



offender management

Partnership Strategic Assessment 2009

Evidence for a Safer Leicestershire

Reader Information

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Executive Summary

Adult Offender Management

- Of the cohort of offenders approximately a third (34%) went on to reoffend within 12 months following their sentence date.
- Of all of the eleven risk factors measured by OASys **Lifestyles and Associates** is the **most significant** in predicting reoffending followed by offending information.

Accommodation

- Almost double the proportion of offenders with 'high' accommodation needs at the beginning of their order reoffended within 12 months following their sentence compared to those with 'low' accommodation needs.
- Offenders with 'high' accommodation needs are significantly more likely to reside in areas with higher levels of deprivation.

Education, Skills and Training

- Education, training and employment (ETE) is significantly related to reoffending. Half of offenders with high' ETE needs at the beginning of their order went on to reoffend compared to only one in five recorded as having 'low' ETE needs.
- Offenders with 'high' ETE needs are significantly more likely to reside in Blue Collar, Constrained by Circumstances and Multi Cultural communities.

Health

- Emotional and well-being needs are not significantly related to reoffending.

Drugs and Alcohol

- Two thirds of offenders with 'high' Drug Misuse needs reoffended compared to only a quarter of offenders with 'low' Drug Misuse needs.
- Alcohol risk is not found to be significantly related to adult reoffending

Finance, Benefits and Debt

- Financial management risk is significantly related to reoffending.

Children and Families

- Relationships needs are not significantly related to reoffending behaviour.
- No particular demographic group is significantly more likely to have 'high' or 'low' relationship needs.

Attitudes Thinking and Behaviour

- Thinking and behaviour needs are not significantly related to re-offending behaviour.
- Younger age groups (under 21) are significantly more likely to have 'high' thinking and behaviour needs compared to older age groups.
- Offenders with 'high' Lifestyle and Associates risk are twice as likely to reoffend compared to those with 'low' Lifestyle and Associates risk
- Age is a significant predictor of offenders having 'high' or 'low' lifestyle and associate needs. Younger age groups (i.e. under 21) are twice as likely to have 'high' lifestyle and associate needs compared to older offenders (49% compared to 25%).

- Offenders with 'high' attitudes needs are significantly more likely to go on to reoffend within the year following their sentence than those with 'low' attitudes needs.
- A significantly higher proportion of offenders from Multi-cultural, Blue Collar or City Living communities have 'high' attitudes needs compared to those living in areas classified as Constrained by Circumstances, Countryside, Prospering Suburbs or Typical Traits.

Young Offender Management

- Of the cohort of young offenders nearly half (49%) went on to reoffend within the 12 months following their sentence date.
- Of all the 12 needs measured by Asset, **Education, Training and Employment (ETE)** is the **most significant** predictor of reoffending by young offenders.

Accommodation

- Young offenders with 'high' living arrangement needs are significantly more likely to reoffend compared to those with 'low' needs.
- Females (43%) are twice as likely to have 'high' living arrangement needs compared to male young offenders (18%).
- Young offenders' Neighbourhood needs are significantly related to reoffending however no causality can be established.

Education, Skills and Training

- Approximately two thirds of young offenders with 'high' ETE needs reoffended compared to only two fifths with 'low' ETE needs.

- ETE needs were not found to be related to any specific demographic group or the area which an offender lives.

Health

- Physical and mental health of young offenders are both significantly related to reoffending
- Female young offenders are significantly more likely to have 'high' physical and mental health needs than their male counterparts

Drugs and Alcohol

- Young offenders Substance Use needs are significantly related to their reoffending behaviour however no causality can be established.
- Age is a significant factor for young offenders having 'high' Substance Use needs. Older age groups (aged 16 to 18) were twice as likely to have 'high' needs in this area compared to younger age groups.

Children and Families

- Young offenders with 'high' 'Family and personal relationship' needs are significantly more likely to reoffend.
- Almost double (53.1%) the proportion of female young offenders have 'high' Family and Personal Relationships needs compared to their male counterparts (28.9%)

Attitudes Thinking and Behaviour

- Lifestyle, Perception of self and others, Thinking and Behaviour, and Motivation to Change are all significantly related to reoffending.
- Attitudes toward offending are not significantly related to

reoffending.

- Offenders with 'high' Lifestyle, 'high' Perceptions of Self and Others and 'high' Motivation to change needs are significantly more likely to reoffend than those with 'low' needs in these areas.
- Thinking and Behaviour needs are significantly related to reoffending however the causality can not be established.
- Young offenders living in areas experiencing a higher level of deprivation (with an IMD score above 11.3) are significantly more likely to have 'high' Lifestyle needs.
- Female young offenders are twice as likely as males to have 'high' Perception of Self and Others needs.
- Three quarters of young offenders with 'high' ETE needs also had 'high' motivation to change needs.

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I Introduction

The Home Office announced a new crime strategy in July 2007 'Cutting Crime: A New Partnership 2008–2011' which explicitly integrates reducing reoffending with the wider crime reduction agenda. The strategy outlines the importance of transforming offenders into law-abiding citizens for meeting wider crime objectives¹.

To reduce reoffending it is necessary to understand what types of people are most at risk and why; particularly given that over half of all crime is committed by people who have previously been through the criminal justice system. National evidence shows that reoffending rates are actually lower amongst offenders who have been subject to a community punishment as oppose to those who have served short-term prison sentences (59.7% compared to 37.9%)².

According to the Local Government Association's 2005 **Going Straight: Reducing Reoffending in Local Communities** report many prisoners have experienced a life time of social exclusion and there are various common characteristics amongst the prison population³. The National Offender Management Service (NOMS) has proposed to tackle many of these issues and reduce reoffending working along seven different pathways incorporated into an over-arching "National Reducing Reoffending Delivery Plan", these cover the following⁴:

- Accomodation
- Education, training and development
- Health
- Drugs and alcohol

- Finance, benefit and debt
- Children and families
- Attitudes, thinking and behaviour

The Partnership Strategic Assessment 2008 provided a profile of adult and young offenders across Leicestershire. The information within the present document builds upon that profile by providing a basic account of reoffending needs within Leicestershire according to offender risk assessments. Information is not provided at District level as figures would be too small to identify any statistically significant relationships. There are currently two high level national indicators relating to reducing reoffending that are included in Leicestershire's Local Area Agreement these are.

NI 18 : reduce the rate of proven reoffending by adult offenders on the Probation caseload.

NI 19 : reduce the rate of proven reoffending by young offenders

These National Indicators are used as a means to monitor one of the Sub Outcomes of Outcome 1.3 of the Sustainable Community Strategy for Leicestershire:

Outcome: 1.3 The lives of offenders and those at risk of offending are improved so they are less likely to offend

Sub Outcomes:

1.3.1 Levels of reoffending by both young and adult offenders are reduced

2 Reoffending in Leicestershire

2.1 Adult Reoffending

The Ministry of Justice release reoffending rates for each local authority in England and Wales (NI 18). These adult reoffending rates are calculated from the December 2008 cohort of probationers and are measured against predicted rates of reoffending*. Table 1.1 shows the actual and predicted reoffending rates for adult offenders residing within Leicestershire compared to predicted and actual rates of reoffending for England and Wales.

Based on the December 2008 cohort the rate of reoffending within Leicestershire, was 7.6%. This rate is below the comparable reoffending rate for England and Wales (9.9%). Figures show that whilst the county actual rate for reoffending is lower than the predicted rate it is not enough to meet it's target and it is not significantly below what would be expected. However, the county is performing better than England and Wales as a whole. Statistically national rates of reoffending are significantly higher than predicted.

Table 1.1: Actual and predicted rates of adult reoffending and statistical significance

	Actual rate	Predicted rate	% difference	Significance	Target 10/11
Leicestershire	7.64	7.93	-3.62	No significant difference	-9.64
England and Wales	9.95	9.86	0.91	Higher than predicted	

Source: Ministry of Justice, Local Area Agreement reoffending measure: Leicestershire — Results from the December 2007—September 2008 cohorts

2.2 Youth Reoffending

Youth reoffending rates are similarly measured against predicted rates

of reoffending (NI 19) . Table 1.2 shows the actual and predicted reoffending rates for young offenders residing within Leicestershire. Based on the March 2009 cohort the rate of reoffending within Leicestershire was 0.95 offences per young offender which is below the predicted rate for 2008/09 by 26.3%.

Table 1.2: Actual and predicted rates of youth reoffending

	Actual rate	Predicted rate	% difference	Target 10/11
Leicestershire	0.95	1.29	-26.30%	1.21

Source: CAA Green Flag Evidence Draft - Reducing Re-offending in Leicestershire, September 2009

2.3 Other Contributory Factors

Other relevant national indicators not included in the LAA but that also contribute to the reducing reoffending agenda are listed in Table 1.3 along with their actual for 2008/09**. Each of the indicators in Table 1.3 are currently performing better than the national average with the exception of NI030 and NI111 for which there no national comparators currently available.

Table 1.3: Actuals for 2008/09 and performance against the national average.

National Indicator	08/09 actual
Prolific and other Priority Offender rate (NI030)	—
Young people within the Youth Justice System who are sentenced to custody (NI043)	4.4%
Young Offenders' engagement in suitable education, training and employment (NI045)	76.9%
Access to suitable accommodation (NI046)	99.8%
First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17 (NI111)	598 (-34%)
Offenders living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order/licence (NI143)	83.0%
Offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of their order/licence (NI144)	59.0%

*Predicted rates of reoffending have been derived from probation level data for the financial year 2007/08.

**Data sourced from the Leicestershire Performance Framework

3 Methodology

3.1 Analysis

To help identify the key issues, various analytical tools have been employed during the production this report.

Where possible, statistical techniques have been used to provide a robust and consistent methodology to analyse the data. These techniques are used to identify particular issues or trends that are statistically significant. Applying a test or technique to determine statistical significance generally determines the likelihood of a particular result occurring due to some explainable phenomenon rather than it occurring due to random chance. Statistical testing helps focus attention on the real relationships and trends present in the data, whilst discounting those random fluctuations with no statistical validity. Statistical testing also allows prediction of what is most likely to happen in the future. If current data is telling us that males, rather than females, are statistically more likely to reoffend then we can predict that this is much more likely to be the case in the future assuming current conditions remain constant.

The following statistical techniques have been employed when analysing the data presented within this report to determine whether issues, events and trends are statistically significant.

Cross-tabulations

Cross-tabulations have been produced using the Pearson's chi-square test in order to determine if the variables within each table are independent of each other or whether there is some type of influential relationship between them. If the significance value is

smaller than 0.05% then we conclude that the variables are in some way related.

