



Offenders Deep Dive Report:

Fenland

2024

Final V1.1

[V1.1]

The Policy and Insight Team (PIT) is a multi-disciplinary team that fulfils the research function for Cambridgeshire County Council. The team continues to take on a range of work commissioned by other public sector bodies within both Cambridgeshire and beyond.

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Table of Contents

Document Details	2
Table of Contents	3
1. Executive Summary	4
1.1. Children who offend	4
1.2. Adult Offenders	6
2. Children who offend	7
2.1. Summary.....	7
2.2. Overall Cohort April 2023 – March 2024.....	10
2.3. Cohort Breakdown.....	15
2.4. Types of Offences	34
2.5. Geographical Analysis	38
3. Adult Offenders	40
3.1. Summary.....	40
3.2. Context of Strategic Assessment Findings	41
3.3. Current Fenland Cohort Breakdown	43
3.4. Current No Fixed Abode Cohort Breakdown.....	48
3.5. Criminogenic Needs – Pathways to Offending.....	51
3.6. Children who reoffend in Fenland	54
Appendix A: Technical Notes.....	56
Proven Reoffending Statistics.....	56
District	56
Appendix B: Youth Offending Outcomes.....	57
Appendix C: Current Fenland Probation Cohort Table and Current No Fixed Abode Cohort Table	59
References.....	63

1. Executive Summary

This document was produced by the Policy and Insight Team, Cambridgeshire County Council after being commissioned by the Fenland Community Safety Partnership (CSP). The Strategic Assessment for the Fenland CSP in 2024 highlighted a gap in data and knowledge around the cohort of offenders and re-offenders impacting the district. This deep dive report draws analysis from the local Youth Offending Service and Probation alongside national and local data in order to steer the partnership to areas of emerging concern or interest.

1.1. Children who offend

Overall

- **Concerning number of children who offend** – The number of children who offend in a financial year represent open cases and not new cases each year. Despite a recent decline in children who offend from 141 to 131 in the last year, the number of children who offend has still increased by 27% from 103 in 2021 to 131 as of March 2024. The 131 count of children who offend is the highest count of children who offend among districts in Cambridgeshire.
- **Increase in proportion of female children who offend** – Children who offend are predominantly male for both the overall cohort and within the 4 outcome categories (out of court disposals (OOCs), first time entrants (FTEs), court sentences, children who reoffend); however, the female proportion of children who offend has concerningly increased from 18% in 2021 to 23% as of March 2024. Females who received OOCs are the main driver for the overall increase - there was an increase in the proportion of females who received OOCs from 16% in YE March 2022 to 24% in YE March 2024. There were no substantial trends in the other 3 outcome categories of FTEs, court sentences, and children who reoffend.
- **2 Ethnic groups to monitor** – White British is the largest ethnic group that ranges from 67% to 83% within the 4 outcome categories. White/Other is the second largest ethnic group that ranges from 13% to 19%. Mixed and Asian are two emerging ethnic groups among children who offend that should be monitored.
- **Violence against the person is the top offence type** – Violence against the person is the top offence type among overall children who offend and within each of the 4 outcome categories. This is a large concern, and continued attention is needed.

Cohort breakdown by outcomes

- **Substantial increase in young people who received OOCs** – The young offender cohort is broken down into the following outcomes: out of court

disposals (OOCs), first time entrants (FTEs), court sentences, and children who reoffend. Although there has been little change in the number of FTEs over the last three years, there has been a 74% increase from 67 young people who received OOCs in 2021-2022 to 117 young people who received OOCs in YE March 2024. This might lead to an increase in the need for support within the district to prevent an escalation of offending or prevent reoffending.

- **Preventive programme for OOCs should consider profile characteristics and top 5 offences** – The preventive programme for OOCs should consider profile characteristics of OOCs in this report. In addition, children in care represent 6.8% of the OOC cohort, and this is the highest percentage among districts in Cambridgeshire. Lastly, the top 5 types of offences (violence against the person, drug offences, criminal damage, public order, theft and handling stolen goods) account for 81% (100 of 124) of all OOCs, and preventive programmes should be targeted towards these offence types.
- **Encouraging decrease in young people who received in court sentences and decrease in the reoffending rate** – Court sentences have decreased by 27% from 22 to 16 over the last 3 years. The number of children who reoffend has also decreased by 20% over the last 3 years from 10 to 8, and the reoffending rate has decreased from 29.4% to 24.2%. Although decreases in raw numbers are small, it shows that intervention with OOCs and FTEs may be working, and efforts in intervention need to continue.
- **Considerations for intervention programs** - Things to consider in intervention programs include substance misuse and mental health needs. FTEs (39%) and court sentences (56%) have the highest percentage of respondents that answer “Yes” to evidence of substance misuse. Court sentences (25%) have the highest respondents that answer “Yes” to contacting mental health services. Lastly, court sentences have the highest proportion of children in care (31.3%) among districts in Cambridgeshire.

Wards

- **Top 3 wards** - March North, March West, and Waterlees Village are the wards with the highest number of offenders and have shown growth over the last 3 years. These 3 wards also represent 59% of children who reoffend over the last 3 years. Efforts should be focused on these areas.
- **Continued monitoring** - Elm & Christchurch, Roman Bank, and March East saw large increases between the year YE March 2022 and YE March 2023 but have since declined. These wards should be monitored.

Other recommendations

- To have an even greater impact on re-offending rates, this cohort of young people might benefit from additional monitoring and support. At present, the

Youth Reoffending Live Tracker only looks at cases that have received a substantive outcome (youth caution, youth conditional caution, court sentences). The Out of Court Disposal Toolkit needs to be implemented to identify the key areas.

- Ward data needs to be added to the current live tracker as this would give a better understanding of the problem areas.

1.2. Adult Offenders

Fenland Offenders known to Probation

- **Male and 30-39 age group** - The majority of adult offenders are male (91%) and between 30-39 years old (31%).
- **White British** - The largest proportion of offenders are White British at 76% although this ethnic group is under-represented in comparison to the Fenland 18+ Census population of 87% White British.
- **Violence remains a high proportion of offence type** - The majority of offenders have the most recent offence type of violence (35%) followed by sexual offences (17%). Over 60s are largely over-represented in sexual offences - this could be linked to more reporting of historic and non-recent offences and length of probation sentence.
- **White/Other Nationals and motoring offences** – White/Other Nationals account for over a third of motoring offences.

Offenders of No Fixed Abode known to Probation

- **No fixed abode (NFA)** - There are a number of those supervised by Probation that have no fixed abode. When an offender has no fixed abode, they are sentenced by the court where the offence took place and then assigned a sentence management team for that court, for Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Probation.
- **Male, White British, 30-39 age group** – The NFA cohort shows a similar demographic distribution to the Fenland offender cohort. Males make up 93% of the NFA cohort, and the 30-39 age group is the most common at 35% of the NFA cohort. White British is the largest ethnic group at 68% of the cohort; however, other ethnic groups showed a larger representation within the NFA cohort compared to the Fenland offenders cohort.
- **Violence and acquisitive crime** - Of the NFA cohort, 39% of offences were violence followed by 19% with acquisitive crime.
- **Identified needs** – The NFA cohort showed a higher proportion of identified needs, with 58% of NFA cohort having 7 or more identified needs, compared with 29% of Fenland cohort having 7 or more identified needs.
- **Thinking and behaviour need** - Thinking and behaviour was the highest need amongst both cohorts, followed by attitudes and lifestyle.

2. Children who offend

2.1. Summary

The Children who offend part of the report draws upon data from Cambridgeshire Youth Offending Service and aims to pull together the scale of the numbers of young people aged 10 to 17 years olds in contact with the criminal justice system in Fenland.

This summary is broken down into 3 parts:

- Comparison to YE March 2024 Fenland Strategic Assessment
- Comparison across Out of Court Disposals (OOCs), First Time Entrants (FTEs), Court Sentences, and Children who reoffend
- Comparison across wards

2.1.1. Comparison to 2023-2024 Fenland Strategic Assessment

- **Overall number of children who offend** - The 2023-2024 Fenland strategic assessment recorded an increase from 103 children who offend in 2021 to 141 children who offend in 2023 (CCC Policy and Insight Team, 2024, p. 53). As of March 2024, the number of children who offend has decreased to 131. The current 131 children who offend are still an overall increase of 27% from the 103 children who offend in 2021.
- **Female proportion of children who offend** - The 2023-2024 Fenland strategic assessment recorded an increase in the female proportion from children who offend from 18% in 2021 to 28% to 2023 (CCC Policy and Insight Team, 2024, p. 53). As of March 2024, the female proportion of children who offend has slightly decreased to 23%. The current 23% is still an overall increase from the 18% female proportion in 2021.
- **Most common age of children who offend** - The 2023-2024 Fenland strategic assessment reported the most common age of children who offend in 2021 as age 15 and the common age in 2023 as age 14 (CCC Policy and Insight Team, 2024, p. 53). As of March 2024, the most common age remains age 14 for children who offend. This might indicate a longer term change that children who offend are entering the criminal justice system younger than previously.
- **10-14 age group** - The 2023-2024 Fenland strategic assessment reported that the proportion of children who offend in the 10-14 age group increased from 39% in 2021 to 73% in 2023 (CCC Policy and Insight Team, 2024, p. 53). As of March 2024, the proportion of children who offend in the 10-14 age group has decreased to 48%. However, this current 48% proportion is still an increase from the 39% in 2021.

- **Type of offence** – In the 2023-2024 Fenland strategic assessment, violence against the person was the most common type of offence (CCC Policy and Insight Team, 2024, p. 54), and as of March 2024, violence against the person continues to be the most common type of offence. The remaining types of offences in the top 5 are criminal damage, theft and handling stolen goods, drugs offences, and motoring offences, and these continue to be in the top 5 with some interchange in the ordering.

2.1.2. Comparison across Out of Court Disposals (OOCs), First Time Entrants (FTEs), Court Sentences, and Children who reoffend

- **Context of all districts in Cambridgeshire** – The current count of 131 children who offend is the highest among all districts in Cambridgeshire with Huntingdonshire being the second highest with 128 children who offend. Fenland has the second highest OOCs, FTEs, court sentences, and reoffending rates in Cambridgeshire for YE March 2024.
- **Breakdown of children who offend** - As of March 2024, there are overall 131 children who offend in Fenland. There are 117 young people who received 124 OOCs, 23 FTEs, 16 young people who received 19 court sentences, and 8 children who reoffend with 20 further offences.
- **Changes over 3 years in breakdown of children who offend** – The number of young people who received OOCs have seen a 77% increase over the last 3 years from 66 to 117, and court sentences have decreased by 27% from 22 to 16. The number of children who reoffend has decreased by 20% over the last 3 years from 10 to 8, and the reoffending rate has also decreased from 29.4% to 24.2%. The number of FTEs has seen little change.
- **Gender** – Gender is predominantly male in OOCs, FTEs, court sentences, and children who reoffend. However, there is an increase in the proportion of females who received in OOCs from 16% in YE March 2022 to 24% in YE March 2024. There are no consistent trends in the proportion of females in FTEs, court sentences, or reoffending. The proportion of males who received OOCs decreased from 84% in YE March 2022 to 76% in 2023-2024. There was a raw number drop in the number of young males who received court sentences from 21 in YE March 2022 to 14 in YE March 2024, and the corresponding change in the proportion of males was from 95% to 88%.
- **Most common age** - The most common age varies across the 4 outcome categories. Age 14 is the most common age for OOCs, and age 15 and 17+ is the most common age for FTEs. Age 17 is the most common age for young people who received in court sentences, and age 16 was the most common age for children who reoffend.

- **10-14 age group vs 15+ age group** – The split between the 10-14 age group vs 15+ age group is 50%/50% for OOCs, but the balance shifts towards the 15+ age group for the subsequent 3 outcome categories with a 30%/70% split for FTEs, 25%/75% split for young people who received court sentences, and 38%/62% split for children who reoffend.
- **Ethnic groups** - White British are the largest ethnic group across the 4 outcome categories of OOCs, FTEs, court sentences, and children who reoffend, but they are slightly under-represented compared to the 86% White British make up in the Fenland census. White/Other is the next largest ethnic group over all 4 outcome categories and are very over-represented compared to the 9% make up in the Fenland census. Mixed is the third highest but only appears in OOCs, court sentences, and children who reoffend and is very over-represented compared to the make up in the Fenland census. Asian and Other have the fourth largest proportions; Other appears fourth in OOCs and children who reoffend appear fourth in children who reoffend. Both are over-represented to the make up in the Fenland census.
- **Children in care** - Out of court disposals (6.8%) and court sentences (31.3%) have the highest proportion of children in care, and Fenland has the highest proportions in these categories compared to other districts.
- **Evidence of substance misuse and contacting mental health services** - First time entrants (39%) and court sentences (56%) have the highest percentage of respondents that answer “Yes” to evidence of substance misuse. Court sentences (25%) have the highest respondents that answer “Yes” to contacting mental health services.
- **Type of offences** - Violence against the person is the most common type of offence across all 4 outcome categories.

2.1.3. Comparison across wards

- **Highest number of offenders (where young person resides) and growth over 3 years** - March North, March West, and Waterlees Village are the wards with the highest number of offenders.
- **Continued monitoring** - Elm & Christchurch, Roman Bank, and March East saw large increases in the number of offenders between the year YE March 2022 and YE March 2023, but the number of offenders have since declined.
- **Notable decline in offences** – Offenders in the Peckover ward have consistently decreased over the last 3 years from 21 offenders to 2 offenders.
- **Children who reoffend** - March North, Waterlees Villages, and March West continue to be areas of concern, and these 3 wards represent 59% of children who reoffend over the last 3 years.

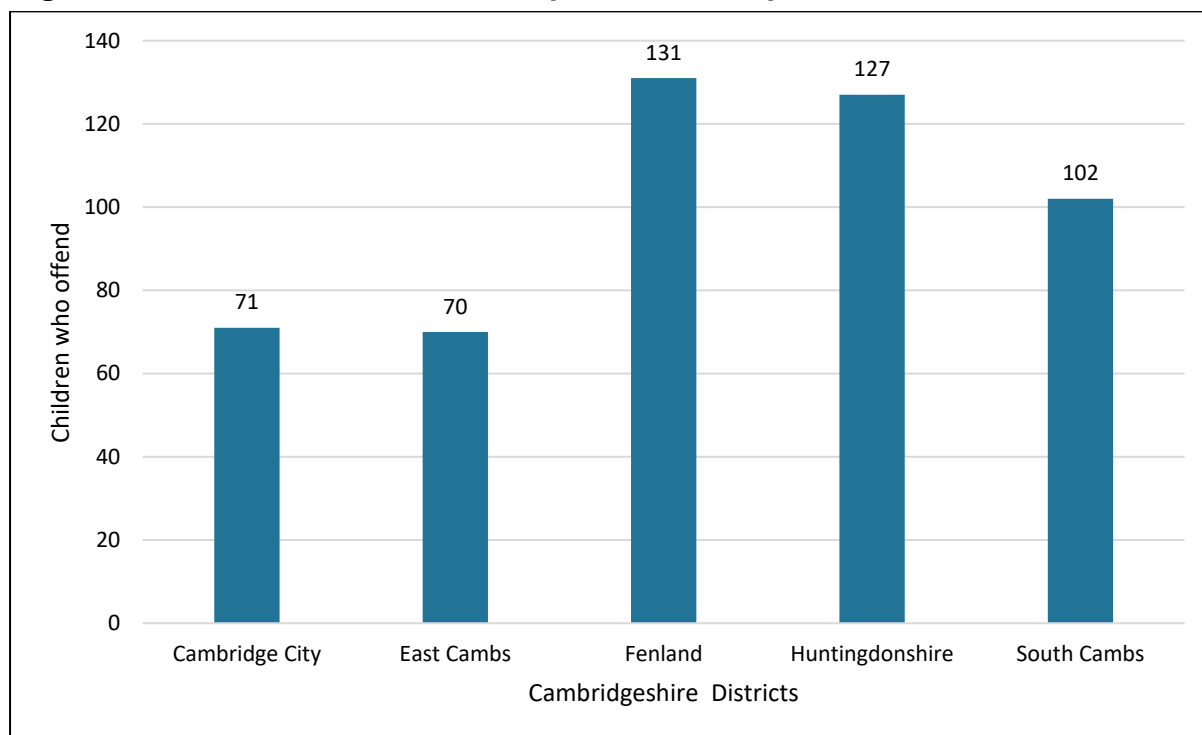
2.2. Overall Cohort April 2023 – March 2024

There were total of 131 Children who offend in the 2023-2024 period.

There was a total of 131 children who offend in the YE March 2024 period. The number of children who offend in a financial year represent open cases and not new cases each year. There are 117 young people who received with 124 OOCs, 23 FTEs, 16 young people who received 19 court sentences, and 8 children who reoffend with 20 further offences.

For context, Figure 1 below shows that Fenland had the highest number of children who offend in YE March 2024 compared to the other districts in Cambridgeshire. Huntingdonshire is the next highest at 127 children who offend, and East Cambridgeshire is the lowest at 71 children who offend.

Figure 1: Juvenile offender volume per district - April 2023 to March 2024

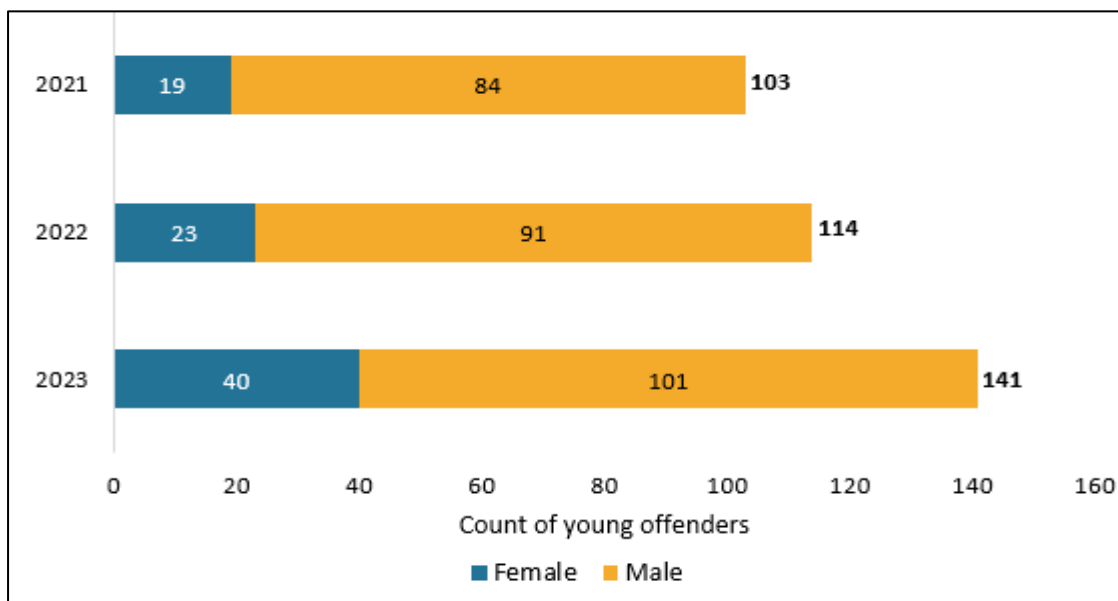


Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

The 2023-2024 Fenland Strategic Assessment provides context for this Deep Dive analysis. Figure 2 is taken from the Strategic Assessment and shows total children who offend increased by 37% from 103 in 2021 to 141 in 2023 (CCC Policy and Insight Team, 2024, p. 53).

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Figure 2: The total annual counts of unique offenders in the Fenland YOS cohort from 2021 to 2023 (YE December)



Source: Figure 36 in the Fenland Community Safety Strategic Assessment for 2023-2024 (CCC Policy and Insight Team, 2024, p. 53).

Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

The current total count of 131 children who offend represents a 7% decrease from the 141 children who offend in 2023, and this is an encouraging sign. However, the current total count of 131 children who offend is still 27% higher than the 103 children who offend in 2021.

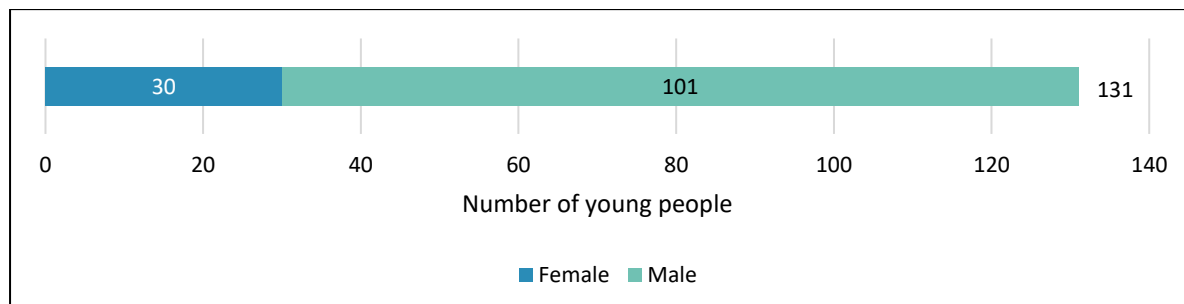
Note that years measured in the Strategic Assessment are calendar years from January to December whereas years from this Deep Dive Report are financial years from April to March. A like-for-like comparison is cautioned, but it is included to provide an indication of the latest progress and to create a narrative between both reports.

Figure 3 below shows that the current cohort continues to be predominantly male. In Figure 2, the proportion of females increased from 18% (19 of 103) of the cohort in 2021 to 28% (40 of 141) in 2023. The female proportion has since then decreased

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from 28% (40 of 141) in 2023 to 23% (30 of 131) as of March 2024. However, the proportion has increased overall from 18% in 2021 to 23% as of March 2024.

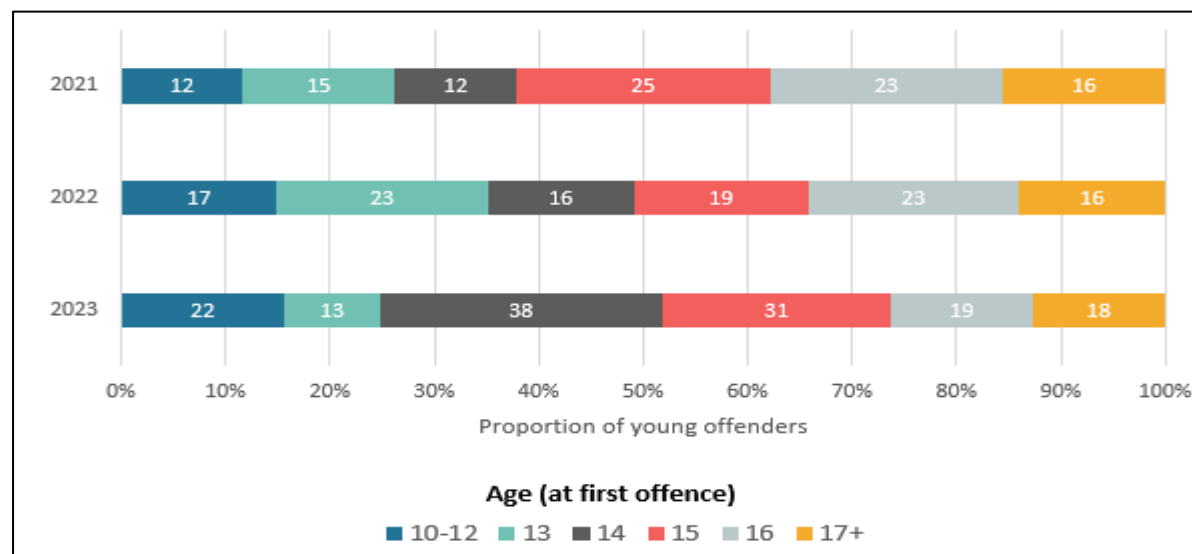
Figure 3: Fenland total children who offend by gender – April 2023 to March 2024



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Figure 4 is also taken from the Strategic Assessment and shows that the most common age varied. In 2021, the common age was age 15 with 25% of the cohort, and in 2022, it was age 13 and 16 with 23% of the cohort each. In 2023, it was age 14 with 38% of the cohort (CCC Policy and Insight Team, 2024, p. 53).

Figure 4: Age of first offence for Fenland YOS cohort for 2021-2023.

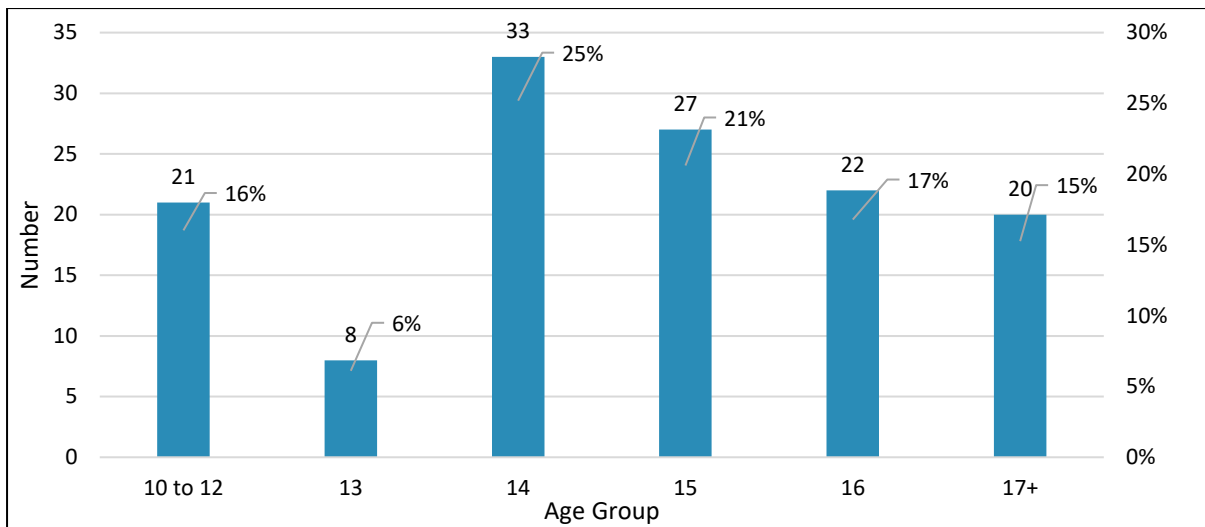


Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Figure 5 below shows that age 14 continues to be the most common age with 25% of the cohort.

In Figure 4, the proportion of 10-14 age groups increase from 39% in 2021 to 56% in 2022 to 73% in 2023. The proportion of 15+ decreased from 61% in 2021 to 44% in 2022 to 27% in 2023. In Figure 5, the proportion of the 10-14 age group decreased to 48%, and the proportion of the 15+ age group increased to 52%.

Figure 5: Age of first offence for Fenland YOS cohort for YE March 2024

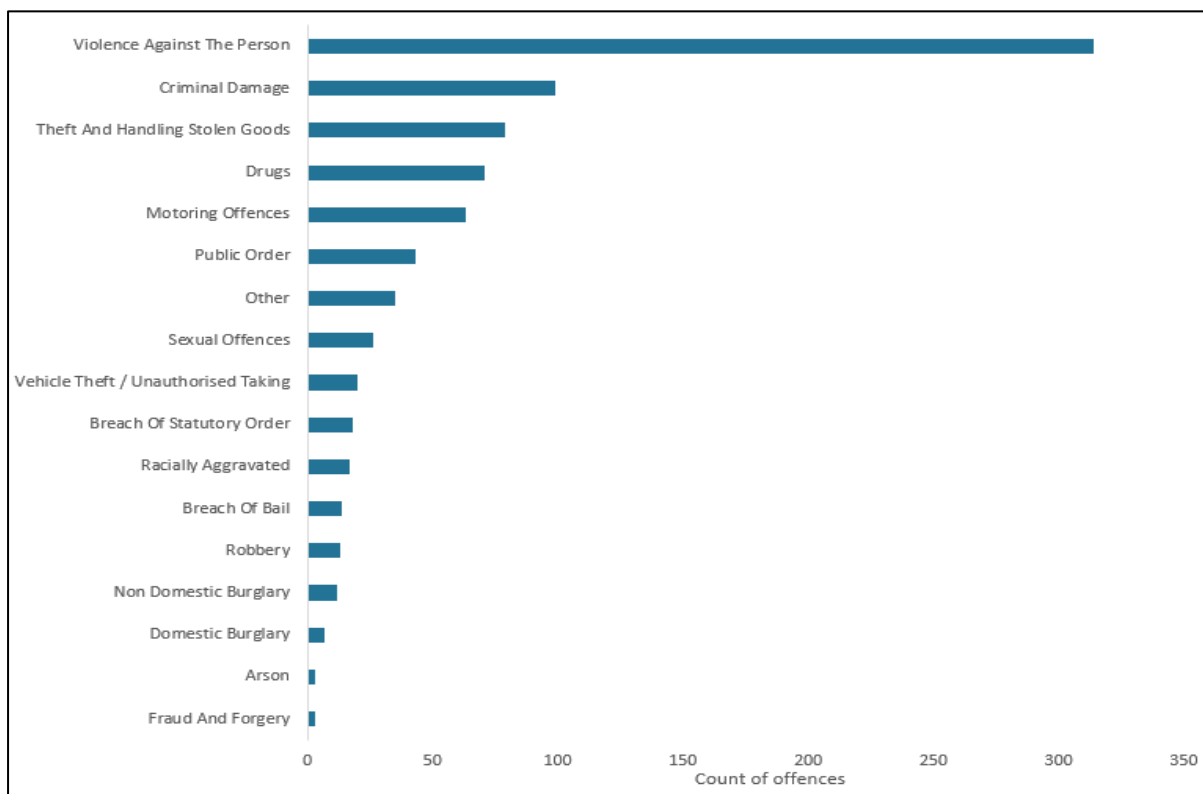


Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Figure 6 is taken from the Strategic Assessment and shows the total count of each offence type between 2021 and 2023. Violence against the person is the primary offence type for children who offend, accounting for 38% of all offences. The next 4 most common offence types are criminal damage at 12%, theft and handling stolen goods at 9%, drugs offences at 8%, and motoring offences at 8% (CCC Policy and Insight Team, 2024, p. 54).

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Figure 6: Primary offence type for children who offend in the Fenland YOS cohort, January 2021 to December 2023



Source: Figure 38 in Fenland Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2023-2024 (CCC Policy and Insight Team, 2024, p. 54).

Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Table 1 below shows that violence against the person continues to be the most common offence type at 38%.

The next 4 offence types continue to be part of the top 5 offence types. Criminal damage dropped from 12% to 10%. Theft and handling stolen goods has continued at 9% of all offences. Drugs increased from 8% to 12%, and motoring offences decreased slightly from 8% to 7%.

Table 1: Number of offences for children who offend in the Fenland YOS cohort, YE March 2024, by offence type

Offence Type	YE March 2024 - Number of Offences	YE March 2024 - % of Offences
Violence Against the Person	79	35%
Drugs	27	12%
Criminal Damage	23	10%
Theft And Handling Stolen Goods	21	9%
Motoring Offences	15	7%
Sexual Offences	11	5%
Public Order	11	5%
Vehicle Theft / Unauthorised Taking	10	4%
Non-Domestic Burglary	6	3%
Robbery	6	3%
Domestic Burglary	6	3%
Other	5	2%
Racially Aggravated	3	1%
Fraud And Forgery	2	1%
Arson	2	1%
Total	227	100%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

2.3. Cohort Breakdown

Children who offend can receive the following 4 outcomes from the Criminal Justice System:

- **Out of Court Disposals (OOCs)** – These are young people who commit less serious offences and are at low risk of offending. OOCs are either categorised as offences that are not substantive outcomes or offences that are substantive outcomes. Substantive outcomes in OOCs are more concerning and include youth cautions or youth conditional cautions. Refer to Appendix B for more types of OOCs.
- **First Time Entrants (FTEs)** – These are young people who enter the Youth Justice System for the first time and receive a substantive outcome. For OOCs, this is a youth caution or a youth conditional caution. A substantive outcome can also refer to a court sentence.
- **Court Sentences** – These are young people who receive a court sentence. A court sentence is a substantive outcome and includes a referral order, a conditional discharge, a fine, a rehabilitation order, and a detention and training order. Rehabilitation orders and detention and training orders are the most serious court sentences.

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- **Children who reoffend** – These are young people who have received a substantive outcome in the period and have reoffended. As mentioned above, substantive outcomes include youth cautions or youth conditional cautions from OOCs or a court sentence.

Note that there are overlaps within the above 4 outcome categories particularly through the designation of a substantive outcome. In terms of a spectrum of severity, the least severe would be OOCs that are not a substantive outcome, followed by OOCs that are a substantive outcome, and then finally court sentences with the most severe court sentences being a rehabilitation order and a detention and training order. Children who reoffend are in general more of a concern than FTEs because children who reoffend have continued to commit offences.

2.3.1. Out of Court Disposals

117 Young People who received 124 OOCs in the YE March 2024 period.

There were 117 young people who received 124 OOCs in the YE March 2024 period. 110 people received 1 OOC each, and 7 people received 2 OOCs each.

In the context of other districts in Cambridgeshire, Fenland has had the second highest count of OOCs for the YE March 2024 period with Huntingdonshire having the highest OOC count. Over the last 3-year period, Fenland also had the second highest OOCs with Huntingdonshire again with the highest OOC count.

Table 2 below shows the percentage of OOCs administered in Fenland for the YE March 2022 to YE March 2024 cohort. For the current cohort YE March 2024 Community Resolutions represents the largest proportion of the cohort at 63%. Substantive outcomes that include youth cautions (2%) and youth conditional cautions (14%) collectively represent 16% of the cohort. There is no clear trend with substantive outcomes over the last three years. Between YE March 2022 and YE March 2024, substantive outcomes have increased from 15 to 20, but the overall proportion of substantive outcomes has decreased from 19% to 16%.

Table 2: Fenland Out of Court Disposals by outcome - YE March 2022 to YE March 2024

Outcome	YE March 2022 Outcomes	YE March 2022 %	YE March 2023 Outcomes	YE March 2023 %	YE March 2024 Outcomes	YE March 2024 %
Community Resolution	42	52%	47	44%	78	63%
Outcome 22	6	7%	7	6%	12	10%
Outcome 21	0	0%	2	2%	2	2%
Youth Caution	8	10%	16	15%	3	2%
Youth Conditional Caution	7	9%	11	10%	17	14%
Youth Restorative Disposal	18	22%	25	23%	12	10%
Total	81	100%	108	100%	124	100%
Substantive Outcomes	15	19%	27	25%	20	16%

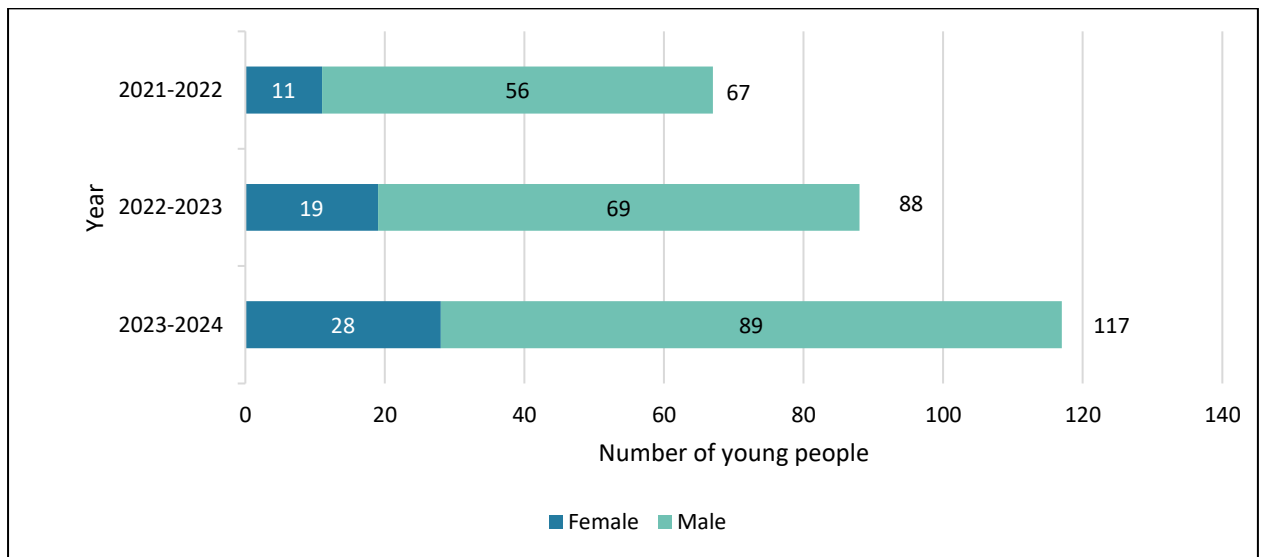
Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Figure 7 below shows that the 117 young people who received OOCs represents a 74% increase from the 67 young people who received OOCs in YE March 2022. This large increase is concerning and shows that preventive measures may not be working or may need to be altered.

Figure 7 also shows that young people who received OOCs are predominately male; however, the proportion of females increased from 16% (11 of 67) in YE March 2022 to 24% (28 of 117) in 2023-2024. In contrast, the proportion of males decreased from 84% (56 of 67) in YE March 2022 to 76% (89 of 117) in YE March 2024.

In terms of raw numbers, female OOCs have the highest number of offenders compared to FTEs, court sentences, and reoffending. There are no consistent or substantial increases in female FTEs, court sentences, or reoffending, and thus, female OOCs could be the cause of the increase in female proportion in overall children who offend that was mentioned in section A.3.

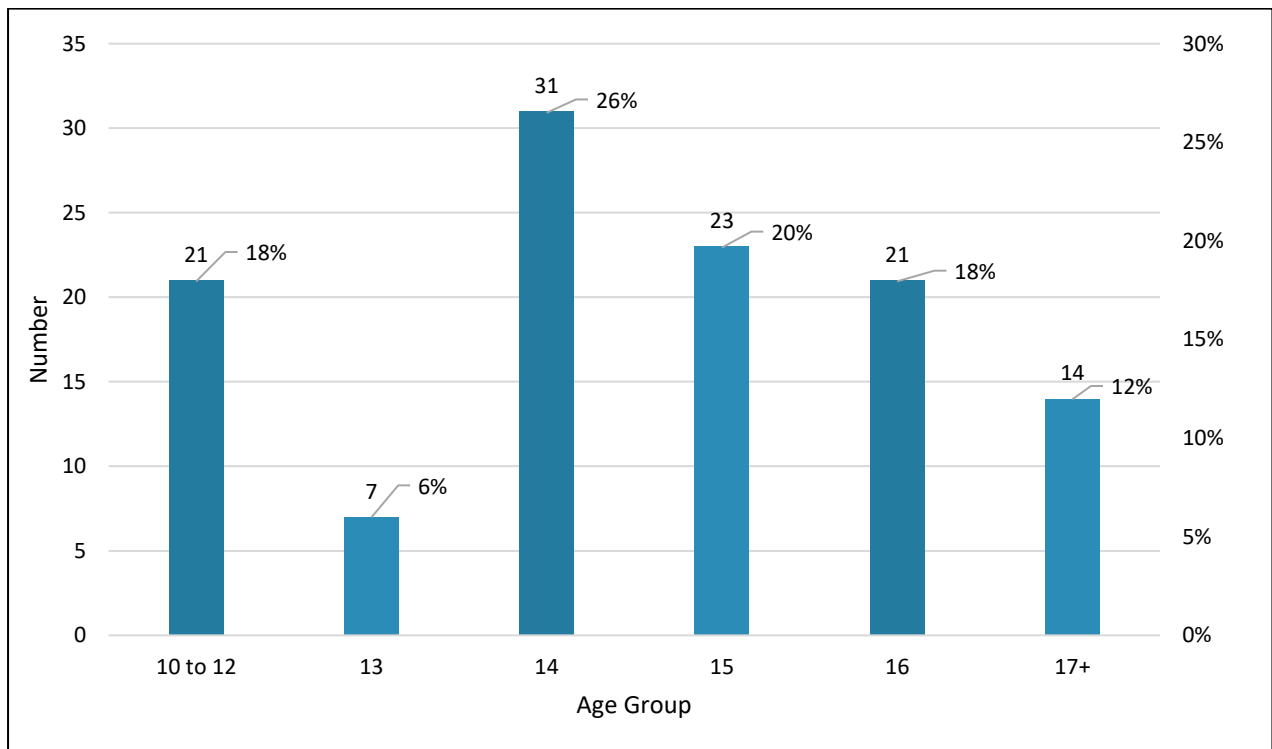
Figure 7: Fenland Out of Court Disposals by gender YE March 2022 to YE March 2024



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Figure 8 below shows that age 14 represents the most common age at 26% of the cohort. Young people aged 10-14 represent 50% the cohort, and young people aged 15+ represent 50%.

