INTEGRATED OFFENDER MANAGEMENT: MEETING THE FUTURE CHALLENGES

Conference held on 25 and 26 February 2015:

Supplement 2: workshop slides
Workshop presentations

Contents

1. Refreshed IOM Key Principles – what’s changed
2. Demonstrating the local area process for understanding violence and vulnerability through effective information collection and sharing (County lines and gangs)
3. Addressing the needs of women offenders – Avert Project
4. Expanding the cohort – the IRiS project
5. Satellite tracking
6. IDIOM
7. Impact of parental offending and imprisonment on children and young people
8. New guidance on the end to end management of IOM offenders in custody and the community under Transforming Rehabilitation and Through the Gate
9. Domestic Violence Persistent Perpetrator Panel
Integrated Offender Management

Key Principles Refresh

Workshop

Bernard Lane
Tackling Crime Unit
Home Office
Yesterday we published on GOV.UK, the refreshed Key Principles:

...and also the more detailed:
Introduction - why refresh?

1. To provide an up-to-date snapshot of IOM.

2. To set IOM clearly into the context of Police and Crime Commissioners and Transforming Rehabilitation.

3. To capture learning since March 2010:
   - your practice and experience
   - the IOM survey
   - thematic Inspection; and
   - College of Policing stocktake.

4. Financial climate brings challenges .... but IOM part of the solution.

5. The timing is significant.
We hope the refreshed Key Principles help you:

- to adapt your arrangements to the reformed landscape;

- maintain the impact on crime, reoffending and victimisation; and

- support you in taking IOM in new directions.
IOM Key Principles – what’s changed?

Our intention – to provide a clearer narrative that captures the essence of IOM:

- all partners managing offenders together .....  

.. to deliver a local response to local problems....  

... with all offenders potentially in scope .............  

.... ensuring offenders face their responsibilities or the consequences ............  

..... making best of existing programmes and governance arrangements ..........  

....... to achieve long term desistance from crime.
Key Principle 1 – All partners manage offenders together

Key elements …..

- wide partnership base;
- local crime and reoffending assessment;
- supported by information/intelligence sharing;
- where relevant: a single lead professional;
- where possible: co-location;
- agreed success factors (*hierarchy of outcomes*)
Key Principle 1 – All partners manage offenders together

Key elements:
- wide partnership base;
- local crime and reoffending assessment;
- supported by information/intelligence sharing;
- where relevant: a single lead professional;
- where possible: co-location;
- agreed success factors (*hierarchy of outcomes*)

Leadership – strategic and operational

Governance

Importance of shared vision/agreed priorities.

Who’s involved and role of NPS and CRCs
Key Principle 1 – All partners manage offenders together

Our survey said:
Key Principle 1 – All partners manage offenders together

The NPS and CRCs:

The NPS -

i. NPS role in threat assessment and priorities;

ii. offender risk score puts some IOM offenders under NPS supervision;

iii. broader IOM focus – dangerous; gangs; DV etc – brings in NPS.
Key Principle 1 – All partners manage offenders together

The NPS and CRCs:

CRCs -

i. wider partnership focus to turn around the most entrenched offenders;

ii. carrot & stick approach = greater coercion;

iii. management beyond end of statutory supervision (KP 6).
Key Principle 2 – local response to local problems

Key elements …..

- local threat assessment;
- agreed priorities relevant to the area;
- the role of the community.
Key Principle 2 – local response to local problems

- local threat assessment;
- agreed priorities relevant to the area;
- the role of the community.

Local priorities:
- female offenders
- FNOs
- CSE
- Young offenders

Communication to the frontline.
Key Principle 3 – all offenders potentially in scope

Key elements …..

- don’t limit the scope;
- greater coherence, not overlap or duplication;
- no-one to fall through the gaps.

Go beyond SAC

Offenders of risk remain on the radar – statutory or otherwise.

IOM – the ‘strategic umbrella’.

Home Office - integrated offender management conference – 25 and 26 February 2015
Key Principle 4 – offenders face their responsibility or the consequences

Key elements ..... 
- the ‘contract’ with the offender: change/rapid consequences 
- sequenced, pathways interventions.

Certainty?
CJS Premium Service
GPS tracking

Local branding and language used eg “offender”
Availability of pathway interventions
Role of the VCS

Certainty?

CJS Premium Service

GPS tracking
Key Principle 5 – best use of existing programmes and governance

Key elements …..

- PPO/'DIP’ embedded within IOM;
- ‘smarter’ join up eg to MAPPA & safeguarding;
- young offenders’ transition;
- IDIOM.

