



# **Reoffending Deep Dive**

## **South Cambridgeshire**

### **Final V1.1**

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# 1. Executive Summary

## 1.1. Introduction

This report lays out a range of analysis from the broadest issues surrounding 'reoffending' for the partnership to consider. It follows the recommendation in the 2024 South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Strategic Assessment (CCC PIT, 2024, p. 8) to commission a deep dive report to examine the wider issues of reoffending in South Cambridgeshire. This is in the overall context of South Cambridgeshire CSP's focus on the key statutory duty below:

- Formulate and implement a strategy for the reduction of reoffending in the area as per the Crime and Disorder Act, 1998 (Section 6).

The mechanism in which it should achieve this statutory duty is up to local decision makers. Due to the low crime nature of the district, the number of prolific offenders committing repeat offences as proven by the courts in South Cambridgeshire has historically been very low. Particularly the number of individuals that meet the criteria for the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) scheme has always been low.

In light of the current two-tier arrangement where tackling high harm crime types is led at a Cambridgeshire and Peterborough level, the South Cambridgeshire CSP made two changes to the way it worked. Firstly, emphasis was put on prevention, and secondly, a 'place-based approach' was taken to prioritise geographic areas of higher need.

Due to these factors, this report has brought together a range of analysis across different data sets and importantly mechanisms already in place for reducing reoffending. The report provides broad key findings for the partnership to consider how in the future it wishes to discharge this duty.

The report seeks to answer the following questions:

- What does reoffending look like?
- How are the people causing concern through repeat offending?
- What types of community safety issues can be prioritised to reduce reoffending?
- Who is known to reoffend and what interventions can be targeted to reduce reoffending?

To answer these questions, this report draws on data from the South Cambridgeshire CSP Adult and Youth Problem Solving Groups, police data, probation and integrated offender management (IOM) data, and youth justice service (YJS) data. Given the very disparate nature of the datasets and issued examined, the executive summary and report groups them or takes them separately.

## 1.2. Recommendations

### Strategic Recommendations

Firstly, it is recommended that the Partnership consider the resources and capacity it currently has alongside the duty.

In particular the developing of a strategy or action plan should consider the following:

- Does the current work delivered through the IOM scheme meet the requirements of the duty?
  - What information does the partnership require to understand the impact of the scheme and monitor it over time?
- Are there opportunities for the Partnership to work 'upstream'?
  - This could include prioritising children at risk of offending or who have offended.
  - Working adults who have offended and are at risk of re-offending.
- Does the partnership have specific issues or locations it wants to prioritise?
  - Are there particular concerns relating to violent crimes and the level of harm that the partnership should prioritise?
  - The new towns of Cambourne and Northstowe are already receiving prioritisation from the Partnership. Is this approach working and can it be extended to reducing re-offending?

### Operational Recommendations

1. Recent CSP delivery group meetings have consistently highlighted three other additional wards of concern. It is recommended that the PSG consider reaching out to additional organisations such as schools and community groups in the following areas if preventative work is to be undertaken:
  - Fen Ditton & Fulbourn
  - Milton & Waterbeach
  - Histon & Impington
2. Given the greater breadth and depth of community safety issues of Youth PSG compared to the Adult PSG and the larger proportion of individuals and communities affected in the Youth PSG, it is recommended that the CSP considers the following:
  - The resources required to maintain the Youth PSG and an evaluation of effectiveness.
  - Prioritising engaging secondary schools given the common age of 14 to 15 for YJS data and ages 13 to 16 for Youth PSG data.
  - Monitor those known to the Youth PSG who go on to offend and become open to YJS to better understand triggers and potential interventions.

- How to work with wider partners such as YJS colleagues to provide support to those youth people to move them away from further offending.
3. Given that analysis highlighted drugs issues and mental health in both PSG cohorts, it is recommended that the CSP continue with the integrated multi-agency support at these meetings.
    - For the Adult PSG, this includes the addition of alcohol support.
    - For the Youth PSG, this includes the addition of schools, children's social care status, and SEND/neurodiversity support. Cannabis seems to be the predominant drug, and the CSP should consider interventions in this area.
    - In terms of drugs and mental health concerns, it is recommended that the CSP continues with the 2024 Strategic Assessment recommendation of strengthening communication links to service providers and understand interconnections in referral pathways (CCC PIT, 2024, p. 8).
  4. Given that the method of recording PSG meetings does not lend itself to either statistical or detailed analysis, it is recommended that the CSP review the format of the PSG monthly minutes notes to aid any future analysis.
  5. Given the importance of place and peer networks in Youth PSG minutes, it is recommended that the CSP strengthen its incorporation of the Risk Outside the Home (ROTH) approach of place and peer groups into its minutes format.
  6. Furthermore, given that deep dive reports on reoffending have also been commissioned for the Cambridge City CSP and the East Cambridgeshire CSP, this may be an opportunity to find standardised elements to aid cross comparison and support county wide initiatives such ROTH.

## 1.3. Summary of Key Findings

### 1.3.1. Adults who have reoffended

#### **Probation**

Three probation cohorts that are residents in South Cambridgeshire were analysed: those sentenced in 2022, those sentenced in 2023, and those sentenced in 2024. Males accounted for the majority of both the total cohort and the repeat offenders cohort.

When analysed by the cohort sentenced year, the number of adults who reoffended between 2022 and 2024 ranged between 8 and 41. Those more recently sentenced had fewer recorded re-offences as expected because with each subsequent cohort, there is a smaller window to reoffend.

#### **IOM**

As of July 2025, the registered cohort of those residing in South Cambridgeshire is less than 5 people. Within the historic cohort of those registered at some point between October 2021 and December 2024, there were 9 people in total residing in South Cambridgeshire, with the majority aged between 30 to 39 at the first offence recorded in IOM (67%).

Insight from the data provider suggest that although the cohort is small, the offences are more targeted and serious. The most common offences of robbery and burglary.

### 1.3.2. Children who have reoffended

#### **Youth Justice Service (YJS)**

Four YJS cohorts were analysed: 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024. These cohorts are determined by grouping children who reoffended by their first outcome date. The number of children who reoffended between 2021 and 2024 ranged between 6 and 17. The proportion of those who reoffend decreased with each yearly cohort, and this is expected because with each subsequent cohort, there is a smaller window to reoffend.

Across the four cohorts, the majority of children who reoffended were aged between 14 to 15 (47%).

### 1.3.3. Wider community issues

Monthly problem solving group (PSG) minutes for the Youth PSG and Adult PSG were analysed to understand the wider community issues of South Cambridgeshire.

Both PSG groups had 23 individuals with multiple community safety incidents out of a total 29 individuals in 2024.

First, almost all of the analysed cohort in the Youth PSG occurred in multiple locations, and this data highlighted the importance of place. Second, most individuals in the analysed cohort in the Youth PSG were networked with other individuals in the Youth PSG and highlighted the importance of peer groups.

The types of community safety issues for the Youth PSG had more breadth and depth compared to the Adult PSG. The Youth PSG had the following community safety issues: threatening behaviour (16 out of 23; 70%), assault (15 out of 23; 65%), criminal damage (7 out of 23; 30%), fires (6 out of 23; 26%), and weapons (6 out of 23; 26%).