CHAID Analysis

Respondents have been segmented using Pearson's chi-square test in an attempt to identify those pockets of the population that are most likely to be impacted or affected by a particular issue. This analysis has also been used to determine which offender need is the most significant for predicting reoffending.

3.2 Data Sources

The next section provides a brief overview of the two key data sources used in the production of this report.

3.2.1 Adult Offender Information

Details of individual offenders are stored on the Offender Assessment System (OASys), the national system used by the Probation Service. OASys is designed to primarily identify and classify offending-related needs, including basic personality characteristics and cognitive behavioural problems in order to assess how likely an offender is to be reconvicted.

The OASys assessment has eleven sections*, each relating to different offending-related factors and behaviours. The assessment of each offender results in the calculation of a reconviction score, one for each section of the assessment and an overall reconviction score. A higher score being indicative of higher risk of reconviction and vice-versa. Each risk score can be used to determine whether an individual is at high risk or low risk of reconviction due to that particular factor, behaviour, or need.

The data in this report includes an analysis of a cohort of individuals taken from the Probation caseload for Leicestershire whose main offence sentence date was recorded between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008. The sample includes offenders who were placed on a community order, a suspended sentence order or who were released on license. However, it excludes offenders on a custodial sentence who were not released on license within the 12 months following their sentence date. All individuals in the cohort were tracked forward within the 12 months following their sentence to

identify whether they were reconvicted within the 12 month period. Of the sample 34% went on to reoffend within the 12 months following their sentence.

A CHAID analysis was used to identify whether any demographic variables (including gender, ethnicity, age, output area classification super-groups, output area classification sub-groups** and indices of multiple deprivation scores from 2007) had a significant effect on reoffending behaviour. The demographic variables entered into the model were not found to significantly effect offenders' decision making process in terms of their reoffending behaviour.

Adult Offender Needs

CHAID was used to examine the cohort of adult offenders as a whole to identify which need was the most significant in predicting reoffending. Of all the factors 'Lifestyle and Associates' emerged as the most significant predictor of reoffending followed by offending information. Over half (55%) of offenders with 'high' Lifestyle and Associates risk reoffended compared to under a quarter (24%) with 'low' risk. Where Lifestyle and Associates was a low risk factor, offending information appeared as the next significant predictor of reoffending. Approximately twice as many offenders with 'low' Lifestyle and Associates risk but whom additionally had 'high' offending information risk reoffended compared to those with 'low' offending information risk (38% compared to 17% respectively).

*The OASys assessment has twelve sections. However, the risk scores, calculated from section 1 : offending information and section 2 : analysis of offending are combined into one risk score.

**OAC Methodology can be found in Appendix I.

3.2.2 Young Offender Information

Asset is a system used by the Youth Offending Service to provide a common, structured framework for the assessment of young people involved in the criminal justice system. The assessment is designed to provide a profile of a young person within their particular environment which supports the identification of needs and the planning of effective interventions.

The Asset assessment has twelve sections, each relating to different offending-related factors and behaviours. The extent to which a section is associated with the likelihood of further offending by an individual is rated on a 0-4 scale. A higher score (i.e. 3 to 4) is indicative of higher risk of reoffending and a lower score (i.e. 0 to 2) is indicative of lower risk of reoffending.

The data in this report includes an analysis of a cohort of individuals taken from the YOS's caseload for Leicestershire who's main offence sentence date was recorded between March 2007 and March 2008. The sample includes all offenders on both custodial and non-custodial sentences. Individuals were tracked forward within the 12 months following their release to identify whether they were reconvicted within the 12 month period. Of the sample 49% went on to reoffend within the 12 months following their sentence.

A CHAID analysis was used to identify whether any demographic variables had a significant effect on reoffending behaviour (including gender, ethnicity, age, output area classification super-groups, output area classification sub-groups** and indices of multiple deprivation scores from 2007). The demographic variables entered into the model were not found to significantly effect young offenders' decision making process in terms of their reoffending behaviour.

Young Offender Needs

CHAID was used to examine the cohort of young offenders as a whole to identify which risk was the most significant in predicting reoffending. Education, Training and Employment (ETE) emerged as the most significant predictor. Approximately 66% of the cohort with 'high' ETE needs reoffended compared to 39% of those with 'low' ETE needs. Family and personal relationships and motivation to change were also found to be significant predictors of reoffending behaviour. Of young offenders who had 'low' ETE needs, 57% who had 'high' Family and Personal Relationships needs went on to reoffend. Conversely, of young offenders who had 'high' ETE needs over three quarters who also had 'high' motivation to change needs went on to reoffend.

The following sections independently examine the effect of each adult and young offender need on reoffending behaviour. However, it is important to remember that in reality needs do not occur in isolation. Frequently they are inter-related and often operate in combination with a variety of other factors.

4 Accommodation

4.1 National Context

Research and case studies have repeatedly demonstrated that accommodation is one of the crucial pathways to reduce reoffending and social exclusion by offenders. It can provide an anchor for a previously chaotic life and act as a springboard for other crucial steps such as getting and keeping a job, and accessing health care or drug treatment⁵. The government holds a similar stance and the targets to “increase young offenders access to suitable accommodation” (NI046) and “to increase offenders living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order/licence” (NI143) are included amongst the National Indicators in the Performance Framework for Local Public Services and Partnerships.

Recent figures indicate that as many as 13% of those leaving young offender institutions leave with no recorded accommodation⁶ whilst a third of adult offenders arrive into custody with no accommodation⁷. This is despite evidence suggesting that finding offenders suitable accommodation may reduce reoffending by up to 20% due to the positive reinforcement that it can provide for other areas of offender need³. Those who have suitable housing are less likely to experience financial repercussions such as problems in accessing benefits and they are less likely to face heightened barriers to gaining paid employment through having no fixed address. Over three times as many ex-prisoners with an address on release find paid employment as those without an address³ highlighting the importance of effective resettlement programmes.

National figures released in 2005 indicated that approximately 30%

of prisoners lose their house whilst in custody leaving them vulnerable to a heightened risk of reoffending⁸. Moreover many struggle to secure accommodation upon leaving prison due to the accrual of debt and rent arrears whilst in custody which can often deter landlords from entering into or renewing tenancy agreements with them.

Of offenders who do have settled accommodation, physical and social aspects of the environment itself may act as barriers during the rehabilitation process. A notably high proportion of offenders live in areas experiencing high levels of deprivation⁷.

Given the weight that the provision of suitable accommodation appears to carry for reoffending behaviour, the remainder of this section examines the risk in more detail for a cohort of offenders within Leicestershire.

4.2 Who is most vulnerable to having this need?

Accommodation forms one of eleven risk factors measured and recorded by OASys.

Under ‘Accommodation’ offenders are principally scored according to the following criteria:

- Whether their accommodation is transient or permanent
- How suitable the accommodation is in terms of its quality
- The appropriateness of Living Arrangements and relationships with others in the household
- Suitability of location of accommodation in terms of accessibility to criminal activity, criminal contacts and proximity to victims.

Data was analysed to examine whether offenders' accommodation needs at the beginning of their order are significantly related to whether they went on to reoffend. Cross-tabulations revealed that there is a significant relationship between the two. Out of offenders recorded as having 'high' accommodation needs at the beginning of their order half went on to reoffend compared to only one out of four who were recorded as having 'low' accommodation needs at the beginning of their order, almost double the proportion. Standardised residuals indicated a significant over-representation of offenders with 'high' accommodation needs who also went on to reoffend.

A CHAID analysis was used to examine whether any particular demographic groups were more likely to have 'high' or 'low' accommodation needs. Output showed that accommodation needs are significantly related to the level of deprivation in the area which an offender lives (as measured by the indices of multiple deprivation 2007)*. Offenders with 'high' accommodation needs were significantly more likely to live in areas with higher deprivation scores (above 13.42) compared to areas of lower deprivation (35% compared to 16%).

The Asset assessment system monitors young offenders' 'Living Arrangements'. Under this measure young offenders are principally scored according to the following criteria:

- Whether they have a fixed abode
- How suitable the accommodation is in terms of its physical condition/facilities.
- Whether they are living with a known offender
- How disorganised/chaotic the accommodation is.
- Other problems (including accessibility to drugs at home, isolation or opportunities for offending)

The findings showed that young offenders' Living Arrangements are significantly related to reoffending. Of young offenders with 'high' living arrangement needs at the beginning of their order over two thirds went on to reoffend compared to only two fifths who were recorded as having 'low' living arrangement needs. Standardised residuals confirmed the over representation of young offenders with 'high' living arrangement needs who also went on to reoffend.

A CHAID analysis was conducted to examine whether any particular demographic groups were more likely to have 'high' or 'low' Living Arrangements needs. Output revealed that having 'high' living arrangements needs was significantly related to gender. Females (43%) were twice as likely to have 'high' living arrangement needs compared to male young offenders (18%).

The Asset assessment system also includes a measure of young offenders' 'Neighbourhood' risk. This measure records:

- Obvious signs of drug dealing and/or usage in the area
- Lack of age-appropriate facilities
- The extent to which the young person's neighbourhood is associated with the likelihood of further offending

Analysis indicated a significant relationship between young offenders' Neighbourhood risk and reoffending. Nearly two thirds of young offenders with 'high' Neighbourhood risk went on to reoffend compared to just under half with 'low' Neighbourhood risk. Nevertheless standardised residuals did not indicate an over-representation in any particular group.

Demographic variables were entered into a CHAID analysis alongside Neighbourhood risk. None of the demographic factors

*The indices of deprivation combine a number of indicators chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. Data sets can be found at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/>

entered into the model were found to be indicative of having a 'high' or 'low' Neighbourhoods risk.

4.3 Findings

Findings indicate that accommodation and/or Living Arrangements do effect reoffending behaviour for adult and young offenders. This need may be significantly more prominent amongst adult offenders who live in deprived Neighbourhoods and female young offenders.

4.4 Work to reduce accommodation risk amongst offenders in Leicestershire:

Under the Accommodation resettlement pathway the following good practice/initiatives are currently underway or have taken place to reduce reoffending in Leicestershire*:

- Partnership working between the YOS, housing services/providers, the YMCA, Children and Young People's Services and District Councils.
- A multi-agency Young People's Accommodation Forum to oversee the prevention of homelessness and the provision of suitable accommodation for young people across the county.
- The provision of 'Supporting People, Shelter Housing Aid and Research Project' (SHARP) - a funded floating support programme for offenders who have obtained accommodation but who need additional support to manage their tenancy. SHARP workers currently actively support 67 service users in the 'low to medium' risk category, and 11 service users in the 'high' risk category.

