

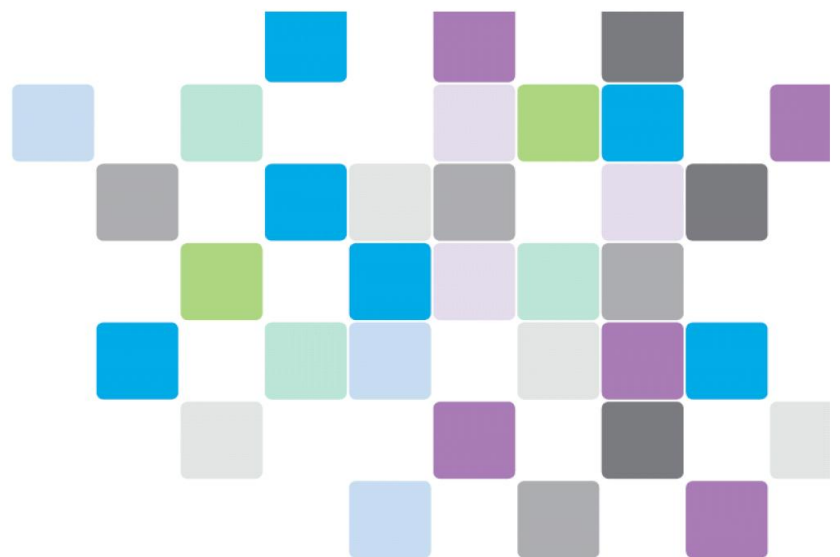


MERSEYSIDE

Strategic Needs Assessment

Data as at 9 Jan 2020

Shirley Chung January 2020



Contents

Page 3	Caseload Table
Page 4	Caseload Analysis
Page 5	Accredited Programmes
Page 7	ATRs/DRRs
Page 8	MHTR (Mental Health) requirements
Page 9	Level of Risk
Page 11	Domestic Violence
Page 13	Criminogenic Needs
Page 14	Analysis by LDU – PSC Community Payback
Page 15	Wirral LDU / Women LDU
Page 16	Liverpool & Sefton LDU
Page 17	Prescot LDU
Page 18	Criminogenic Needs by Gender
Page 19	Criminogenic Needs by Age
Page 21	Criminogenic Needs by Ethnicity
Page 22	Criminogenic Needs by Disability
Page 25	Criminogenic Needs by type of Disability
Page 26	Evaluation – Main Points

Merseyside Strategic Needs Assessment – as at 9/1/2020

The report will look at a snapshot of the current caseload information (6108 cases) as at 9/1/20 and will split the information by local delivery units (LDUs). Our LDU data cannot be identified by local authority area, therefore;

- Prescott LDU covers Knowsley and St Helens area
- Liverpool and Sefton LDU cover North and South Liverpool and Sefton areas.
- PSC Community Payback covers standalone UPW across the whole of Merseyside.
- Women LDU covers Tomorrow’s Women Wirral and Women’s Turnaround (Liverpool and Sefton) and Women’s Prescott, therefore all Women in Merseyside.

The information will include many variables, such as; gender, age, risk, ethnicity, disability and order type. The report will then look at current caseload of criminogenic needs (4705) using local delivery units, gender, age and ethnic groups as variables. Merseyside Total has been included in the table. This will:

- Inform understanding of Merseyside CRC and locally, regarding local needs and profiles
- Provide information to inform commissioning and delivery
- Provide information to engage with key stakeholders as required.

Fig 1: Caseload by Gender, Age, Disposal, BAME and Disability

LDU	Gender				Age								Disposal					
	F		M		18-21 yrs		22-25 yrs		26-35 yrs		Over 35 yrs		CO/SSO		Custody		Licence/PSS	
	CRN	%	CRN	%	CRN	%	CRN	%	CRN	%	CRN	%	CRN	%	CRN	%	CRN	%
Liverpool and Sefton		0.0%	2924	100.0%	199	6.8%	303	10.4%	1078	36.9%	1344	46.0%	1271	43.5%	685	23.4%	968	33.1%
Prescot		0.0%	1019	100.0%	75	7.4%	116	11.4%	399	39.2%	429	42.1%	471	46.2%	213	20.9%	335	32.9%
Wirral		0.0%	795	100.0%	51	6.4%	102	12.8%	267	33.6%	375	47.2%	450	56.6%	163	20.5%	182	22.9%
Women	870	100.0%		0.0%	31	3.6%	59	6.8%	289	33.2%	491	56.4%	652	74.9%	72	8.3%	146	16.8%
PSC Community Payback	67	13.4%	433	86.6%	53	10.6%	59	11.8%	175	35.0%	213	42.6%	500	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%
Grand Total	937	15.3%	5171	84.7%	409	6.7%	639	10.5%	2208	36.1%	2852	46.7%	3344	54.7%	1133	18.5%	1631	26.7%

LDU	BAME												Disability					
	Asian		Black		Missing		Mixed		Other		Refusal		White		Disability		Missing	
	CRN	%	CRN	%	CRN	%	CRN	%	CRN	%	CRN	%	CRN	%	CRN	%	CRN	%
Liverpool and Sefton	25	0.9%	80	2.7%	465	15.9%	46	1.6%	22	0.8%	54	1.8%	2232	76.3%	612	20.9%	1176	40.2%
Prescot	11	1.1%	8	0.8%	9	0.9%	12	1.2%	5	0.5%	5	0.5%	969	95.1%	265	26.0%	357	35.0%
Wirral	3	0.4%	4	0.5%	163	20.5%	5	0.6%	4	0.5%		0.0%	616	77.5%	179	22.5%	338	42.5%
Women	2	0.2%	19	2.2%	70	8.0%	14	1.6%	7	0.8%	3	0.3%	755	86.8%	466	53.6%	258	29.7%
PSC Community Payback	6	1.2%	13	2.6%	205	41.0%	6	1.2%	9	1.8%	4	0.8%	257	51.4%	31	6.2%	360	72.0%
Grand Total	47	0.8%	124	2.0%	912	14.9%	83	1.4%	47	0.8%	66	1.1%	4829	79.1%	1553	25.4%	2489	40.7%

Key comment:

• Gender

1. Women LDU covers TWW (Wirral) and Women's Turnaround (Liverpool and Sefton) and Women's Prescott, therefore all Women in Merseyside will be recorded in this LDU except for PSC Community Payback (standalone UPW).
2. PSC Community Payback – there are 13.40% of females compared to 86.60% males.

• Age

1. Although 18-21 Age group is the smallest at 6.7%, it is PSC Community Payback LDU (standalone UPW), out of all the LDUs which has the highest volume at 10.6%.
2. The highest volume age group is the Over 35 yrs (46.7%) of which Women LDU has the most SUs (56.4%). Conversely, the lowest volume age group is the 18-21yrs of which Women LDU has the least SUs at 3.6%.
3. The 26-35 yrs age group is the most evenly spread across the LDUs, ranging from 33% to 39%.

• Disposal

1. Over half of all sentences are predominantly Community Sentences at 54.7% compared to Custodial and Licence/PSS sentences. Apart from PSC Community Payback, Women LDU has the most SUs on Community Sentences (74.9%) compared to other areas.
2. Custodial sentences are evenly spread across the three main LDUs – Liverpool & Sefton, Prescott and Wirral.

• BAME

1. Merseyside is predominantly White (79%) with the highest concentration in Prescott area at 95% and lowest in PSC Community Payback at 51.40%.
2. There are fewer Black SUs in Prescott and Wirral (less than 1%) compared to the other areas. Lowest volume of Mixed SUs is in Wirral.
3. Overall, the PSC Community Payback LDU has the most Missing BAME recorded at 41% while Prescott has the least at less than 1%.
4. Liverpool and Sefton also have the highest BAME refusal rate.

• Disability

1. 25.4% have identified a Disability. This would include the following categories: - Autism, Dyslexia, Hearing and Learning Difficulties, Learning Disability, Mental Illness, Progressive Condition, Reduced Mobility and Physical Condition, Reduced Physical Capacity, Severe Disfigurement and Visual/Speech Impairment.
2. 40.7% of the cases have missing disability data so may or may not have a disability. Equality Monitoring has been added to NDelius which means Disabilities go into two places and the Disabilities and Adjustments now gets missed.
3. Women have the highest proportion of disabilities (53.6%) and the lowest Missing at 29.6%.
4. PSC Community Payback have the lowest % of disabilities (6.2%) with the highest Missing at 72%.

Fig 2: Number of Community and Custody Orders by Gender

Gender	CO/SSO	Custody	Licence/PSS
Female	76.6%	7.7%	15.6%
Male	50.7%	20.5%	28.7%
Grand Total	54.7%	18.5%	26.7%

Key comment:

- Males are much more likely to be given a Custodial sentence (20.5% of the caseload) in comparison to 7.7% for females.
- Conversely, females are more likely to be given a Community Sentence (76.6% of the caseload) compared to males at 50.7%.