Community safety incidents were also analysed based on impact to the individual, the community, or the physical environment. Youth PSG had a higher proportion of individuals impacted (96% (22 out of 23) vs 65% (15 out of 23)) and a higher proportion of that impacted the community (91% (21 out of 23) vs 57% (13 out of 23)) compared to the Adult PSG.

### 1.3.4. Thematic Issues highlighted by analysis

#### 1.3.4.1. The needs of children

Analysis of Youth PSG and YJS data show common themes in terms of children's needs and the highlight the complex interconnected nature of these needs. These themes include similar ages, school disruption, substance misuse, mental health concerns and SEND/neurodiversity needs, children's social care engagement, and overlap between the Youth PSG and YJS.

#### **Age**

First, both data sets point to slightly older students in secondary school. 78% of the analysed cohort in the Youth PSG were between age 13 and 16. For the YJS data, the majority of children who reoffend over the four years were aged between 14 to 15 (48%).

#### **School disruption**

From the Youth PSG, 52% of the analysed cohort (12 out of 23) experienced some form of disruption to school including a managed move from another school, waiting for managed move to a new school, in an alternative school provision, attending school offsite, or being permanently excluded during 2024.

#### **Substance misuse**

For the Youth PSG, 43% of the analysed cohort (10 out of 23) had mention of drugs, and 8 out of 10 of this group mentioned cannabis. Mentions of alcohol and vaping had very small numbers that were less than five.

For the YJS data, there were assetplus assessments for 21 of the 47 reoffenders (45%) over the four years. 81% of this cohort had evidence of substance misuse (17 people), and the majority were only using cannabis (53%)

### **Mental health concerns, SEND/neurodiversity**

In the Youth PSG, 26% of the analysed cohort (6 out of 23) both had mentions of mental health concerns and SEND/neurodiversity. However, there was no like for like overlap in the data.

When examining the YJS assetplus assessments of 21 of the 47 reoffenders over the four years, 37% had contact with mental health services at the time of their latest assessment (8 people), and 29% had identified disabilities or SEND (6 people).

### **Children's social care**

For the Youth PSG data, 65% of the analysed cohort (15 out of 23) had some mention of children's social care services. For YJS, across all cohorts, 36% of children who reoffended had social care status.

### **Overlap**

There is a small overlap of individuals that is less than five in the Youth PSG analysed cohort and the YJS cohorts. In the Youth PSG data, 39% of the analysed cohort (9 out of 23) mentioned the allocation or meeting of a worker from the YJS diversionary team.

#### **1.3.4.2. Geographic priority areas**

Cambourne and Longstanton were the wards that stood out among the analysed PSG data sets.

For the YJS data, numbers were very small, and analysis was limited. When the four yearly cohorts were combined, Caxton and Papworth was the ward with the highest number of children who reoffend at 5 (11%).

#### **1.3.4.3. Higher harm crimes**

Violence was the common theme across most of the data sets analysed. For PSG analysis, the notes and incidents were reviewed and categorised into similar 'types', and these do not translate directly into police recorded crimes or incidents.

## **Adults**

For the Adult PSG, threatening behaviour and harassment stood out as the top 2 issues. Threatening behaviour made up 30% of the analysed cohort (7 out of 23), and harassment made up 22% of the analysed cohort (5 out of 23).

From the Police suspects data, the crime types which had the highest volumes of repeat suspects were violence without injury, stalking and harassment, shoplifting, and violence with injury.

Shoplifting (38%), and violence without injury (22%) also had relatively high proportions of suspects linked with multiple offences (within those crime types).

## **Children**

For the Youth PSG, threatening behaviour and assault were the top 2 issues. Threatening behaviour made up 70% of the analysed cohort (16 out of 23), and assault made up 65% of the analysed cohort. Weapons made up 26% of the analysed cohort (6 out of 23).

For YJS, violence against the person (VAP) made up 33% of first offences of the total cohort of children who offend. Of those children who reoffend, the majority of first offences of the reoffending cohort across the four years was VAP (49%, 23). VAP consistently remained the highest across all four yearly cohorts.

In terms of the most serious further offence in the reoffending cohort, VAP offences also accounted for the highest proportion of the most serious further offence (45%, 21).

## 2. Probation and IOM Data

### 2.1. Probation

This section focuses on adult offenders who are supervised and managed by the Probation Service and whose latest known address is in South Cambridgeshire, see Appendix A A.3 Probation Data. 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.

The dataset provided is based on a snapshot from 17/07/2025 and is inclusive of those who were active on probation on 17/07/2025 or those who had had an active case at some point from April 2021 onwards. Any events that ended prior to April 2021 are not included.

For the purpose of analysis, three cohorts were established and analysed: those sentenced in 2022, those sentenced in 2023 and those sentenced in 2024. Duplicates between each cohort were removed with 2022 cohort as the index. Further methodology notes can be found in the Appendix A.3 Probation Data.

Several factors will influence the analysis in this section, particularly when measuring reoffending in the way that it has been. Whilst it provides an indication, it isn't possible to see such notable reoffending patterns over a short time period. It should be noted that results may be skewed slightly due to there only being a 3.5 year time period between when the data was extracted and the start date of the first cohort. This skew will be particularly noticeable in the 2024 cohort. Due to the smaller time period, those who were sentenced for more serious crimes tend to receive longer sentences and therefore there is less opportunity to reoffend. Also, the time from offending to sentencing is largely impacted by the justice process. Both habitual low-level crime (mostly acquisitive) and targeted initiatives (shoplifting, drug-related etc.) should also be considered when understanding repeat offending. These caveats and details have been provided through communication with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service.

#### 2.1.1. Key Themes

Males accounted for the majority of both the total cohort and the repeat offenders cohort.

There was no clear pattern of offences of the repeat offenders. For example, in the 2022 cohort, the proportion of violence offences was higher amongst the reoffences as opposed to the one offence only. However, this changes in the 2023 cohort.

### 2.1.1.1. Offenders sentenced in 2022

This cohort includes offenders residing in South Cambridgeshire, who were sentenced in 2022. More specifically, a sub-set of offenders, who proceeded to commit further offences are analysed as the cohort of repeat offenders.

There were 131 offenders in total, 31% of which committed further offences after their first recorded offence in 2022 (41 offenders). There was an average of 1.4 offences per repeat offender.

Some demographic information on the subset of repeat offenders is below.

- The cohort who had reoffended were predominantly male.
- 68% of the cohort are White/ White British. Underrepresented in comparison to the whole cohort (76%).
- Age at the time of latest offence, see Appendix – 54% aged between 30 to 39. Followed by 24% who were aged between 40 to 49.

Offence types were analysed across two cohorts, those who had only committed one offence and what this offence was and those who committed multiple offences and the percentage share of all these offences associated with repeat offenders.

The majority of offences committed by the 2022 cohort were violence (36%) followed by other (including robbery) (20%). Other can also include offences such as public order and criminal damage.

Of the offences which were associated with repeat offenders, 44% of the offences were violence. This was higher than the proportion of violent offences associated with one offence (28%). Acquisitive offences were also slightly higher proportioned in repeat offenders (11%) compared with one offence only (7%).

Contrastingly, motor offences saw a higher proportion of offences attributed to those who committed one offence from this cohort (26% vs 14%).