Figure 8: Out of Court Disposal Fenland by age group, April 2023 - March 2024



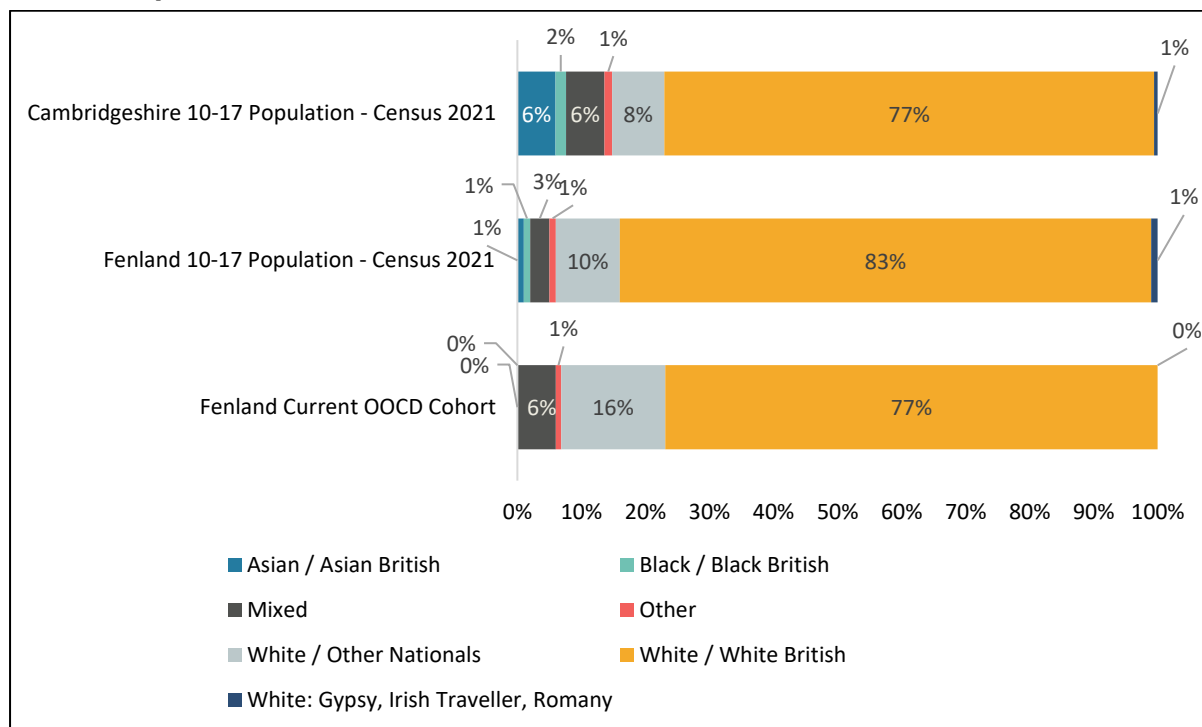
Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

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Figure 9 shows that the top 4 ethnic groups are White British at 77%, White/Other Nationals at 16%, Mixed at 6%, and Other at 1%.

White British OOCs at 77% is under-represented compared to the 83% White British population in Fenland. In contrast, White/Other Nationals OOCs at 16% and Mixed OOCs at 6% are over-represented compared to 10% White/Other Nationals in Fenland and 3% Mixed in Fenland.

Figure 9: Percentage share comparison of ethnic group of Fenland Out of Court Disposals



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Table 3 shows the percentage of OOCs who were children in care, in each district in Cambridgeshire. Fenland had 8 children in care which represented 6.8% of the OOC cohort, and this is the largest percentage among local authorities in Cambridgeshire.

Table 3: Children in care within Out of Court Disposal cohort by district - April 2023 to March 2024

District	Children in care	Total Cohort (Including children in care)	% of Total Cohort who were children in care
Cambridge City	3	52	5.8%

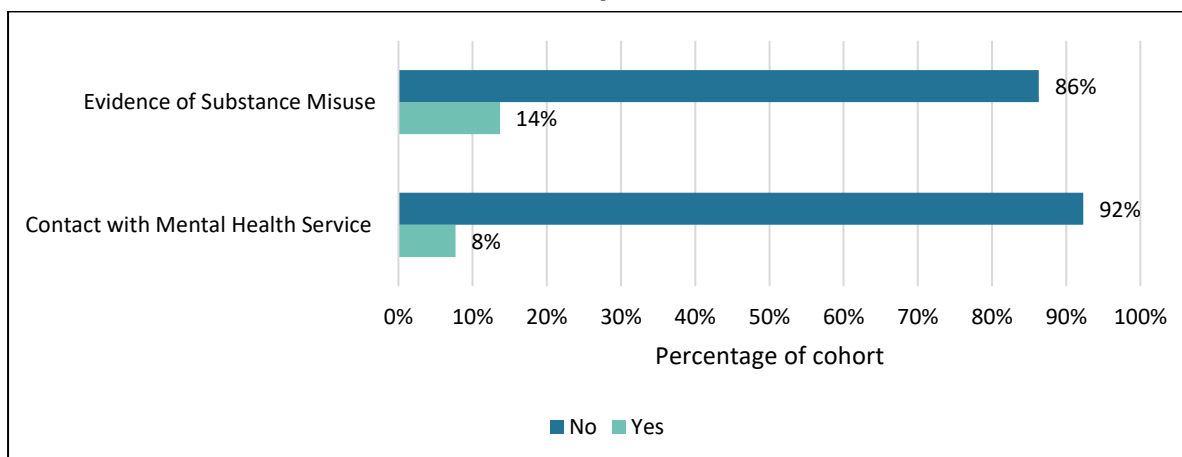
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District	Children in care	Total Cohort (Including children in care)	% of Total Cohort who were children in care
East Cambridgeshire	2	62	3.2%
Fenland	8	117	6.8%
Huntingdonshire	6	114	5.3%
South Cambridgeshire	4	90	4.3%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Figure 10 shows that 14% of young people who received an OOCDC had evidence of substance misuse and 8% had contact with mental health services. (Information taken from main recording Assessment for Youth justice team Assetplus)

Figure 10: Out of Court Disposals cohort evidence of substance misuse & contact with mental health services - April 2023 to March 2024



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

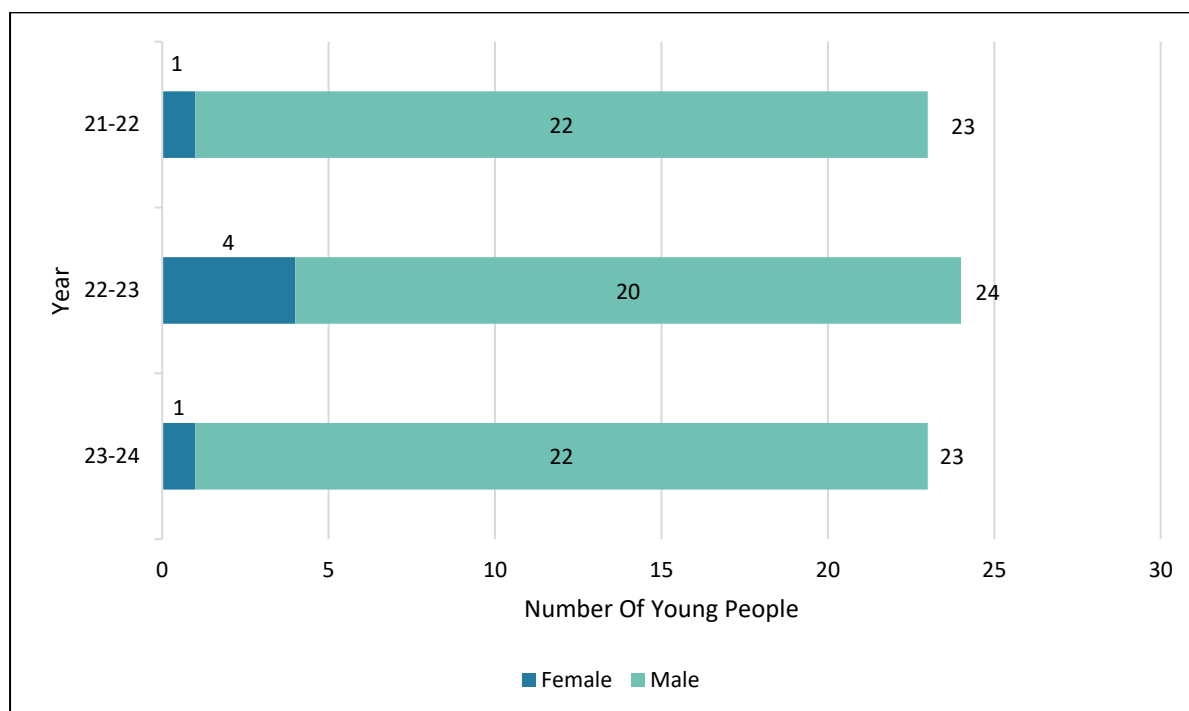
2.3.2. First Time Entrants

23 First Time Entrants in the YE March 2024 period.

There were 23 FTEs in the YE March 2024 period. In the context of other districts in Cambridgeshire, Fenland has the second highest count of FTEs for the YE March 2024 period.

Figure 11 below shows that there has been little change in the number of FTEs over the last 3 years.

Figure 11: First Time Entrants in Fenland by Gender, YE March 2022 to YE March 2024



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

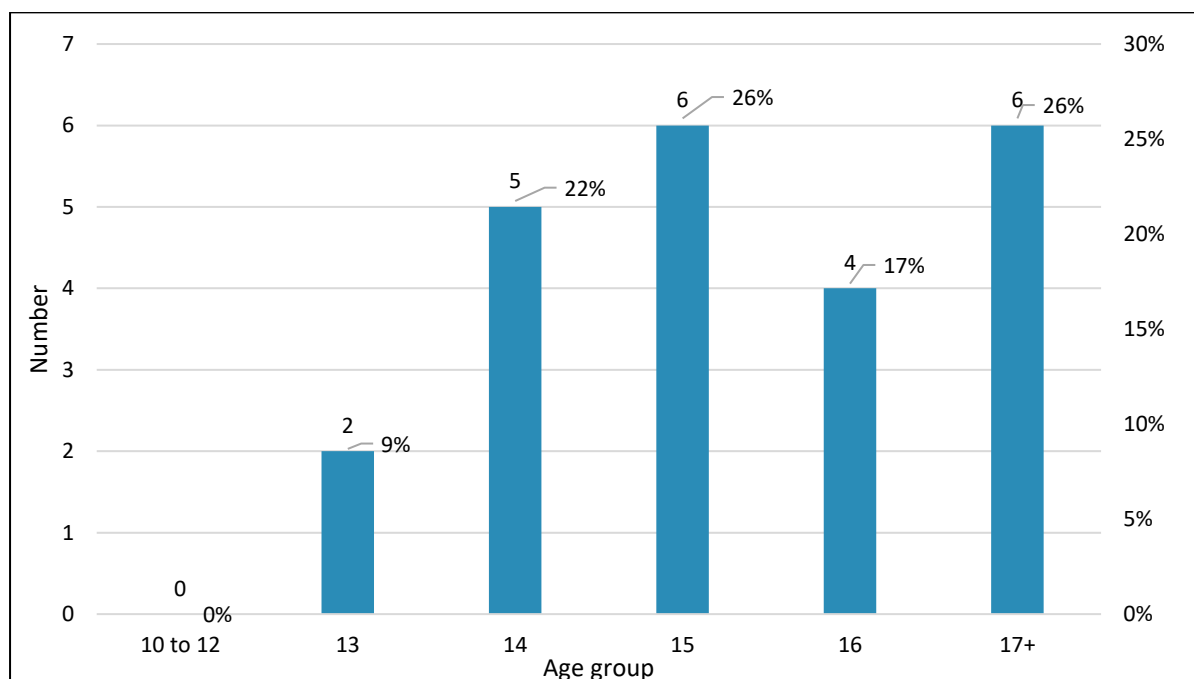
Figure 11 also shows that FTEs are again predominantly male. In contrast to the female OOCd growth, there are no consistent increasing or decreasing trends with the proportion of females increasing from 4% (1 of 23) in YE March 2022 to 17% (4 of 24) in YE March 2023 and then reverting to 4% (1 of 23) for YE March 2024.

Similarly, the number of males has also not changed much with a decrease from 96% (22 of 23) in YE March 2022 to 83% (20 of 24) in YE March 2023 and then reverting to 96% (22 of 23) for YE March 2024.

Figure 12 below shows that age 15 and 17+ are the most common ages at 26% of the cohort each. The previous 50%/50% split seen between 10-14 and 15+ in OOCds has shifted towards older ages with FTEs aged 10-14 representing 30% of the cohort and FTEs aged 15+ representing 70%.

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Figure 12: First Time Entrants in Fenland by age group - April 2023 to March 2024

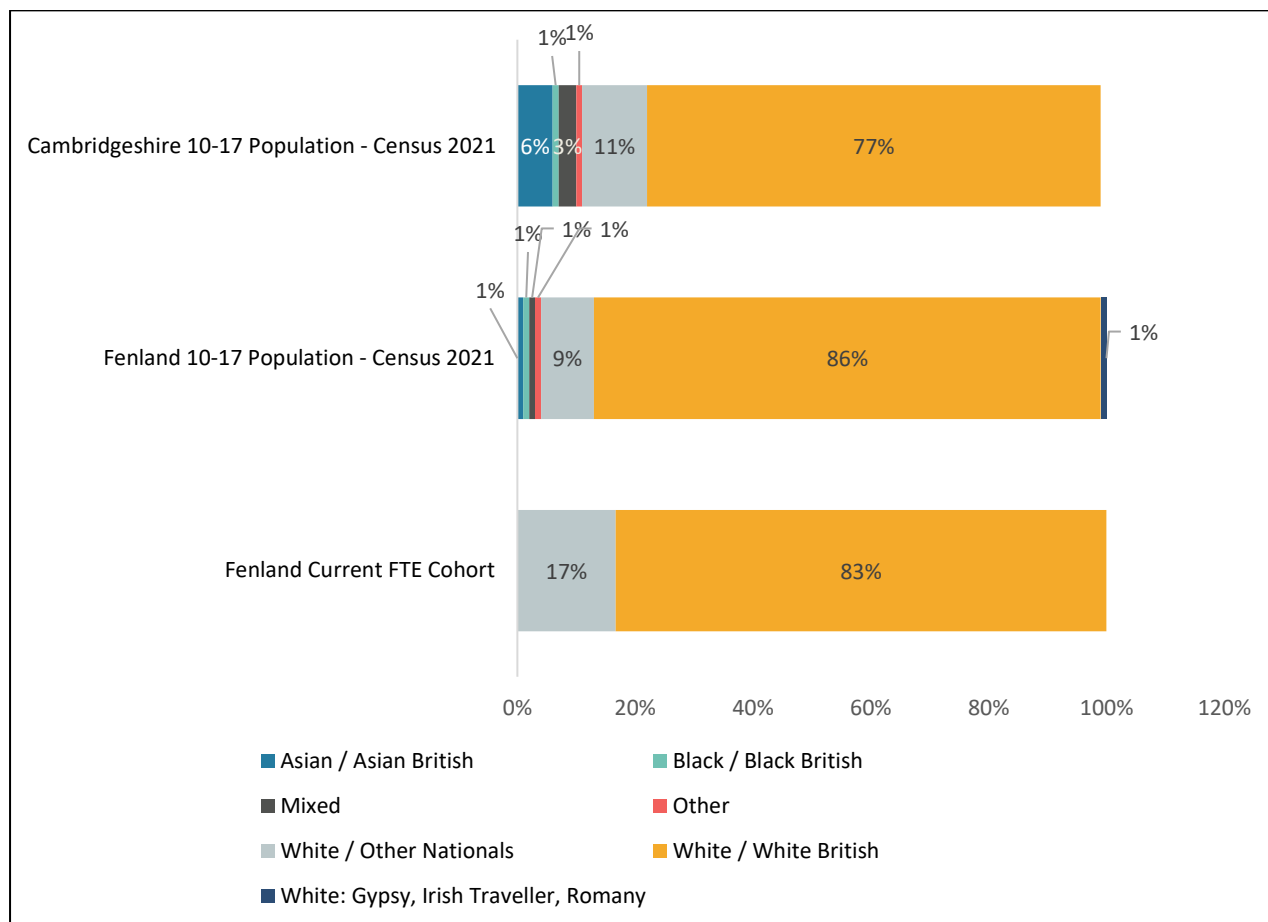


Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

OOCs were split across 4 ethnic groups: White British at 77%, White/Other Nationals at 16%, Mixed at 6%, and Other at 1%. In contrast, Figure 13 below shows that FTEs are split across only 2 ethnic groups: White British at 83% and White/Other Nationals at 17%.

Figure 13 shows the ethnicity breakdown. White/Other Nationals FTEs are over-represented at 17% compared to 10% White/Other Nationals in Fenland.

Figure 13: Percentage share comparison of ethnic group of Fenland First Time Entrants cohort



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Table 4 shows the percentage of FTE’s who were children in care in each district in Cambridgeshire. Fenland had only 1 child in care which represented 4% of the cohort. Cambridge City had the highest percentage of 2 children in care, accounting for 10% of their FTE cohort.