Accredited Programmes

The table/graph below looks at the accredited programme types, split by LDU. This data was taken from the SL11 tracker in OPeN on 9/1/20, which looks at current cases with an accredited programme requirement and works out the split across each of the programmes.

Proportions are calculated based on cases in the community (on licence/PSS and Community Sentences). Total also excludes Standalone UPW.

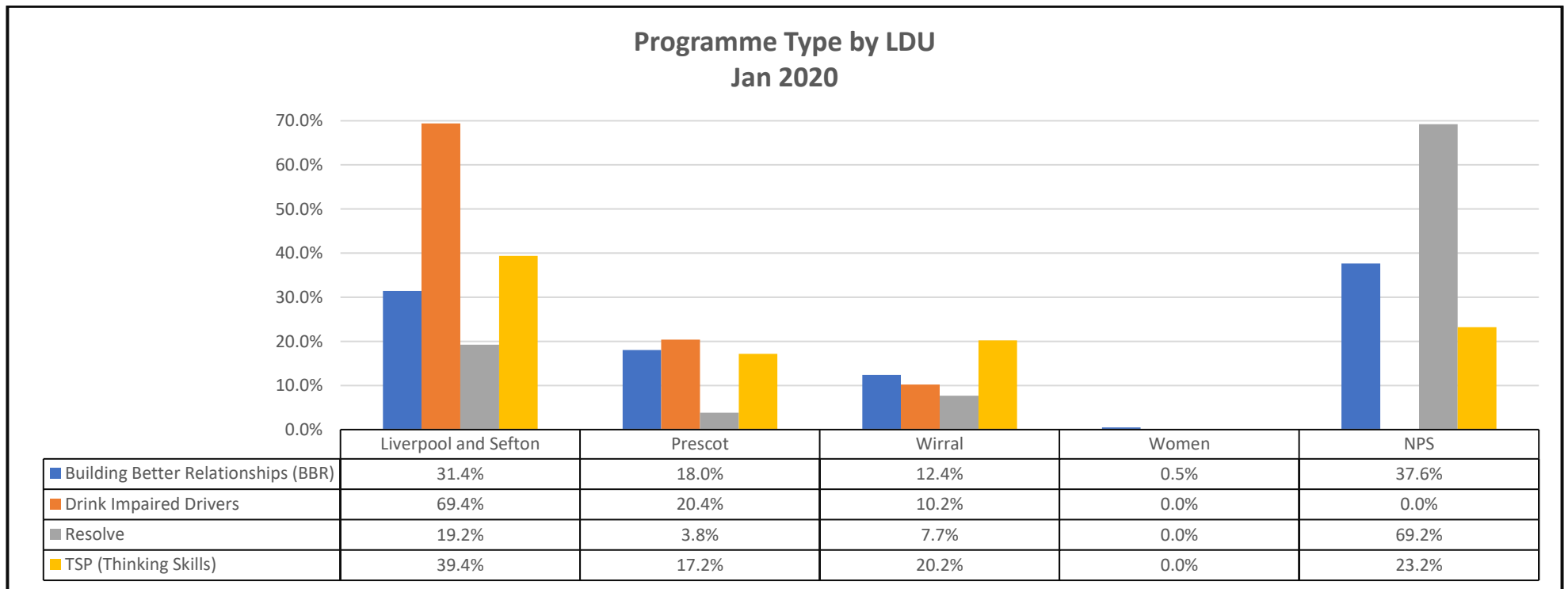
Fig 3: Current Accredited Programmes

	Building Better Relationships (BBR)	Drink Impaired Drivers	Resolve	TSP (Thinking Skills)	Grand Total	Community Caseload	%
Liverpool and Sefton	61	34	5	39	139	2239	6.2%
Prescot	35	10	1	17	63	806	7.8%
Wirral	24	5	2	20	51	632	8.1%
Women	1				1	798	0.1%
NPS	73		18	23	114	N/A	N/A
CRC	121	49	8	76	254	4475	5.7%
Grand Total	194	49	26	99	368		

Key comment:

- 5.7% of all relevant community cases (Community Sentences and Releases) currently have an Accredited Programme.
- There are proportionally more programmes in Liverpool and Sefton (139), then NPS (114), then Prescott (63), then Wirral (51). Women LDU has the lowest proportion of Accredited Programmes (1).

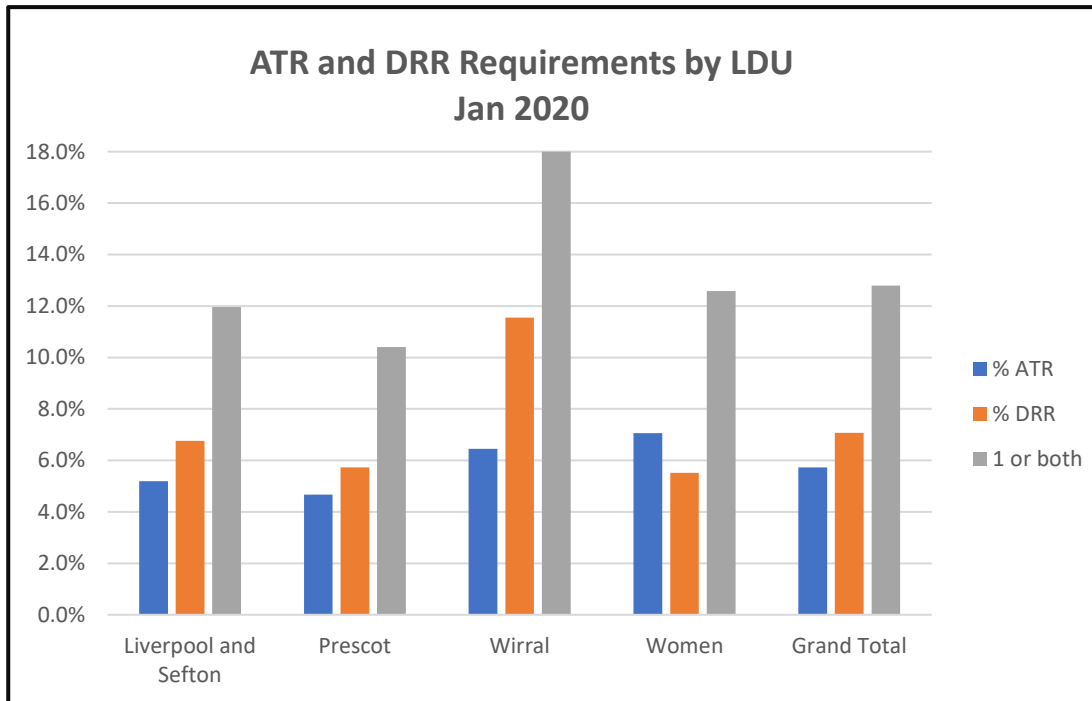
Fig 4: Type of Accredited Programmes by LDU



- Resolve - 31% of our programmes are for NPS SUs (114/368) yet they take up 69.2% of the total Resolve programmes with Prescott taking up 3.85%.
- BBR - NPS SUs also take up 37.6% BBR compared to the largest LDU Liverpool and Sefton with 31.4%. Women LDU only has one SU on BBR.
- DIDs – Liverpool and Sefton take up most of the DIDs programme at 69.3% whereas Women LDU and NPS do not have any SUs on DIDs.
- TSP – Liverpool and Sefton also have the highest number of SUs on TSP at 39.4%, followed by NPS with 23.2%.

Fig 5a: ATR and DRR requirements, by LDU

The proportion is calculated based on the total Community Sentences as that is the only Sentence that can receive these requirements. Hence PSC Community Payback (standalone UPW) is also excluded from the caseload.