**Table 1: Proportion of offence types associated with offenders who committed one offence or multiple offences, residing in South Cambridgeshire, 2022 cohort**

Offence Type	One offence only	Multiple offences	Total offences
Acquisitive	7%	11%	9%
Drugs	10%	7%	8%
Motoring	26%	14%	19%
Other (incl. Robbery)	21%	20%	20%
Sexual	9%	5%	7%
Violence	28%	44%	36%

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

### 2.1.1.2. Offenders sentenced in 2023

This cohort includes offenders residing in South Cambridgeshire, who were sentenced in 2023. More specifically, a sub-set of offenders, who proceeded to commit further offences are analysed as the cohort of repeat offenders.

There were 114 offenders in total; 19% of which had subsequent offences after the first noted offence in 2023 (22 offenders). There was an average of 1.5 offences per reoffender.

Some demographic information on the subset of repeat offenders is below.

- The majority of the cohort are male.
- Majority of the cohort were aged between 40 to 49 years (age at last offence) (36%), followed by 30 to 39 years (27%).
- 77% of the cohort were White/ White British.

Offence types were analysed across two cohorts, those who had only committed one offence and what this offence was and those who committed multiple offences and the percentage share of all these offences associated with repeat offenders.

The majority of offences committed by the 2023 cohort were violence (29%) followed by other (including robbery) (24%). Other can also include offences such as public order and criminal damage.

- Of the offences which were associated with repeat offenders, 24% of the offences were violence. This was lower than the proportion of violent offences associated with one offence (32%).
- Acquisitive offences were notably higher proportioned in repeat offenders (22%) compared with one offence only (7%).
- Both drug offences and sexual offences were higher proportioned in one offence only, as seen in Table 2.

**Table 2: Proportion of offence types associated with offenders who committed one offence or multiple offences, residing in South Cambridgeshire, 2023 cohort**

Offence Type	One offence only	Multiple offences	Total offences
Acquisitive	7%	22%	12%
Drugs	13%	<10%	10%
Motoring	14%	22%	17%
Other (incl. Robbery)	25%	22%	24%
Sexual	10%	<10%	8%
Violence	32%	24%	29%

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

### 2.1.1.3. Offenders sentenced in 2024

This cohort includes offenders residing in South Cambridgeshire, who were sentenced in 2024. More specifically, a sub-set of offenders, who proceeded to commit further offences are analysed as the cohort of repeat offenders. It should be noted that numbers for this cohort are a lot smaller; this could be due to the length of time between the extraction of the data and the start of 2024. Due to the small numbers, analysis is limited.

There were 104 offenders in total, 8% of which committed further offences after their first recorded offence in 2024 (8 offenders). There was an average of 1.3 offences per repeat offender.

Some demographic information on the subset of repeat offenders is below.

- All are male and aged between 20 and 49 years old.
- The cohort are predominantly White/ White British.

Offence types were analysed across two cohorts, those who had only committed one offence and what this offence was and those who committed multiple offences and the percentage share of all these offences associated with repeat offenders.

- The majority of offences committed by the 2024 cohort were violent offences (26%). This was followed by motoring offences (19%).
- Of the offences which were associated with repeat offenders, 39% of the offences were acquisitive. This notably higher than the proportion of acquisitive offences associated with one offence (8%).

## 2.2. Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

The following summary has been compiled from notes provided by the Probation Service. Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is a multi-agency response to neighbourhood crime, in particular targeting the most serious and frequent people committing acquisitive crimes. IOM was introduced in 2009, and the IOM Refresh Strategy was published in December 2020 and adopted nationally by all Police Force Areas and Probation Regions including Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in October 2021.

Anonymised data was provided by the Probation Service from the IOM scheme detailing those currently registered for the month of July 2025 and those who were registered at some point between October 2021 and December 2024; these cohorts can be described as current and historic, respectively.

As of July 2025, the registered cohort of those residing in South Cambridgeshire is less than 5 people. Within the historic cohort, there were 9 people in total residing in

South Cambridgeshire, with the majority aged between 30 to 39 at the first offence recorded in IOM (67%). Insight from the data provider suggest that although the cohort is small, the offences are more targeted and serious. The most common offences of robbery and burglary.

## 3. Youth Justice Service (YJS) Data

### 3.1. Overview

This section of the report draws upon data from Cambridgeshire Youth Justice Service and aims to pull together the scale of the numbers of children aged 10 to 17 years olds in contact with the criminal justice system in South Cambridgeshire.

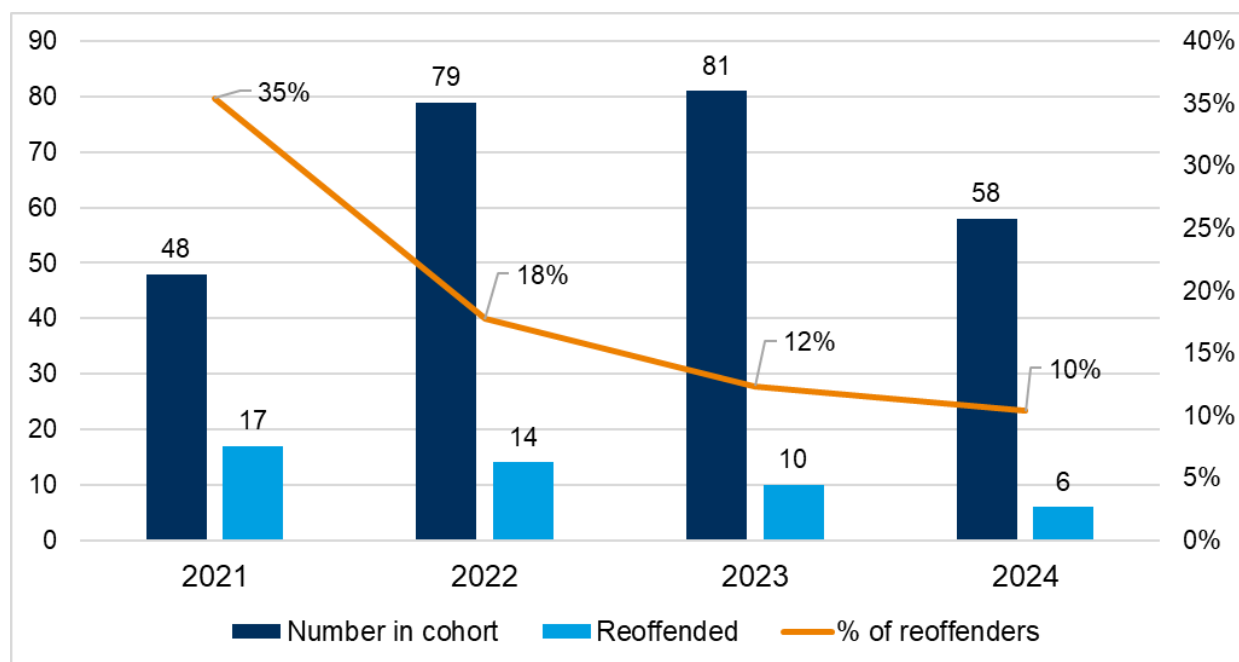
For the purpose of analysis, four cohorts were established and analysed: 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024. These cohorts are determined by grouping children who reoffend by their first outcome date. The year of this outcome date is the determinant of the cohort. If a child has multiple outcome dates, the earliest outcome in the year will be used. A child can only appear once in across all cohorts to avoid duplicates.