Table 4: Children in care within First Time Entrants by district, April 2023 - March 2024

District	Children in care	Total Cohort	% of Total Cohort who were children in Care
Cambridge City	2	20	10%
East Cambridgeshire	1	15	7%
Fenland	1	23	4%
Huntingdonshire	0	26	0%
South Cambridgeshire	1	16	6%

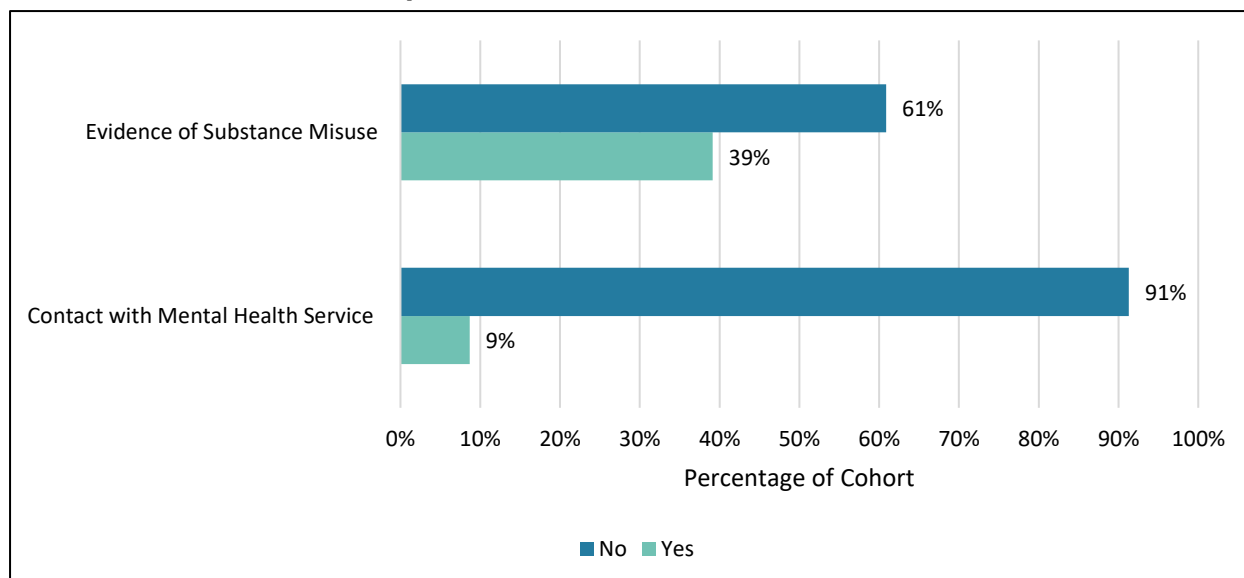
[V1.1]

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Figure 14 shows that 39% of FTEs had evidence of substance misuse, and this is concerning – it is much higher than the 14% of young people who received an O OCD in Figure 10.

9% of FTEs had contact with mental health services, and this is similar to the 8% of O O C D s that had contact with mental health services in Figure 10 (Information taken from main recording Assessment for Youth justice team Assetplus).

Figure 14: First Time Entrants - evidence of substance misuse & contact with mental health services - April 2023 to March 2024.



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

2.3.3. Court Sentences

16 Young People involved in 19 Court Sentence in the YE March 2024

There were 16 young people who received 19 court sentences in the YE March 2024 period. 13 young people received 1 court sentence each, and 3 young people received more than one court sentence.

In the context of other districts in Cambridgeshire, Fenland has had the second highest count of court sentences for the YE March 2024 period. Again, Huntingdonshire has had the highest count of court sentences of districts in Cambridgeshire.

[V1.1]

Table 5 below shows that Referral Orders represent 47% of court sentences for the current period YE March 2024, and Referral Orders make up the largest share of court sentences over the last 3 years. Youth Rehabilitation is one of the most severe court sentences and represents 26% of court sentences in YE March 2024.

Table 5: Fenland Court Sentences by court outcome – YE March 2022 to YE March 2024

Outcome	YE March 2022 Sentences	YE March 2022 %	YE March 2023 Sentences	YE March 2023 %	YE March 2024 Sentences	YE March 2024 %
Conditional Discharge	1	5%	1	5%	1	5%
Fine	1	5%	1	5%	4	21%
Referral Order	15	68%	15	68%	9	47%
Youth Rehabilitation Order	4	18%	4	18%	5	26%
Youth Rehabilitation Order ISS Requirement Band 1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Detention + Training Order (Custody)	1	5%	1	5%	0	0%
Total	22	100%	22	100%	19	100%

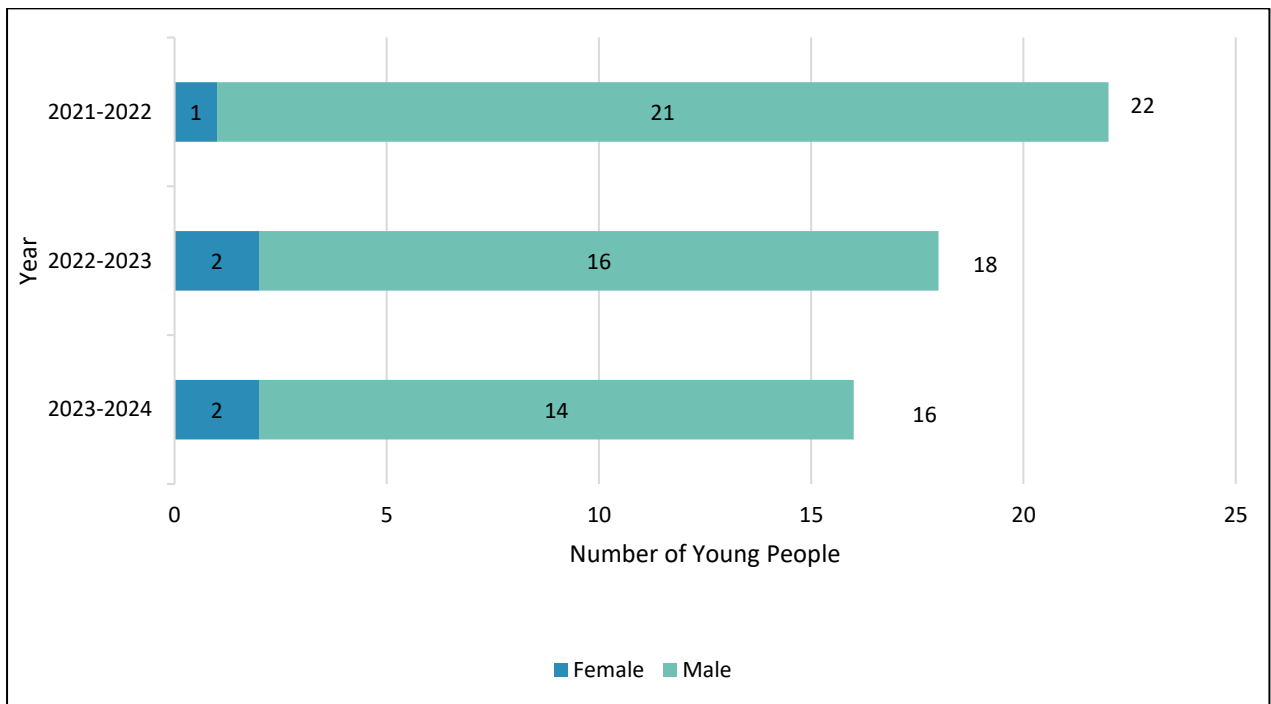
Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Figure 15 below shows an area of encouragement: young people who received court sentences have decreased by 24% from 22 in YE March 2022 to 16 in YE March 2024.

Figure 15 also shows that young people with court sentences continue to be predominantly male. There has been a small increase in the proportion of females increasing from 5% (1 of 22) to 11% (2 of 18) in YE March 2023 and then increasing to 13% (2 of 16) for YE March 2024. The proportion of males have decreased from 95% (21 of 22) in YE March 2022 to 88% (14 of 16) in YE March 2024.

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Figure 15: Number of young people receiving Court Sentences by gender - April 2023 to March 2024



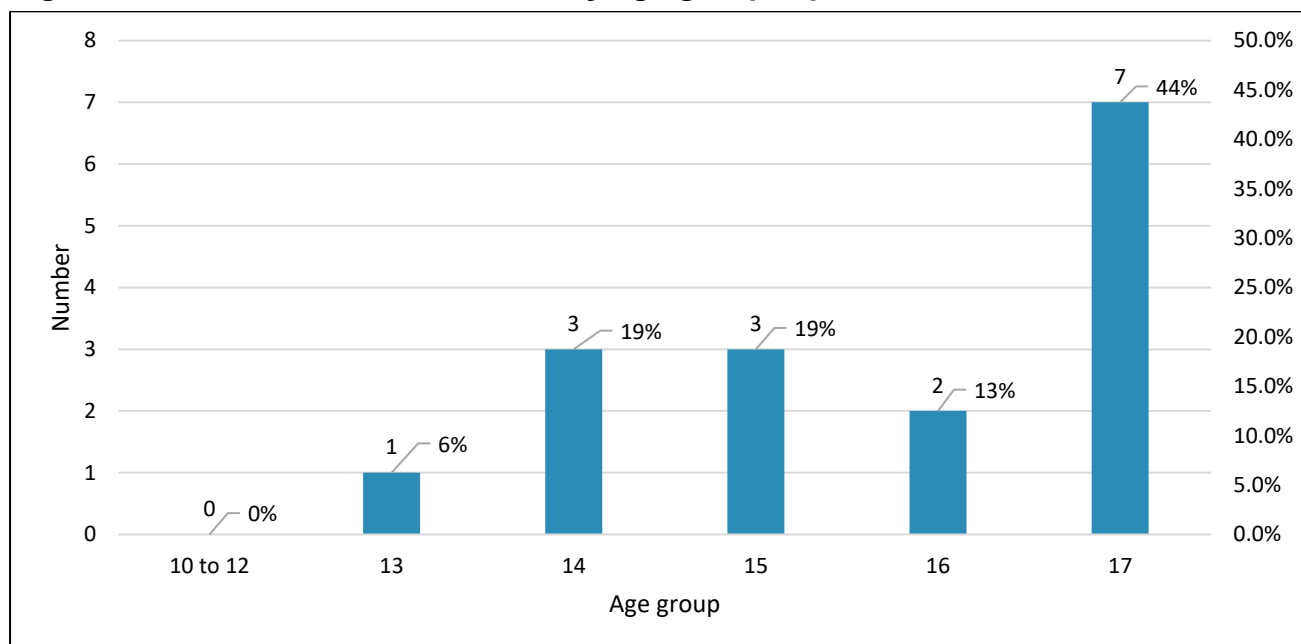
Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Figure 16 below shows that age 17+ is the common age at 44% of the cohort. The split between 10-14 and 15+ continues to shift towards older ages with young people

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with court sentences aged 10-14 representing 25% of the cohort and young people with court sentences aged 15+ representing 75%.

Figure 16: Fenland Court Sentences by age group, April 2023 - March 2024

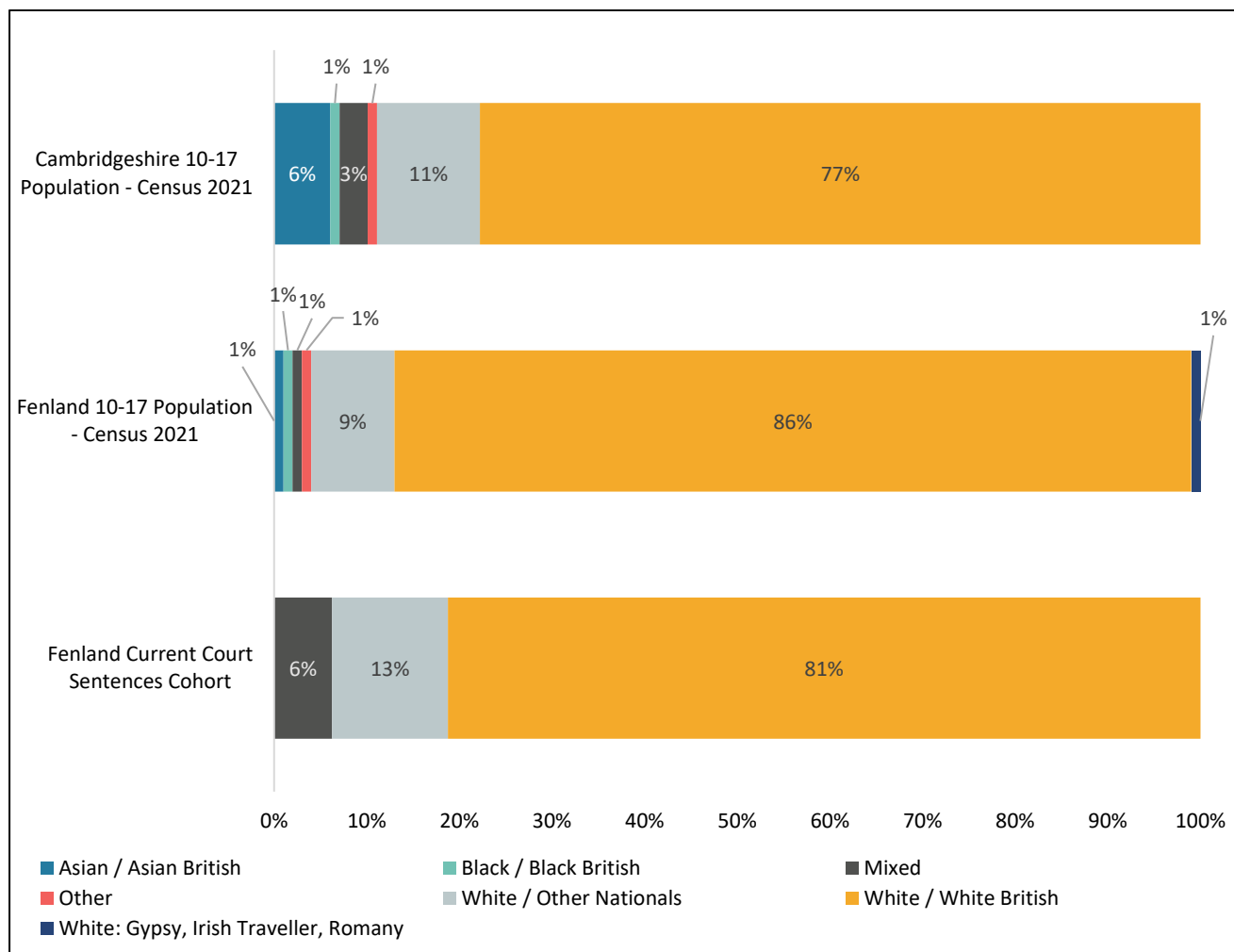


Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Figure 17 below shows that young people with court sentences were across 3 ethnic groups: White British at 81%, White/Other Nationals at 13%, and mixed at 6.3%.

White British young people at 81% is under-represented compared to the 83% White British population in Fenland. In contrast, White/Other Nationals OOCs at 13% and Mixed OOCs at 6.3% are over-represented compared to 10% White/Other Nationals in Fenland and 3% Mixed in Fenland.

Figure 17: Percentage share comparison of ethnicity, Fenland Court Sentences Cohort, Fenland Census population and Cambridgeshire Census population



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Table 6 shows the percentage of young people with court sentences who were children in care in each district in Cambridgeshire. Fenland had 16 children in care which represented 31.3% of the cohort, and this is the largest percentage among local authorities in Cambridgeshire and is an area of concern.

Table 6: Children in care within court sentences cohort, by district of residence, April 2023 - March 2024

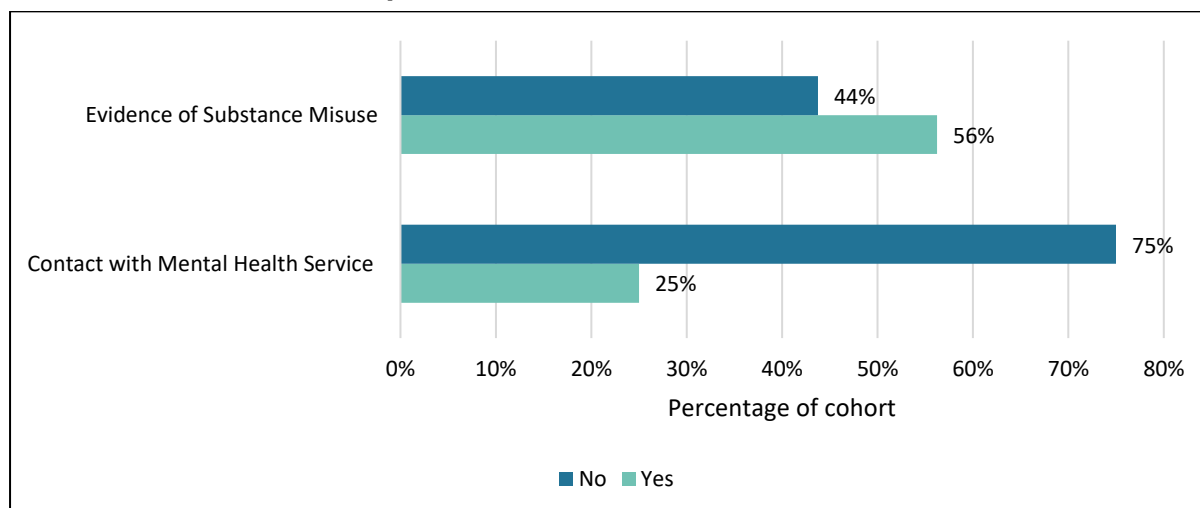
District	Children in care	Total Cohort (Including children in care)	% of Total Cohort who were children in care
Cambridge City	5	21	23.8%
East Cambridgeshire	1	9	11.1%
Fenland	5	16	31.3%
Huntingdonshire	2	13	15.4%
South Cambridgeshire	2	16	12.4%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Figure 18 shows that 56% (9) of young people with court sentences have evidence of substance misuse. This is a higher proportion than the 39% of FTEs and 14% of OOCs that have evidence of substance misuse, and this is an area of concern.

Also concerning is that 25% (4) of young people with court sentences had contact with mental health services, and this is also higher than 9% of FTEs and 8% of OOCs that had contact with mental health services (Information taken from main recording Assessment for Youth justice team Assetplus).

Figure 18: Court Sentences - evidence of substance misuse & contact with mental health services April 2023 - March 2024



2.3.4. Children who reoffend

8 children who reoffend who received involved with 20 Further Offences in the YE March 2024 period. Children who reoffend received 20 Further Offences in the 2023-2024 period.

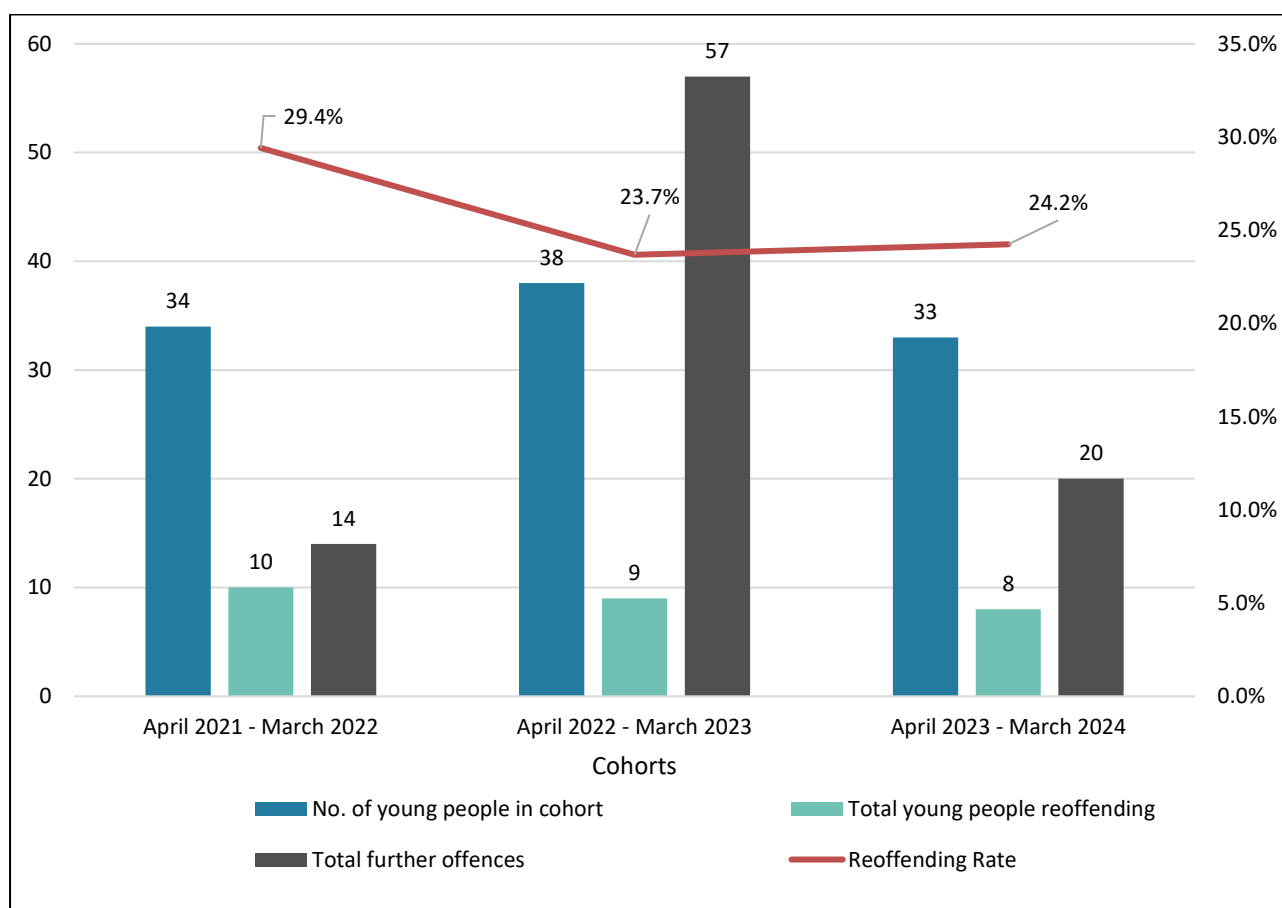
[V1.1]

There were 8 children who reoffend who received 20 further offences in the YE March 2024 period.