….go to the survey →
Key Principle 5 – best use of existing programmes and governance

Our survey said:

- Drug misusing offenders: 90%
- Non-Statutory offenders: 50%
- Young offenders: 30%
- Other: 20%
- Women Offenders: 10%
- Dangerous Offenders: 5%
- Gang members: 2%
- Foreign nationals: 1%
Key Principle 5 – best use of existing programmes and governance

Key elements ..... 

- PPO/DIP’ embedded within IOM; 
- ‘smarter’ join up eg to MAPPA & safeguarding; 
- young offenders’ transition; 
- IDIOM.

No national requirement to retain PPO label

IOM now the ‘predominant catch-all label’

Not all offenders require the same intensity of management at the same time
### Key Principle 5 – best use of existing programmes and governance

#### Key elements
- PPO/DIP embedded within IOM;
- "smarter" join up, e.g., to MAPPA & safeguarding;
- Young offenders' transition;
- IDIOM.

#### Offender risk management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Level</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RED</td>
<td>Active offending; non-compliant</td>
<td>GOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMBER</td>
<td>Some engagement, but risk of offending</td>
<td>SILVER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREEN</td>
<td>Active engagement and no offending</td>
<td>BRONZE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLUE</td>
<td>In custody</td>
<td>BLACK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Principle 5 – best use of existing programmes and governance

IDIOM:

- separate workshop;
- allows areas to monitor flagged offenders;
- automated, daily downloads from the PNC - ie real time reoffending data;
- national system working across force boundaries;
- incorporates a local performance reporting function;
- available to all partners with access to the GSI.
A ‘new’ principle.

- to emphasise that IOM supports the offender’s journey to desistance;

- through sequenced pathway interventions (set against the ethos of carrot & stick);

- with the additionality of exit strategies at the end of formal supervision, where risk remains.
Contact: Bernard Lane
bernard.lane@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk
IOM conference 2015
College of Policing at Ryton-on-Dunsmore.

Mick McNally.
26th February 2015

Demonstrating the local area process for understanding violence and vulnerability through effective information collection and sharing.
Where did we start...?
Risk Factors

EARLY YEARS
0-3yrs
- PARENTAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE
- DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AT HOME
- PARENT NEGLECT AND EMOTIONAL TRAUMA

PRIMARY SCHOOL
5-11yrs
- CONDUCT DISORDER
- LOW ATTAINMENT

SECONDARY SCHOOL
11-16yrs
- EARLY & REPEAT OFFENDING
- EARLY VICTIM
- TRUANCY
- EXCLUSION
- GANG INVOLVEMENT

POST STATUTORY EDUCATION
16+
- REPEAT VISITS TO A&E
- DRUG & ALCOHOL ABUSE
- POOR MENTAL HEALTH
- JOBLESSNESS
- UNSTABLE HOUSING

Lifecycle of a gang member
A new approach
November 2011... The Government launched ‘Ending Gang and Youth Violence Report’

- August 2011: Disturbances
- November 2011: Ending Gang and Youth Violence report
- Progress and new commitments set out in two further annual reports
The Ending Gang and Youth Violence Programme

- Providing support
- Partnership working
- Prevention
- Pathways out
- Punishment and enforcement
Supporting local areas to tackle gang and youth violence

Ending Gang and Youth Violence priority areas

- **Metropolitan Police Force**

- **West Midlands Police Force**
  - Area: Birmingham, Sandwell, Wolverhampton

- **Merseyside Police Force**
  - Area: Liverpool, Knowsley

- **Greater Manchester Police Force**
  - Area: Manchester, Oldham, Salford

- **South Yorkshire Police Force Area**: Sheffield

- **Derbyshire Police Force Area**: Derby

- **Nottinghamshire Police Force Area**: Nottingham

- **West Yorkshire Police Force Area**: Leeds, Bradford

- **Greater Manchester Police Force Area**: Manchester, Oldham, Salford

- **Merseyside Police Force Area**: Liverpool, Knowsley
Peer reviews highlighted key local challenges...