Key Points

Adult Offending:

- High Accommodation needs are significantly related to reoffending.
- High Accommodation needs almost double the likelihood that adults will go on to reoffend.
- Offenders with 'high' accommodation needs are significantly more likely to reside in areas with higher levels of deprivation.

Youth Offending:

- Having high Living Arrangement needs significantly effects the likelihood of reoffending. Young offenders with 'high' Living Arrangements needs were more 25% more likely to reoffend than young offenders with 'low' Living Arrangements needs.
- Gender is the most significant predictor of Living Arrangement needs. Females (43%) were twice as likely to have 'high' living arrangement needs compared to male young offenders (18%).
- Needs related to the Neighbourhood which young offenders live are significantly related to reoffending however no causality can be established.

5 Education, Skills and Training

5.1 National Context

There is a strong correlation between offending, poor literacy, language and numeracy skills, and low achievement and truancy at school. Many offenders have very poor experience of education and little experience of stable employment⁹. To that end, we can best make a positive and lasting difference by helping offenders become more productive members of society by harnessing them with skills that they can take into the world of work, subsequently easing the transition back into community life. Currently two-thirds of people arrive in prison unemployed and around two in three of those who do have a job lose it when they enter prison. These figures are similarly reflected for Leicestershire. Of a Probation Area Trust caseload in the community only 34% of offenders were recorded as being in employment and a further 3% in education¹⁸.

The Prison Reform Trust Factfile⁶ and the LGA's 'Going Straight'³ report present the following figures highlighting the deficit of education, skills and training within the prison population:

- More than half of all prisoners are at or below the level expected of an eleven year old in reading, two-thirds in numeracy and four-fifths in writing
- More than half of male and more than two-thirds of female adult prisoners have no qualifications at all.
- Half of all prisoners do not have the skills required by 96% of jobs and only one in five are able to complete a job application form.
- Prisoners are 10 times more likely to have been a regular truant as a child, 24 times more likely to have been excluded

from school if male, 15 times more likely to have been excluded from school if female

- 54% of those leaving offender institutions had no recorded education or training place

These facts are quite stark and all have subsidiary effects for offenders' chances of gaining employment. Consequently the provision of effective education and vocational training and guidance is pivotal for enhancing the likelihood of longer term rehabilitation.

Within Leicestershire the proportion of persons aged 16 to 18 who are Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET) currently stands at 5.2%¹¹. Given the high proportion of offenders who are NEET or with a relatively low skills base, reducing numbers of NEET in the county overall would be beneficial for engaging vulnerable groups and opening up opportunities for employment.

5.2 Who is most vulnerable to having this need?

Under the 'Education training and employability' (ETE) risk measure on OASys, adult offenders are principally scored according to the following criteria:

- Whether the person is unemployed or will be unemployed upon release
- Employment history
- Work-related skills
- Attitude to employment
- School attendance including exclusions and expulsions
- Problems with reading, writing or numeracy
- Learning difficulties or behavioural problems
- Any educational or formal professional or vocational

- qualifications held
- Attitude to education/training

Cross-tabulations revealed that there is a significant relationship between the ETE needs and reoffending. Of offenders recorded as having 'high' ETE needs at the beginning of their order approximately half went on to reoffend compared to only one in five recorded as having 'low' ETE needs. Standardised residuals reaffirmed this Relationship, having 'high' ETE needs is indicative of a greater likelihood of reoffending upon leaving custody or supervision.

A CHAID analysis was used to examine whether any particular demographic groups were more likely to have 'high' or 'low' ETE needs. The Output Area Supergroup Classification of where offenders lived was found to be significantly related to their ETE needs. Offenders with 'high' ETE needs were significantly more likely to reside in areas classified as Blue Collar, Constrained by Circumstances or Multi Cultural than other (61% compared to 25% respectively)*.

ETE needs are monitored on the Asset assessment system for young offenders under 'Education, Training and Employment' (ETE). Young offenders are principally scored according to the following criteria:

- The amount of time engaged in ETE
- Evidence of non-attendance at school
- Evidence of special educational needs (SEN)
- Perpetrator or victim of bullying

Of the twelve needs measured by Asset 'ETE' was found to be the most significant predictor of reoffending behaviour. Young offenders with 'high' ETE needs were significantly more likely to reoffend than

those with 'low' ETE needs (66% compared to 39% respectively). Hence addressing this one issue may contribute to reducing reoffending by up to 27%. A CHAID Analysis did not show ETE needs of young offenders as being significantly related to any specific demographic group.

5.3 Findings

Findings indicate that ETE needs/risk are related to reoffending. For adult offenders high ETE needs may be significantly more prominent amongst those living in areas classified as Blue Collar, Constrained by Circumstances or Multi Cultural. No variation in ETE needs was found for any particular demographic of young offenders.

5.4 Work to reduce education, skills and training risk amongst offenders in Leicestershire

Under the Education, Skills and Training resettlement pathway the following good practice/initiatives are currently underway or have taken place to reduce reoffending in Leicestershire**:

- The YOS Education Team established a Basic Skills team to work with young people not in full time education and increase access to work experience placements and education and training opportunities and funding. The programme provides a range of one-to-one and group work programmes in conjunction with training providers and has successfully increased the number of young people achieving basic skills qualifications.
- Next Level Youth Café is a project run by Charnwood Arts, a voluntary arts organisation, in partnership with the YOS and

*See Appendix 1

**For further information on sourcing please see Appendix 2.

funded by the County Council. Next Level is a specialist art and new media environment designed to engage, encourage and develop young people aged between 12 -16 who are at risk of offending and re-offending. Referrals come from the YOS, schools, Connexions and the Police to work with young people as part of their educational programme. In 2008/2009, Next Level worked with 104 young people and of these, 89% have not become involved or re-involved with offending (as at June 2009).

- An innovative range of Information, Advice and Guidance (IAG) and training initiatives are available for adult offenders.
- Through the Safer Communities Strategy Board, Area Based Grant funding has been provided to a local partnership initiative (including the City Council) aimed at helping ex-offenders to gain employment in the food and catering industries.
- Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council have set up a number of schemes to assist offenders into employment.
- 'Leicestershire Cares' is a membership organisation of all the key employers in Leicester and Leicestershire. As part of their community safety strand of work with local employers they facilitate work placements and mentoring for offenders.

Key Points

Adult Offending:

- High Education, Training and Employability (ETE) needs are significantly related to reoffending.
- Offenders with 'high' ETE needs are more than twice as likely to reoffend than those with 'low' ETE needs.
- Offenders with 'high' ETE needs are significantly more likely to reside in areas classified as Blue Collar, Constrained by Circumstances and Multi Cultural.

Youth Offending:

- Of all twelve Young Offender needs monitored by Asset, Education Training and Employment (ETE) has the most significant effect on reoffending.
- Young offenders with 'high' ETE needs are significantly more likely to reoffend than those with 'low' ETE needs (66% compared to 39% respectively).
- ETE needs are not related to any specific demographic group or the area which an offender lives.

6 Health

6.1 National Context

Mental and physical health problems are common amongst offenders, many of whom may have been excluded from access to services in the past. A number of reports estimate that around 50% of prisoners are not registered with a General Practitioner before entering custody⁷.

The LCR PCT Public Health Annual Report 2007-08 suggests that the prevalence of more significant health problems is worse in prisoners than that of people of the general population for example¹²:

- Young prisoners have higher reported rates of long-standing illness or disability
- Smoking is highly prevalent in the prison population. Over 75% smoke and over 50% are moderate or heavy smokers.
- In terms of sexual health, one in four prisoners have engaged in activities that have put them at risk of HIV and other sexually-transmitted infections. The Social Exclusion Unit suggest that prisoners are fifteen times as likely to be HIV positive⁸.
- Blood-borne viral infections are common, 24% of prisoners have injected drugs; of these 20% are hepatitis B positive and 30% are hepatitis C positive.
- Epilepsy may be up to twice as common in prisoners than the general population.
- Dental health, (decayed, missing or filled teeth) in prisoners is worse than the general population.

A disproportionately large number of offenders have heightened

vulnerability to poor mental health compared to the general population. The Office of National Statistics (ONS) study of psychiatric morbidity among prisoners indicated that approximately 90% of prisoners have either a psychosis, a neurosis, a personality disorder or a substance misuse problem. Moreover up to 70% of these had more than one of these problems¹².

Mental and physical health problems need to be addressed effectively whilst offenders are in the care of the criminal justice service and treatment should be followed up in the community upon the termination of their order. If conditions remain undiagnosed, misdiagnosed or untreated they can be immensely damaging, often worsening the condition, causing new problems to develop, or making it more difficult for prisoners to make the best use of opportunities which can reduce reoffending. Offenders should be thoroughly and consistently screened for mental and physical health needs and services should be aligned accordingly with other areas of offender need.

6.2 Who is most vulnerable to having this need?

Whilst the Health pathway of NOMS incorporates both physical and mental health, OASys does not include a measure of physical health. Hence the following section focuses purely on an analysis of OASys' 'Emotional well-being' measure.

Under 'Emotional Wellbeing' offenders are principally scored according to the following criteria:

- Difficulties in coping.
- Current psychological problems.
- Social Isolation.

- Offender's attitude to themselves.
- Self harm, attempted suicide, suicidal thoughts or feelings.
- Current psychiatric problems.
- Offenders' history in terms of; childhood behavioural problems, severe head injuries, fits, periods of unconsciousness, psychiatric treatment, medication, failure to co-operate with psychiatric treatment, being a patient in a special hospital or regional secure unit, current psychiatric treatment or pending, risk of serious harm.

No significant relationship was found between offenders' Emotional Well-being needs at the beginning of their order and reoffending. This suggests that either interventions to address Emotional Well-being problems were successful or that Emotional Well-being is not indicative of reoffending behaviour. Hence Emotional Well-being may be less of a priority for reducing adult reoffending.

Unlike OASys, Asset additionally measures the Physical Health of young offenders as well as their emotional and mental health.

Physical Health is scored according to:

- Presence of a health condition which affects every day life
- Physical immaturity or delayed development
- Problems caused by not being registered with a GP
- Lack of access to other appropriate health care services
- Health put at risk through his or her own behaviour

Emotional health is assessed by:

- Occurrence of an unpredictable non-normative event
- Presence of support networks

- Coping abilities
- Adaptation to significant past events
- Current circumstances i.e. thoughts and feelings that have a persistent and powerful impact on every day life
- Concerns about the future
- Diagnosis of mental illness
- Contact with or referrals to mental health services
- Evidence of psychological difficulties, self-harm or suicide Attempts

Crosstabulations were conducted on young offenders' Physical Health and Emotional and mental health scores to identify whether these needs are significantly related to reoffending behaviour. Physical Health and Emotional health and Mental Well-being were both found to be significantly related to reoffending. Nevertheless standardised residuals did not show a particular over or under representation in any group.