Figure 19 shows that there has been a 20% decrease in the number of children who reoffend from 10 in YE March 2022 to 8 in YE March 2024. The reoffending rate has also decreased from 29.4% in YE March 2022 to 24.2% in YE March 2024.

However, it is concerning that there was a 307% increase in the number of further offences committed by children who reoffend from 14 in YE March 2022 to 57 in YE March 2023. The number of offences has since decreased to 20 in YE March 2024 but still represents a 43% increase from 14 in YE March 2022 to 20 in YE March 2024.

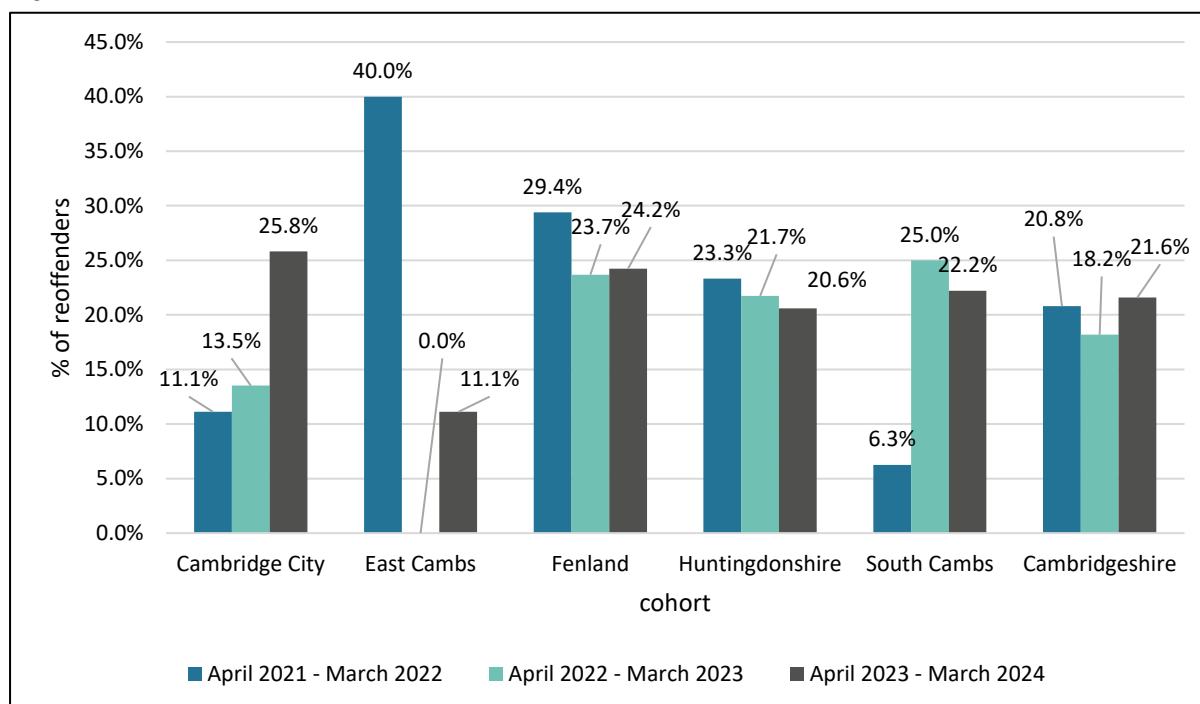
Figure 19: Fenland children who reoffend – YE March 2022 to YE March 2024



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Figure 20 puts the recent 24.2% Fenland reoffending rate in the context of other districts in Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire as a whole. The 24.2% Fenland reoffending rate is the second highest after an outlier year from Cambridge City at 25.8%. Fenland's reoffending rate is higher than the Cambridgeshire average for all 3 years, and this is a concern.

Figure 20: Fenland reoffending rate across the district - April 2021 to March 2024

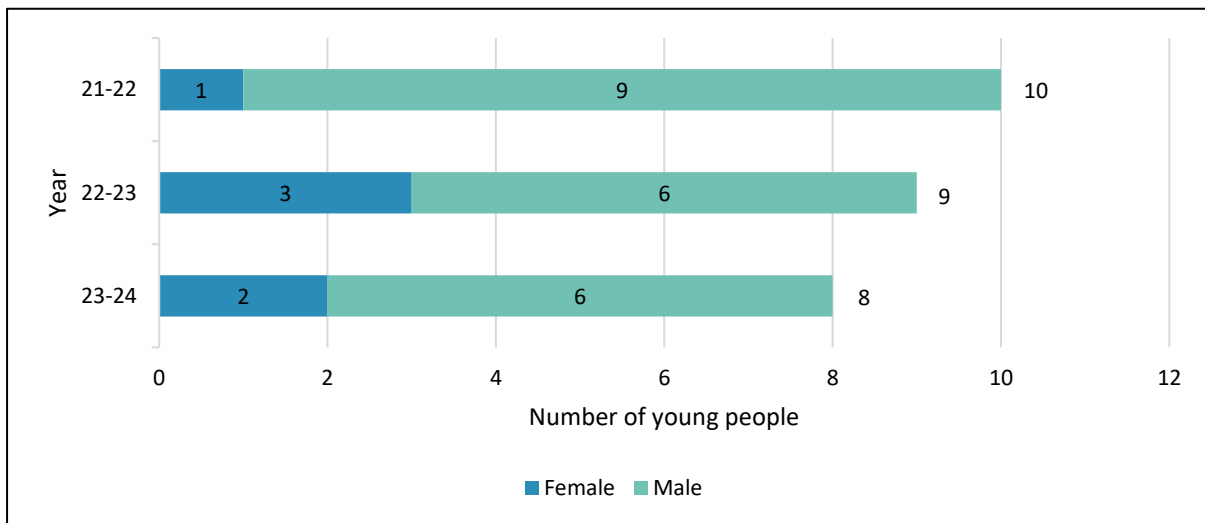


Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Figure 21 also shows that children who reoffend are predominantly male. The counts are small, but the proportion of females have fluctuated from 10% (1 of 10) in YE March 2022 up to 33% (3 of 9) in YE March 2023 and then down to 25% (2 of 8) in YE March 2024. Males have also fluctuated from 90% (9 of 10) in YE March 2022 down to 67% (6 of 9) in YE March 2023 and then up to 75% (6 of 8) in YE March 2024.

[V1.1]

Figure 21: Fenland reoffending rate by gender, YE March 2022 to YE March 2024



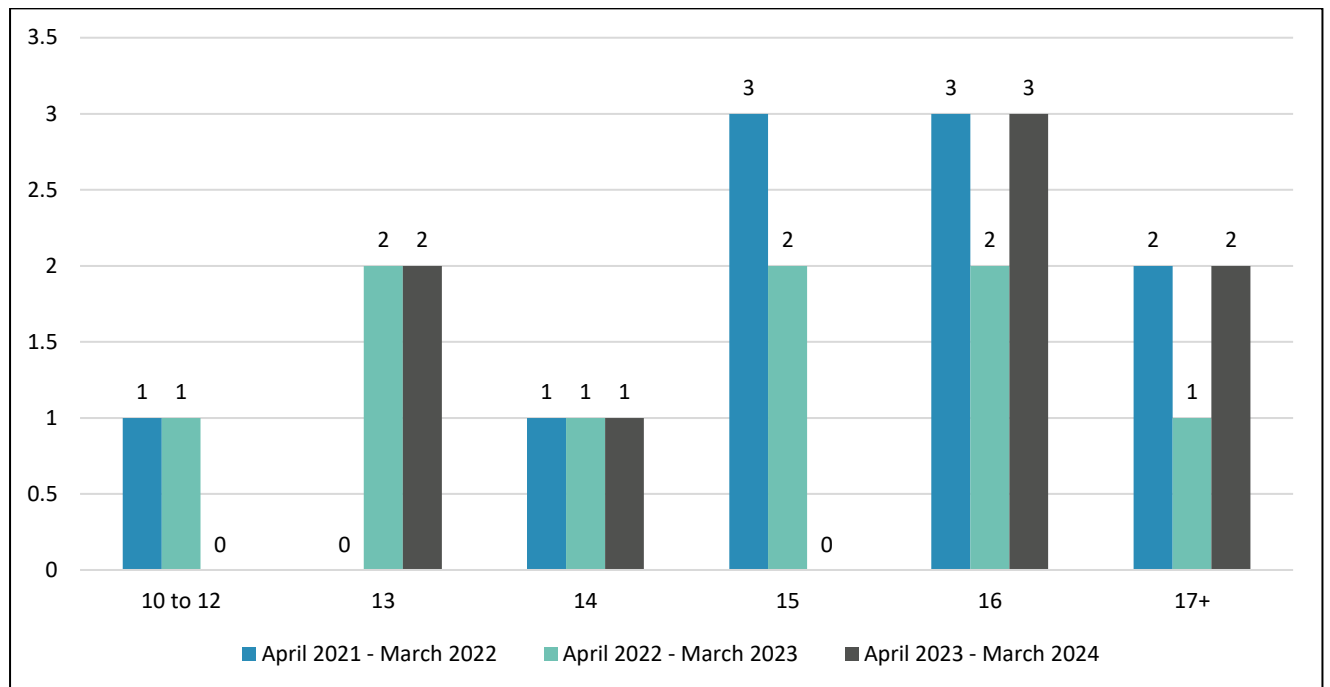
Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Figure 22 shows that age 16 is the most common age at 38% of the cohort in 2023-2024. In the previous 2 years, age 15 and age 16 have both been the most common age of the cohort.

Across all 3 years, the split between 10-14 and 15+ shifted toward the older 15+ age group. In 2023-2024, children who reoffend aged 10-14 represented 38% of the cohort and children who reoffend aged 15+ represented 62% of the cohort.

[V1.1]

Figure 22: Children who offend in Fenland by age group, April 2021 - March 2024.

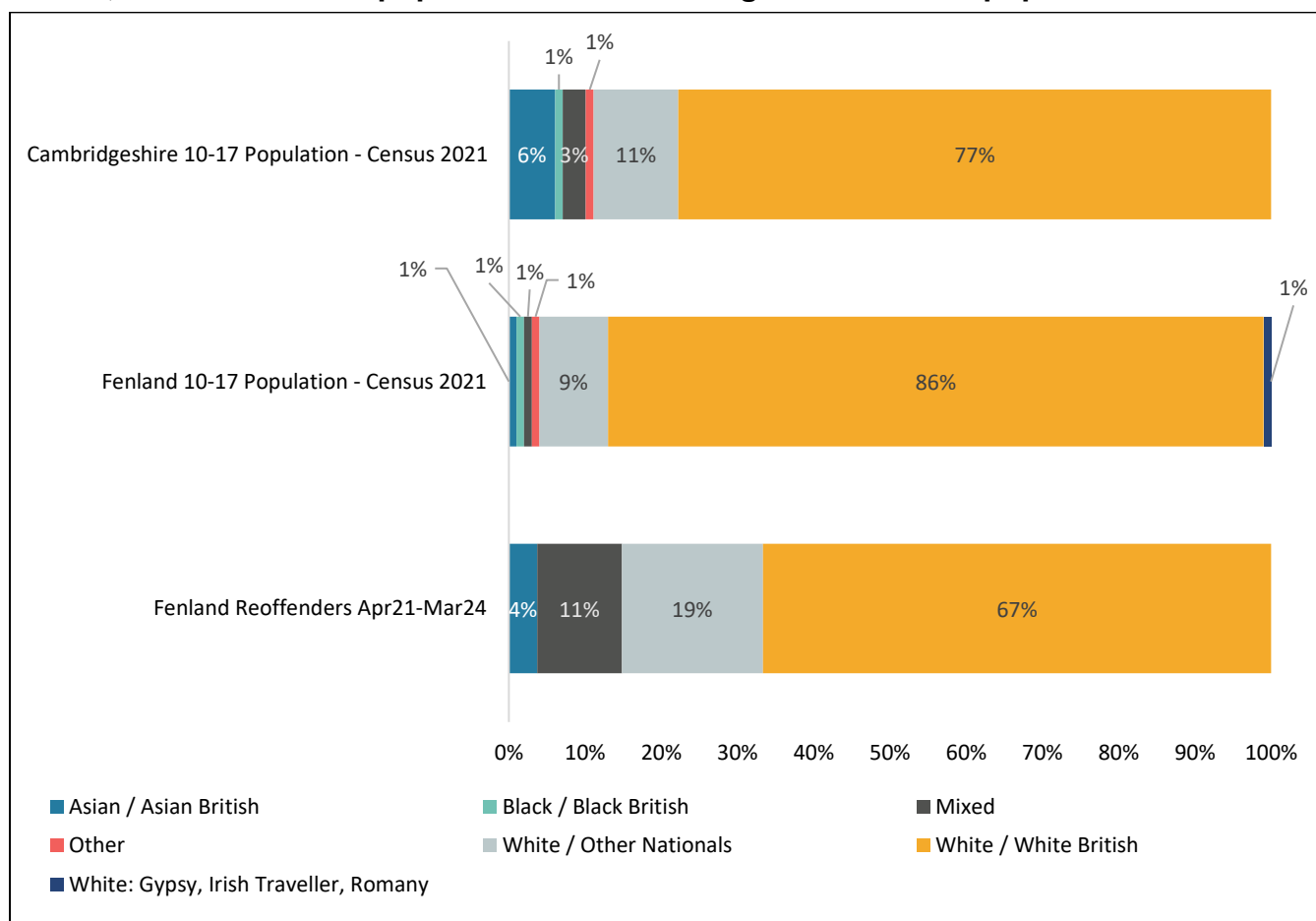


Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Figure 23 below shows that the top 4 ethnic groups for children who reoffend are White British at 67%, White/Other Nationals at 19%, Mixed at 11%, and Asian at 4%.

White British children who reoffend at 67% is under-represented compared to the 83% White British population in Fenland. In contrast, White/Other Nationals children who reoffend at 19%, Mixed children who reoffend at 11%, and Asians at 4% are over-represented compared to 10% White/Other Nationals in Fenland, 3% Mixed in Fenland.

Figure 23: Percentage share comparison of ethnicity, Fenland reoffending cohort, Fenland Census population and Cambridgeshire Census population.



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

2.4. Types of Offences

As mentioned in Figure 6 and Table 1 in section 2.2, violence against person is the most common offence type for the overall cohort of children who offend. The next 4 most common offence types are drugs, criminal damage, theft and handling stolen goods, and motoring offences.

Across all 4 outcome categories (OOCs, FTEs, court sentences, children who reoffend), violence against the person continues to be the most common offence type, and this is an area of concern.

Table 7 shows the counts of offence type for OOCs with a total of 124 offences, and it is worth remembering that 117 young people who received 124 OOCs in the YE March 2024 period.

Violence against the person is again the most common offence and accounts for 35% (44 of 124) of all offences. Drugs at 16% (20 of 124), criminal damage at 15% (18 of 124), and theft and handling stolen goods at 6% (8 of 124) follow the overall

[V1.1]

cohort trend of being in the top 5 of offence types. Public order OOCs at 8% (10 of 124) is the only difference compared with overall cohort top 5. There are no motoring offences for OOCs.

The top 5 offences for OOCs account for 81% (100 of 124), and preventive programmes should be targeted towards these offence types.

Table 7: Fenland Out of Court Disposals offence types - April 2023 to March 2024

Offence Type	Number of Offences	% of Offences
Violence Against the Person	44	35%
Drugs	20	16%
Criminal Damage	18	15%
Public Order	10	8%
Theft and Handling Stolen Goods	8	6%
Domestic Burglary	5	4%
Other	4	3%
Sexual Offences	4	3%
Racially Aggravated	3	2%
Arson	2	2%
Non Domestic Burglary	2	2%
Vehicle Theft / Unauthorised Taking	2	2%
Fraud and Forgery	1	1%
Robbery	1	1%
Total	124	100%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Table 8 shows the counts of offence type for FTEs with a total of 33 offences, and it again is worth remembering that 23 young people received 33 offences in the YE March 2024 period.

Violence against the person continues to be the most common offence and accounts for 49% (16 of 33) of all offences. Motoring offences at 15% (5 of 33) and drugs at 12% (4 of 33) follow the overall cohort trend of being in the top 5 of offence types. Sexual offences by FTEs at 9% (3 of 33) and vehicle theft/unauthorised takings by FTEs at 9% (3 of 33) are not in the top 5 of overall cohort offence types.

The top 5 offences for FTEs account for 94% (31 of 33) of the FTE total offences.

[V1.1]

Table 8: Fenland First Time Entrants offence types - April 2023 to March 2024

Offence Type	Number of Offences	% of Offences
Violence Against the Person	16	49%
Motoring Offences	5	15%
Drugs	4	12%
Sexual Offences	3	9%
Vehicle Theft / Unauthorised Taking	3	9%
Non Domestic Burglary	2	6%
Total	33	100%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Table 9 shows the counts of offence type for court sentences with a total of 70 offences, and it is worth noting 16 young people received with 19 court sentences that covered a total of 70 offences in the YE March 2024 period.

Violence against the person is the most common offence and accounts for 27% (19 of 70) of all offences. Theft and handling stolen goods at 19% (13 of 70), motoring offences at 14% (10 of 70), and criminal damage at 7% (5 of 70) follow the overall cohort trend of being in the top 5 of offence types. Robbery at 7% (5 of 70) for court sentence young people is not in the top 5 of overall cohort offence types.

The top 5 offences for court sentences account for 74% (52 of 70) of the FTE total offences.

Table 9: Fenland Court Sentences offence types - April 2023 to March 2024

Offence Type	Number of Offences	% of Offences
Violence Against the Person	19	27%
Theft and Handling Stolen Goods	13	19%
Motoring Offences	10	14%
Criminal Damage	5	7%
Robbery	5	7%
Vehicle Theft / Unauthorised Taking	5	7%
Sexual Offences	4	6%
Drugs	3	4%
Non Domestic Burglary	2	3%
Domestic Burglary	1	1%
Fraud and Forgery	1	1%
Other	1	1%
Public Order	1	1%
Total	70	100%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Table 10 below shows the most serious single reoffence by Offence types. Violence against the person is the common type of offence.