- shared working definition of a gang /gang nominal between partners
- full understanding of the complexity of the local gang problem
- understand the drivers of gang and youth violence
- joint local objectives to tackle gang and youth violence
- guard against silo working by agencies
- work in partnership to avoid duplication of work
- agree information to be shared and monitored
Peer reviews: local challenges informing emerging strategic issues and trends

- Movement of gang-members/associates across areas
- Social Media
- Health
- Youth Offending Services
- Police intelligence
Feedback from local areas

• “Without a doubt, [the Ending Gang and Youth Violence programme] has been a help to our work locally... Without it we wouldn’t have been able to achieve half the things we have”

• “... It’s really good to have an open discussion about a problem rather than talk about who to blame”

• It’s “everybody’s business”
Where are we now?
Key areas of focus

• In-depth support for local areas
• Practical improvements in information-sharing
• Violence as a public health issue
• Strengthening the criminal justice response and understanding what works
• Local Assessment Process
In-depth practical support for local areas
Some of the key challenges faced by local areas

- Understanding of the local problem and how to work together to tackle it
- Assessment process used to identify violent and vulnerable (how does IOM support this process?)
- Engaging communities
- Understanding links to local drugs markets and movement of gangs across areas
Local area process for understanding violence and vulnerability through effective information collection and sharing
Local Assessment Process
County lines

- Local area request for EGYV net work support
- Qualitative interviews and hidden data
- Cross border crime (county lines)
- Cross cutting themes, Missing persons, Exploitation, Drugs
- Vulnerable children/adults, Missing persons, local drug users, ‘Cuckooing’.
- Cohort identified using vulnerable young people
- Tool Kit, produced and shared.
Case study

Metropolitan Police

“Trident gang command”
Overview

SCO8 – Trident Central Gangs
### Origin

- Pattern of young males and females (14-18 years) arrested in the Portsmouth area with large amounts of drugs and/or cash. Children had links to the Lewisham (and later Croydon) area.

- Lewisham Council partnership with Lewisham Trilogy (PL Gangs) researched subjects arrested, gathered intelligence and carried out a series of intervention visits. A link between the arrests was established. Highlighted to Home Office.

- Lewisham BOCU requested assistance from Trident Central Gang Unit. Further research conducted by Trident and Trilogy. The origin of the deal lines were established.

- Main organisers were part of a joint OCG with deal lines in Portsmouth.

- Used young children to conceal drugs within their person and transport them to Portsmouth (later Folkestone) and sell the drugs on the street. They were often put up in drug users addresses.

- The dealers stayed in London and passed all the risk on to the runners.
• Organiser based in London.
• Young person (YP) transports drugs via train to Portsmouth.
• YP stays in Portsmouth and supplies local users on organisers instructions.
Activity

- Proactive Activity and partnership approach identified as primary options.

- Risk Assessment of children and safeguarding seen as top priority.

- New Risk Assessment Strategy identified through Emergency Multi-Agency Panel (EMAP) meetings between SCO8, Trilogy, SCO5 and Lewisham Council.

- Red/Amber/Green Risk Matrix designed to establish intervention options during proactive operational phase.

- Surveillance activity on London Dealers to outline evidence of their activity and control of deal lines in London (later Canterbury).

- Covert Operation in Portsmouth (later Folkestone) to support evidence of drug supply in counties.

- Telephone analysis to support evidence from TP and Surveillance.

- Intervention of young people involved during proactive phase carried out.
Borough Perspective

• Focused Deterrence
• Providing a Safety Net
• EMAP
• RAG - Risk Assessment Matrix
• Post Operation
Results

• Ten (10) people were arrested as part of the conspiracy in Operation Pibera.

• Includes Three (3) main subjects. Charged with conspiracy to supply class A drugs. CPS decision on trafficking charges is awaited.

• 11 warrants were executed in the arrest phase in London, Hampshire and Kent.

• Two (2) young people have been arrested but NCA trafficking certificates have been issued for those subjects.

• The other Five (5) people arrested were local adults from Hampshire and Kent who assisted the OCG with drug running or premises.

• Operation Etna continues as the Borough tactical plan monitoring if the County line has re-emerged, utilising Focused Deterrent as a methodology to prevent further offending.
Women At Risk
A Partnership Approach
Small numbers, high need..
Women Offenders  
A National Picture

- **No. in prison:** Between 1995-2010 the women’s prison population more than doubled. In 2013 women were received into prison on 12,699 occasions, 954 fewer than the previous year. At 10\textsuperscript{th} oct 2014 the women’s prison population in Eng and Wales stood at 3,902, 50 less than previous year.