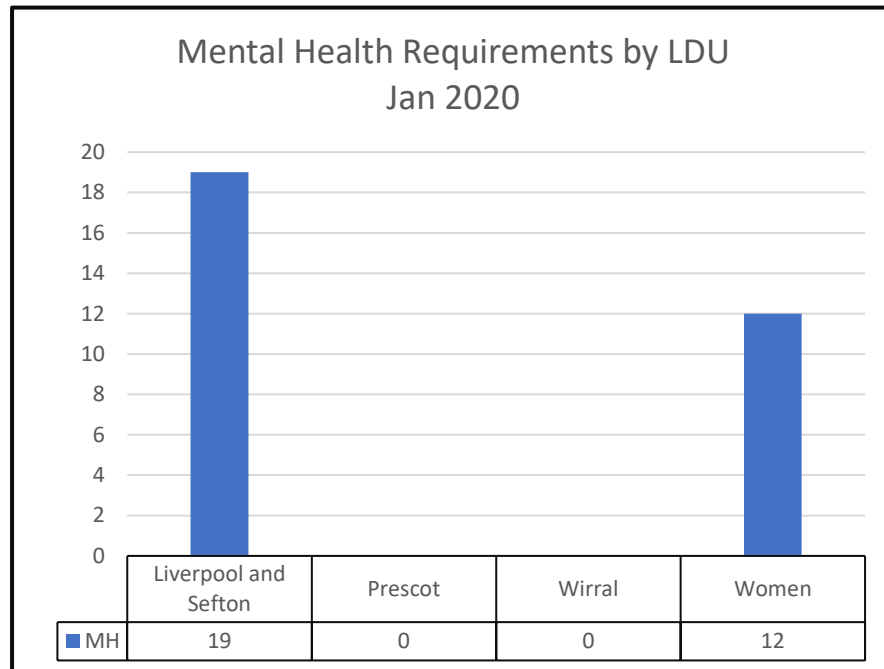
	ATR	DRR	Grand Total	Orders Caseload	% ATR	% DRR	1 or both
Liverpool and Sefton	66	86	152	1271	5.2%	6.8%	12.0%
Prescot	22	27	49	471	4.7%	5.7%	10.4%
Wirral	29	52	81	450	6.4%	11.6%	18.0%
Women	46	36	82	652	7.1%	5.5%	12.6%
Grand Total	163	201	364	2844	5.7%	7.1%	12.8%

Key comment:

- Overall the proportion of cases with DRR (7.1% of the caseload) is higher than the proportion with ATRs (5.7%), highest being in Wirral and lowest in Women LDU.
- There are also proportionally more ATRs in Women LDU (7.1%) and Wirral LDU (6.4%) compared to the average 5.7% with the lowest being in Prescott at 4.7%.
- Prescott LDU has the lowest proportion of cases with both ATR and DRRs at 10.4% compared to the average of 12.8%.

Fig 5b: MHTR (Mental Health) requirements, by LDU

Like ATRs and DRRs, the proportion is calculated based on the total Community Sentences as that is the only Sentence that can receive these requirements. Hence PSC Community Payback (standalone UPW) is also excluded from the caseload.



Key comment:

- Overall the proportion of cases with MHTR (31) (1.1% of the caseload) is very low for Merseyside.
- There are proportionally more MHTRs in Women LDU (12) (1.8%) compared to Liverpool and Sefton (19) (1.5%).
- Prescott and Wirral LDU did not have any MHTRs.

	MHTR	Orders Caseload	%MHTR
Liverpool and Sefton	19	1271	1.5%
Prescot	0	471	0.0%
Wirral	0	450	0.0%
Women	12	652	1.8%
Grand Total	31	2844	1.1%

Level of Risk, by LDU

Fig 6: Risk

	Low		Medium		High		(blank)		Total Count of CRN	Total %
	CRN	%	CRN	%	CRN	%	CRN	%		
Liverpool and Sefton	1428	48.8%	1435	49.1%	9	0.3%	52	1.8%	2924	100.0%
Prescot	402	39.5%	608	59.7%	1	0.1%	8	0.8%	1019	100.0%
Wirral	304	38.2%	475	59.7%	1	0.1%	15	1.9%	795	100.0%
Women	515	59.2%	341	39.2%		0.0%	14	1.6%	870	100.0%
PSC Community Payback	425	85.0%	73	14.6%		0.0%	2	0.4%	500	100.0%
Grand Total	3074	50.3%	2932	48.0%	11	0.2%	91	1.5%	6108	100.0%
Grand Total with no PSC Community Payback	2649	47.2%	2859	51.0%	11	0.2%	89	1.6%	5608	100.0%

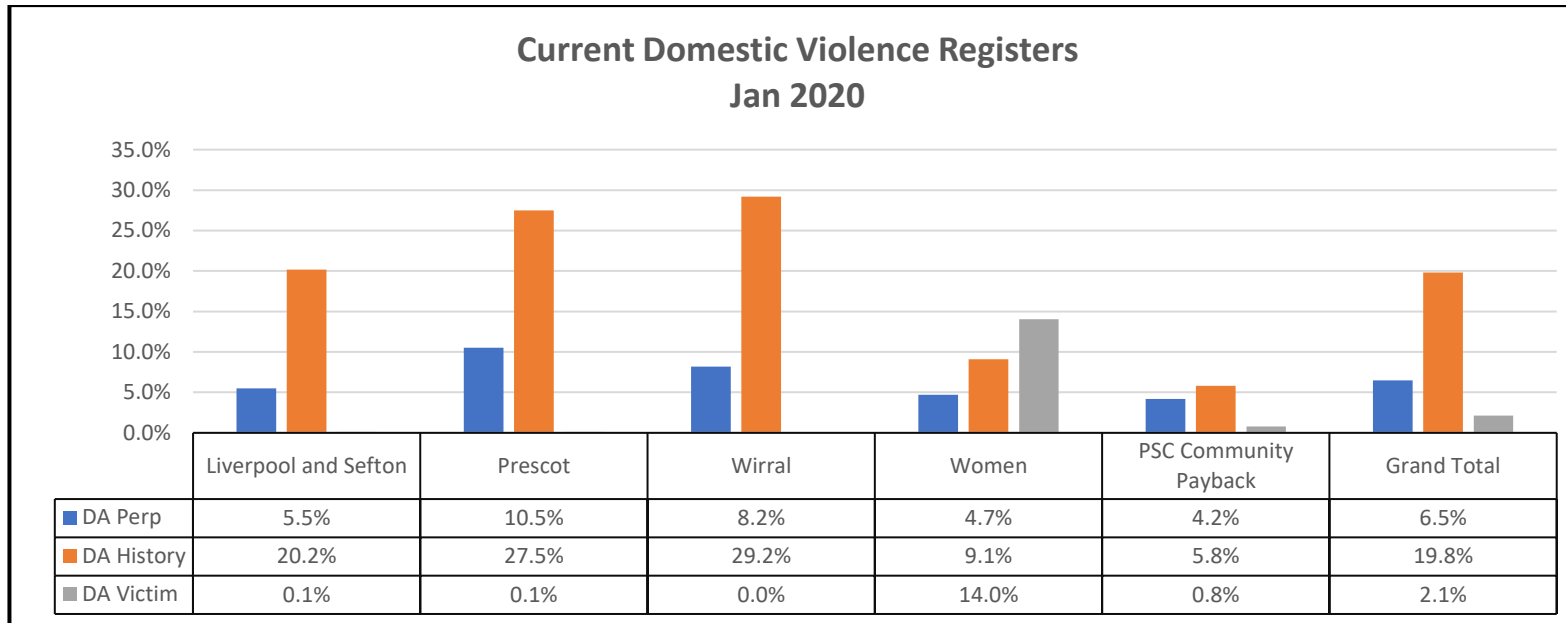
Key comment:

- Overall 50.3% of Merseyside's cases are Low risk and 48% Medium risk. Low risk overall is overinflated with the 85% in PSC Community Payback (standalone UPW). Without PSC Community Payback, it would be 47.2% Low risk and 50.9% Medium risk.
- The percentage difference in risk varies across LDUs from lowest (Low Risk) in Prescot (39.5%) to Liverpool and Sefton at 48.8%, and Women has the highest at 59.2%.
- **High Risk** – 11 cases (just 0.2%) are currently sat on the caseload as High Risk and will be in transition from CRC to NPS. These are sent back to teams to check to confirm this on a regular basis.
- **Blanks** – around 1.5% of cases are currently missing a Risk level (91). This is highest in Liverpool and Sefton (1.8% with 52 cases), and lowest in Prescot (0.8% with 8 cases and standalone UPW cases at 0.4% 2 cases).

Domestic Violence

Fig 7: History of Domestic Violence by LDU

The DV history is taken from nDelius which is identified in the registration summary by a flag. DV is established under 3 categories; Domestic Abuse Perpetrator, Domestic Abuse Victim and Domestic Abuse History. Figures show percentage of caseload.



% of MY caseload with DV flag				
	DA Perp	DA History	DA Victim	Y %
Liverpool and Sefton	5.5%	20.2%	0.1%	25.79%
Prescot	10.5%	27.5%	0.1%	38.08%
Wirral	8.2%	29.2%	0.0%	37.36%
Women	4.7%	9.1%	14.0%	27.82%
PSC Community Payback	4.2%	5.8%	0.8%	10.80%
Grand Total	6.5%	19.8%	2.1%	28.4%

	Y			
Row Labels	DA Perp	DA History	DA Victim	Grand Total
Liverpool and Sefton	48.8%	40.8%	2.3%	43.5%
Prescot	23.1%	27.1%	0.8%	22.4%
Wirral	19.2%	16.5%	0.0%	17.1%
Women	6.5%	10.4%	93.8%	13.9%
PSC Community Payback	2.4%	5.3%	3.1%	3.1%
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Key comment:

Overall, **28.4%** of Merseyside's Caseload have a current DV flag.

- **6.5%** of the caseload are DV Perpetrators.
- **19.8%** have a DV History.
- **2.1%** are DV Victims.

DV Perpetrator

Rates

- Of all DV Perpetrator flags, Liverpool and Sefton (48.8%) have the highest DV perpetrator rate and PSC Community Payback have the lowest at 2.4%.