Table 10: Number of children who reoffend (Fenland Residents), by most serious reoffence Type - YE March 2022 to YE March 2024

Offence Type	YE March 2022 Number of Offences	YE March 2023 Number of Offences	YE March 2024 Number of Offences	YE March 2024 - % of Total
Violence Against the Person	3	4	4	50%
Theft and Handling Stolen Goods	2	1	1	12.5%
Robbery	0	2	0	0%
Public Order	1	0	0	0%
Motoring	0	1	0	0%
Fraud	0	0	1	12.5%
Drugs	3	1	1	12.5%
Criminal Damages	1	0	1	0%
Total	10	9	8	100%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Table 11 shows the seriousness of the further offences. For the previous 2 years between April 2021 to March 2023, further offences have mainly been less serious or

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more serious. In the most recent year, almost all further offences have been of the same seriousness.

Table 11: Number of children who reoffend, by seriousness of offence, YE March 2022 to YE March 2024

Seriousness of further offending	YE March 2022	YE March 2023	YE March 2024
Less serious	4	4	1
Same seriousness	2	1	7
More serious	4	4	0

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

2.5. Geographical Analysis

2.5.1. Breakdown of wards by numbers of offenders

Table 12 below shows that the top 3 wards for number of offenders in YE March 2024 were March North with 34 offenders, March West with 31 offenders, and Waterlees Village with 18 offenders. All 3 areas have increased over the last 3 years with March North increasing by 113%, March West increasing by 343%, and Waterlees Village increasing by 13%. These 3 wards are the main areas of concern, and efforts should be focused on these areas.

The 2 most common offences across these 3 wards were violence against the person with 19 offences and theft and handling stolen goods with 13 offences. This follows the general overall cohort trend in types of offences where violence against the person is the most common in the overall cohort, and theft and handling stolen goods is in the top 5 in the overall cohort (See Table 1 in Section 2.2).

Table 12: Fenland breakdown of wards by number of children who offend – YE March 2022 to YE March 2024

Ward	YE March 2022	YE March 2023	YE March 2024	Total from YE March 2022 to YE March 2024	Rate of Cohort per 1000 (0-17) YE March 2022	Rate of Cohort per 1000 (0-17) YE March 2024	% Change YE March 2022 -YE March 2024	% Change since YE March 2023 – YE March 2024
March West	7	46	31	84	0.32	1.42	+343%	-33%
March North	16	15	34	65	0.73	1.55	+113%	+127%

[V1.1]

Ward	YE March 2022	YE March 2023	YE March 2024	Total from YE March 2022 to YE March 2024	Rate of Cohort per 1000 (0-17) YE March 2022	Rate of Cohort per 1000 (0-17) YE March 2024	% Change YE March 2022 -YE March 2024	% Change since YE March 2023 – YE March 2024
Waterlees Village	16	21	18	55	0.73	0.82	+13%	-14%
Elm & Christchurch	11	25	4	40	0.50	0.18	-64%	-84%
Roman Bank	4	21	11	36	0.18	0.50	+175%	-48%
March East	5	19	10	34	0.23	0.46	+100%	-47%
Peckover	21	3	2	26	0.96	0.09	-90%	-33%

Note: These are old ward boundaries for Fenland (2021). Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Table 12 above also shows the year-to-year changes for the wards over the last 3 years. Most wards above experienced most of their increases between the year YE March 2022 and YE March 2023 and have all experienced decreases in the last year (except for March North at 127% growth last year).

As mentioned above, March North, March West, and Waterlees Village are the wards where efforts should be focused. Elm & Christchurch, Roman Bank, and March East should be monitored because these wards saw large increases between the year YE March 2022 and YE March 2023 but have since declined.

An area of encouragement is that the Peckover ward has consistently decreased over the last 3 years from 21 offenders to 2 offenders.

2.5.2. Breakdown of wards by children who reoffend

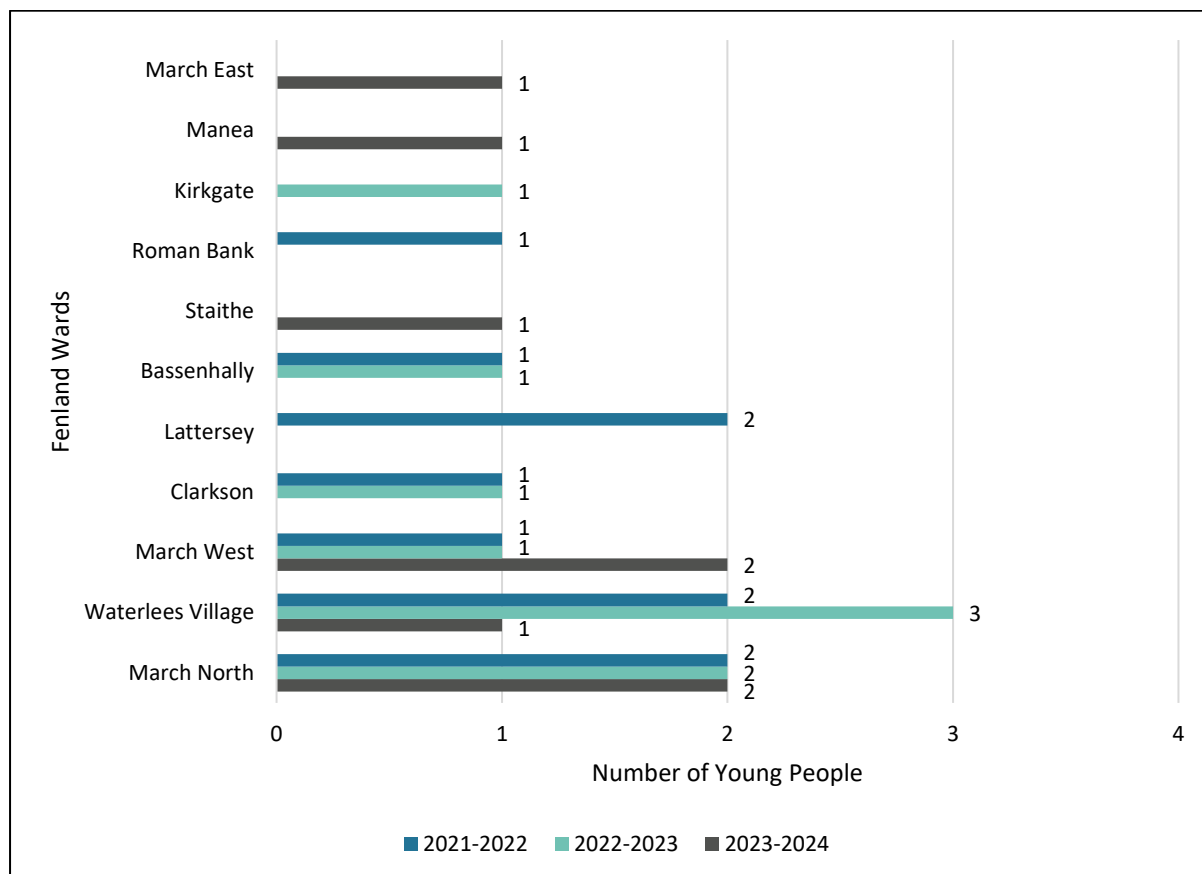
There were 8 children who reoffend who received 20 further offences in the YE March 2024 period. The wards with highest number of children who reoffend were March West and March North, and these two wards represented half of the cohort. The main reoffence type was violence against the person.

Figure 24 shows the breakdown of wards by children who reoffend over the last 3 years. March North, Waterlees Villages, and March West continue to be areas of concern, and these 3 wards represent 59% of children who reoffend over the last 3 years.

[V1.1]

Violence against the person continues to be the main reoffence type, and the drugs offence is the second highest reoffence.

Figure 24: Fenland Breakdown of wards by children who reoffend - YE March 2022 to YE March 2024.



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

3. Adult Offenders

The Adult Offenders part of the report draws upon data from National Probation Service and aims to pull together the scale of the numbers of adults aged 18+ managed by the probation service who are residing in Fenland. This also includes detail of those with no fixed abode (NFA).

3.1. Summary

Fenland Offenders known to Probation

- The majority of adult offenders are male (91%) and between 30-39 years old (31%).

[V1.1]

- The largest proportion of offenders are White British at 76% although this ethnic group is under-represented in comparison to the Fenland 18+ Census population of 87% White British.
- The majority of offenders have the most recent offence type of violence (35%) followed by sexual offences (17%). Over 60s are largely over-represented in sexual offences - this could be linked to more reporting of historic and non-recent offences and length of probation sentence.
- White/Other Nationals account for over a third of motoring offences.
- There are a number of those supervised by Probation that have no fixed abode (NFA). When an offender has no fixed abode, they are sentenced by the court where the offence took place and then assigned a sentence management team for that court, for Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Probation.

Offenders of No Fixed Abode known to Probation

- The NFA cohort shows a similar demographic distribution to the Fenland offender cohort. Males make up a 93% of the NFA cohort, and the 30-39 age group is the most common at 38% of the NFA cohort. White British is the largest ethnic group at 68% of the cohort; however, other ethnic groups showed a larger representation within the NFA cohort than the Fenland offenders cohort.
- Of the NFA cohort, 39% of offences were violence followed by 19% with acquisitive crime.
- The NFA cohort showed higher proportion of identified needs, with 58% of NFA cohort having 7 or more identified needs, compared with 29% of Fenland cohort having 7 or more identified needs.
- Thinking and behaviour was the highest need amongst both cohorts, followed by attitudes and lifestyle.

3.2. Context of Strategic Assessment Findings

3.2.1. Adult Offenders

This section provides the results from the 2023-2024 Fenland Strategic Assessment to provide context for the analysis in subsequent sections (CCC Policy and Insight Team, 2024, pp. 50-52). The Probation Service have provided a caseload profile for individuals on probation in Fenland as of 18/01/2024. There were 328 people on probation with a home location in Fenland.

Table 13 below presents the probation assessed risks of reoffending/serious harm for the cohort in Fenland. Just over a quarter (27%) of individuals in the Fenland probation caseload were assessed as at high or very high risk of reoffending.

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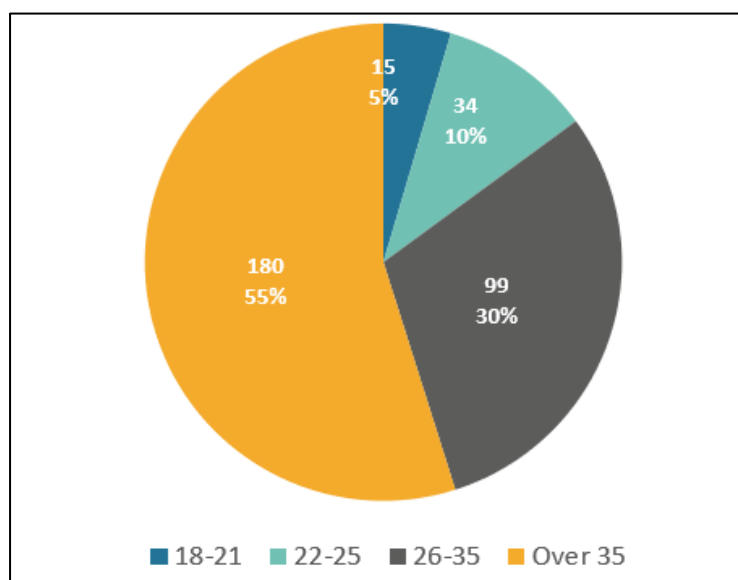
Table 13: Probation assessed risk of reoffending for Fenland's probation caseload.

Statistic	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Not assessed
Risk of reoffending - count	144	95	63	26	N/A
Risk of reoffending - percentage	44%	29%	19%	8%	N/A

Notes: The Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS) is a proven predictor of re-offending based only on static risks – age, gender, and criminal history.

The age profile for the Fenland cohort is presented in Figure 25 below. Over 35's account for over half (55%) of the caseload. Just under a third (30%) of the cohort were aged 26-35 with 15% being in the younger age groups between 18-25.

Figure 25: Age breakdown for individuals active on the Fenland probation caseload (as of 18/01/2024).

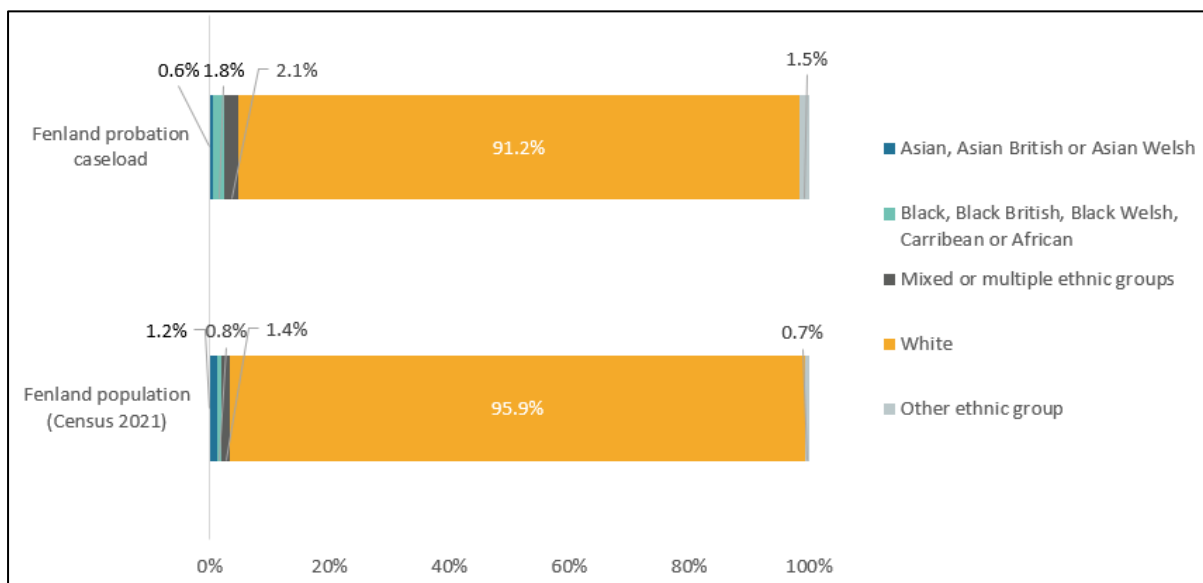


Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS).

Males account for the vast majority of individuals on the Fenland probation caseload at 91%.

Ethnic group was either not stated or refused for 3% of individuals on the Fenland probation caseload. Figure 26 below shows the ethnicity breakdown for the 319 individuals where ethnic group was recorded, alongside the breakdown for the Fenland population (2021 census). This shows that the white ethnic group is slightly under-represented in the probation caseload, accounting for 91% compared to 96% of the local population.

Figure 26: Ethnicity breakdown for individuals active on the Fenland probation caseload (as of 18/01/2024) and the Census 2021 population.



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS).

3.3. Current Fenland Cohort Breakdown

This section focuses on adult offenders who are supervised and managed by the Probation Service and whose latest known address is in Fenland, see Appendix A Note: District. The Probation Service supervises offenders who are either serving community sentences or who are released to the community from prison; it is a statutory service. Data was provided from the Probation Service through the collation of case management data, offender assessment system data (OASys) and Office of National Statistics (ONS) postcode data.

When referring to the current Fenland probation cohort, this is based on a snapshot and is inclusive of those who were active on probation as at 11/08/2024.

Whilst there is no ‘typical offender,’ it is possible to identify key groups within the current probation cohort which helps to provide context.

296 offenders in the probation cohort in Fenland as at 11/08/2024

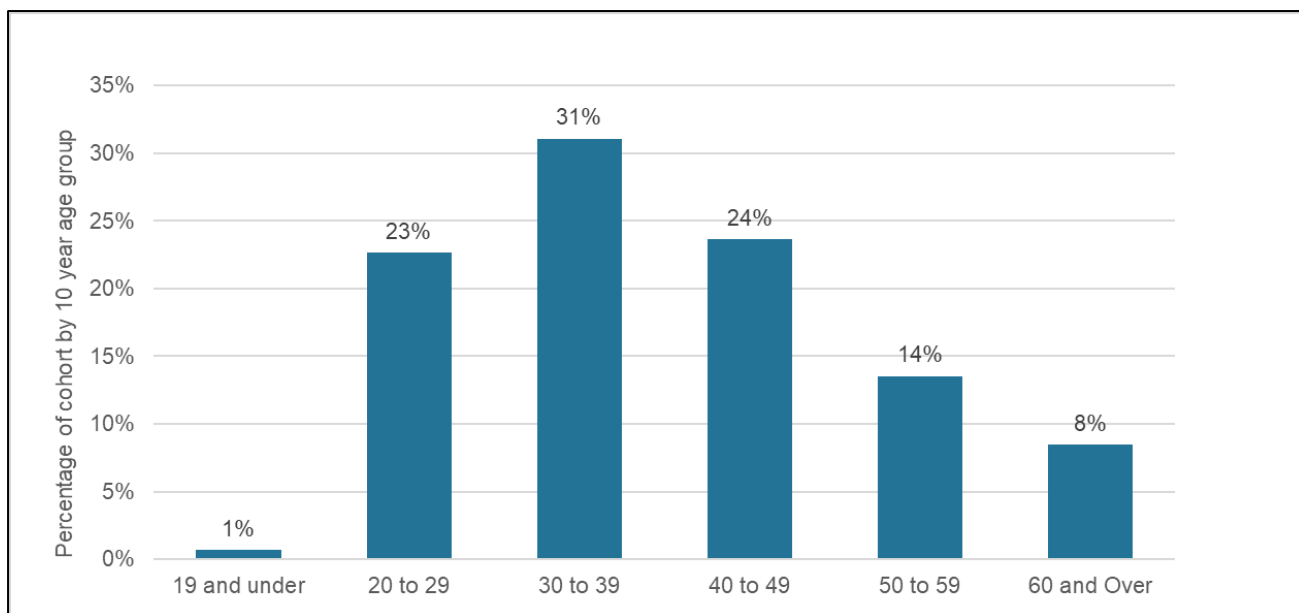
3.3.1. Demographics

Analysis will include both male and female offenders in the subsequent sections due to low numbers of female offenders.

[V1.1]

As shown in Figure 27, the highest proportion of offenders are between 30 and 39 years old (31%), with the majority of the cohort aged between 20 and 49 years old (78%).

Figure 27: Proportion of Age Groups within Fenland Probation Cohort, as at 11/08/2024

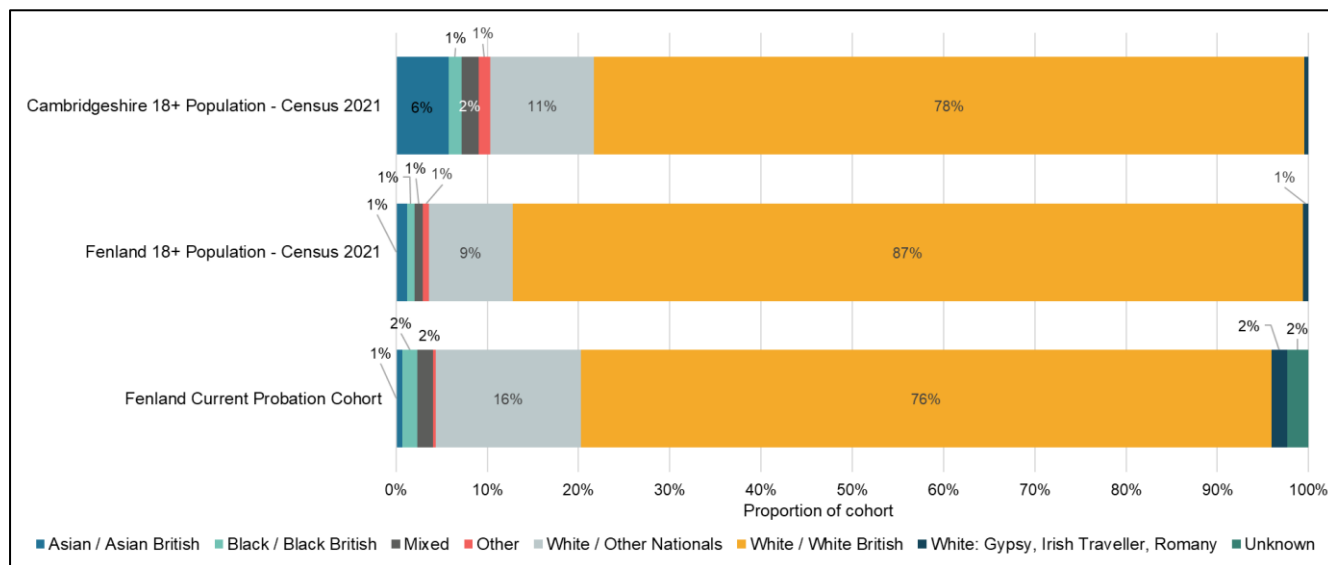


Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS).