A CHAID analysis was used to examine whether any particular demographic groups were more likely to have 'high' or 'low' Physical Health, or Emotional Health and Mental Well-being needs. The analysis revealed 'female' young offenders as being significantly more likely to have high emotional and Mental Well-being needs and significantly more likely to have high Physical Health needs than males. Two fifths of female young offenders had high Emotional Health and Mental Well-being needs compared to just one fifth of male young offenders. Similarly, approximately one fifth of females compared to under a tenth of males had high Physical Health needs.

6.3 Findings

Findings indicate that Emotional Health needs/risk significantly effects

reoffending behaviour amongst young offenders only. Physical Health needs were also found to significantly effect reoffending amongst young offenders. Of the cohort of young offenders, females were significantly more likely to experience 'high' Emotional Health needs and 'high' Physical Health needs compared to males.

Key Points

Adult Offending:

- Offenders' Emotional Well-being needs are not significantly related to reoffending. Hence it may need to be prioritised less in comparison to other adult offender needs.

Youth Offending:

- Physical Health needs and Emotional Health and Mental Well-being needs of young offenders are both significantly related to reoffending
- Female young offenders are significantly more likely to have 'high' Physical Health needs and 'high' Emotional Health and mental well-being needs compared to their male counterparts

7 Drugs and Alcohol

7.1 National Context

The NOMS Drug Strategy reflects the fact that Criminal Justice Services are uniquely placed to tackle offenders' drug use and to break the cycle of re-offending. Drug and alcohol problems are one of the more complex areas of offender need as they can often aggravate other factors associated with reoffending i.e. securing accommodation, finding employment or education opportunities, financial problems, poor relationships and health needs⁸. This means that it is often more challenging to treat, rehabilitate, and reintegrate offenders with substance misuse problems back into society.

Epidemiological studies show that around 55% of those received into custody are problematic drug users whilst national statistics suggest that as many as 66% of male prisoners and 55% of female prisoners had used drugs in the previous year⁷. Drug and alcohol abuse are also prominent amongst younger offenders. Of prisoners aged 16-20 years old, over half reported dependence on a drug in the year prior to imprisonment. In addition, over half the young women and two thirds of the young male prisoners had a hazardous drinking habit prior to entering custody. Both drug and alcohol misuse often have a dual diagnosis with mental health and emotional problems hence proper diagnosis and referral upon sentencing is essential along with co-ordination and collaboration between services¹³.

Currently access to drug treatment services in the community may be limited whilst treatment for offenders in custody varies considerably by prison. When available, evidence suggests that treatment is highly effective in reducing reoffending. One research study found that non-violent offenders who receive residential drug

treatment are 43% less likely to reoffend on returning to the community than comparable offenders receiving prison sentences³.

7.2 Who is most vulnerable to having this need?

On OASys Drug and Alcohol misuse are scored as two separate needs. Under 'Drug Misuse' offenders are scored according to the following criteria:

- Current and previous drug use including whether drug is/was injected
- Main drug use in the last 6 months
- Level of drug use
- Violent behaviour related to drug use
- Motivation to tackle drug misuse
- Whether acquisition of drugs is a major activity/past time

Under Alcohol Misuse the following scoring criteria apply:

- Is current use a problem, including level and frequency of alcohol consumption
- Binge drinking or excessive use of alcohol in the last months
- Frequency and level of alcohol misuse in the past
- Violent behaviour related to alcohol use at any time
- Motivation to tackle alcohol misuse

Data was interrogated to investigate whether having 'high' or 'low' drug or alcohol needs at the beginning of an offenders' order is significantly related to re-offending behaviour. Cross-tabulations indicated that whilst Drug Misuse is significantly related to reoffending behaviour, Alcohol Misuse is not. Of offenders recorded as having a 'high' Drug Misuse needs at the beginning of their order

nearly two thirds (65%) went on to reoffend compared to only a quarter (26%) of offenders with 'low' Drug Misuse needs. Standardised residuals confirmed the relationship showing that there was a significant over representation of offenders with 'high' drugs needs who did go on to reoffend.

A CHAID analysis was used to examine whether any particular demographic variables were indicative of 'high' or 'low' Drug Misuse or Alcohol Misuse needs. Output indicated that no specific demographic groups were significantly more likely to have 'high' or 'low' drug or Alcohol Misuse needs.

The Asset assessment system combines drugs and alcohol misuse under one measurement of 'Substance Use' which measures young offenders' needs according to the following:

- Previous substance use including experimental or one-off use
- Ongoing substance use
- Risky substance use practises or occurrences
- Perception of substance usage as positive
- Detrimental effect of substance use on education, relationships and daily functioning

Crosstabulations showed young offenders Substance Use needs were significantly related to reoffending behaviour. However, standardised residuals did not show an over or under representation in any particular group.

A CHAID analysis showed that having 'high' Substance Use needs is significantly related to date of birth with 16 appearing to be a key turning point for substance use. Older offenders (aged approximately 16 to 18 years of age) were significantly more likely to have 'high'

Substance Use needs (42%) compared to younger offenders (aged approximately 15 or below) (26%).

7.3 Findings

Adult Drug Misuse and young offender Substance Use were both found to be significantly related to reoffending however Alcohol Misuse in adult offenders was not significantly related. For adult offenders having 'high' Drug Misuse needs was indicative of a greater likelihood of going on to reoffend. Amongst young offenders, those in older age groups (16 to 18) were significantly more likely to have 'high' Substance Use needs. Given the evidence from the YOS data set and the absence of a significant age/needs relationship in adult offenders (as per OASys) it would seem that the latter teenage years may be a crucial time for ensuring effective drugs and alcohol preventative and intervention measures are in place. If substance use needs are tackled and/or prevented at a younger age this may have positive implications for reoffending later in life.

7.4 Work to reduce drugs and alcohol risk amongst offenders in Leicestershire

Under the Drugs and Alcohol resettlement pathway the following good practice/initiatives are currently underway or have taken place to reduce reoffending in Leicestershire*:

- 'End to end' Drug Treatment services provided in the county have achieved national recognition and a 'Tough Choices' programme has been made available county-wide.
- Drug Intervention Programme cohorts between November 2006 and July 2007 have consistently shown reductions in

re-offending of 60%. The 2008/09 baseline cohort for the DIP has shown a 40.4% reduction in re-offending of Class A drug misusers (NI 038).

Key Points

Adult Offending:

- Drug misuse is significantly related to reoffending however alcohol is not.
- Offenders with 'high' drugs misuse needs are nearly three times more likely to reoffend compared to offenders with 'low' Drug Misuse needs.
- No particular demographic group are significantly more likely to have 'high' or 'low' drugs misuse needs.

Youth Offending:

- Substance Misuse needs are significantly related to reoffending however no causality was established.
- Substance Misuse needs are significantly related to date of birth. Older offenders (aged approximately 16 to 18 years of age) are significantly more likely to have 'high' Substance Use needs (42%) compared to younger offenders (26%).

8 Finance, benefits and debt

8.1 National Context

The NOMS notes that in 2007 approximately 23,000 offenders' finance, benefit and debt problems were linked to their offending¹⁴. Such problems may be particularly exacerbated for offenders due to low incomes, disrupted access to benefits advice, disrupted employment and insufficient income on release from prison. Financial issues are often inter-related with a number of needs which collectively can increase an individual's likelihood of reoffending. For example, lack of financial security and debt can act as a barrier to securing accommodation and can increase family and relationship tensions. Moreover because of factors like poor educational and employment skills or offending history, offenders may struggle to gain employment and earn a living which may enhance the appeal of reoffending.

The Prison Reform Trust quotes several sources of literature indicating various factors underpinning some of the financial problems experienced by offenders⁶:

- 40% of prisoners have no current account or other financial products, compared to 5% of people in the community
- 48% of people in prison have a history of debt
- 90% of people interviewed in prison reported not receiving any advice about their financial difficulties, compared to 31% of those interviewed in the community
- 62% of people in prison surveyed by the Ministry of Justice reported claiming benefits during the 12 months before custody

Having sufficient lawfully obtained money to live off is key to effective rehabilitation and various policy implications are being considered by the NOMS to tackle the 'finance gap' experienced by offenders. Consequently it is interesting to understand the impact of finance benefit and debt needs on reoffending behaviour at a more local level.

8.2 Who is most vulnerable to having this need?

OASys measures finance, benefit and debt needs under 'Financial Management and Income'. Under this need offenders are scored according to the following:

- Offenders' main source of income before custody
- What the offender's financial situation is
- How competent the offender is at budgeting
- Whether illegal earnings are a regular source of income (or were at the time of reception into custody)
- Over-reliance on family/friends or others for financial support
- Severe impediment to budgeting, i.e. long term strains placed on the offender's financial situation for example indebtedness to a loan shark, a long term gambling problem, a compulsive or addictive behaviour, paying protection money, paying money to a pimp

Crosstabulations identified Financial Management and Income needs as being significantly related to reoffending behaviour. However, standardised residuals do not show a significant over representation in any particular group.

Demographic variables were entered into a CHAID analysis to examine whether any particular groups were more likely to have

'high' or 'low' Financial Management and Income needs. Of the variables entered into the model no specific demographic variable was found to be significantly related to offenders' financial management and income risk.

8.3 Findings

Finance benefit and debt was found to be significantly related to reoffending however no causality in terms of having 'high' or 'low' needs was established. Educating offenders about budgeting and furnishing them with the skills to gain employment to earn and follow a law abiding existence may help to alleviate this risk factor by taking away one of the motivational factors for reoffending and easing the transition back into community life.

8.4 Work to reduce finance benefits and debt risk amongst offenders in Leicestershire:

Under the Finance, Benefits and Debt resettlement pathway the following good practice/initiatives are currently underway or have taken place to reduce reoffending in Leicestershire*:

- A comprehensive programme of numeracy tuition for ex-offenders delivered by Leicester College and Loughborough College are available to all persons in contact with Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust. These run alongside both general and specific debt advice services. During the 2008/9 financial year, 86 individuals obtained a formal, examined OCR numeracy qualification.

Key Points

Adult Offending:

- Financial management and income needs are significantly related to reoffending behaviour however no causality was established.
- No specific demographic variables are related to Financial Management and Income needs.