DV History

Rates

- Of all DV History flags, likewise, Liverpool and Sefton (40.8%) have the highest DV History rate and PSC Community Payback have the lowest at 5.3%.

DV Victim

Rates

- Of all DV Victims, Women LDU (93.8%) have the highest DV Victim rate whereas Wirral have the lowest at 0% followed by Prescot at 0.8%.

Criminogenic Needs

Data is taken from the criminogenic needs caseload as at 9/1/20 and will look at the criminogenic needs of service users. Variables include; age, ethnicity, gender, disability and LDU.

LDU and Criminogenic Needs

Fig 8: The criminogenic needs of service users by LDU

Please find further analysis of this table below including separate sections of analysis for each LDU.

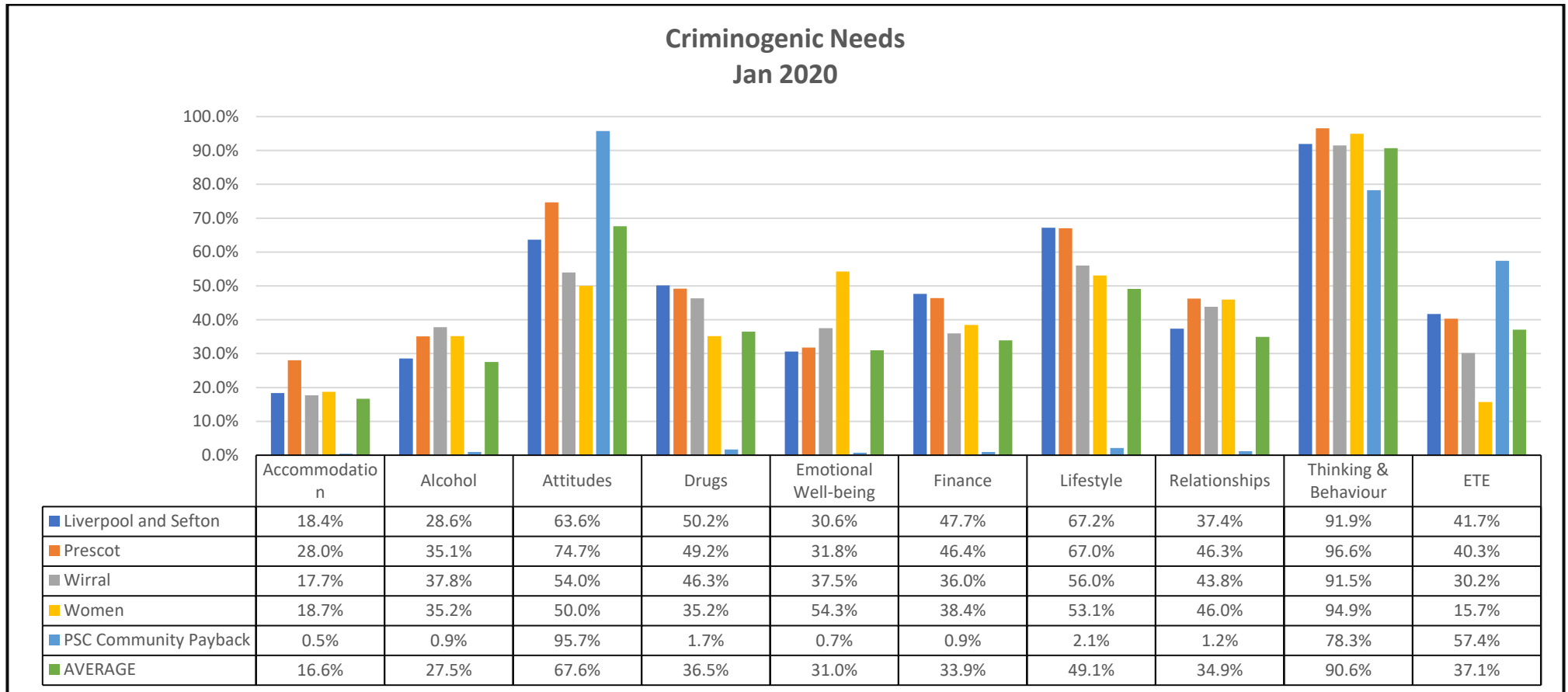


Fig 9: LDU v Criminogenic Needs

Better than average Worse than average

	Accommodation	Alcohol	Attitudes	Drugs	Emotional Well-being	Finance	Lifestyle	Relationships	Thinking & Behaviour	ETE	Ave per LDU (Jan 2020)
Liverpool and Sefton	18.4%	28.6%	63.6%	50.2%	30.6%	47.7%	67.2%	37.4%	91.9%	41.7%	47.7%
Prescot	28.0%	35.1%	74.7%	49.2%	31.8%	46.4%	67.0%	46.3%	96.6%	40.3%	51.5%
Wirral	17.7%	37.8%	54.0%	46.3%	37.5%	36.0%	56.0%	43.8%	91.5%	30.2%	45.1%
Women	18.7%	35.2%	50.0%	35.2%	54.3%	38.4%	53.1%	46.0%	94.9%	15.7%	44.2%
PSC Community Payback	0.5%	0.9%	95.7%	1.7%	0.7%	0.9%	2.1%	1.2%	78.3%	57.4%	23.9%
Average % for need	16.6%	27.5%	67.6%	36.5%	31.0%	33.9%	49.1%	34.9%	90.6%	37.1%	

Key comment:

- Fig 9 shows percentage caseload for that LDU which has an issue with that need. If this is better than the Merseyside average, the data is shown in green, if worse, it is then shown in red. Remember this is dependent on the quality of the OASYS assessment.

Fig 10: Comparison across LDUs

	Accommodation	Alcohol	Attitudes	Drugs	Emotional Well-being	Finance	Lifestyle	Relationships	Thinking & Behaviour	ETE	Average Rank
PSC Community Payback	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1.8
Wirral	2	5	2	3	4	2	3	3	2	2	2.8
Women	4	4	1	2	5	3	2	4	4	1	3
Liverpool and Sefton	3	2	3	5	2	5	5	2	3	4	3.4
Prescot	5	3	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	3	4.0

1 = Best 5=Worst

Key comment:

- Fig 10 compares each LDU for each criminogenic need from 1 (lowest issue) to 5 (highest issue). Top and bottom 2 are highlighted in green and red respectively. To assist understanding of the table for example, PSC Community Payback has the lowest Accommodation issue (1st place) and Prescot has the highest (5th place). Each LDU will be compared in the section below.

- The LDU with the lowest issues overall are:
 - PSC Community Payback (lowest in 8 categories) but highest in Attitudes and ETE issues.
 - 2nd LDU with lowest issues is Wirral (2nd lowest in 5 categories) but highest with Alcohol issues.
 - Women LDU is 3rd lowest in 4 categories – Attitudes, Drugs, Lifestyle and ETE) but highest in Emotional Well-being issues.
- The LDU with the highest, most significant issues are:
 - Prescott and Liverpool and Sefton (both highest in 3 categories each). Prescott (highest issues for Relationships, Behaviour and Accommodation). Liverpool and Sefton (highest issues for Drugs, Finance and Lifestyle).

ANALYSIS BY LDU

This summarises each LDU in turn and to make it easier to understand, a snippet of their data is shown at the top of each section. Overall ranking is shown in terms of lowest average scores for number of issues compared to each LDU, ie rank 1 has least number of issues.

Fig 11: PSC Community Payback (standalone UPW)

	Accommodation	Alcohol	Attitudes	Drugs	Emotional Well-being	Finance	Lifestyle	Relationships	Thinking & Behaviour	ETE	AVE (Jan 2020)
PSC Community Payback	0.5%	0.9%	95.7%	1.7%	0.7%	0.9%	2.1%	1.2%	78.3%	57.4%	23.9%
Average	16.6%	27.5%	67.6%	36.5%	31.0%	33.9%	49.1%	34.9%	90.6%	37.1%	
	Accommodation	Alcohol	Attitudes	Drugs	Emotional Well-being	Finance	Lifestyle	Relationships	Thinking & Behaviour	ETE	Average Rank
PSC Community Payback	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1.8

Highest criminogenic need

For PSC Community Payback LDU, most support is needed for Attitudes, a massive 95.7% of SUs have an issue, which is 28.1% above the average. Likewise, much support is needed for ETE at 57.4% which is 20.3% above average. Both these needs scored the highest for PSC Community Payback LDU compared to other LDUS.

Lowest criminogenic need

Lowest need is for Emotional Well-being at 0.7% and Accommodation at 0.5%. PSC Community Payback LDU needs the least support in 8 out of the 10 criminogenic needs.