In Figure 28, ethnic groups within the current Fenland offender cohort are shown alongside both Fenland and Cambridgeshire population estimates from the latest Census (ONS, 2023). Offenders with no known ethnic group accounted for 2% of the percentage share for the Fenland probation cohort.

White British are under-represented within the probation cohort (76%) in comparison to the overall 18+ Fenland population (87%). White / Other Nationals are largely over-represented within the current probation cohort at 16%, when compared to both the Fenland population at 9% and the total 18+ Cambridgeshire population at 11%. Although smaller numbers, it is notable that Black/ Black British and White: Gypsy, Irish Traveller and Romany ethnic groups are over-represented in the Fenland probation cohort (both 2%), in comparison to accounting for 1% of the Fenland population each.

Figure 28: Proportion of Ethnic Groups in Fenland Probation Cohort, as at 11/08/2024 with comparisons between Fenland and Cambridgeshire 18+ Census populations



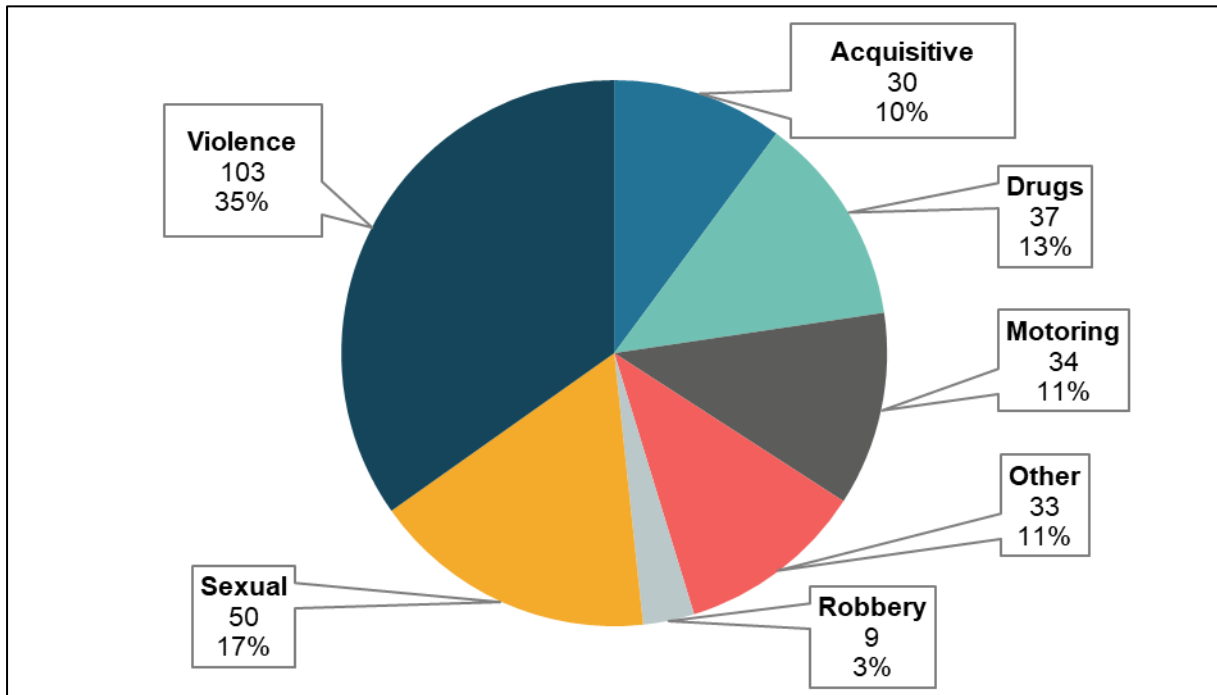
Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS).

The current probation cohort includes 91% male and 9% female offenders. Further analysis into female offenders is limited due to small numbers seen within the cohort. Whilst, acknowledging the small numbers within the female offender cohort, it is notable that 11% of the female cohort are registered as victims of domestic abuse (DA), this can also be seen as 50% of those registered as DA victims in the current cohort are female.

3.3.2. Types of Offences

There is only one offence attributed to each offender within the cohort; this is the latest offence. Where sentences are concurrent, a ranking system has been devised. When an offender has a custody sentence, the associated offence will be used. If there is no custody sentence, the latest community order is used. Therefore, there is one offence type per offender within the cohort. Offence types used align with HM Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) general reporting.

Figure 29: Proportion of Offence Type of Fenland Probation Cohort, as at 11/08/2024

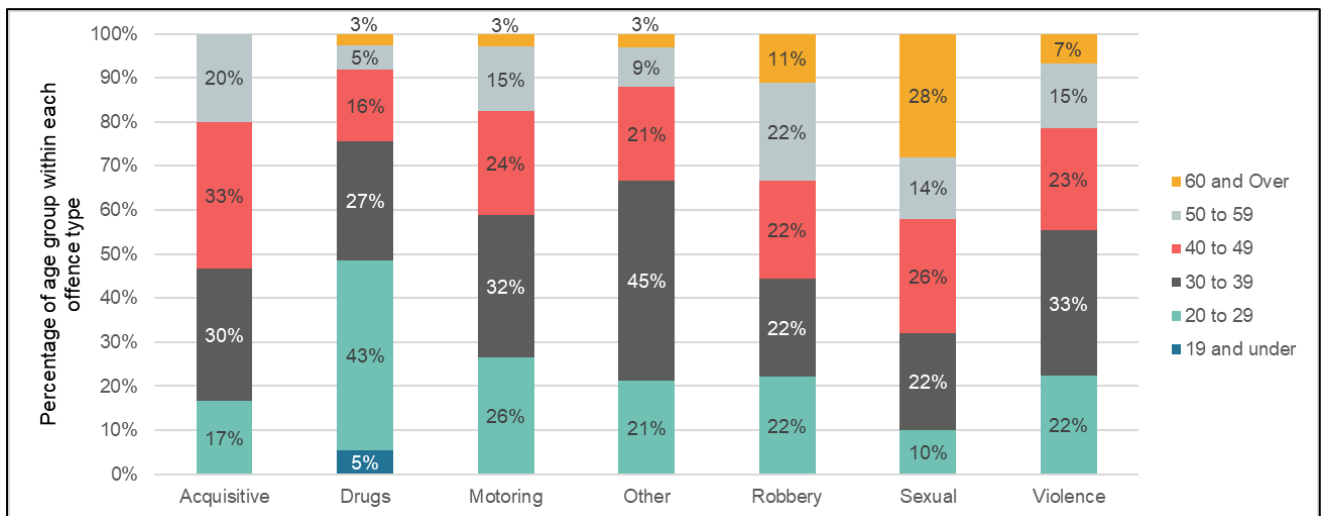


Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS).

Just over a third of offences are violent offences (35%), followed by sexual offences (17%).

Figure 30 details the percentage share of age groups broken down by offence type. This allows for comparison of age group representation across types of offences.

Figure 30: Proportion of Age Groups by Offence Type in Fenland Probation Cohort, as at 11/08/2024



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team,

[V1.1]

using data provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS).

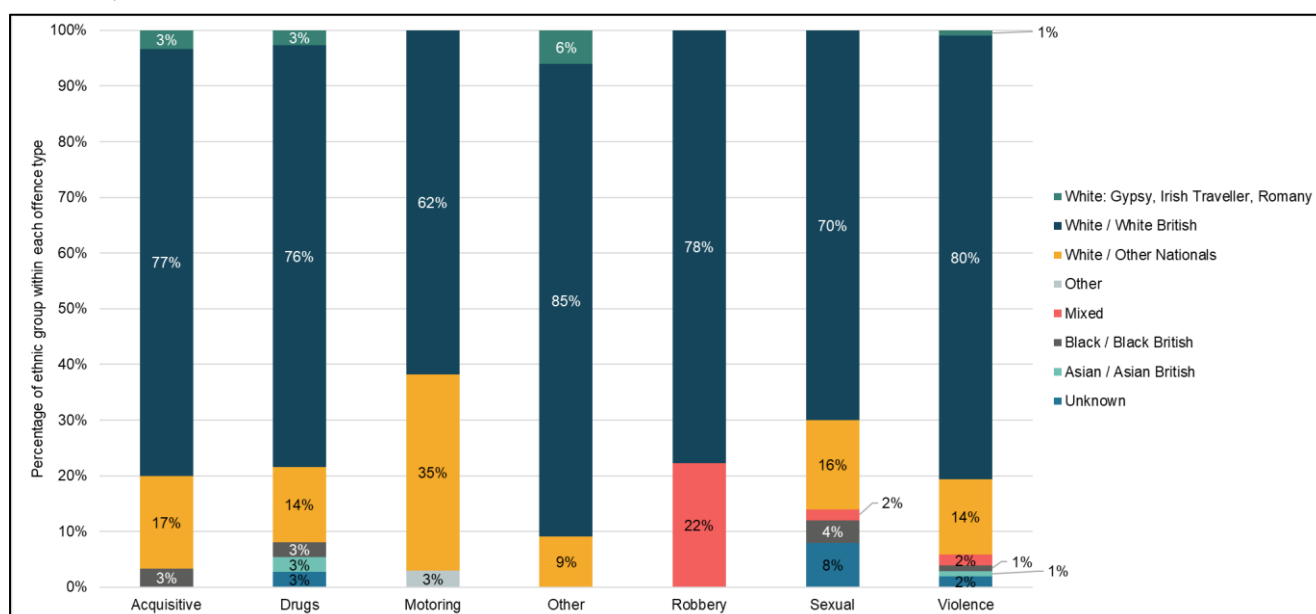
Over 60s account for 8% of the Fenland probation cohort; however, this age group is largely over-represented in sexual offences (28%). As seen in the latest Fenland Strategic Assessment, of the sexual offences recorded in Fenland in 2023, 33% had an offence start date that was at least 12 months prior to the offence recorded date. The reporting of non-recent and historical offences is a possible factor here. However, it should be noted that there has been a national increase in the number of men convicted of sexual offences in recent years.

Those who are between 18-30 year olds account for just under half of the drug offences (48%). It is important to note drug offences are often driven by police activity, as noted in a previous report: Victim, Suspects and Offender Needs Assessment (CCC Policy and Insight Team, 2020, p. 84).

Some additional analysis has been conducted on offence types by ethnicity (see Figure 31). However, some caution should be used when drawing conclusions as only the most recent offence was available within the dataset so there may be some bias in the analysis and the numbers within some ethnicity categories were very small. However, on the limited analysis available it can be seen that:

- White/ White British offenders account for 80% of violence offences, whilst representing 76% of the Fenland probation cohort.
- White/ Other National offenders account for 35% of motoring offences, meaning they are over-represented.

Figure 31: Proportion of Ethnic Groups by Offence Type in Fenland Probation Cohort, as at 11/08/2024



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team,

[V1.1]

using data provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS).

3.4. Current No Fixed Abode Cohort Breakdown

Data provided by Fenland District Council's Housing and Communities team states there have been 981 presentations of homeless with an offending history since April 2021. Of these, 191 offenders, at the time of applying for housing, were homeless having departed from institution.

This section focuses on adult offenders who are supervised and managed by the Probation Service and who have No Fixed Abode (NFA), see Appendix A note: District. When an offender has no fixed address, they are often sentenced by the court where the offence took place and are then allocated to a local sentence management team in relation to that court. Therefore, the analysis below does not give an indication of the NFA cohort within Fenland but provides context about those who are managed within Peterborough or Cambridgeshire.

This section consists of analysis of those who are managed and/ or reside in Cambridgeshire or Peterborough and are listed as NFA. Peterborough is included due to the shared geographic boundary with Fenland. Similar to the current Fenland cohort, the analysis of the NFA cohort is using snapshot data from 11/08/2024.

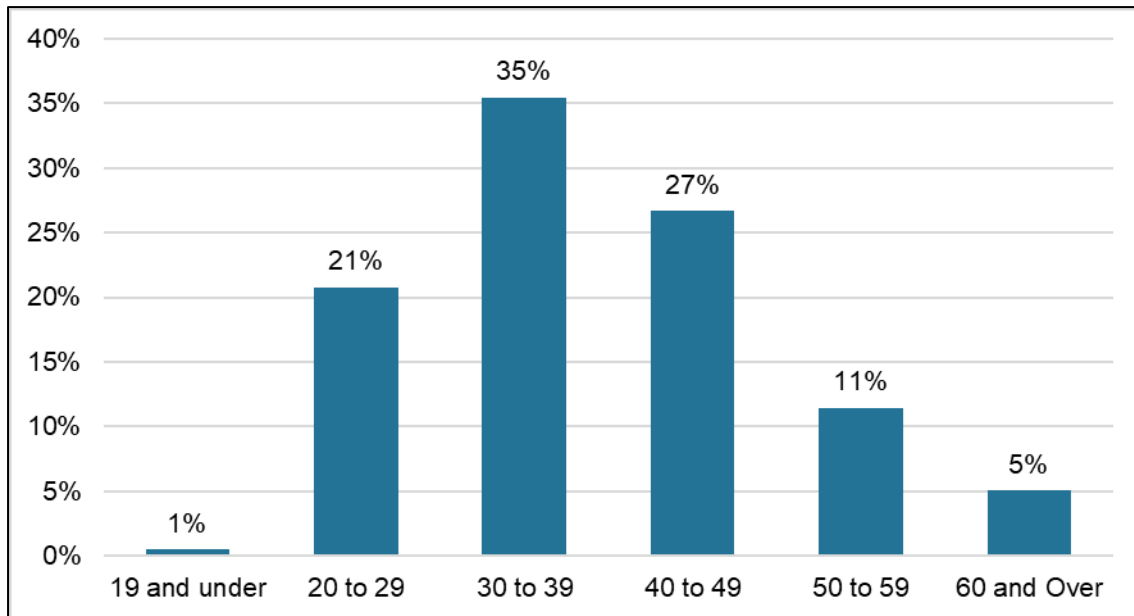
375 offenders in the probation cohort as NFA as at 11/08/2024

3.4.1. Demographics

Analysis will include both male and female offenders in the subsequent sections due to low numbers of female offenders.

Figure 32: Proportion of Age Groups within NFA probation cohort, as at 11/08/2024

[V1.1]

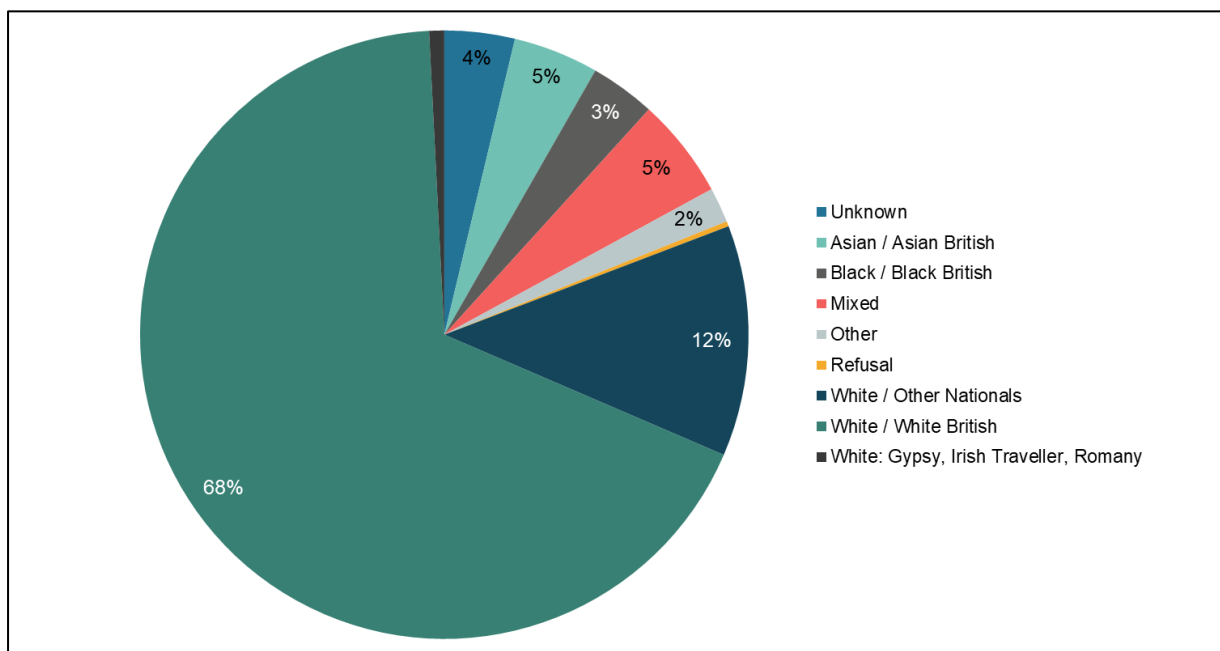


Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS).

The majority of the current no fixed abode (NFA) cohort consists of 30-39 year olds (35%) with a large proportion of the cohort aged between 20 and 49 years old (83%). The offenders are predominantly male at 93%.

Figure 33 shows that 68% of the current NFA probation cohort consists of White/ White British, followed by 12% White/ Other Nationals.

Figure 33: Proportion of Ethnic Groups within NFA probation cohort, as at 11/08/2024

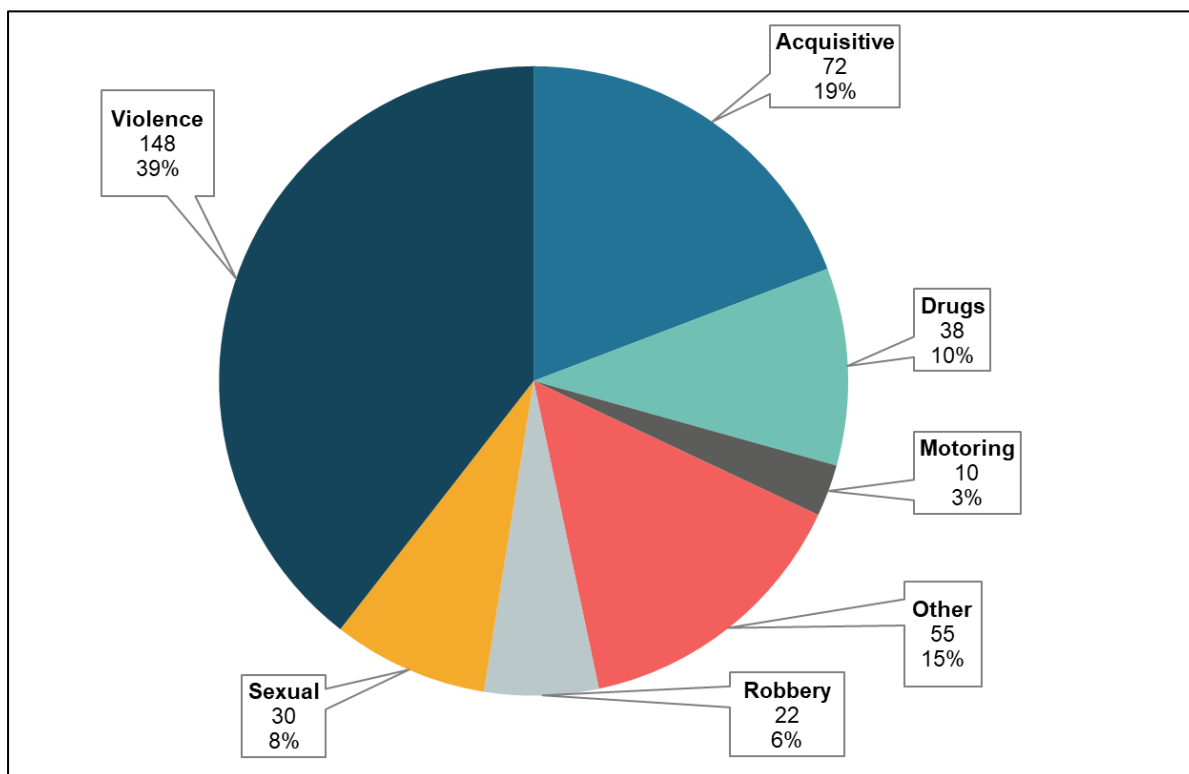


Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS).