- **Community Orders:** In 2013 20,568 females were given community orders, 15% fewer than 2012. Over same period the total number of females sentenced fell 4%
AVERT – Lancashire’s Response to Women at Risk
Development and Delivery

- Design
- Referral
- Governance
- Data management
Impact

- Figures
- Service user interview
Main characteristics of women engaging with AVERT

1. Had children
2. Unemployed
3. Physical Mental Illness
4. In care leaver
5. Depression/Anxiety
6. Witnessed domestic violence in childhood
7. Current/previous alcohol or substance addiction
8. Currently / historically had children removed by services
9. Victim of domestic violence
10. Sexual and/or physical childhood abuse
Most common AVERT offences by %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of offence</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drunk and Disorderly</td>
<td>30.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoplifting</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 39 assault</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Damage</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breach of the Peace</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 37 assault</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Neglect</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault on Constable</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 18 assault</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production of Class B</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
‘It is unlikely that anything can be achieved in work with offenders unless and until such effective working relationships are first established then maintained’

(McNeil et al, 2005)
Cost Benefit Analysis

- Average cost of arrest per person: £1,930
- Comparison cost of service for those who accessed AVERT amounted to £108 per person
Interventions

- 1-1 Key Worker
- Mentoring Support
- Health & Wellbeing
- Housing Support & Advice
- Debt/Budgeting Advice
- Substance Misuse Referrals
- Liaising with other agencies
- Training & Skills Courses
- Employment Advice
- Counselling
- Basic Computer Skills
- Domestic Abuse Referrals
Innovative Working

Now
- Educational Penalty Notice Disposal (EPND)
- Restorative Justice
- Outreach
- Voluntary referrals
- Phase two pilot

Going Forward
- Roll out of AVERT in Lancashire
- Longer term follow up
- Street triage
- Addressing Challenges
IRiS
Positive Steps to Positive Change

Dr Andrew Newman, Clinical Psychologist
Roger Doxsey, Detective Sergeant
Agenda

• IRiS Presentation
• Interview
• Questions (please hold on to the end)
What is IRiS?

IRiS is a team of professionals who manage people that pose the highest risk of serious harm to the public.

It is not MAPPA

• Some MAPPA cases are very stable in the community and dangerousness is not always a live and current issue.
We Consist Of

- **Probation** - 1 Senior Probation Officer, 7.5 Probation Officers, 1 Probation Service Officer & 2 Administrators

- **Police** 1 Detective Inspector, 1 Detective Sergeant & 7 Constables

- A Mental Health Nurse

- **Psychology** - 1 Consultant Clinical Forensic Psychologist, 1 Clinical Psychologist, 1 Forensic Psychologist in training & 1 Assistant Psychologist
Who will IRiS work with?

- People who are high risk of causing serious harm to the public or known victims.
- Imminence concern around offending
- Men and Women aged over 18.
- Includes MAPPA Level 2 and 3 cases.
Cohort

- High Risk Registered Sex Offenders
- Violent Offenders (*Robbery/Assaults/Aggravated Burglary/Murder/Manslaughter*)
- Domestic Abuse Perpetrators
- Youths Involved In Street Crime
- Organised Crime Groups
- Domestic Extremists
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT CASELOAD</strong></td>
<td>199</td>
<td>171</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>STAT</strong></td>
<td>146</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NON-STAT</strong></td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>CASES IN CUSTODY</strong></td>
<td>97</td>
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<td><strong>COMMUNITY CASES</strong></td>
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<td><strong>REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS</strong></td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td><strong>VIOLENT OFFENDERS</strong></td>
<td>180</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td><strong>DOMESTIC ABUSE CASES</strong></td>
<td>51</td>
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<td><strong>MENTAL HEALTH CASES</strong></td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td><strong>DOMESTIC EXTREMISM CASES</strong></td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td><strong>YISC CASES</strong></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>OCG CASES</strong></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUMBER OF MIGRATION REFERRALS RECEIVED</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PRISON RELEASES</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td><strong>EXITS FROM IRIS</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>RECALLS</strong></td>
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<td><strong>RECALLED OFFENDERS AT LARGE</strong></td>
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</table>
What will the IRiS Team Do?

• Work with offenders on probation license and those who are not supervised by probation (statutory and non-statutory offenders).

• Protect the public or those at risk by sharing information.

• Identifying Pathways to support offenders to make positive changes.

• Psychologically Informed Practice.

• Enforcement/Police Tactical Options.

• Joint Agency Risk Management.
Covers; pertinent information and Pattern, Imminence, Seriousness and likelihood
Adapted from Kemshall

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOB</td>
<td>AGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Referrer/Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Referral Date</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officer completing</td>
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**SUMMARY**

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<tr>
<th>Index Offence</th>
<th>Weapons</th>
<th>In Custody</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RSO</td>
<td>MARAC</td>
<td>Firearms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hate</td>
<td>SVP</td>
<td>Risk to Strangers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SV</td>
<td>OCG/YISC</td>
<td>Repeat Offender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA</td>
<td>IMPACT</td>
<td>Mental Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE</td>
<td>CYPS</td>
<td>Drugs Alcohol</td>
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## Cluster Meeting