#### 3.1.1. Children who have reoffended

Across the four years (2021 to 2024), there were 266 children who offend managed in South Cambridgeshire. Of those 266, 47 children reoffended (18%) with a total of 214 reoffences (not including the first offence). The cohort in 2023 had the largest number of children who offend (81 people) and 2021 had the smallest cohort (48 people).

In 2021, 35% of children who entered the cohort at some point in the year, went on to reoffend. In 2024, 10% of the cohort reoffended. It is expected that the proportion of those who reoffend will decrease between each cohort from 2021 and 2024 due to decreasing time frames to reoffend.

**Figure 1: Children who reoffend in South Cambridgeshire, from January 2021 to December 2024**



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

## 3.2. Offences and Outcomes

### 3.2.1. Type of offences

#### First offence (total cohort)

For context, analysis has been done on the first offence of those within each cohort regardless of whether the child went onto reoffend. Table 3 below shows that the majority of the first offences were violence against the person offences (33%). This was reflected in each cohort.

Across the four cohorts, sexual offences, as the first offence, has increased in proportion from 4% in 2021 to 21% in 2024. Overall, sexual offences accounted for the second highest proportion of first offences across all for cohorts (12%); this is joint with public order offences (also 12%).

**Table 3: First offence type for children who have offended in South Cambridgeshire, 2021 to 2024**

<b>First Offence Type</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>Total (4 years)</b>
Violence Against The Person	35%	35%	28%	36%	33%
Sexual Offences	<10%	6%	16%	21%	12%
Public Order	<10%	16%	16%	<9%	12%
Criminal Damage	19%	13%	6%	10%	11%
Drugs	15%	<6%	6%	<9%	6%
Theft and Handling Stolen Goods	13%	<6%	7%	<9%	6%
Motoring Offences	<10%	<6%	9%	<9%	5%
Racially Aggravated	0%	9%	<6%	<9%	4%
Other	<10%	6%	<6%	<9%	4%
Domestic Burglary	0%	<6%	<6%	<9%	2%
Arson	<10%	<6%	0%	0%	<2%
Vehicle Theft / Unauthorised Taking	<10%	0%	<6%	<9%	<2%
Non Domestic Burglary	0%	<6%	<6%	0%	<2%
Breach of Statutory Order	<10%	0%	0%	0%	<2%
Robbery	0%	0%	<6%	0%	<2%

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

### **First offence (reoffending cohort)**

Across the four years, violence against the person (VAP) offences accounted for the highest proportion of first offences at almost half (49%, 23).

In 2021, 35% of the first offences were VAP, followed by theft and handling stolen goods (29%). The proportion of first offences which were VAP was notably higher in 2022 and 2023 (64% and 60% respectively). VAP consistently remained the highest across all four cohorts.

### **Most serious further offence (reoffending cohort)**

Across the four years, violence against the person (VAP) offences also accounted for the highest proportion of the most serious further offence (45%, 21). This was followed by drug offences (15%), which contrastingly accounted for a notably small proportion of first offences. In 2021 cohort, drug offences accounted for 29% of the most serious further offences.

## **3.2.2. Number of further offences**

Table 4 below shows that the 2022 cohort went on to commit on average a further 6.9 offences. Despite the smaller time frame to reoffend for the 2024 cohort, this cohort had the second highest average number of further offences (4.2).

**Table 4: Average number of further offences by cohort, 2021 to 2024**

Cohort	2021	2022	2023	2024
Average number of further offences per child who reoffends	3.1	6.9	4.0	4.2

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

Across four cohorts (out of 266 children), 6 children who have reoffended went on to commit a further 10+ offences.

### 3.2.3. Time between first and second offence

Across the four cohorts, just under half reoffended within 6 months of their first offence (47%), and 72% reoffended within a year of their first offence. For 2021 cohort, similarly, 71% reoffended within a year. However, for 2022 cohort, those who reoffended within a year and after a year are more evenly split (57% and 43% respectively).

### 3.2.4. Outcomes

#### **First offence outcome (reoffending cohort)**

Across the four years, 'Community Resolution Police Facilitated' accounted for the highest proportion of first offence outcomes at 57% (27). This was followed by 'Youth Restorative Disposal' with 17% (8).

#### **Most serious further offence outcome (reoffending cohort)**

Across the four years, 'Community Resolution Police Facilitated' also accounted for the highest proportion of the most serious further offence outcome (38%, 18). This was followed by 'Referral Order' (17%, 8).

## 3.3. Demographics (reoffending cohort)

### **Gender**

- Across the four cohorts, the majority of children who reoffend were male (66%). The 2021 cohort had the highest proportion of males at 82%.
- However, the 2023 cohort was different - 70% of the 2023 cohort were female.

### **Age group**

- The majority of children who reoffend were aged between 14 to 15 (47%).

- In 2022 cohort, 14 to 15 year olds made up almost three quarters of the reoffending cohort (71%).

### **Ethnicity**

- Across all four cohorts, the majority of children who reoffend were White British (64%) – this is underrepresented compared to the 10 to 17 South Cambridgeshire population (77%).
- Both White Other (13%) and Asian, Black and Other (23%) were largely overrepresented across the four reoffending cohorts compared to the 10 to 17 South Cambridgeshire population, at 8% and 15% respectively.
- In 2021, Asian, Black and Other accounted for 35% of the reoffending cohort.

### **Social care status**

- Across all cohorts, 36% of children who reoffended had social care status. Social care status includes children in care, children in need or those under child protection.

### **Home address – Ward**

Due to small numbers, analysis is limited, and the four cohorts have been combined. Caxton and Papworth was the ward with the highest number of children who reoffend at 5 (11%).

## **3.4. Assetplus profile**

Assetplus is the main assessment tool in the Youth Justice Service. Not every child who offends will have an assessment. For the purpose of this analysis, all children who reoffend over the four cohorts have been grouped and only those with assetplus assessments have been analysed. A person with assetplus can have multiple assessments, and therefore, their latest assessment has been used for the analysis below. 21 of the 47 children who reoffend were on assetplus (45%).

- 38% had contact with mental health services at the time of their latest assessment (8 people).
- 29% had identified disabilities or SEND (6 people).
- 43% had 'very high' and 'high' safety and wellbeing ratings at their latest assessment (9 people).
- 81% of the cohort had evidence of substance misuse (17 people).
- The majority were only using cannabis (53%).

Since a person can be using multiple substances at once, analysis has been done by counting the mentions of each drug type and then looking at the percentage share of the total of mentions. There were 29 mentions of drugs, and over half of these mentions were cannabis (55%), followed by alcohol (17%).

## 4. Police Data

### 4.1. Summary

The crime types which had the highest volumes of repeat suspects were violence without injury, stalking and harassment, shoplifting, and violence with injury. In terms of proportions, shoplifting (38%) and violence without injury (22%) also had relatively high proportions of suspects linked with multiple offences (within their respective crime types).

Most suspects associated with multiple shoplifting offences (with known age and gender) were male and aged between 25 and 44. For those with multiple shoplifting offences and with a recorded home district, more than two-thirds were from Cambridge City, with most of the remainder coming from within South Cambridgeshire.

Almost two-thirds of suspects associated with multiple violence without injury offences were male. The most common age group was those aged under 18 (approximately a quarter of those with known age and gender). The majority of suspects associated with multiple violence without injury and with a known home district were from within South Cambridgeshire.