Overall Ranking = 1

Fig 12: Wirral

	Accommodation	Alcohol	Attitudes	Drugs	Emotional Well-being	Finance	Lifestyle	Relationships	Thinking & Behaviour	ETE	AVE (Jan 2020)
Wirral	17.7%	37.8%	54.0%	46.3%	37.5%	36.0%	56.0%	43.8%	91.5%	30.2%	45.1%
Average	16.6%	27.5%	67.6%	36.5%	31.0%	33.9%	49.1%	34.9%	90.6%	37.1%	
	Accommodation	Alcohol	Attitudes	Drugs	Emotional Well-being	Finance	Lifestyle	Relationships	Thinking & Behaviour	ETE	Average Rank
Wirral	2	5	2	3	4	2	3	3	2	2	2.8

Highest criminogenic need

For Wirral LDU, most support is needed for Alcohol (37%) and Emotional Well-being (37.5%) as they are the needs which ranked the highest compared to other LDUs. However, Wirral needs support for other issues such as Drugs (46.3%), Lifestyle (56%) and Relationships (43.8%) as these also scored high above the average.

Lowest criminogenic need

Least support is needed for ETE (30.2%) and Attitudes (54%) as they ranked low in the LDU rankings.

Overall Ranking = 2

Fig 13: Women

	Accommodation	Alcohol	Attitudes	Drugs	Emotional Well-being	Finance	Lifestyle	Relationships	Thinking & Behaviour	ETE	AVE (Jan 2020)
Women	18.7%	35.2%	50.0%	35.2%	54.3%	38.4%	53.1%	46.0%	94.9%	15.7%	44.2%
Average	16.6%	27.5%	67.6%	36.5%	31.0%	33.9%	49.1%	34.9%	90.6%	37.1%	
	Accommodation	Alcohol	Attitudes	Drugs	Emotional Well-being	Finance	Lifestyle	Relationships	Thinking & Behaviour	ETE	Average Rank
Women	4	4	1	2	5	3	2	4	4	1	3

Highest criminogenic need

It is identified that most support is needed for Emotional Well-being for Women LDU as at 54.3%, this is 20.3% above the average. Other support needed for this LDU are Alcohol, Relationships, and Thinking Behaviour as these needs were ranked high compared to other LDUs.

Lowest criminogenic need

Like Wirral, Women LDU has the lowest need for Attitudes (50%) and ETE 15.7%) support.

Overall Ranking = 3

Fig 14: Liverpool and Sefton

	Accommodation	Alcohol	Attitudes	Drugs	Emotional Well-being	Finance	Lifestyle	Relationships	Thinking & Behaviour	ETE	AVE (Jan 2020)
Liverpool and Sefton	18.4%	28.6%	63.6%	50.2%	30.6%	47.7%	67.2%	37.4%	91.9%	41.7%	47.7%
Average	16.6%	27.5%	67.6%	36.5%	31.0%	33.9%	49.1%	34.9%	90.6%	37.1%	
	Accommodation	Alcohol	Attitudes	Drugs	Emotional Well-being	Finance	Lifestyle	Relationships	Thinking & Behaviour	ETE	Average Rank
Liverpool and Sefton	3	2	3	5	2	5	5	2	3	4	3.4

Highest criminogenic need

For Liverpool and Sefton LDU, most support is needed for Drugs (50.2%), Finance (47.7%) Lifestyle (67.2%) and ETE (41.7%) as these needs ranked above average compared to other LDUs.

Lowest criminogenic need

Lowest need is for Emotional Well-being at 30.6% and also for Attitudes 63.6%), which ranked just short of the average figure.

Overall Ranking = 4

Fig 15: Prescott

	Accommodation	Alcohol	Attitudes	Drugs	Emotional Well-being	Finance	Lifestyle	Relationships	Thinking & Behaviour	ETE	AVE (Jan 2020)
Prescot	28.0%	35.1%	74.7%	49.2%	31.8%	46.4%	67.0%	46.3%	96.6%	40.3%	51.5%
Average	16.6%	27.5%	67.6%	36.5%	31.0%	33.9%	49.1%	34.9%	90.6%	37.1%	
	Accommodation	Alcohol	Attitudes	Drugs	Emotional Well-being	Finance	Lifestyle	Relationships	Thinking & Behaviour	ETE	Average Rank
Prescot	5	3	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	3	4.0

Highest criminogenic need

Figures show that Prescott needed most support in all ten criminogenic needs, as they are all above average and 3 out of 10 needs were the highest compared to other LDUs.

Lifestyle (67%) was 17.9% above average and Finance (46.4%) was 12.5% above average.

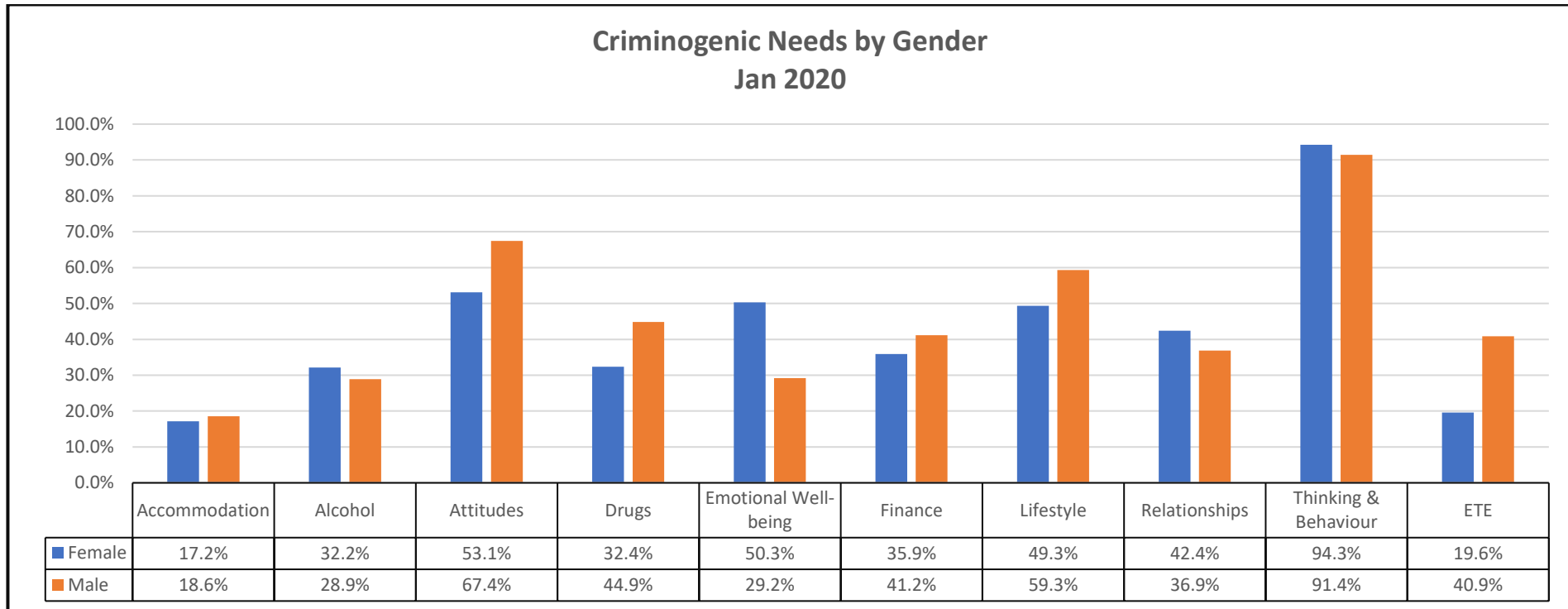
Lowest criminogenic need

Prescot needed least support in Emotional Well-being, 0.8% below average and also ETE which was 3.2% below average.