Youth Offending:

- Assessment of finance, benefits and debt for young offenders is not currently available.

9 Children and Families

9.1 National Context

The Prison Reform Trust report that during their sentence 45% of prisoners lose contact with their families and many separate from their partners⁶. This can damage the positive reinforcement that having contact with their family can have on a successful and sustained resettlement and ultimately for reducing their likelihood of re-offending. In a prison resettlement survey the Ministry of Justice found that prisoners who were visited by a partner or family member whilst in prison had a significantly lower offending rate (52%) than those who were not visited (70%).

The support of a family or partner can prove invaluable in alleviating other risk factors associated with reoffending. Home Office research has found that prisoners and young offenders who had at least one visit from family or partner whilst in custody were twice as likely to have an ETE place arranged on release. Of those finding new ETE outcomes 85% said that it had been arranged through family, friends, or other personal contacts outside the prison. Receiving visits from family and/or their partner was also found to increase the likelihood of offenders having accommodation arranged on release by three times compared to the one third of offenders who did not receive any visits⁸.

Detrimental outcomes are often experienced by the children and families of offenders who often experience increased financial, housing, emotional and health problems. Therefore it is not surprising that children of offenders are at heightened risk of offending themselves. Statistics show that 35% of the prison population has had a family member in prison whilst as many as two

thirds of boys with a convicted parent may go on to offend themselves⁷. Therefore successfully rehabilitating and reducing offending by parents, as well as supporting the children of those in custody will not only reduce offending overall but it will also minimise the likelihood of inter-generational offending.

9.2 Who is most vulnerable to having this need?

OASys accounts for Children and Families under a 'Relationships' risk measure. Hence it doesn't directly measure the quality of the relationship an offender has with their children or families in so much as a more generic assessment of relationships with people they are close to. Offenders are scored according to the following criteria:

- Current relationship with close family members
- Whether a close family member has a criminal record
- Experience of childhood (including any indication of abuse)
- Current relationship with partner (i.e. level of support, respect) or if currently single the level of satisfaction with status
- Whether current partner has a criminal record
- Previous experience of close relationships (i.e. quality and satisfaction of close relationships)

Crosstabulations were used to identify whether having 'high' or 'low' Relationships needs is indicative of reoffending. No significant relationship was found between the two. Whilst a CHAID Analysis showed that having 'high' or 'low' Relationships needs was not symptomatic for any particular demographic group or the area which an offender lives.

Within the Asset assessment system for young offenders families risk fits under 'Families and Personal Relationships'. The Prison Reform Trust report highlighted the correlation between children whose parents offend and who go on to offend themselves hence for young offenders the measure of 'Family and Personal Relationships' may be particularly pertinent.

Asset measures the extent to which the young person's 'Family and Personal Relationships' are associated with the likelihood of them reoffending according to the young offender having the following needs:

- Evidence that family members or carers who the child has been in contact with within the last six months have been involved in criminal activity, alcohol misuse or drug or solvent misuse.
- Significant adult fails to communicate or show care/interest in the young person
- Experience of abuse
- Witnessing other violence in a family context
- Significant bereavement or loss
- Difficulties with care of his/her own children

Data were interrogated to assess whether having 'high' or 'low' Family and Personal Relationship needs are significantly related to young offenders going on to reoffend. Output showed that the two are significantly related. Approximately two thirds of young offenders with 'high' needs went on to reoffend compared to only two fifths of young offenders with 'low' needs. Standardised residuals clarified an over representation of young offenders with high Family and Personal Relationships needs who also went on to reoffend. This is interesting given that no significant relationship was

found between adults having 'high' or 'low' Relationships needs and their reoffending behaviour.

A CHAID Analysis identified female young offenders as being more vulnerable to having a high need in this area than males. Output showed that almost double (53.1%) the proportion of female young offenders had 'high' Family and Personal Relationships needs compared to their male counterparts (28.9%).

9.3 Findings

Findings showed that having 'high' family and/or relationship needs is significantly related to reoffending amongst young offenders and particularly females. However, the same relationship was not apparent for adult offenders. This may simply be attributable to variations between how OASys and Asset measure relationships needs/risk. Or, it may indicate that having good, stable family and personal relationships plays a much more significant role in reducing reoffending for younger individuals (aged 18 or below) than adults. Previous national evidence that young people who's parents have been in prison are more likely to offend themselves certainly seems to suggest a susceptibility to being influenced by their familial relationships. Therefore, working with under 18s may prove a key age to intervene in difficult personal and family relationship situations. Given the present data set, reducing young offenders' 'high' family and personal relationship needs could prove to reduce offending by up to 20%.

Findings also revealed a significant gender/need interaction suggesting females may be more vulnerable to experiencing 'high' Family and Personal Relationships needs than males. This is worthy of further exploration to identify whether it would be beneficial to tailor programmes accordingly.

9.4 Work to reduce children and families risk amongst offenders in Leicestershire:

Under the Children and Families resettlement pathway the following good practice/initiatives are currently underway or have taken place to reduce reoffending in Leicestershire*:

- Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust has a continuing commitment to the provision of parenting programmes.

Key Points

Adult Offending:

- Relationships needs are not significantly related to reoffending behaviour.
- No particular demographic group was identified as being significantly more likely to have 'high' or 'low' relationship needs.

Youth Offending:

- Families and Personal Relationships risk is significantly related to reoffending behaviour. Approximately two thirds of offenders with 'high' needs reoffended compared to only two fifths of offenders with 'low' needs.
- Female young offenders are more vulnerable to having a high Families and Personal Relationships needs than males. Almost double the proportion of female young offenders have 'high' Family and Personal Relationships needs compared to their male counterparts.

10 Attitudes Thinking and Behaviour

10.1 National Context

The previous sections focus on some of the factors that help to mitigate the risk of reoffending. However, as well as dealing with situational factors, the underlying patterns of criminal thinking and behaviour need to be addressed. Offenders' attitudes thinking and behaviour shall be examined more thoroughly for the present cohort of offenders in the following two chapters.

Nationally, there is considerable evidence for the effectiveness of cognitive skills programmes in rehabilitating offenders and various programmes continue to be implemented nationally. The objective being to change the way offenders think and act and change patterns of criminal behaviour and thinking that may have become ingrained over a number of years. For such individuals crime may be seen as a survival strategy and in some cases inevitable or the only means of getting things that others have. Hence it may be difficult to understand the effects of their actions on others because many have grown up knowing no different⁷. The Social Exclusion Unit reports results from early cognitive skills programmes suggesting that they may reduce reconviction rates of offenders by up to 14 percentage points⁷. The same is true for young offenders, a study showed that of those who completed a cognitive skills programme the reconviction rate within one year was statistically significantly lower¹⁵.

Nevertheless despite showing success, offending behaviour programmes are currently only targeted at particular groups of offenders meaning that some groups such as women and younger and lower risk offenders may miss out completely. The following

analysis examines the relationship between 'Attitudes, thinking and behaviour' risk and reoffending for the cohort of adult and young offenders in Leicestershire.

10.2 Who is most vulnerable to having this need?

The Attitudes, Thinking and Behaviour NOMS pathway focuses on training and improving offenders' cognitive skills. Under OASys offenders' attitudes thinking and behaviour risk is measured under three different measures 'Thinking and Behaviour', 'Lifestyle and Associates' and 'Attitudes'.

'Thinking and Behaviour' looks at how the offender thinks, applies reasoning and their general style of behaviour. This measure is principally scored according to the following criteria:

- Level of interpersonal skills
- Impulsivity
- Aggressive or controlling behaviour
- Temper control
- Ability to recognise problems and level of problem solving skills
- Awareness of positive and negative consequences of their actions
- Ability to plan and achieve goals
- Understanding of other people's views
- Concrete or abstract thinking

'Lifestyle and Associates' deals with aspects of the offenders current lifestyle which could place them at risk of re-offending with a focus

on how they spend their time and who they mix with. The following key scoring criteria apply under this section:

- Level of attachment with community and integration
- Regular activities that encourage offending
- How much the offender is influenced by criminal associates
- Whether the offender leads a manipulative or predatory lifestyle
- Reckless or risk-taking behaviour

'Attitudes' covers the offenders' general attitude in terms of their offending behaviour and covers the following:

- Their attitude toward offending and criminality
- Discriminatory attitudes/behaviours toward other groups
- Attitudes toward criminal justice staff, community and society
- How the offender deals with being on supervision/ license
- Does the offender understand their motivation for offending
- Attitudes linked to risk of serious harm, risks to the individual and other risks
- Are the offenders' attitudes linked to their offending behaviour

Crosstabulations were used to indicate whether offenders' Thinking and Behaviour, Lifestyles and Associates and Attitudes scores were indicative of their re-offending behaviour.

Chi-square analysis showed that Thinking and Behaviour risk is not significantly related to re-offending behaviour. However a CHAID analysis showed that the risk does have an inter relationship with age such that younger age groups (under 21) were significantly more likely to have 'high' Thinking and Behaviour needs compared to older age groups.

Conversely, Lifestyle and Associates risk i.e. how offenders spend their time and who they mix with was found to be significantly related to reoffending behaviour. Offenders with 'high' Lifestyle and Associates risk at the beginning of their order were twice as likely to reoffend within the year following their release (52%) compared to those who were assessed as having a 'low' Lifestyle and Associates needs (24%). Standardised residuals confirmed the significant relationship. Of **all** of the eleven risk factors measured by OASys (inclusive of offending information) a CHAID Analysis showed that **Lifestyles and Associates** is the **most significant** in predicting reoffending behaviour overall.

A further CHAID analysis was run to identify any particular demographic groups that might be more or less likely to have 'high' or 'low' Lifestyle and Associate needs. Similarly to Thinking and Behaviour, age was found to be a significant predictor of offenders having 'high' or 'low' Lifestyle and Associate needs. Younger age groups (i.e. those under 21) were twice as likely to have 'high' Lifestyle and Associate needs compared to older offenders (49% compared to 25%).

Chi-square output showed that offenders with high Attitudes needs were also significantly more likely to go on to reoffend within the year following their sentence compared to those with 'low' Attitudes needs. Double the proportion of offenders with 'high' needs reoffended compared to offenders with 'low' needs, again indicating that reoffending could be reduced significantly by addressing offenders' cognitive skills.

A CHAID analysis indicated a significant inter-relationship between the Output Area Classification of where offenders live and their Attitudes risk*. A significantly higher proportion of offenders from

Multi-cultural, Blue Collar or City Living communities had 'high' Attitudes needs compared to those living in areas classified as Constrained by Circumstances, Countryside, Prospering Suburbs and Typical Traits.