### Red Cohort

(All red cohort to be commented here)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name / DOB</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>OM</th>
<th>FIO</th>
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<td>(standing summary to include index offence, level of motivation and brief summary. Are they still Red)</td>
<td>(Format should be Who?, What?, By when? to include a review of previous actions if relevant)</td>
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</table>

### Amber Cohort

(All red cohort to be commented here)

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<th>Name / DOB</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>OM</th>
<th>FIO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(standing summary to include index offence, level of motivation and brief summary)</td>
<td>(Format should be Who? What? By when?, to include a review of previous actions if relevant)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Index Offence:
- Type of supervision:
- Current situation/concerns:
  - •
  - •
Covering four pillars of risk management (Kemshall, 2013); Monitoring, Supervision, intervention and Victim Safety

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDER INFORMATION</th>
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<table>
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<th>RECORD OF PRE-RELEASE MEETING</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date of Meeting:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendees:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apologies:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Agency:</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Risk Factor / Action Required.</th>
<th>Action to be completed by</th>
<th>Deadline:</th>
<th>Action completed Y / N</th>
<th>Action Holder</th>
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**SUPERVISION:**

1. **Offender manager / supervisor / FIO visits.** Set clear levels of contact by each agency and set clear expectations with the offender (IRiS discussion).

2. **Offender views of behaviour and risks presented.**

3. **What are the triggers/motivators for offending and how will these be managed?**

4. **What are the offenders' expectations of working with IRiS?**
Reflective Practice

• Takes place once a fortnight
• Two clusters so everyone receives reflective practice once a month
• Facilitated by a Group Analyst
Mental Health Practitioner

- All offenders are entitled to an appropriate mental health service.
- It has been estimated that 39% of offenders have mental health problems that impact upon offending behaviour (Brooker et al 2012)

- Information is shared by mental health services where appropriate to enable full risk assessment. Sometimes without offender consent.
- Mental health practitioner identifies those offenders with LD and MH and refers to relevant services where appropriate.
- If offender not open to services an assessment is carried out and referrals made to appropriate services or signpost to relevant agencies.
Personality disorder is common among offender populations. 64-78% prevalence among prisoners.

Personality pathology increases the likelihood of serious re-offending (Craissati, Webb and Keen, 2008), these individuals have faster reconvictions and more serious offences (Coid et al., 2007, cited in Minoudis et al 2011).

The Bradley report (2009) highlighted the need for an interdisciplinary approach to working with personality disordered offenders (PDOs).

The offender personality disorder strategy (DH/NOMS, 2011) advocates equipping staff with the skills and attitudes to work with PDOs.
The offender personality disorder strategy advises that the PDO’s treatment and management be “psychologically informed” (p.51). This involves:

- Training
- Screening
- Consultation
- Formulation
- Pathway Planning
- Joint working
Performance Data (April 2014)

• The difference between predicted rates of reoffending and actual reoffending is **-38.5%**

• The number of IRiS offenders living in suitable and settled accommodation has risen from **56%** to **74%** since the start of the pilot.

• At the beginning of the pilot **18%** of offenders were in employment at termination of their licence, and this has risen to **38%**.
How To Contact Us

03000 492 111
Irisbristol@.probation.gsi.gov.uk

IRiS, The Bridewell, 1-2 Bridewell Street, Bristol, BS1 2AA
Confidentiality Statement

In working with offenders, victims and other members of the public, all agencies have agreed boundaries of confidentiality. The agencies within this meeting respect those boundaries and hold the meeting under the shared understanding that:

- it is called in circumstances where it is considered that the risk presented by the subject of the meeting is so great that issues of public or individual safety outweigh those of confidentiality.

- the disclosure of information outside the meeting, beyond that agreed at the meeting, will be considered as a breach of the subject’s confidentiality and a breach of the confidentiality of the agencies involved.

- all documents should be marked “Confidential – not to be disclosed without consent”.

- if the consent to disclose is considered essential, permission should be sought from the Chair of the meeting, and a decision will be made on the overriding principle of public safety, “need to know.”
USE OF GNSS IN IOM

D/Inspector Steve Norman
West Yorkshire Police

Wakefield District IOM Hub Co-ordinator
Grosvenor House, Wakefield
How used?

- Ownership with IOM Teams
- West Yorkshire Protocol – May 2014
- Beacon/Tracker/Charger/Strap
- 19 kits
- 11 currently tagged/45 in WY
- PPO/IOM
- Statutory or Non Statutory
- BUDDI system (Eagle)
Equipment
Benefits

- Cost effective – 2K
- Easy to apply/use
- 24/7 detailed monitoring
- Early elimination from crime
- Deterrent
- Self control peer influence and resistance mechanism
- Greater resource efficiency
- Prosecution for loss/damage
- Reduce potential for re-offending
- System upgrades
- Intelligence value/tag data
Issues?