Overall Ranking = 5

Gender and Criminogenic Needs

Fig 16: The criminogenic needs of service users by Gender

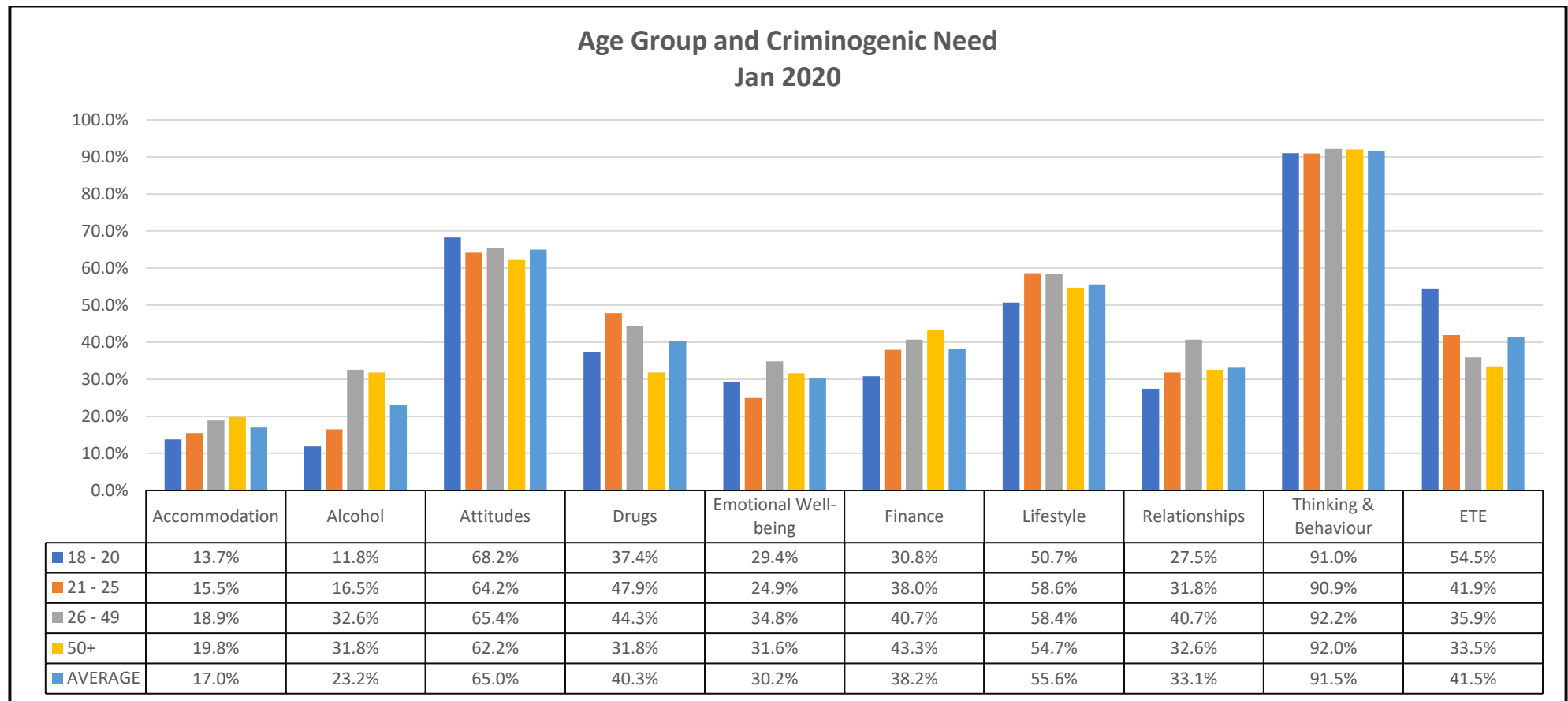


Key comment:

- Males have higher needs than Females in all criminogenic needs categories except for Alcohol (females 3.3% higher than males), Emotional Well-Being (females 21.1% higher), Relationships (females 5.5% higher), and to a much less extent Thinking & Behaviour (females 2.9% higher).
- The largest discrepancies are within
 - ETE (males 21.3% higher than females)
 - Emotional Well-being (females 21.1% higher than males)
 - Attitudes (males 14.3% higher than females)
 - Drugs (males 12.5% higher than females)

Age and Criminogenic Needs

Fig 17: The criminogenic needs of service users by Age Group



Key comment:

- Generally, the issues get worse the older the SU for
 - Accommodation (6.1% difference between youngest and oldest groups), with under 25s lower than average of 17%.
 - Finance (12.5% difference), under 25s lower than average of 38.2%

- Only ETE gets better through the ages. Over 25s are lower than average this time.
- A few of the needs get worse and then finally get better when the SU reaches over 50+ namely Alcohol, Drugs and Relationships.
- The youngest age group has the biggest issues with Attitude (68.2%) and the lowest with Alcohol (11.8%).
- Age is not relevant to Thinking and behaviour.

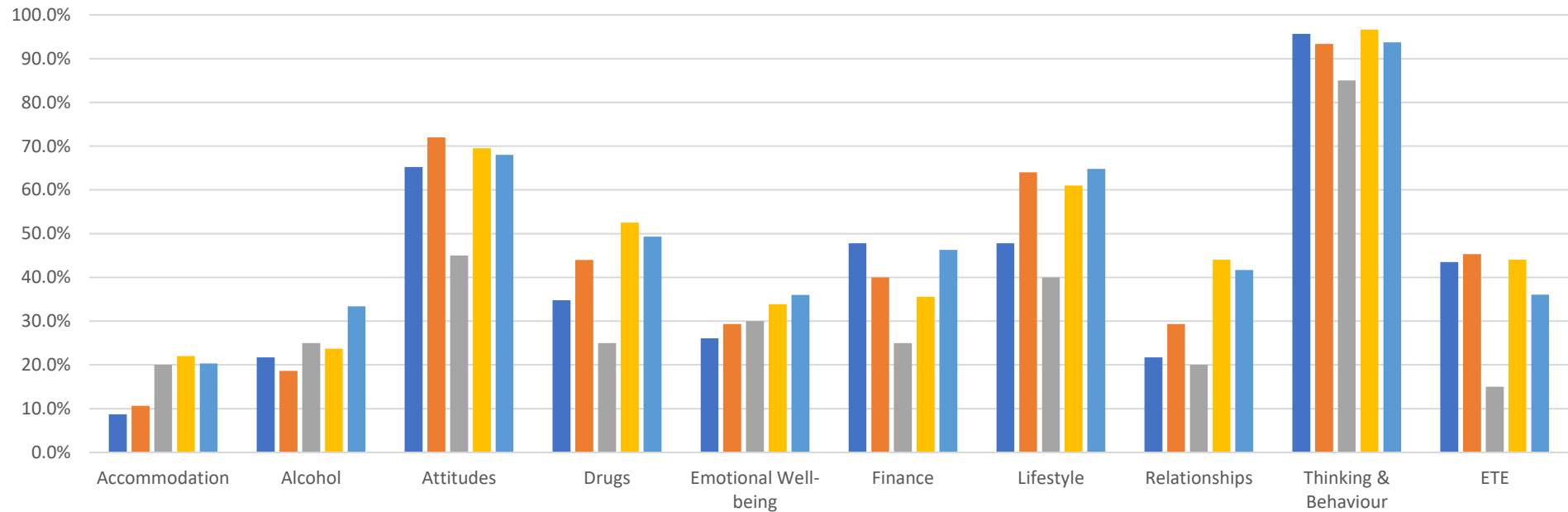
Ethnicity and Criminogenic Needs

Fig 18: The criminogenic needs of service users by Ethnicity

Key comment:

- **White ethnic group** has the most issues for Accommodation, Alcohol, Emotional Wellbeing and Lifestyle. This group has higher than average % in all (9 out of 10) needs except for ETE.
- **Asian and Asian British** BAME have much less issues with Accommodation, Alcohol, Drugs, Lifestyles and Relationships. More issues with Thinking & Behaviour, Finance and ETE.
- **Black and Black British** BAME have much less issues with Accommodation, Alcohol (5.6% less than average) and Relationships. Very similar to the Asian and Asian British group. However, Black and Black British have the highest needs with Attitudes and Lifestyle (about 10% higher than average).
- **Mixed ethnic groups** are very similar to the White group with regards to having higher than average issues in all the needs except for Finance. The Attitudes and Thinking & Behaviour of Mixed and Whites groups have very similar percentages.
- **Chinese and other groups** have far less issues with all criminogenic needs except for Accommodation, Alcohol and Emotional Well-being as these needs are the only ones higher than average.

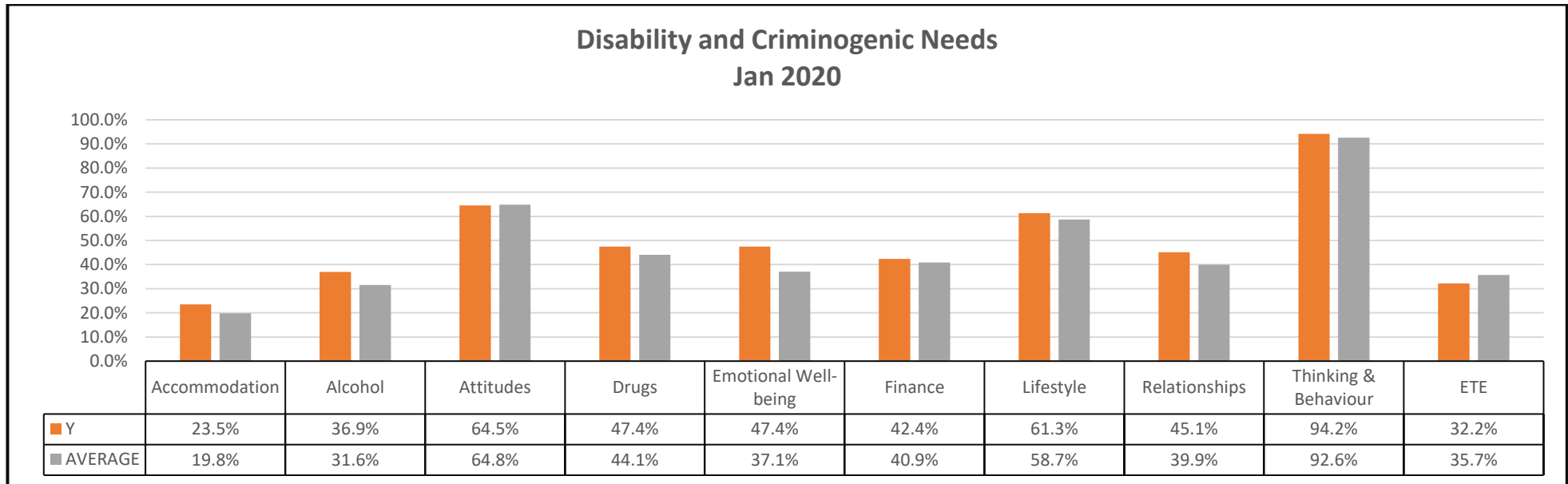
Ethnicity and Crimnogenic Needs Jan 2020