On the Asset assessment system young offenders' Attitudes, Thinking and Behaviour can be measured according to five needs: 'Lifestyle', 'Perception of Self and Others', 'Thinking and Behaviour', 'Motivation to Change' and 'Attitudes to Offending'.

According to Asset, Lifestyle needs are exhibited by a young offender by the following:

- Lack of age appropriate friendships
- Associating with predominantly pro-criminal peers
- Participation in reckless activities
- Inadequate legitimate personal income

Perception of Self and Others needs can be determined by the young offender showing:

- Difficulties with self-identity
- Persistent and pervasive inappropriate self-esteem
- A general mistrust of others
- Discriminatory attitudes toward others
- A perception of him/herself as having a criminal identity

The 'Thinking and Behaviour' measure draws together information from all the other Asset sections in order to identify pervasive patterns of thinking and types of behaviour characterised by the following:

- A lack of understanding of consequences

- Impulsiveness
- Deliberate seeking of excitement
- Giving in easily to pressure from others
- Inappropriate social and communication skills

'Attitudes to Offending' highlights where the young person displays any of the following attitudes:

- Denial of the seriousness of his/her behaviour
- Reluctance to accept responsibility for involvement in most recent offence/s and lack of remorse
- Lack of understanding about the impact of his/her behaviour on others
- Belief that certain types of offences are acceptable
- Belief that certain people/groups are acceptable 'targets' of offending behaviour
- Belief that further offending is inevitable

Finally 'Motivation to Change' indicates a willingness by the young offender to address problematic aspects of his/her behaviour and indicate real evidence that he/she can see clear reasons to avoid further offending.

Cross-tabulations were again used to identify which 'Attitudes, Thinking and Behaviour' risks may be most indicative of reoffending behaviour. Of the five needs measured by Asset cross-tabulations identified all as being significantly related to reoffending except Attitudes Toward Offending . This suggests young offenders' Attitudes to Offending are not necessarily indicative of actual actions, or it may simply be that initiatives to reduce young offenders' Attitudes to Offending risk were successful.

Standardised residuals indicated an over representation of young offenders with 'high' Lifestyle needs who also went on to reoffend. Nearly two thirds of young offenders with 'high' needs reoffended compared to only two fifths with 'low' Lifestyle needs. Output for 'Perceptions of Self and Others' and 'Motivation to change' indicated a similar picture. Both were significantly related to reoffending whilst standardised residuals clarified an over representation of offenders with 'high' needs who reoffended within the year window and an under representation of those with 'low' needs who reoffended. For Thinking and Behaviour needs, output showed that whilst it is significantly related to reoffending the causality of the relationship could not be established.

CHAID Analysis was used on all the 'Attitudes, Thinking and Behaviour' variables to identify any inter-relationships with demographic factors. Attitudes to Offending,, Motivation to Change and Thinking and Behaviour were not found to be significantly related to any demographic variables or factors to do with where the individual lives. However, the level of deprivation within the output area which young offenders live was found to be significantly related to their Lifestyle needs. Young offenders living in areas with an IMD score above 11.3 (indicating a higher level of deprivation) were significantly more likely to have 'high' Lifestyle needs. Finally CHAID output also identified an inter-relationship between gender and Perception of Self and Others. Twice as many females as males were found to have 'high' needs in this area.

As mentioned on page five of this report, a CHAID model examining all young offender needs showed that 'Motivation to Change' is one of the most significant predictors of reoffending behaviour second to education training and employment. Three quarters of young offenders with 'high' ETE needs also had 'high' motivation to change

needs suggesting that the two may be related.

10.3 Findings

Findings showed of all the needs monitored by OASys having 'high' Lifestyle and Associate needs is the most important factor for predicting adult reoffending. Interestingly, for the cohort of adult offenders, younger age groups (below the age of 21) were found to be significantly more likely to have 'high' Thinking and Behaviour and 'high' Lifestyle and Associates needs than older age groups. Consequently targeting cognitive skills programmes at younger age groups may alleviate harmful thought processes from developing and potentially have beneficial outcomes for other areas of offender need as well as reoffending behaviour. Analysis also showed Attitudes needs to be significantly related to reoffending whilst a significant inter-relationship between the Output Area Classification of where offenders live and their Attitudes needs was additionally identified.

With the exception of Attitudes Toward Offending, all 'Attitudes, Thinking and Behaviour' needs measured by Asset were significantly related to young offenders' reoffending behaviour. As with adult offenders, this supports the idea that cognitive skills programmes may be better targeted at younger age groups. Of the cohort of young offenders those living in output areas experiencing a higher level of deprivation were significantly more likely to have 'high' Lifestyle needs. Additionally females were identified as being more likely to experience 'high' Perception of Self needs than males. Both of these findings might prove useful for targeting initiatives and interventions or preventative measures.

10.4 Work to reduce attitudes thinking and behaviour risk amongst offenders in Leicestershire:

Under the Attitudes Thinking and Behaviour resettlement pathway the following good practice/initiatives are currently underway or have taken place to reduce reoffending in Leicestershire*:

- Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust are providing additional new 'Get Set' vocational training options that help ex-offenders to structure their thinking and make practical, coherent plans to achieve identified life goals. Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Area offers the widest range of cognitive behavioural courses of any probation area in England and Wales.

Key Points

Adult Offending:

- Thinking and behaviour risk is not significantly related to re-offending behaviour.
- Thinking and behaviour needs have an inter relationship with age such that younger age groups (under 21) are significantly more likely to have 'high' Thinking and Behaviour needs compared to older age groups.
- Of all adult offender needs Lifestyle and Associates is the most significant in predicting reoffending behaviour overall.
- Offenders with 'high' Lifestyle and Associates needs are twice as likely to reoffend within the year following their release compared to those who have 'low' Lifestyle and Associates needs.
- Age is significantly related to Lifestyle and Associates needs. Younger age groups (i.e. those under 21) are twice as likely to have 'high' Lifestyle and Associate needs compared to older offenders.

Key Points Continued...

- Offenders with 'high' Attitudes needs are twice as likely to reoffend compared to offenders with 'low' Attitudes needs.
- Attitudes needs are significantly related to the Output Area Classification of where offenders live. A significantly higher proportion of offenders from Multi-cultural, Blue Collar or City Living communities have 'high' attitudes needs compared to those living in areas classified as Constrained by Circumstances, Countryside, Prospering Suburbs or Typical Traits.

Youth Offending:

- Motivation to Change is the second most significant predictor of reoffending behaviour compared to other Asset needs and following on from Education, Training and Employment. Three quarters of young offenders with 'high' ETE needs also have 'high' motivation to change needs.
- Lifestyle, Perception of Self and Others, Motivation to Change and Thinking and Behaviour are all significantly related to reoffending.
- Offenders with 'high' Lifestyle, 'high' Perceptions of Self and Others and 'high' Motivation to change needs are significantly more likely to reoffend than those with 'low' needs in these areas.
- Thinking and Behaviour needs are significantly related to reoffending however the causality can not be established.
- Attitudes to Offending needs are not significantly related to reoffending.
- Attitudes to Offending, Motivation to Change and Thinking and Behaviour needs are not significantly related to any specific demographic variables or factors to do with where young offenders live.
- Young offenders living in areas experiencing a higher level of deprivation (with an IMD score above 11.3) are significantly more likely to have 'high' Lifestyle needs.
- Female young offenders are twice as likely as males to have 'high' Perception of Self and Others needs.

11 Offending Information

11.1 Who is most vulnerable to having this need?

Offending information is one of the risk of reconviction criteria assessed by OASys. Essentially it examines risk of reoffending and harm to others by an individual based on criteria about the actual offence and their offending history. Hence it does not fit under any of the seven NOMS pathways because it does not measure an actual 'need'. Basic criteria covered by 'Offending information' are:

- Details of the offence, what happened, when, where, why and how
- The level, seriousness and nature of the offence (including any violence involved)
- Impact on the victim/s
- Specific motivational factors
- Acceptance of responsibility for offence
- Details of any co-offenders, peer groups or disinhibitors (i.e. drugs or alcohol)
- Whether current offences part of an established pattern of offending
- Whether current offence is an escalation in seriousness from an earlier offence

As would be expected offending information risk was found to be significantly related to whether an individual went on to reoffend within the year following their sentence. Standardised residuals indicated an over-representation of offenders with a 'high' Offending Information risk who went on to reoffend compared to those with a 'low' Offending Information risk who went on to reoffend (49% compared to 20%).

Output showed that according to OAC*, offenders living in areas classified as Blue Collar Communities, Constrained by Circumstances or Multicultural were significantly more likely to have 'high' Offending Information needs.

11.2 Findings

As would be expected findings indicate that offenders with a 'high' Offending Information risk are significantly more likely to reoffend. This would seem probable given that such offenders are likely to have 'high' needs in other areas and hence a higher likelihood of reoffending overall. Essentially this shows the importance of meeting outstanding needs for higher risk offenders.

Output also showed a significant relationship between the Output Area Classification of where an offender lives and their Offending Information risk.

11.3 Work to reduce overall risk amongst offenders:

As this report has shown reoffending is determined by a complex inter-relationship of needs therefore multi-modal approaches to reduce re-offending may be the most appropriate. In Leicestershire the following good practice initiatives are currently underway or have taken place to provide an integrated approach to tackle some of these needs*:

The Melton Family Intervention Project (FIP)

A programme that works with families at risk of eviction due to significant anti-social behaviour. The FIP provides intensive intervention on issues such as benefits, parenting skills, education

*OAC Methodology can be found in Appendix 1.

**For further information on sourcing please see Appendix 2.

etc. In 2008/09 Melton FIP worked with 9 families resulting in a reduction and in some cases termination of reports of ASB.

The Youth Offending Service IMPACT Project

A project set up in April 2008 to work with young people on the streets in identified anti-social behaviour hotspots. Results of the first six months of the project showed that youth related anti-social behaviour calls made by the public to the Police and Districts fell in 15 out of the 21 areas IMPACT had worked in.

The Youth Inclusion and Support Project (YISP)

Work with young people at risk of offending is delivered by the Youth Offending Service Youth Inclusion and Support Project, a multi-agency approach to reducing youth crime. The YISP works with young people between the ages of 8 and 16 who are identified by Locality Partnerships as at risk of a range of negative outcomes.

Restorative Justice Schemes

In January 2006, supported by the local Criminal Justice Board, the Police introduced a new non-judicial restorative disposal for young people involved in very low level crime as a means of avoiding unnecessary criminalisation. It was extended to include adults in 2008 as part of the Flanagan reforms being piloted by Leicestershire.