### 4.2. Technical note

The following section analyses data of suspects recorded by Cambridgeshire Constabulary for crimes that occurred in South Cambridgeshire recorded in 2024 only. Whilst this may provide some insight into activity and demographics of suspects, it is important to be aware that the data is first and foremost a reflection of the data held by the police. It is a reflection of just a subset of the crimes recorded by the police, as not all crimes will have an associated suspect record. Some crime types may be more likely to have associated suspect records, and individuals with certain characteristics may be more likely to be detected by the police. Moreover, this analysis refers to suspects of crimes, who may or may not have since been confirmed as offenders. Therefore, those that are referred to as “repeat suspects” are not necessarily “repeat offenders” but rather suspects linked with multiple crime records.

Further technical notes about suspects and crime data can be seen in Appendix A: Technical Notes.

### 4.3. Repeat suspects in South Cambridgeshire

A suspect is someone that is suspected by the police of being involved in a crime. This can be as the result of an allegation or can arise through the course of an investigation (MET, 2024).

The crime types with the highest volumes of suspects associated with multiple offences that occurred in South Cambridgeshire (of those crime types), were violence without injury, stalking and harassment, shoplifting, and violence with injury (see Appendix A: Technical Notes A.2 Police data). This is partly influenced by the generally higher volume of these suspects associated with these offences.

- 28% of the 2203 suspects associated with crimes in South Cambridgeshire recorded in 2024, were associated with multiple offences (614 suspects).
- These 614 suspects were linked with 56% (1887) of crimes (recorded in suspect records) over this period (of 3340 crimes).
- As shown in Table 5, shoplifting had the highest proportion of repeat suspects. 38% of shoplifting suspects were associated with multiple shoplifting offences, a higher proportion than any other crime type.
- The crime types with the highest volume of repeat suspects, were the crime types with the overall highest volume of suspects (violence without injury, stalking and harassment, shoplifting, violence with injury and criminal damage).
- Violence without injury had the highest volume of suspects associated with multiple offences of the same type (147 suspects).
- 22% of violence without injury suspects were associated with multiple violence without injury offences, the 4th highest proportion of any crime type.

**Table 5: Suspects associated with multiple offences recorded in South Cambridgeshire in 2024: Top 4 by volume of repeat suspects**

Crime type	Suspect count (all)	Suspect count (all) rank	Repeat suspect (within crime type) count	Repeat suspect (within crime type) %	Repeat suspect (within crime type) % rank
Violence without injury	678	1	147	22%	4
Stalking and harassment	449	2	65	14%	9
Shoplifting	128	7	49	38%	1
Violence with injury	374	3	41	11%	12

Source: Analysis and table by CCC PIT, using suspect records provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Notes: The number of offences is based on the number of incidents associated with the suspects records.

Ranks are out of 27 crime types.

Other crime types in the top 6 were generally offences with lower volumes of associated suspects.

**Table 6: Top 6 crime types, by percentage of suspects associated with multiple offences (for that crime type), for crimes in South Cambridgeshire recorded in 2024**

<b>Crime type</b>	<b>% of suspects associated with multiple offences (of that crime type)</b>	<b>Number of repeat suspects (of that crime type)</b>
Shoplifting	38%	49
Bicycle theft	25%	<5
Residential burglary-home	23%	6
Violence without injury	22%	147
Race or religious agg public fear	21%	7
Robbery of personal property	20%	5

Source: Analysis and table by CCC PIT, using suspect records provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

#### 4.4. Shoplifting

Further analysis, including demographic profiles have been provided below of the 4 crime types with the highest volumes of suspects associated with multiple offences (of those crime types), as shown in Table 5.

- As noted above, shoplifting had the highest proportion of repeat suspects of the same crime type (see Table 5 and Table 11).
- Shoplifting had the third highest volume of repeat suspects (within crime type).
- Of the 128 shoplifting suspects for crimes recorded in 2024 (250 offences), 49 were associated with multiple shoplifting offences (38%).
- The 38% of shoplifting suspects which were associated with multiple shoplifting offences, accounted for 76% of shoplifting offences recorded in 2024 (present in suspect records).
- Approximately a quarter (24%) of shoplifting suspects were associated with 3 or more offences, accounting for 64% of shoplifting offences (present in suspect records).

- 13% of suspects were associated with 5 or more offences, accounting for 49% of shoplifting offences (present in suspect records).
- The maximum number of offences associated with a suspect was 12 offences.

## Demographics

The following analysis includes suspects who were associated with 2 or more shoplifting offences.

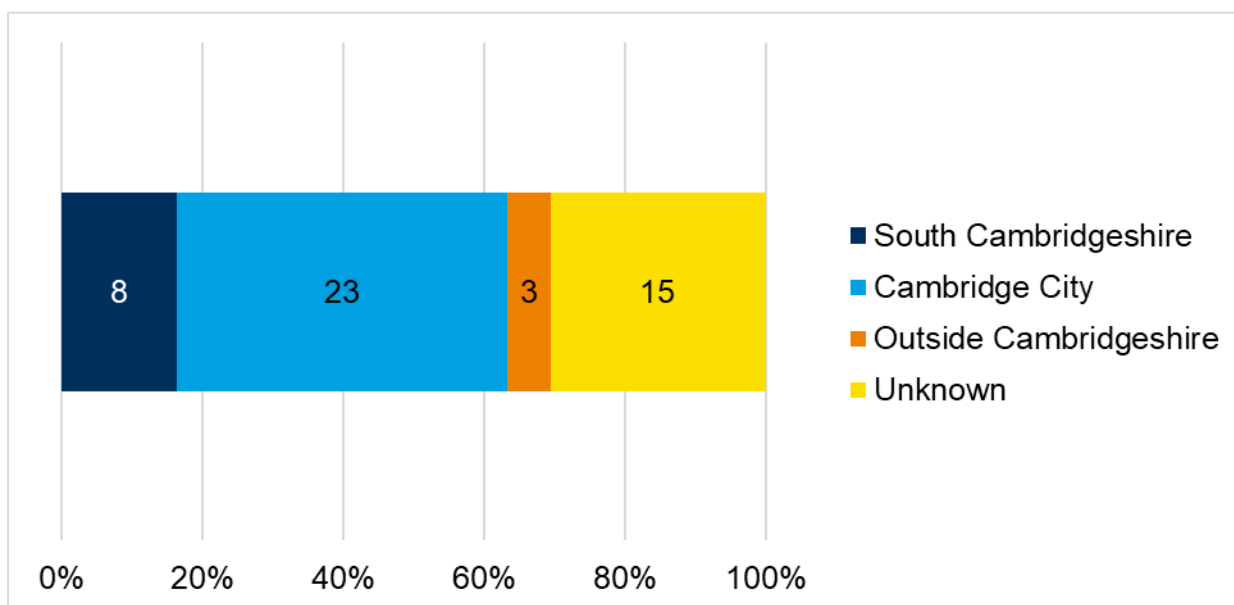
Age group was known for all suspects. Gender was not recorded for 4% of suspects. Of the remaining 47 suspects of multiple shoplifting offences for whom both age and gender were recorded:

- The majority (81%) of suspects were male.
- The most common age groups were those aged 35 to 44 (38%), and those aged 25 to 34 (32%).