3.4.2. Types of Offences

There is only one offence attributed to each offender within the cohort; this is the latest offence. Where sentences are concurrent, a ranking system has been devised. When an offender has a custody sentence this will be used, if there is no custody sentence, the latest community order is used. Therefore, there is one offence type per offender within the cohort. Offence types used align with HM Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) general reporting.

Figure 34: Proportion of Offence Type of NFA Probation Cohort, as at 11/08/2024



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS).

For offences associated with the cohort, 39% of offences are violence, followed by 19% of offences are acquisitive.

3.5. Criminogenic Needs – Pathways to Offending

The data from this section is from the offender assessment system (OASys) and analyses details of the offender's most recent assessment. This assesses offenders against eight criminogenic factors and two contributing factors to offending behaviour. Once these risks and needs are identified, the assessment can be useful in developing sentencing plans (HM Inspectorate of Probation, 2020). The assessment also contains the author's professional judgement on whether there are links to offending. By understanding these needs, the likelihood of an offender reoffending can be reduced.

Table 14: Criminogenic needs and the type of questions asked during assessment

Criminogenic Needs	Questions include:
Accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Fixed Abode (NFA) or transient • Location of accommodation • Links to offending behaviour or risk of serious harm
Education, Training and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • Employment history • Attitudes • Work-related skills • Links to offending behaviour
Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family relationships and childhood • Partner and any previous relationships • Parental responsibilities • Domestic violence • Links to offending behaviour
Lifestyle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities encouraging offending • Influences from criminal peers • Risk taking behaviour • Links with offending behaviour
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of income
Drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current drug misuse • Level of main drug use • Motivation to tackle drugs • Drugs as a major part of lifestyle • Links to offending behaviour
Alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current alcohol misuse and binge drinking • Previous misuse • Motivation to tackle alcohol use • Links to offending
Thinking and Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpersonal skills • Impulsivity, temper control • Problem recognition and solving • Awareness of consequences and other's views • Links to offending
Attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pro-criminal attitudes • Attitudes to supervisions and society • Motivation to reduce offending • Links to offending behaviour

[V1.1]

The criminogenic need fields within the current dataset are specifically the authors judgement as to whether there is a direct link to offending; this won't mean there is necessarily a sufficient threshold to demand intervention or that it can determine the level of risk a person presents. It will offer an indication of the types of needs displayed within the cohort.

10% of offenders within the Fenland probation cohort and 14% of no fixed abode (NFA) cohort did not have a completed assessment and therefore will be excluded from the analysis.

77% of assessed Fenland probation cohort had 4 or more identified needs

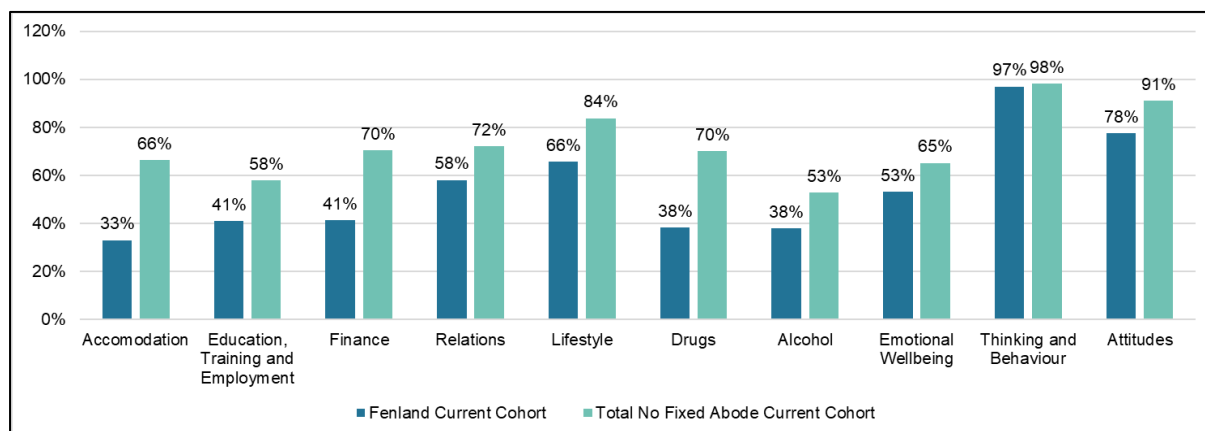
32% of assessed Fenland probation cohort had 7 or more identified needs

Although the comparison may not be direct as there is not an accurate approach of proportioning those who are NFA within Fenland, it is telling, however, that there a higher proportion of the NFA cohort with identified needs in comparison to Fenland cohort. 68% of the NFA cohort have 7 or more identified needs; this is a notably higher percentage than when compared with Fenland cohort (32%).

Some key points to note from Figure 35:

- Thinking and behaviour is highest in both Fenland and NFA probation cohorts (97% and 98% respectively).
- The second and third highest needs are the same in both cohorts; attitudes and lifestyle.
- The drugs need pathway is substantially higher for NFA cohort (70%), compared to 38% in Fenland probation cohort.

Figure 35: Percentage of Identified Needs, Fenland Probation Cohort and No Fixed Abode Probation Cohort, as at 11/08/2024



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS).

[V1.1]

Further analysis of the Fenland probation cohort follows. With the top 3 offence types consisting of violence, sexual and drug offences. Further analysis into the needs of offenders of these types of offences has been conducted, to highlight similarities and differences of the needs of current Fenland probation cohort. Again, caution should be taken in drawing conclusions given the limited data available. The results should be seen as indicative.

Some key points to note from Table 15:

- The identified needs across all 3 top offence types are notably different, and therefore highlight the importance of understanding these needs.
- Finance is the highest need of those with a current drug offence, alongside thinking and behaviour (both 91%). Followed by lifestyle, with 88% of the assessed cohort with this identified need.
- Relations and attitudes are the second highest needs for sexual offences (both 83%).
- 38% of the current Fenland cohort identified a higher level of need relating to alcohol, in comparison to 48% of those with a current violence offence.

Table 15: Identified Needs by Top 3 Offence Types within Fenland Probation Cohort, as at 11/08/2024

Pathway to Offending	Violence	Sexual	Drugs
Accommodation	38%	48%	25%
Education, Training and Employment	26%	23%	72%
Finance	38%	8%	91%
Relations	66%	83%	34%
Lifestyle	60%	75%	88%
Drugs	44%	<5%	81%
Alcohol	48%	30%	19%
Emotional Wellbeing	66%	53%	28%
Thinking and Behaviour	99%	98%	91%
Attitudes	73%	83%	72%

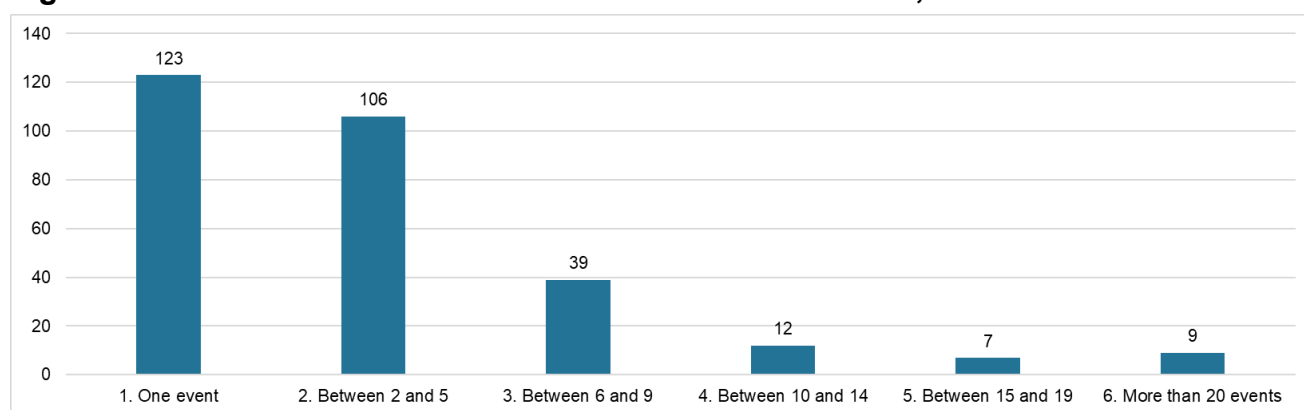
3.6. Adults who reoffend in Fenland

Reoffending data has been limited over the years as it is often difficult to track; the following sections can be used to offer some insight into reoffending in Fenland.

3.6.1. Recorded Events

The data provided by the probation service includes counts of events on an offender's record. These will predominantly be separate times where the probation service has been involved; however, where the probation and prison service has not been involved an event will not be listed. Recording practices have changed over the past 5 to 10 years within Probation Services, it should be noted that previously duplicate events would have occurred within the data. Therefore, comparisons to previous data on events may be limited. Whilst this may not give the complete picture on reoffending, it allows for some indication of offenders who are persistent in offending. Figure 36 shows that the majority of the cohort had only one event on their record and 5% (16) have 15+ recorded events.

Figure 36: Count of Events in the Fenland Probation Cohort, as at 11/08/2024



3.6.2. Proven Reoffending Statistics

Publicly available figures on reoffending have been calculated down to lower tier local authority level. At the time of writing this report, the latest statistics available were year ending (YE) September 2022 (Ministry of Justice, 2024). See technical note in Appendix A for details on calculating statistics and caveats. The cohort of this section is not the same as the previous sections.

The proportion of children who reoffend, according to the proven geographic data tool, has increased between YE September 2021 and YE September 2022 (17% to 26%). The proportion of 18-20 year old children who reoffend in the year ending (YE) September 2022 (38%) was higher than the proportion of total children who reoffend for that year (26%).

The proportion of those between 18-24 who have reoffended has increased since YE September 2017; the total offender cohort has decreased from 179 to 111 (-38%) but the number of those within the cohort who are reoffending has remained stable (from 38 to 37, -3%) and therefore the proportions have increased. This differs from the remaining adult cohort who are aged 25+ whereby the proportion of those who have reoffended has decreased since YE September 2017 from 28% to 23%.

Appendix A: Technical Notes

Proven Reoffending Statistics

“A proven reoffence is defined as any offence committed in a one-year follow-up period that leads to a court conviction, caution, reprimand, or warning in the one-year follow-up or within a further six-month waiting period to allow the offence to be proven in court.” (Ministry of Justice, 2024)

Caveats explained within the ‘Proven Reoffending Geographic Data Tool’:

“1. Annual figures have been produced by aggregating the 4 preceding 3-monthly cohorts. Please note that this may result in a single offender being included in the annual cohort more than once.

2. From October 2015 onwards, reoffending data are collected using different data sources to previous quarters and so users should be careful when using figures from this point to compare to previous years. For example, the April 2016 to March 2017 cohort should not be compared to the previous cohorts in this data tool.

3. Numbers of offenders are suppressed if based on 5 or fewer offenders. This is to prevent the disclosure of individual information.

4. Adult and juvenile offenders combined and pivot table totals exclude these suppressed cases and might not match those published in the proven reoffending tables as a result.” (Ministry of Justice, 2024)

Further details on the data sources used to calculate the statistics and other caveats can be found in the ‘Guide to Proven Reoffending Statistics’ (Ministry of Justice, 2024).

District

The location was determined using the postcode provided by the Probation Service. This postcode is the person on probation’s current or most recently known residential address. The district was established by using the Policy and Insight Team’s internal updated address lookup from Address Base Premium.

Appendix B: Youth Offending Outcomes

Table 16: Definitions of Youth Offending Outcomes

Out of court disposal outcome	Definition
Community Resolution	Community resolution: used in low-level, often first-time, offences. They involve an informal agreement, including the victim's views, about how the offence should be resolved. Community resolution is a generic term; in practice, many different local terms are used to mean the same thing.
Outcome 21	Outcome 21 was designated to address situations where the police are informed of a criminal offence, but it is not in the public interest to investigate further. Outcome 21 was created with the aim of enabling the police to record behaviour, such as sexting, without the allegation being disclosed on a DBS check.
Outcome 22	Outcome 22 is a new police outcome code that can be used when the police have decided to defer prosecution until the accused has been given the opportunity to engage with an intervention activity.
Youth Restorative Disposal (YRD)	A Youth Restorative Disposal (YRD) is an informal way of dealing with young people under the age of 18 years old after committing a low-level criminal offence. A YRD is given to a young person by a police officer usually at the time of the offence. The Youth Offending Team are informed of all YRD's and may offer a programme of work designed to help you stop offending again
Youth Caution	Youth caution: a caution accepted by a child following admission to an offence where it is not considered to be in the public interest to prosecute the offender. This is a substantive outcome.
Youth Conditional Caution	Youth conditional caution: as for a youth caution, but with conditions attached that the child is required to comply with for up to 3 months from delivery. Non-compliance may result in the child being prosecuted for the original offence. This is a substantive outcome.
Court Sentence Outcome	Definition

Out of court disposal outcome	Definition
Conditional Discharge	No further punishment, but if you commit another crime within a set period, this crime would also be given a more serious outcome, along with the new crime.
Fine	You can be asked to pay a fine. The amount of the fine will depend on the seriousness of the offence. Your parents are required to pay the fine if you are under 16yrs old (their ability to pay would be considered)
Referral Order	A community sentence imposed by the criminal court, underpinned by the principles of restoration, reparation and reintegration. Given where the child pleads guilty to an imprisonable offence
Youth Rehabilitation Order	Youth rehabilitation order: a community sentence imposed by the criminal court, which may include one or more requirements (e.g. supervision or an activity requirement).
Detention & Training Order	A Detention and Training Order (DTO) is a custodial sentence given by a Youth Magistrate or Crown Court for people aged 12-17 years. A DTO is used when young people commit a serious offence or a number of offences. It is classed as a conviction and recorded on the Police National Computer. The aim of a DTO is that upon completion, young people are helped to stop offending through training and education.

Appendix C: Current Fenland Probation Cohort Table and Current No Fixed Abode Cohort Table

Table 17: Current Fenland Probation Cohort Table

Category	Subcategory	Count	Percentage Share
Sex	Male	268	91%
	Female	28	9%
Age	19 and under	<5	<5%
	20 to 25	39	13%
	26 to 30	35	12%
	31 to 35	55	19%
	36 to 40	37	13%
	41 to 45	35	12%
	46 to 50	35	12%
	51 to 55	19	6%
	56 to 60	18	6%
	Over 60	21	7%
Ethnicity	Asian / Asian British	<5	<5%
	Black / Black British	5	2%
	Mixed	5	2%
	Other	<5	<5%
	White / Other Nationals	47	16%
	White / White British	224	76%
	White: Gypsy, Irish Traveller, Romany	5	2%
	Unknown	7	2%
Risk of Serious Harm (RoSH)	Very High	<5	<5%
	High	64	22%
	Medium	193	65%
	Low	34	11%
	Not Recorded	<5	<5%
Order Category	Community	139	47%
	Custody	90	30%
	License	67	23%
Latest Offence Type	Acquisitive	30	10%
	Drugs	37	13%
	Motoring	34	11%
	Other	33	11%
	Robbery	9	3%

[V1.1]

Category	Subcategory	Count	Percentage Share
	Sexual	50	17%
	Violence	103	35%
Accommodation Status	Approved Premises	<5	<5%
	Awaiting Assessment	14	5%
	Friends/Family (settled)	110	37%
	Friends/Family (transient)	15	5%
	Householder (Owner - freehold or leasehold)	20	7%
	Not Recorded	<5	<5%
	Permanent Independent Housing (LA or private rent)	<5	<5%
	Rental accommodation - private rental	82	28%
	Rental accommodation - social rental (LA or other)	28	9%
	Supported Housing	11	4%
	Transient/short term accommodation	13	4%
	Total Offenders		296
Offending Pathway - Criminogenic Needs	Accommodation	88	33%
	Education, Training and Employment	109	41%
	Finance	110	41%
	Relations	155	58%
	Lifestyle	175	66%
	Drugs	102	38%
	Alcohol	101	38%
	Emotional Wellbeing	142	53%
	Thinking and Behaviour	259	97%
	Attitudes	207	78%
Criminogenic Needs Present	None	<5	<5%
	Between 1 and 3	60	20%
	Between 4 and 6	120	41%
	Between 7 and 9	77	26%
	10	9	3%
	No assessment	29	10%

Note: 'Offending Pathway – Criminogenic Needs' percentages are calculated excluding those with no assessment.

Table 18: Current No Fixed Abode Cohort

Category	Sub-Category	Count	Percentage Share
Sex	Male	350	93%
	Female	25	7%
Age	19 and under	<5	<5%
	20 to 25	43	11%
	26 to 30	49	13%
	31 to 35	64	17%
	36 to 40	70	19%
	41 to 45	61	16%
	46 to 50	31	8%
	51 to 55	25	7%
	56 to 60	12	3%
	Over 60	18	5%
Ethnicity	Asian / Asian British	17	5%
	Black / Black British	13	3%
	Mixed	20	5%
	Other	7	2%
	Refusal	<5	<5%
	White / Other Nationals	46	12%
	White / White British	254	68%
	White: Gypsy, Irish Traveller, Romany	<5	<5%
	Unknown	14	4%
Risk of Serious Harm	Very High	<5	<5%
	High	158	42%
	Medium	189	50%
	Low	24	6%
	Not Recorded	<5	<5%
Order Category	Community	68	18%
	Custody	217	58%
	License	90	24%
Latest Offence Type	Acquisitive	72	19%
	Drugs	38	10%
	Motoring	10	3%
	Other	55	15%
	Robbery	22	26%
	Sexual	30	8%
	Violence	148	39%
Accommodation Status	Awaiting Assessment	16	4%

[V1.1]

Category	Sub-Category	Count	Percentage Share
	Friends/Family (settled)	5	1%
	Friends/Family (transient)	20	5%
	Homeless - Other	42	11%
	Homeless - Rough Sleeping	262	70%
	Homeless - Shelter/Emergency Hostel/Campsite	9	2%
	Homeless - Squat	6	2%
	Householder (Owner - freehold or leasehold)	<5	<5%
	Immigration Detention	<5	<5%
	Not Recorded	<5	<5%
	Rental accommodation - private rental	<5	<5%
	Supported Housing	<5	<5%
	Transient/short term accommodation	8	2%
	Total		375
Link to Offending - Criminogenic Needs	Accommodation	213	66%
	Education, Training and Employment	186	58%
	Finance	226	70%
	Relations	231	72%
	Lifestyle	269	84%
	Drugs	225	70%
	Alcohol	169	53%
	Emotional Wellbeing	209	65%
	Thinking and Behaviour	315	98%
	Attitudes	292	91%
Criminogenic Needs Present	None	<5	<5%
	Between 1 and 3	31	8%
	Between 4 and 6	71	19%
	Between 7 and 9	174	46%
	10	44	12%
	No assessment	54	14%

Note: 'Offending Pathway – Criminogenic Needs' percentages are calculated excluding those with no assessment.

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