- Voluntary
- Human rights
- Equipment malfunction
- Charging
- Time and labour intensive - maintenance
- Foil?
- Removal?
- Bulky smart tag?
Success

- Partnership buy in
- General compliance – behaviour change
- General system reliability
- Prosecutions
- Eliminations - DR
- Offender awareness
- Ongoing system provider support
- Core business – DMM/Compliance report
- Growing National usage
The Future

- Voluntary v Statutory/Mandatory?
- Perfect tamper proof equipment
- Reducing re-offending data/evidence
- Increase in usage – MAPPA, High Risk DV and Sex Offenders, Mispers
- Drive to reduce costs
- Exciting developments – reduce margin for error!
- Offender feedback
Customising...
Any Questions?

Detective Inspector Steve NORMAN

Stephen.norman@westyorkshire.pnn.police.uk

07736 085549
07714 475076
01924 334311
IDIOM
National IOM system

Presented by: Kosar Shah
Date: 26-27th February 2015
IDIOM
Overview

• National system for managing and tracking offenders under the IOM programmes
• Used by Police and their partners on CJX
• Minimal data entry – easy to use with no need for training
• Offender data downloaded from PNC - PP marker
• Prison release dates on IDIOM
• Create and manage cohorts of offenders and track them nationally
• Provides reporting on performance and reoffending using PNC data
IDIOM
Use of PPO marker on PNC for IDIOM

- Offender data downloaded from PNC using PP marker
- Suggested wording on PNC
  - Prolific Offender – PPO Premium Service Required. Contact {enter contact details here}
  - Prolific Offender - IOM Contact {enter contact details here}
- Ongoing monitoring for performance purposes
  - Prolific Offender - REMOVED
  - Prolific Offender - DEREGISTERED. No Premium Service Required. Contact {enter contact details here}
IDIOM
PNC Data on IDIOM

• Overnight Download from PNC
• PNC Nominal records
  – Name, Ethnicity, PNC ID, Addresses, Dates of Birth and Aliases
  – Information Markers, Warning Signals, Wanted/Missing information
• PNC Offence Records
  – All historical offence history downloaded from PNC
  – Arrest record – lists each Offence(s) arrested for
  – Charges, Disposals Record (Cautions, TICs), Remands, Court Cases, Custody Details including Prison Release
• Prison release dates on IDIOM – NOMS, PNC, user entry
IDIOM
Cohorts

- Offenders managed on multiple cohorts - cross border/agency, different offence groups etc
- IOM, PPO, Drugs Interventions Programme (DIP), Acquisitive Crime, Burglary, ASB,
- Women Offenders, Domestic Abuse Serial Perpetrators (DASP), Gangs, Organised Crime Groups (OCG), Foreign National Offenders, Youth Offenders
- Areas can set up local cohorts for force/CSP/BCU areas eg Red, Amber, Green or Low, Medium, High
IDIOM
Benefits

• Quick and easy to generate reports – Analysts can take days/weeks to produce similar performance reports
• Recognition IDIOM is only system able to produce Proven Reoffending reports in real time
• All performance reports supported by PNC data
• Provides local and national performance reports configurable to suit local needs
• Standard approach and framework for performance reporting
Easier navigation of PNC Data from Arrest to Disposal on IDIOM
**Michael Frederick Argyll**

**PNC ID**: 00/1082A  **Date of Birth**: 23/03/1980  **NASC Owner**: FOR A/S REF PURPOSES ONLY

**Record tracked on IDiom.**

### Personal Details
- **CRO**: 1082/00A  
- **Number**
- **First Name**: Michael  
- **Middle**: Frederick  
- **Names**
- **Last Name**: Argyll  
- **Sex**: M  
- **Ethnicity**: Chinese, Japanese or South East Asian  
- **PNC**: 07/03/2014  
- **Update**

### Addresses
- 53 New Street Roseberry Est Entham SW11

### Offence History
- **Type**:  
  - **Date At**: 31/10/1990  
  - **FS Code**: 20G5 - HISTORIC  
  - **Updated**: 07/03/2014

### Offence Summary
- **Arrest/Summons**: 1
- **Charges**: 12
- **Remands**: 13
- **Court Cases**: 2
- **Cautions**: 1
- **Convictions**: 1

### Cohort Membership
- **Show Current Only**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cohort</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Reason for Joining Cohort</th>
<th>Reason for Ending Cohort</th>
<th>Associated BCU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>15/10/2012</td>
<td></td>
<td>Identified as an IOM offender</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lambeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPO</td>
<td>28/07/2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>High levels of offending</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bath and North East Somerset</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

