

MAPPA: Multi-Agency Public Protection Agency

NORA: Police recorded incident data, not a nationally recognised statistic, locally used for monitoring police recorded incidents.

NPS: The National Probation Service is a statutory criminal justice service that supervises high-risk offenders released into the community.

OASys: The Offender Assessment System (OASys) provides an assessment against eight criminogenic need factors and an additional two contributing factors to offending.

Offender: The term offender is used to refer to an individual with a conviction or caution for a criminal offence and who falls within one of the three **MAPPA** categories.

Suspects: Where there is sufficient information known to the police to justify the arrest of a particular person for suspected involvement in the offence.

Victim: A person who has suffered harm, including physical, mental or emotional harm or economic loss which was directly caused by a criminal offence. Businesses are not included within the definition of victim.

YOS: The Youth Offending Service work with young people aged 11 -17 that come to the show pre-crime tendencies, or have been convicted of an offence. YOS is sometimes also referred to as YOT (Youth Offending Teams).

LIST OF FIGURES

There are variations in the sentence length being served by prisoners in each of the prisons. In Whitemoor and Littlehey Prison, prisoners tend to serve longer and more indeterminate sentences than Peterborough prison. This is because Whitemoor houses high risk inmates and Littlehey accommodates Sexual Offenders. Both tend to carry longer sentences including more life sentences.