Pathways (Melton Borough Council)

The pathways project follows the NOMS pathways and specifically aims to help resolve the multiple issues an ex-offender faces when leaving prison and reduce the social exclusion experienced by an offender upon release.

Key Points

- Offending Information needs are significantly related to reoffending. More than double the proportion of offenders with 'high' Offending Information needs reoffended compared to those with 'low' Offending information needs.
- Offenders living in areas classified as Blue Collar Communities, Constrained by Circumstances or Multicultural are significantly more likely to have 'high' Offending Information needs compared to other areas.

12 Conclusion

This report has identified various different needs and risk factors that may contribute to adult and young offenders being at a higher risk of reoffending. Findings provide support for a multi-modal approach to resettlement, hence tailoring reducing reoffending initiatives to ensure they cover a spectrum of offender needs to achieve maximum effect is pertinent.

It is important to remember that the present report examines offenders' needs independently. In reality needs are likely to work in collaboration and mutually affect each other. In addition, the present study does not allow for the mediating effect of any Interventions on offender need. Hence, in some instances, particular needs might appear to have less of an effect on reoffending behaviour because a particular intervention has been successful in reducing reoffending. This is an important avenue to explore in future research.

13 References

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- ² Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust, 2008. *The National Probation Service*. Available at: <http://www.leicsprobation.co.uk/local-probation-board.html> [Accessed June 2009]
- ³ Local Government Association., 2005. *Going Straight: Reducing reoffending in local communities report*
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- ⁵ The Ministry of Justice National Offender Management Service, *How we manage offenders*. Available at: http://noms.justice.gov.uk/managing-offenders/reducing_re-offending/reducing_re-offending_pathways/accommodation/ [Accessed August 2009]
- ⁶ Prison Reform Trust., 2006. *Bromley Briefings: Prison Factfile*
- ⁷ The Social Exclusion Unit., July 2002. *Reducing reoffending by ex-prisoners*, Available at: <http://www.thelearningjourney.co.uk/file.2007-10-01.1714894439/download> [Accessed June 2009]
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- ¹⁰ Leicestershire and Rutland Criminal Justice Board., *The vision, mission and values of the organisation*. Available at: <http://lcjb.cjsonline.gov.uk/Leicestershire/1797.html> [Accessed July 2009]
- ¹¹ Connexions Leicester Shire, 2009. *Performance Information Report*
- ¹² Leicestershire County and Rutland Primary Care Trust, 2008. *Sustaining the Public Health: Public Health Annual Report 2007/08*.
- ¹³ HM Inspectorate of Prisons, 2008. *HM Chief Inspector of Prisons for England and Wales Annual Report 2006/2007, 2008*. London: HM Inspectorate of Prisons
- ¹⁴ The Ministry of Justice National Offender Management Service, *How we manage offenders*. Available at: http://noms.justice.gov.uk/managing-offenders/reducing_re-offending/reducing_re-offending_pathways/finance-benefit-debt/ [Accessed July 2009]
- ¹⁵ Cann, J., Falshaw, L., & Friendship, C., 2005. *Understanding 'What Works': Accredited Cognitive Skills programmes for young offenders*, 5(3), pp.165– 179, Available at: <http://yji.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/5/3/165>

14 Appendix I: Output Area Classification

Profile of Leicestershire Communities

For the purposes of this Evidence-Based report, the 2001 Output Area Classification (OAC) has been used to group together geographic areas according to key characteristics common to the population in that grouping. These groupings are called clusters, and are derived using census data. In short, the OAC distils fifty key results from the 2001 Census into a short-hand of seven labels that sums up the key socio-economic characteristics of the people living in each of the 1,993 census output areas within Leicestershire. The label is not suggesting that all the people in the output area have the same characteristics, but that there are significant numbers of people with similar characteristics when compared to the national average.

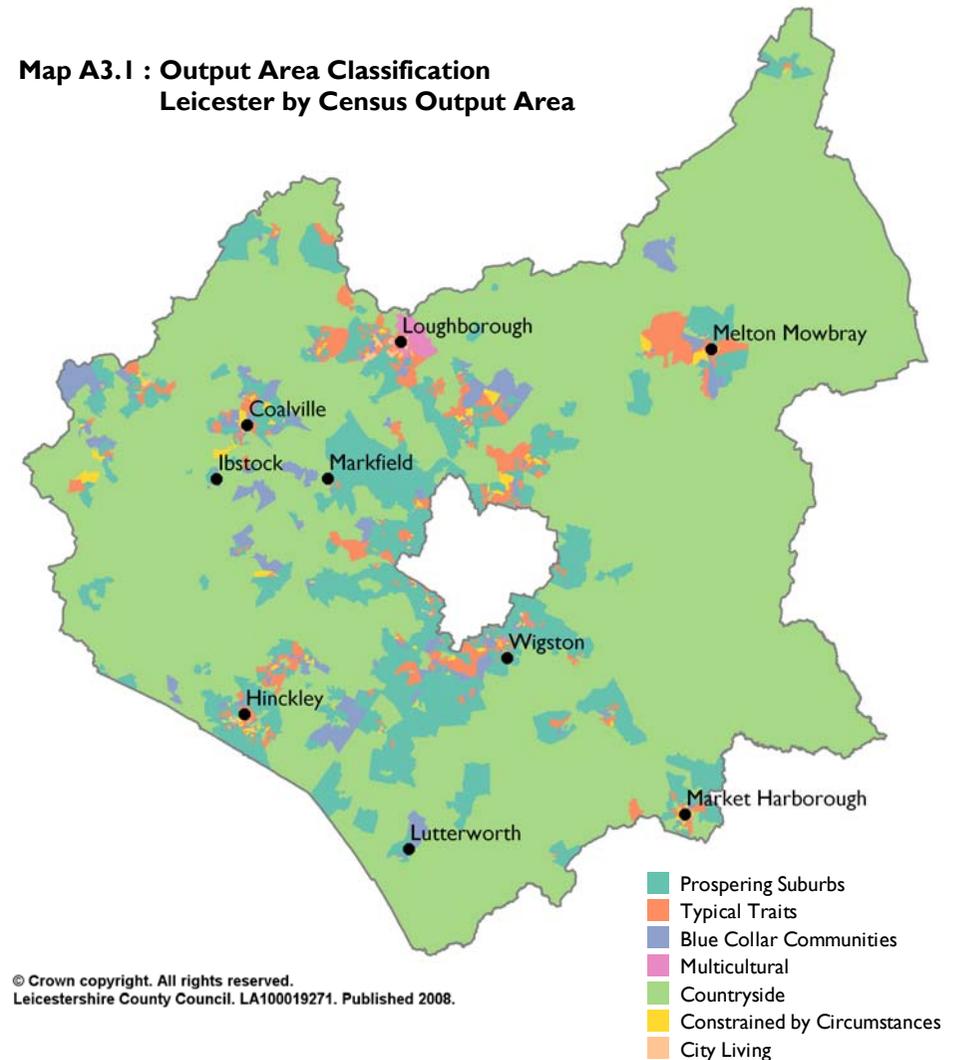
The OAC methodology will group areas with similar socio-economic characteristics into one of seven clusters:

- Prospering Suburbs
- Typical Traits
- Blue Collar Communities
- Multicultural
- Countryside
- Constrained by Circumstances
- City Living

The defining socio-economic characteristics for each of the clusters are shown in Table A3.4 (p.40), including examples of areas within each cluster for each CSP where appropriate.

Map A3.1 shows the OAC classification applied to the 1,993 census output areas² of Leicestershire. The map highlights the vast 'Countryside' and 'Prospering Suburbs' areas in contrast to the geographical concentrations of the other cluster types.

**Map A3.1 : Output Area Classification
Leicester by Census Output Area**



These seven clusters have been used within this report to examine the level of recorded crime and incidents of anti-social behaviour, along with the perceptions of crime, within the different communities of Leicestershire, according to their residents socio-economic characteristics.

¹ Source : Output Area Classification User Group - OAC (<http://www.areaclassification.org.uk>)

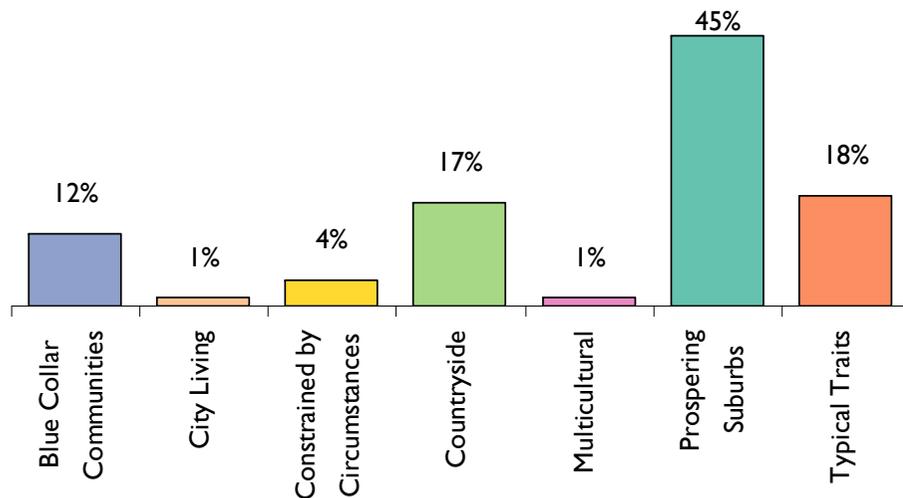
² For a full description of the Output Area Classification see http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/area_classification/default.asp

Chart A3.2 shows the proportion of the population of Leicestershire living within each of the seven OAC clusters. The chart highlights that almost half the population of Leicestershire live in 'Prospering Suburb' areas. In contrast, only 1% of the county population live in each of the 'City Living' and 'Multicultural' communities.

Chart A3.3 shows the proportion of the population of each of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire living within each of the seven OAC Clusters.

The different OAC population profiles within each district will have an influence on the geographical distribution of crime and disorder issues across the county and districts of Leicestershire.

Chart A3.2 : Proportion of Leicestershire Population living within each of the seven OAC Clusters



Based on 2001 Census Output Area Populations

Compared to the overall county population profile, the most significant differences are as follows....

Blaby District has a higher proportion of residents living within 'Prospering Suburb' areas (64%) and a lower proportion living within 'Countryside' areas (7%).

Charnwood Borough has a higher proportion of residents living within 'Multicultural' areas (5%) and 'City Living' areas (5%) and a lower proportion living in 'Countryside' areas (10%).