Add a new Cohort
### Offence Record – Charges

#### Filter:
- For Selected AS Only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Offence Code</th>
<th>Offence Description</th>
<th>FS Originator</th>
<th>Offence Start Date</th>
<th>Plea</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Adjudication</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RL89001</td>
<td>Use a vehicle on a road capable of showing a red light to the front</td>
<td>54AZ - OBSOLETE FOR A/S REFERENCE ONLY</td>
<td>18/10/2002</td>
<td>NOT KNOWN</td>
<td>Refer To Court Case</td>
<td>Not Guilty</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**CJS Code:** RL89001  
**CJS Description:** Use a vehicle on a road capable of showing a red light to the front  
**Offence Description:** Test offence 1 in 0454AZ12N  
**Subsequent Appearances:**  
**Adjudication:** Not Guilty  
**Disposal Date:** 10/03/2006  
**Disposal:** Supervision And Treatment Order (1079)  
**Effective Date:** 466 months  
**Duration:** Test disposal for 0454AZ12N/1/1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Court Name</th>
<th>Case Status</th>
<th>FS In Case</th>
<th>Conviction Date</th>
<th>Last Updated</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06/0162/1K</td>
<td>162 - Cambridge County Court</td>
<td>Refer To Court Case</td>
<td>54AZ - OBSOLETE FOR A/S REFERENCE ONLY</td>
<td>10/03/2006</td>
<td>07/03/2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/0162/1K</td>
<td>162 - Cambridge County Court</td>
<td>Refer To Court Case</td>
<td>54AZ - OBSOLETE FOR A/S REFERENCE ONLY</td>
<td>10/03/2006</td>
<td>07/03/2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name Convicted: ARGYLL, MICHAEL FREDERICK

Other Offence TICs Total: 10
POT/Deportation Text: 

No Caution Conditions

Custody Records: 0
Rehab Failure Date: 

Caution Type: None
Rehab Failure Contact: 

Conditions End Date: 
Rehab Failure Address: 

Conditions Completion Date: 

Case Subsequent Appearances

Date: 10/03/2006
FS Owning Appearance: 54AZ - OBSOLETE FOR A/S REFERENCE ONLY
Court: 162 - Cambridge County Court
Charge Count: 1
Reason for Variation: Subsequently Varied
Reports
13 reports available (7 performance reports)

Reports can be downloaded as PDF or .csv

Cost of Crime:

The Proven Reoffending Reports:
IDIOM Release 3
Search page configurations

- **All** reporting is on **Charged** or **Proven** Offences
- National, Force or Local BCU/CSP level reporting
- Some reports can be filtered to report on:
  - Age range
  - Ethnicity
  - Gender
  - Period before joining cohort and period after (default 3 months)
  - Offence Groupings:
Release 3 Reporting
Cohort Performance Comparison

• Compares Cohort Performance based on offending rates and cost of crime
## Cohort Performance Comparison

Force Report - IOM and PPO cohorts showing Average Proven Offences in period prior to being managed, whilst being managed and the period after being managed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cohort</th>
<th>Offenders</th>
<th>Total Cost of Crime</th>
<th>Avg. Offences per Offender</th>
<th>Total Cost of Crime</th>
<th>Avg. Offences per Offender</th>
<th>Total Cost of Crime</th>
<th>Avg. Offences per Offender</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IOM (National)</td>
<td>1675</td>
<td>£19,314,735</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>£17,798,209</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>£1,026,141</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPO (National)</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>£7,106,482</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>£9,694,124</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>£253,640</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cohort</th>
<th>Offenders</th>
<th>Total Cost of Crime</th>
<th>Avg. Offences per Offender</th>
<th>Total Cost of Crime</th>
<th>Avg. Offences per Offender</th>
<th>Total Cost of Crime</th>
<th>Avg. Offences per Offender</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>PPO (National)</td>
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<td>£9,694,124</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>£253,640</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cohort</th>
<th>Offenders</th>
<th>Total Cost of Crime</th>
<th>Avg. Offences per Offender</th>
<th>Total Cost of Crime</th>
<th>Avg. Offences per Offender</th>
<th>Total Cost of Crime</th>
<th>Avg. Offences per Offender</th>
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<tr>
<td>IOM (National)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>£253,640</td>
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</table>
Cohort Performance Comparison
Drill down from previous IOM Report (shows Cohort Performance by Offender Report) - IOM cohort showing detailed breakdown from previous report.