Of the 49 suspects associated with multiple shoplifting offences, the home district of the suspect was not recorded for 15 suspects (31%). Of the remaining 34 suspects with recorded home districts:

- More than two-thirds (68%) were from Cambridge City (23 suspects).
- A further 24% of suspects (with known home districts) came from within South Cambridgeshire.

**Figure 2: Home location for suspects of multiple shoplifting offences in South Cambridgeshire, recorded in 2024**



Source: Analysis and chart by CCC PIT, using suspect records provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

## 4.5. Violence without injury

- In total, 678 suspects were associated with violence without injury offences in South Cambridgeshire recorded in 2024 (911 offences).
- This crime type had the highest volume of repeat suspects; with 147 suspects associated with multiple violence without injury offences (see Table 5). This was the 4<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of suspects associated with multiple of the same crimes (22%, see Table 6 and Table 11).
- The 22% of suspects associated with multiple violence without injury offences accounted for 44% (400 offences) of violence without injury offences (within suspect records).
- 2% (16 suspects) were associated with 5 or more violence without injury offences, accounting for 10% (93 offences) of violence without injury offences (within suspect records).
- The maximum number of violence without injury offences associated with a suspect was 9.

### Demographics

The following analysis includes suspects who were associated with 2 or more violence without injury offences.

Age group was known for all suspects. Gender was not recorded for 1% of suspects. Of the remaining 145 suspects of multiple violence without injury offences for whom both age and gender were recorded:

- Just under two-thirds (65%) of these suspects were male.
- The most common age group was those aged under 18, accounting for more than a quarter (26%, 38 suspects).
- Whilst other age groups were primarily male, there was a similar number of males and females in the under 18 age group. This meant that females aged under 18 were the largest demographic group (20 suspects), followed by males aged under 18 (18 suspects).
- The next most common age groups were those aged 35 to 44 (18%), 25 to 34 (16%), and 45 to 54 (14%).

Of the 147 suspects associated with multiple violence without injury offences, the home district of the suspect was not recorded for 17 suspects (12%). Of the remaining 130 suspects with recorded home districts:

- Most (91%) were from within South Cambridgeshire (118 suspects).
- 4% were from other Cambridgeshire districts, and 5% were from outside Cambridgeshire.

## 4.6. Stalking and harassment

- Stalking and harassment had the second highest volume of repeat suspects (see Table 5 and Table 11).
- Of the 449 stalking and harassment suspects for crimes recorded in 2024 (523 offences), 65 were associated with multiple stalking and harassment offences (14%).
- The 14% of suspects associated with multiple stalking and harassment offences accounted for 32% of stalking and harassment offences in suspect records created in 2024.
- 5 suspects (1% of stalking and harassment suspects) were associated with 30 offences, accounting for 6% of the stalking and harassment offences present in suspect records for 2024.
- The maximum number of stalking and harassment offences linked with a suspect was 8 offences.

### Demographics

The following analysis includes suspects who were associated with 2 or more stalking and harassment offences.

Age group was known for all suspects. Gender was not recorded for 5% of suspects. Of the remaining 62 suspects of multiple stalking and harassment offences for whom both age and gender were recorded:

- More than two-thirds (68%) of suspects were male.
- Those aged 25 to 34, and 35 to 44, both accounted for just over a quarter (26%) of suspects each (16 suspects in each age group).

Of the 65 suspects associated with multiple stalking and harassment offences, the home district of the suspect was not recorded for 6 suspects (9%). Of the remaining 59 suspects with recorded home districts:

- Most (81%) were from within South Cambridgeshire (48 suspects).
- A further 12% of suspects (with known home districts) came from other Cambridgeshire districts (primarily Cambridge City, with 5 out of the 7 suspects), and less than 5 suspects came from outside of Cambridgeshire.

## 4.7. Violence with injury

- Violence with injury offences had the fourth highest volume of repeat suspects (see Table 5 and Table 11).
- Of the 374 violence with injury suspects for crimes recorded in 2024 (408 offences), 41 were associated with multiple violence with injury offences (11%).

- The 11% of suspects who were linked with multiple violence with injury offences, accounted for 22% (91 offences) of violence with injury offences within the suspect records created in 2024.

## Demographics

The following analysis includes suspects who were associated with 2 or more violence with injury offences.

Age group was known for all suspects. Gender was not recorded for 1 suspect. Of the remaining 40 suspects of multiple violence with injury offences for whom both age and gender were recorded:

- The majority (70%) of suspects were male.
- A quarter (25%) were aged under 18 (10 suspects).
- The next most common age groups were those aged 25 to 34 (23%, 9 suspects), and those aged 18 to 24 (20%, 8 suspects).

Of the 41 suspects associated with multiple violence with injury offences, the home district of the suspect was not recorded for 7 suspects (17%). Of the remaining 34 suspects with recorded home districts:

- Most (75%) were from within South Cambridgeshire (25 suspects).
- The remaining suspects were from other Cambridgeshire districts (5 suspects), or from outside of Cambridgeshire (4 suspects).

## 5. Problem Solving Group Analysis

Monthly problem solving group (PSG) minutes for the Youth PSG and Adult PSG were analysed to understand the wider community issues of South Cambridgeshire. The method of recording PSG meetings did not lend itself to either statistical or detailed analysis. The data was recorded in the form of notes; therefore, in the time available a single years' worth of data was reviewed between January and December 2024.

A focus of the analysis was identifying individuals with more than one unique community safety incidents to align with the report's aim of understanding what reoffending looks like in the broadest sense.

## 5.1. Adult Problem Solving Group

### 5.1.1. Overview

Individuals, families, and locations were tracked across the monthly meeting minutes for the Adult PSG for 2024. There were 33 unique cases of individuals, families, and locations, and 88% of these cases (29 out of 33) were individuals.

Individuals were carried forward as the focus of the analysis because of the deeper availability of data to be analysed and because of the small numbers of families and locations. Of these 29 individuals, individuals were separated into those with a single community safety incident and those with multiple community safety incidents.

79% of these individuals (23 out of 29) had multiple community safety incidents. Multiple community safety incidents can include different types of community safety issues or all the same community safety issue. For example, individuals that are categorised with multiple community safety incidents could have a burglary incident and then a separate assault incident. The 79% of individuals with multiple community safety incidents may reflect that only substantial cases with multiple incidents surface to the PSG agenda while single incidents that are fleeting do not make the PSG agenda.

This cohort of 23 individuals will be referred to as the analysed cohort and will be analysed in the following subsections of duration, geography, characteristics, and type and impact of community safety issues.

### 5.1.2. Duration

From the 23 individuals in the analysed cohort, 74% (17 out of 23) were removed from the PSG meeting minutes during 2024. Individuals can be removed when a case is resolved or when the PSG can no longer add value to a case.

During the period examined of those that were 'removed', two months was the most common duration with 53% of those removed (9 of 17). Meeting minutes from 2024 included notes from previous years (e.g. 2023 or 2022) as part of a single case, and this was used to calculate durations. Durations of 2024 cases ranged from one month to 14 months.

Of those that were removed, 35% (6 out of 17) referred to past PSG cases in a previous year that were connected to the individual but not connected to the 2024 case. Similarly, of those removed in 2024, a few (less than five) were added again later in 2024 and then eventually removed again by the end of year.