Harborough District has a higher proportion of residents living within 'Countryside' areas (36%). The proportion of residents living in all the other area types within Harborough District is lower than the County average.

Hinckley and Bosworth Borough has a population profile similar to the County.

Melton Borough has a higher proportion of residents living within 'Countryside' areas (36%) and a lower proportion of residents living in 'Prospering Suburb' areas (32%).

North West Leicestershire District has higher proportions of residents living within 'Blue Collar Communities' areas (20%) and 'Countryside' areas (24%).

Oadby and Wigston Borough has a higher proportion of residents living within 'Prospering Suburb' areas (65%) and a lower proportion of residents living in 'Countryside' areas (1%).

Chart A3.3 : % CSP Population living within each of the seven clusters

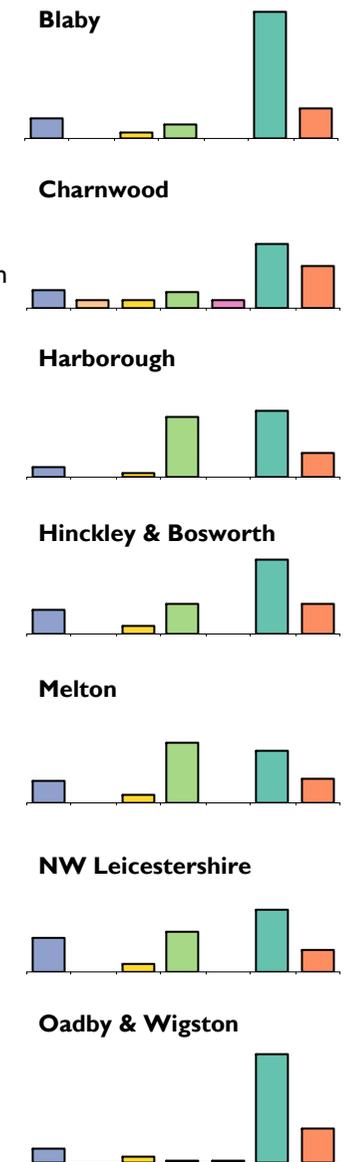


Table A3.4 : Output Area Classification
Descriptions of the key characteristics to classify the communities of Leicestershire using geodemographics

Key Classification	Typically these are areas with.....		Population	% Area	Example of areas	
Prospering Suburbs	a far higher than national average	% 2+ car ownership households	45%	14%	Blaby:	Kirby Muxloe: Barry Drive, Station Close, Towers Drive
		% detached housing			Charnwood:	Quorn: Chaveney Road, Toller Road, Buddon Lane
	a far lower than national average	% public housing			Harborough:	Broughton Astley: Old Mill Road, Station Road, The Meadow
		% terraced housing			Hinckley & Bosworth:	Groby: Woodlands Drive, Parklands Avenue, Fern Crescent
		% all flats			Melton:	Melton Mowbray: Grange Drive, Wilcox Drive, Hollygate Close
		% households with no central heating			NW Leicestershire:	Castle Donington: Fox Road, Paddock Close, Fosbrook Drive
		% privately rented housing			Oadby & Wigston:	Oadby: Windrush Drive, Trent Close, Colne Close
Typical Traits	a far higher than national average	% terraced housing	18%	3%	Blaby:	Blaby: Park Road, Lavender Close, Holly Grove
	a far lower than national average	% public housing			Charnwood:	Barrow Upon Soar: Melton Road, Warner Street, Grove Lane
					Harborough:	Market Harborough: Granville Street, Bath Street, Cross Street
					Hinckley & Bosworth:	Barwell: Byron Street, Moore Road, Charnwood Road
					Melton:	Melton Mowbray: Victoria Street, Albert Street, Cromwell Road
					NW Leicestershire:	Ellistown: Midland Road, Whitehill Road, Ibstock Road
					Oadby & Wigston:	Wigston: Gladstone Street, Victoria Street, Penney Close
Blue Collar Communities	a far higher than national average	% terraced housing	12%	3%	Blaby:	Glen Parva: Westdale Avenue, Needham Avenue, Cork Lane
		% public housing			Charnwood:	Anstey: Link Road, Netherfield Road, Holgate Close
	a far lower than national average	% all flats			Harborough:	Fleckney: Gladstone Street, Elizabeth Road, Elizabeth Close
		% higher education qualifications			Hinckley & Bosworth:	Earl Shilton: Belle Vue Road, Mallory Street, Norton Road
					Melton:	Melton Mowbray: Sandy Lane, Blakeney Crescent, Dalby Road
					NW Leicestershire:	Whitwick: Green Lane, George Street, Silver Street
					Oadby & Wigston:	Wigston: Lansdowne Grove, Hazelwood Road, Belper Close
Multicultural	a far higher than national average	% all flats	2%	<1%	Blaby:	-
		% public housing			Charnwood:	Loughborough: Albert Promenade, Leicester Road, Beeches Road
		% Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi			Harborough:	-
		% Black African, Black Caribbean or Other Black			Hinckley & Bosworth:	-
		% born outside the UK			Melton:	-
	a far lower than national average	% 2+ car ownership households			NW Leicestershire:	-
		% detached housing			Oadby & Wigston:	Oadby: Harborough Road, King Street, Albion Street

Continued.

Partnership Strategic Assessment 2009 : Offender Management

Key Classification	Typically these are areas with.....	Population	% Area	Example of areas
 Countryside	<p>a far higher than national average</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % 2+ car ownership households % residents working from home % residents in agricultural/fishing employment % detached housing <p>a far lower than national average</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> population density % residents using public transport for work % all flats 	17%	79%	<p>Blaby: Sapcote: Stanton Road, Church Street, Mill Close</p> <p>Charnwood: Swithland: Main Street, Charnia Grove, Leicester Lane</p> <p>Harborough: Tur Langton: Main Street, Main Street, Shangton Road</p> <p>Hinckley & Bosworth: Kirkby Mallory: Church Road, Main Street, Ashby Road</p> <p>Melton: Somerby: High Street, Main Street, The Field</p> <p>NW Leicestershire: Breedon-On-The-Hill: Berry Avenue, Hastings Close, The Crescent</p> <p>Oadby & Wigston: Wigston: Horsewell Lane, Welford Road, Hillside Avenue</p>
 Constrained by Circumstances	<p>a far higher than national average</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % public housing % all flats <p>a far lower than national average</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % detached housing % 2+ car ownership households % higher education qualifications 	4%	1%	<p>Blaby: Blaby: Cedar Road, Wykeham Close, Southway</p> <p>Charnwood: Loughborough: Alan Moss Road, Burns Road</p> <p>Harborough: Market Harborough: Meadow Street, Shropshire Close, The Broadway</p> <p>Hinckley & Bosworth: Earl Shilton: Avenue North, Almeys Lane, Maughan Street</p> <p>Melton: Melton Mowbray: Egerton View, Dorian Rise, Dalby Road</p> <p>NW Leicestershire: Ashby-De-La-Zouch: Malvern Crescent, Millfield Close, Repton Close</p> <p>Oadby & Wigston: Wigston: Elizabeth Court, Aylestone Lane, Long Street</p>
 City Living	<p>a far higher than national average</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % all flats % privately rented housing <p>a far lower than national average</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % detached housing % households with non-dependant children 	2%	<1%	<p>Blaby: Leicester: Watergate Lane, The Osiers, The Osiers</p> <p>Charnwood: Loughborough: Leopold Street, Paget Street</p> <p>Harborough: Market Harborough: St. Marys Road, Northampton Road, Britannia Walk</p> <p>Hinckley & Bosworth: Hinckley: Granville Gardens, Coventry Road, Mason Court</p> <p>Melton: -</p> <p>NW Leicestershire: Ashby-De-La-Zouch: Market Street, Claridge Place, North Street</p> <p>Oadby & Wigston: Oadby: Regent Street, Leicester Road</p>
total		805 sq. miles	609,578	

Appendix 2:

CAA submission

Work to Reduce Offending in Leicestershire — Sources and research base

Our Work with Young People

All material in this section is sourced directly from Leicestershire Youth Offending Service. Principal author: Wendy Poynton, Head of Y.O.S.

Our Work with Adult Offenders

Main author: Simon Doran, Reducing Re-offending Co-ordinator, Leicestershire County Council.

- NI 18 data: source – Trevor Worsfold Director / Assistant Chief Officer, and Ketna Champaneria LRPT Information Unit
- NI 143 data: source as above.
- NI 144 data: source as above. Text – Simon Doran
- NI 38 data: Data / Performance Team, LRPT Criminal Justice Drugs Team
- Finance Benefit and Debt, Children and Families, Attitudes, Thinking and Behaviour sections: text – Simon Doran
- With Adults Released from Custody without Statutory Supervision – Text: Simon Doran and James A Fox – Community Safety Team LCC
- Prolific and Priority Offenders: data – Multi Agency Prolific and other Priority Offender Management (MAPPOM) team
- Diversity and User Satisfaction: data – Greg Parle, Partnerships Manager, LRPT (from LRPT ‘User Survey’ 2008), and text by Simon Doran
- Value for Money: data – NOMS (National Offender Management Service), text – Simon Doran

If you require information contained in this publication in another version eg large print, Braille, tape or an alternative language please call Jeff Hardy 0116 305 74342 or email jefferson.hardy@leics.gov.uk

જો આપ આ માહિતી આપની ભાષામાં સમજવામાં થોડી મદદ ઇચ્છતાં હો તો 0116 305 7342 નંબર પર ફોન કરશો અને અમે આપને મદદ કરવા અવસ્થા કરીશું.

જેવર તુવાનું ઇસ જાણવારી નું સમજણ વિષ વ્રષ મદદ ચાહીલી હૈ તાં વિરખા કરકે 0116 305 7342 નંબર તે ફોન કરે અરે અસી તુવાલી મદદ લઈ વિસે દા પુષ્પ કર દલાંગે।

এই তথ্য নিজের ভাষায় বুঝার জন্য আপনার যদি কোন সাহায্যের প্রয়োজন হয়, তবে 0116 305 7342 এই নম্বরে ফোন করলে আমরা উপযুক্ত ব্যক্তির ব্যবস্থা করবো।

اگر آپ کو یہ معلومات سمجھنے میں کچھ مدد درکار ہے تو براہ مہربانی اس نمبر پر کال کریں
0116 305 7342 اور ہم آپ کی مدد کے لئے کسی کا انتظام کر دیں گے۔

假如閣下需要幫助，用你的語言去明白這些資訊，請致電 0116 305 7342，我們會安排有關人員為你提供幫助。

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