	Accommodation	Alcohol	Attitudes	Drugs	Emotional Well-being	Finance	Lifestyle	Relationships	Thinking & Behaviour	ETE
Green - Below Ave										
Brown - Above Ave										
Asian or Asian British	8.7%	21.7%	65.2%	34.8%	26.1%	47.8%	47.8%	21.7%	95.7%	43.5%
Black or Black British	10.7%	18.7%	72.0%	44.0%	29.3%	40.0%	64.0%	29.3%	93.3%	45.3%
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	20.0%	25.0%	45.0%	25.0%	30.0%	25.0%	40.0%	20.0%	85.0%	15.0%
Mixed	22.0%	23.7%	69.5%	52.5%	33.9%	35.6%	61.0%	44.1%	96.6%	44.1%
White	20.3%	33.4%	68.0%	49.3%	36.0%	46.3%	64.8%	41.7%	93.7%	36.0%
Average	16.6%	24.3%	62.3%	39.4%	28.9%	41.1%	55.0%	31.9%	90.8%	37.7%

Disability and Criminogenic Needs

Fig 19: The criminogenic needs of service users by Disability



Key comment:

In comparison to the average issue rates for those that have declared having a disability or not across Merseyside, those with a disability have **more** of an issue with

- Alcohol (5.3% higher than average for all SUs)
- Drugs (3.3% higher than average)
- Emotional Well-being (10.3% higher than average)
- Finance (1.5% higher)
- Lifestyle (2.6% higher)
- Thinking and Behaviour (1.6% higher)
- They have less of an issue than average with
 - Attitudes (only 0.3% less than average for all SUs)
 - ETE (3.5% less than all SUs)

Fig 20: Type of Disability in the criminogenic needs of service users by Disability in Jan 2020

This section looks at different types of disabilities to see if there are any significant issues across the criminogenic need groups. Multi Issues have two or more disabilities identified for the Service User. Missing and No disability have not been included.

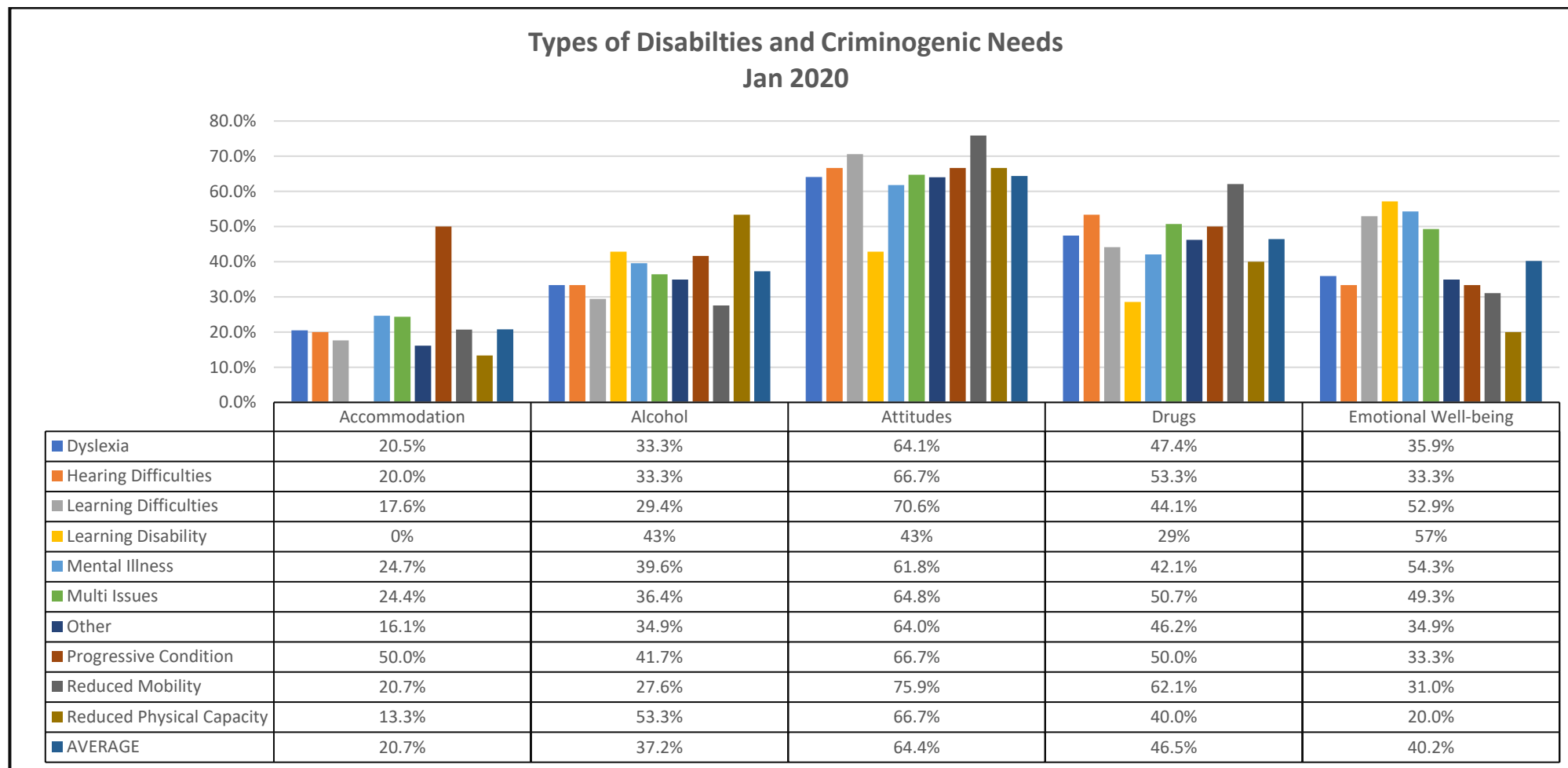


Fig 21:

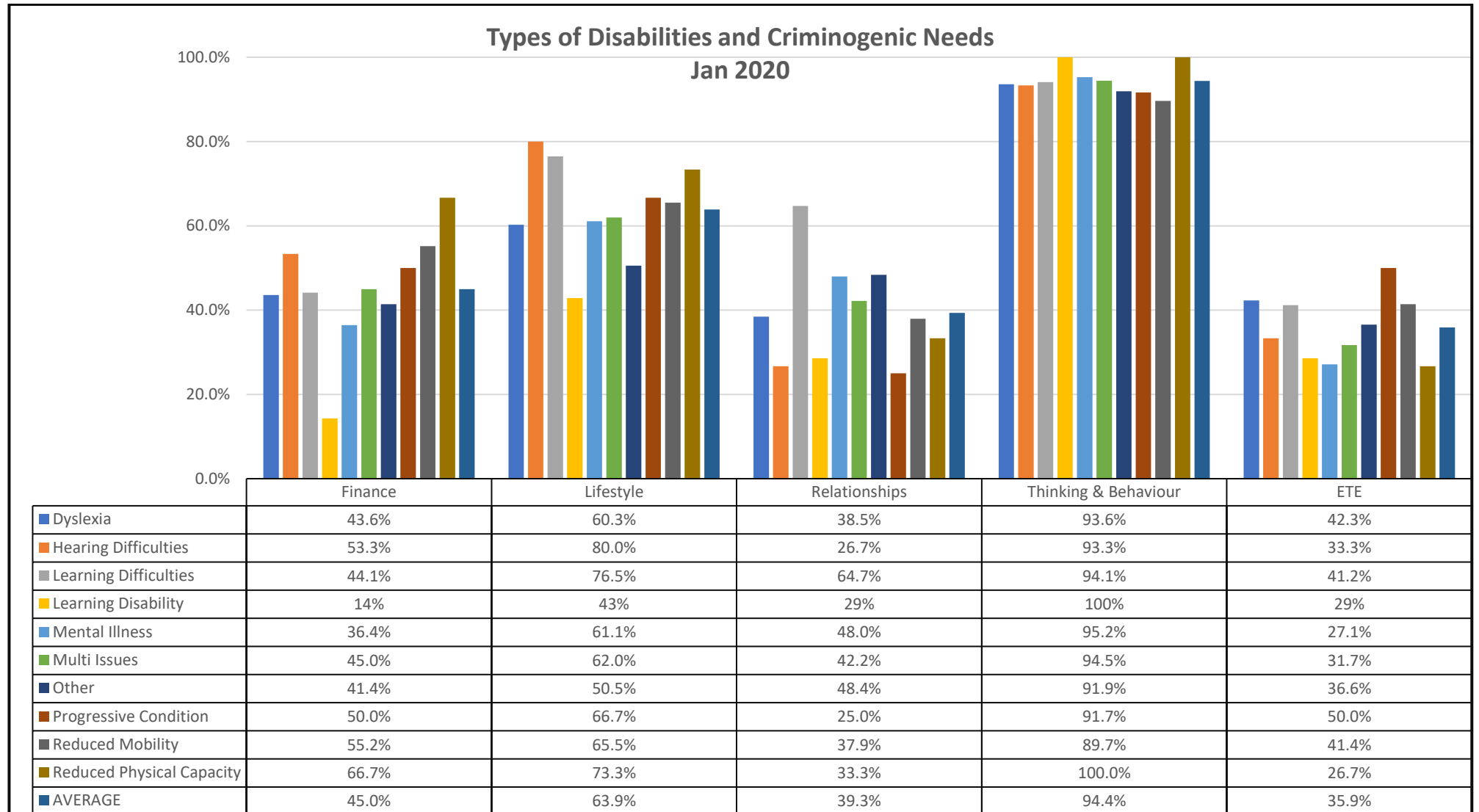


Fig 22:

Disability	Accommodation	Alcohol	Attitudes	Drugs	Emotional Well-being	Finance	Lifestyle	Relationships	Thinking & Behaviour	ETE
Dyslexia	20.5%	33.3%	64.1%	47.4%	35.9%	43.6%	60.3%	38.5%	93.6%	42.3%
Hearing Difficulties	20.0%	33.3%	66.7%	53.3%	33.3%	53.3%	80.0%	26.7%	93.3%	33.3%
Learning Difficulties	17.6%	29.4%	70.6%	44.1%	52.9%	44.1%	76.5%	64.7%	94.1%	41.2%
Learning Disability	0%	43%	43%	29%	57%	14%	43%	29%	100%	29%
Mental Illness	24.7%	39.6%	61.8%	42.1%	54.3%	36.4%	61.1%	48.0%	95.2%	27.1%
Multi Issues	24.4%	36.4%	64.8%	50.7%	49.3%	45.0%	62.0%	42.2%	94.5%	31.7%
Other	16.1%	34.9%	64.0%	46.2%	34.9%	41.4%	50.5%	48.4%	91.9%	36.6%
Progressive Condition	50.0%	41.7%	66.7%	50.0%	33.3%	50.0%	66.7%	25.0%	91.7%	50.0%
Reduced Mobility	20.7%	27.6%	75.9%	62.1%	31.0%	55.2%	65.5%	37.9%	89.7%	41.4%
Reduced Physical Capacity	13.3%	53.3%	66.7%	40.0%	20.0%	66.7%	73.3%	33.3%	100.0%	26.7%
AVERAGE	20.7%	37.2%	64.4%	46.5%	40.2%	45.0%	63.9%	39.3%	94.4%	35.9%

Key comment:

Dyslexia - Those who have Dyslexia have higher issue rates with ETE, 6.4% higher than average.

Hearing Difficulties – Those with hearing difficulties have higher issue rates with Drugs, Finance and Lifestyle (16.1% higher than average).

Learning Difficulties – understandably, this group have much higher than average issue rates with Relationships (25.4% higher), Emotional Well-being (12.7% higher), and Lifestyle (12.6% higher).

Learning Disability – have higher issue rates with Emotional Well-being (16.8%, Thinking & Behaviour and Alcohol.

Mental Illness – This group has far higher Emotional Well-being issues, over 14.1% higher than average and 8.7% higher for issues with Relationships.

Multi Issues – With regard to those with multiple issues, these are dominated by those with Emotional Well-being issues (9.1% higher than average) as well as having higher average rates in all the other issues except for Lifestyle, Alcohol, Finance and ETE.

Other issues – this group has higher than average issue rates mainly with Relationships (9.1%).

Progressive Condition – Those with a progressive condition have a massive issue rate with Accommodation (nearly 30%) and ETE (14.1%).

Reduced Mobility – This group has higher than average issue rates for Attitudes (11.5%), Drugs (15.6% higher), Finance (10.2%).

Reduced Physical Capacity – have higher than average issue rates for Finance (21.7% higher), Alcohol (16.1% higher), Lifestyle (9.1% higher)

Evaluation – Main Points

- **Gender** - overall 15.34% of SUs in Merseyside are female compared to 84.7% male and all females are recorded under Women LDU.
- **Age Groups** – 53.3% of Merseyside’s SUs are under 35 and 46.7% are over 35.
- **Type of Sentence** - Overall 54.7% of SUs are on Community Sentences. Wirral LDU has the highest across the LDUs, excluding PSC Community Payback (standalone UPW).
- **BAME** – Least diverse area is Prescott with 95% White, yet they have the highest proportion of Asian group (1.1%). Liverpool and Sefton have the highest proportion of Black group (2.7%). Missing BAME status is the highest at 41% for PSC Community Payback cases followed by Wirral, Liverpool and Sefton cases with the average being 14.9%. Women and Prescott cases are well below average for missing BAME.
- **Programmes** – 5.7% of all relevant community cases (Community Sentences and Releases) currently have an Accredited Programme. 31% of Accredited Programmes are taken up by NPS service users.
- **Requirements**
 - There is proportionally more DRRs than ATRs, a difference of 1.4% overall for Merseyside.
 - Women LDU has the highest number of ATRs which concurs with the higher issue rate for alcohol.
 - Liverpool and Sefton have the highest issue rate for Drugs which concurs with them having the highest number of DRRs.
- **Risk** – nearly an equal split of low (50.3%) and medium (48%) risk cases, this varies significantly across the LDUs from lowest (Low Risk) in Wirral (38.2%) to Women (59.2%), excluding PSC Community Payback.
- **DV** – 28.4% of Merseyside’s caseload have a current DV flag. It will be interesting to see if numbers of DV Perpetrator cases have decreased in a subsequent report, and whether the conversion to DV History at the end of the sentence has increased.
- **Criminogenic Need** - The LDU with the lowest issues overall is PSC Community Payback (lowest in 8 categories). The LDU with the highest, most significant issues is Prescott, Liverpool and Sefton (highest in 3 categories).

- **Need and Gender** - Males have higher needs than Females in all criminogenic needs categories except for Emotional Well-Being, Relationships, Alcohol and to a lesser extent Thinking and Behaviour.
 - The largest discrepancies are:
 - ETE (males 21.3% higher than females)
 - Emotional Well-being (females 21.1% higher than males)
 - Attitudes (males 14.3% higher than females)
 - Drugs (males 12.5% higher than females)

- **Need and Age** - Generally, the issues get worse the older the SU for
 - Accommodation (6.1% difference between youngest and oldest groups), with under 25s lower than average of 17%.
 - Finance (12.5% difference), under 25s lower than average of 38.2%
 - Only ETE gets better through the ages. Over 25s are lower than average this time.
 - A few of the needs get worse and then finally get better when the SU reaches over 50+ namely Alcohol, Drugs and Relationships.
 - The youngest age group has the biggest issues with Attitude (68.2%) and the lowest with Alcohol (11.8%).
 - Age is not relevant to Thinking and behaviour.

- **Need and Ethnic Group**
 - **White ethnic group** has higher than average % in all (9 out of 10) needs except for ETE.
 - **Asian and Black ethnic groups** have significantly less issues with Alcohol, Accommodation, Drugs, Lifestyle and Relationships.
 - **Black and Black British** BAME have much less issues with Accommodation, Alcohol (5.6% less than average) and Relationships. Very similar to the Asian and Asian British group.
 - The issue rate for **Mixed group** is very similar to the **White group** with regards to having higher than average issues in all the needs except for Finance. Attitudes and Thinking & Behaviour of **Mixed** and **Whites groups** have very similar percentages.
 - **Chinese and other groups** have far less issues with all criminogenic needs except for Accommodation, Alcohol and Emotional Well-being.

- **Disability** – Nearly 30% of our SUs have identified a Disability. 41% are missing the information.

- **Need and Disability**

- Those with a disability have higher than average issues with

- Alcohol (5.3% higher than average for all SUs)
 - Drugs (3.3% higher than average)
 - Emotional Well-being (10.3% higher than average)
 - Finance (1.5% higher)
 - Lifestyle (2.6% higher)
 - Thinking and Behaviour (1.6% higher)

- Less of an issue than average for Attitudes and ETE.

- **Mental Illness** - As you would expect, those with a Mental illness have far higher Emotional Wellbeing issues, in fact over 15% higher than average and 10% higher for Relationships