Of the analysed cohort of 23 individuals, 26% (6 out of 23) were not removed in 2024 and continued into 2025. 83% (5 out of 6) of those continuing into 2025 had a duration of 1-2 months in 2024 and occurred at the end of the year.

### 5.1.3. Geography

Cambourne, Longstanton, and Gamlingay accounted for 43% (10 out of 23) of residential locations. This anchoring of wards around Cambourne, Longstanton, and Gamlingay may reflect who attends PSG meetings or where current activities and initiatives are taking place.

Based on South Cambridgeshire CSP Delivery Group meetings, the top 5 wards are Milton & Waterbeach, Histon & Impington, Fen Ditton & Fulbourn, Longstanton, and Cambourne. It may be beneficial to initiate and engage with representatives from Milton & Waterbeach, Histon & Impington, and Fen Ditton & Fulbourn.

Cases are also analysed by whether incidents occur in a localised area or in multiple locations. For example, a localised area may refer to just an individual’s residence or the neighbours surrounding an individual’s residence. Multiple locations could include the localised area as well as parks and other public places. Table 7 below shows that most incidents are localised to one area with 61% of the analysed cohort (14 out of 23).

**Table 7: Geographical spread of incidents of individuals in the analysed cohort, January to December 2024**

Geographical spread	Number of individuals	% of the total
Localised	14	61%
Multiple locations	5	22%
Unknown	4	17%
Total	23	100%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership.

### 5.1.4. Characteristics of individuals

Individuals in the analysed cohort are analysed by the following characteristics: gender, type of housing, drugs, alcohol, and mental health.

In terms of gender, Table 8 shows that females make up 61% of the analysed cohort (14 out of 23) compared to males that make up 39% (9 out of 23).

**Table 8: Number of individuals in analysed cohort by gender, January to December 2024**

Gender	Number of individuals	% of total
Female	14	61%
Male	9	39%
Total	23	100%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership.

In terms of type of housing, the 57% of individuals in the analysed cohort (13 out of 23) are in a residence owned by a housing association. Housing associations included BPHA, CHS group, and South Cambridgeshire District Council Housing. However, for 39% of individuals in the analysed cohort (9 out of 23), it was not possible to determine the type of housing based on the notes in the monthly meeting minutes.

Monthly meetings minutes were analysed for mention of drugs, alcohol, and mental health concerns. There was a very small overlap of those individuals in the analysed cohort with mention of both drugs and alcohol (48%; 11 out of 23). 26% of the analysed cohort (6 out of 23) had mention of drugs, and 26% of the analysed cohort (6 out of 23) had mention of alcohol.

In terms of mental health concerns, 43% of analysed cohort (10 out of 23) had mention of mental health concerns.

#### 5.1.5. Type and impact of community safety issues

**The notes and incidents were reviewed and categorised into similar ‘types’; these do not translate directly into police recorded crimes or incidents.**

Individuals can be involved in different community safety issues, and thus, the total percentage will exceed 100%.

Almost all of the analysed cohort are involved with some form of anti-social behaviour (ASB) with 87% (20 out of 23). 30% of the analysed cohort (7 out of 23) are involved with threatening behaviour, and 22% of individuals in the analysed cohort (5 out of 23) are involved with harassment. Numbers for other community safety issues are very small.

In terms of impact, the monthly minutes were analysed by whether the community safety incidents impacted an individual, a community, or the physical environment. Individuals can have multiple impacts, and thus, the total percentage will exceed 100%. Table 9 shows that impact on an individual makes up 65% of the analysed cohort (15 out of 23), and impact to a community makes up 57% of the analysed cohort (13 out of 23). Impact to the physical environment is smaller at 35% of the analysed cohort (8 out of 23).

**Table 9: Type of impact by individuals in the analysed cohort, January to December 2024**

Type of Impact	Number of individuals	% of total
Individual	15	65%
Community	13	57%
Physical environment	8	35%
Total	23	N/A

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership.

## 5.2. Youth Problem Solving Group

### 5.2.1. Overview

Individuals, families, and locations were tracked across the monthly meeting minutes of the Youth PSG in 2024. As with the Adult PSG, there were also 33 unique cases of individuals, families, and locations, and 88% of these cases (29 out of 33) were also individuals.

As mentioned earlier, individuals were carried forward as the focus of the analysis because of the deeper availability of data to be analysed and because of the small numbers of families and locations. Of these 29 individuals, individuals were separated into those with a single community safety incident and those with multiple community safety incidents.

79% of these individuals (23 out of 29) also had multiple community safety incidents. As with the Adult PSG, multiple community safety incidents can include different types of community safety issues or all the same community safety issue.

This cohort of 23 individuals will be referred to as the analysed cohort and will be analysed in the following subsections of duration, geography, characteristics, type and impact of community safety issues, and support.

### 5.2.2. Duration

From the 23 individuals in the analysed cohort, 61% (14 out of 23) were removed from the PSG meeting minutes during 2024.

Of those that were removed from the meeting minutes, four months was the most common duration on the PSG meeting minutes with 36% of those removed (5 out of 14). 36% of those removed (5 out of 14) had a duration of 5 to 6 months. Thus, just over 70% of those removed (10 out of 14) had a duration between 4 to 6 months. As a whole, this is slightly longer than the common duration of two months for the Adult

PSG. This may reflect the more complex nature of the Youth PSG in terms of coordinating with schools and children's social services.

As with the Adult PSG, monthly meeting minutes from 2024 included notes from previous years (e.g. 2023 or 2022) as part of a single case, and this was used to calculate durations. Durations of 2024 cases in the Youth PSG ranged from one month to 8 months.

Of those that were removed, 43% (6 out of 14) referred to past PSG cases in a previous year that were connected to the individual but not connected to the 2024 case. As with the Adult PSG, of those removed in 2024, a few (less than five) were added again later in 2024 and then eventually removed by the end of 2024.

Of the analysed cohort of 23 individuals, 39% (9 out of 23) were not removed in 2024 and continued into 2025. 67% (6 out of 9) of those continuing into 2025 had a duration of 2-3 months in 2024.

### 5.2.3. Geography

Of the analysed cohort of 23 individuals, the top 2 wards where the analysed cohort resided were Cambourne and Longstanton. 30% of the analysed cohort (7 out of 23) resided in Cambourne, and 22% of the analysed cohort (5 out of 23) resided in Longstanton. Wards outside of the top 2 have very small numbers.

As with the Adult PSG, there is an anchoring around a few wards – in this case Cambourne and Longstanton. As mentioned earlier, this may reflect who attends PSG meetings or where current activities and initiatives are taking place. This is especially relevant for schools who may not regularly attend Youth PSG meetings. As mentioned in the Adult PSG section, it may be beneficial to initiate and engage with representatives from Milton & Waterbeach, Histon & Impington, and Fen Ditton & Fulbourn.

As with the Adult PSG, cases are also analysed by whether incidents occur in a localised area or in multiple locations. For the Youth PSG, almost all occurred in multiple locations except for a small number that were localised (less than five). This reflects a key difference with the Adult PSG where most adult individuals were localised. This is partly due to the added location of school, but there are also more mentions of public locations such as parks and youth clubs.

### 5.2.4. Characteristics of individuals

Individuals in the analysed cohort are analysed by the following characteristics: age, gender, type of housing, drugs, alcohol, vaping, mental health, and SEND/neurodiversity, and mentions of school disruption.

Ages are calculated using birth dates in the monthly meeting minutes and their age as of 31 December 2024. 26% of the analysed cohort (6 out of 23) are age 13, and 22% of the analysed cohort (5 out of 23) are age 16. 30% of the analysed cohort (7 out of 23) are ages 14 to 15. There are small number of individuals (less than five) who are 17 to 18, and no individuals who are between 10 to 12.

In terms of gender, males make up the vast majority of the analysed cohort, and there is a small number of females (less than five). This contrasts with the Adult PSG where there were more slightly more females than males in that analysed cohort.

In terms of type of housing, 39% of the analysed cohort (9 out of 23) are in a residence owned by a housing association. Housing associations include BPHA, Clarion Housing, and South Cambridgeshire District Council Housing. However, for 35% of the analysed cohort (8 out of 23), it was not possible to determine the type of housing based on the notes in the monthly meeting minutes.

Monthly meetings minutes were analysed for mention of drugs, alcohol, and vaping. 43% of the analysed cohort (10 out of 23) had mention of drugs, and 8 out of 10 of this group mentioned cannabis. Mentions of alcohol and vaping had very small numbers that were less than five.

In terms of mental health concerns and SEND/neurodiversity, both had 26% of the analysed cohort (6 out of 23); however, there was no like for like overlap.

When schools were analysed, 52% of the analysed cohort (12 out of 23) experienced some form of disruption to school including a managed move from another school, waiting for managed move to a new school, in an alternative school provision, attending school offsite, or being permanently excluded during 2024. Almost all of these disruptions are due to negative behaviour at school.

#### 5.2.5. Type and impact of community safety issues

**The notes and incidents were reviewed and categorised into similar ‘types’; these do not translate directly into police recorded crimes or incidents.**

As with the Adult PSG, individuals can be involved in different community safety issues, and thus, the total percentage will exceed 100%.

All individuals in the analysed cohort are involved with some form of anti-social behaviour (ASB). 70% of the analysed cohort (16 out of 23) are involved with threatening behaviour, and 65% of the analysed cohort (15 out of 23) are involved with assault. Criminal damage has 30% of the analysed cohort (7 out of 23), and mentions of fire and weapons both have 26% of the analysed cohort. Numbers of other community safety issues are small and are each less than five.

In terms of impact, the monthly minutes were analysed by whether the community safety incidents impacted an individual, a community, or the physical environment. Individuals can have multiple impacts, and thus, the total percentage will exceed 100%. Table 10 shows that impact on an individual makes up 96% of the analysed cohort (22 out of 23), and impact to a community makes up 91% of the analysed cohort (21 out of 23). Impact to the physical environment is smaller at 39% of the analysed cohort (9 out of 23).

**Table 10: Type of impact by individuals in the analysed cohort, January to December 2024**

Type of Impact	Number of individuals	% of total
Individual	22	96%
Community	21	91%
Physical environment	9	39%
Total	23	N/A

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership.

### 5.2.6. Support

Mentions of children's social care support and diversionary team support were analysed. 65% of the analysed cohort (15 out of 23) had some mention of children's social care services. This included targeted support, children in need, and children in care. 39% of the analysed cohort (9 out of 23) mentioned the allocation or meeting of a worker from the diversionary team.

## 6. Glossary

Term/abbreviation	Definition
Asset	Assessment used in Youth Justice
CCC	Cambridgeshire County Council
FOI	Freedom of Information. Part of the Freedom of Information Act. Information about this is available on the Information Commissioner's Office: <a href="#">What is the FOI Act and are we covered?   ICO</a>
IOM	Integrated Offender Management
MET	Metropolitan police
PIT (or CCC PIT)	Policy and Insight Team (part of Cambridgeshire County Council)
PSG	Problem Solving Group

YJS	Youth Justice Service
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## Appendix A: Technical Notes

### A.1 General

1. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

### A.2 Police data

1. Volume of offences was calculated based on the number of incident numbers associated with suspects. Offences with no associated suspect record were not included in this analysis.
2. Analysis of crime and suspect records is based on a snapshot of records held by Cambridgeshire Constabulary at the time it was shared with CCC Policy and Insight Team. Records may be subject to change, as crimes are updated, corrected, or “uncrimes”.
3. Analysis of suspect records is based on a subset of crimes which have associated suspect records and so should be treated with caution. Biases in data may be present. For example, some crime types may be more likely to have suspects associated, and some suspect demographics may be more or less likely to be detected by the police.
4. Suspects are not confirmed offenders.
5. Information on what evidence is required for the police to record someone as a suspect is available on the Metropolitan Police website, in the form of an FOI response: [Evidence needed to mark some a suspect | Metropolitan Police](#).

### A.3 Probation Data

1. Analysis is based on a subset of the records held by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service at the time it was shared with CCC Policy and Insight Team.
2. It should be noted that the data provided, and therefore the analysis, only includes offences where the Probation Service has been involved. For example, an offender might only have one offence where Probation has been involved, but they have committed a further two offences where Probation was not involved, and therefore in this instance will not be counted as a repeat offender in this analysis.

## 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.

## Methodology

Three cohorts were established and analysed; those sentenced in 2022, those sentenced in 2023 and those sentenced in 2024. Duplicates across cohorts were removed with 2022 as an index. If an offender was in 2022 cohort and also present in 2023 and 2024 cohorts, they were excluded from the latter. If the offender was sentenced multiple times in the calendar year, their first offence in the year was the first offence used. Repeat offenders (within the Probation Service) were then classed as anyone with subsequent offence(s).

In terms of the offences analysis, it was looking at what types of offences are associated with those who only had one sentence, and then what types of offences are associated with those who had multiple subsequent sentences.

## Age groups

Age groups were based on their latest offence; therefore some caution should be taken. However, due to the nature of analysis there is only a difference of 3 ½ years maximum between the first date in the 2022 cohort and when the data was extracted so ages may not vary too much but may influence the proportions of age groups slightly.

## Appendix B: Appendix Tables

**Table 11: Number of repeat suspects by crime type, with the percentage of suspects associated with multiple offences of that crime type for crimes in South Cambridgeshire recorded in 2024**

Crime type	Number of repeat suspects	% of suspects associated with multiple offences (of that crime type)
Violence without injury	147	22%
Stalking and harassment	65	14%
Shoplifting	49	38%
Violence with injury	41	11%

<b>Crime type</b>	<b>Number of repeat suspects</b>	<b>% of suspects associated with multiple offences (of that crime type)</b>
Criminal damage	26	12%
Public fear, alarm or distress	22	15%
Other sexual offences	18	15%
Misc crimes against society	9	6%
Race or religious agg public fear	7	21%
Residential burglary-home	6	23%
Possession of weapons	5	8%
Other offences public order	5	10%
Robbery of personal property	5	20%
Other theft	<5	N/A
Possession of drugs	<5	N/A
Burglary - business and community	<5	N/A
Bicycle theft	<5	N/A
Theft from a vehicle	<5	N/A
Trafficking of drugs	<5	N/A
Rape	<5	N/A
Theft or unauth taking of a motor veh	<5	N/A
Residential burglary-unconnected build	0	0%
Arson	0	0%
Interfering with a motor vehicle	0	0%
Theft from the person	0	0%
Aggravated vehicle taking	0	0%
Robbery of business property	0	0%

## References

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