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<th>N</th>
<th>£13,130</th>
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<td>£763</td>
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<td>12/06/2013</td>
<td>£763</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>28/08/2013</td>
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</table>
## Cohort Performance Comparison

Drill down from previous Cohort Performance by Offender Report - shows Cohort Performance Timeline for Offender with breakdown of offences.

### Cohort Performance Timeline for Offender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Offence Date</th>
<th>Disposal Date</th>
<th>Is Proven</th>
<th>Disposal</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tr>
<td>Jul 11</td>
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### Table Data

- **Offence**: Theft from a shop
- **Offence Date**: 02/01/2013
- **Disposal Date**: 25/03/2013
- **Is Proven**: Yes
- **Disposal**: Imprisonment
- **Cost**: £763

- **Offence**: Theft from a shop
- **Offence Date**: 02/01/2013
- **Disposal Date**: 25/03/2013
- **Is Proven**: Yes
- **Disposal**: Imprisonment
- **Cost**: £763

- **Offence**: Theft from a shop
- **Offence Date**: 06/01/2013
- **Disposal Date**: 05/02/2013
- **Is Proven**: Yes
- **Disposal**: Alcohol Treatment Requirement
- **Cost**: £763

- **Offence**: Theft from a shop
- **Offence Date**: 06/01/2013
- **Disposal Date**: 05/02/2013
- **Is Proven**: Yes
- **Disposal**: Community Order
- **Cost**: £763

- **Offence**: Theft from a shop
- **Offence Date**: 06/01/2013
- **Disposal Date**: 05/02/2013
- **Is Proven**: Yes
- **Disposal**: Compensation
- **Cost**: £763

- **Offence**: Theft from a shop
- **Offence Date**: 06/01/2013
- **Disposal Date**: 05/02/2013
- **Is Proven**: Yes
- **Disposal**: Supervision Requirement
- **Cost**: £763

- **Offence**: Theft from a shop
- **Offence Date**: 06/01/2013
- **Disposal Date**: 05/02/2013
- **Is Proven**: Yes
- **Disposal**: Victim Surcharge
- **Cost**: £763

- **Offence**: Theft from a shop
- **Offence Date**: 12/01/2013
- **Disposal Date**: 05/02/2013
- **Is Proven**: Yes
- **Disposal**: Alcohol Treatment Requirement
- **Cost**: £763

- **Offence**: Theft from a shop
- **Offence Date**: 12/01/2013
- **Disposal Date**: 05/02/2013
- **Is Proven**: Yes
- **Disposal**: Community Order
- **Cost**: £763

- **Offence**: Theft from a shop
- **Offence Date**: 12/01/2013
- **Disposal Date**: 05/02/2013
- **Is Proven**: Yes
- **Disposal**: Compensation
- **Cost**: £763

- **Offence**: Theft from a shop
- **Offence Date**: 12/01/2013
- **Disposal Date**: 05/02/2013
- **Is Proven**: Yes
- **Disposal**: Supervision Requirement
- **Cost**: £763

- **Offence**: Theft from a shop
- **Offence Date**: 27/01/2013
- **Disposal Date**: 05/02/2013
- **Is Proven**: Yes
- **Disposal**: Alcohol Treatment Requirement
- **Cost**: £763

- **Offence**: Theft from a shop
- **Offence Date**: 27/01/2013
- **Disposal Date**: 05/02/2013
- **Is Proven**: Yes
- **Disposal**: Community Order
- **Cost**: £763
## Cohort Performance Timeline for Offender

![Cohort Membership]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offence</th>
<th>Offence Date</th>
<th>Disposal Date</th>
<th>Offence Location</th>
<th>Is Proven</th>
<th>Disposal</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theft from a motor vehicle</td>
<td>08/11/2003</td>
<td>10/05/2004</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Young Offenders Institution</td>
<td>£694</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fail to surrender to police / court bail at the appointed time</td>
<td>23/04/2004</td>
<td>10/05/2004</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Young Offenders Institution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Use threatening words / behaviour to cause harassment alarm or distress</td>
<td>28/10/2004</td>
<td>29/10/2004</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Conditional Discharge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attempt theft from motor vehicle</td>
<td>17/02/2005</td>
<td>19/08/2005</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Young Offenders Institution</td>
<td>£694</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wound / inflict grievous bodily harm without intent</td>
<td>17/02/2005</td>
<td>19/08/2005</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Forfeiture</td>
<td>£9,254</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wound / inflict grievous bodily harm without intent</td>
<td>17/02/2005</td>
<td>19/08/2005</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Young Offenders Institution</td>
<td>£9,254</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vehicle interference - motor vehicle</td>
<td>24/02/2005</td>
<td>20/05/2005</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>NFA &amp; No Court Appearance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carried in / on a motor vehicle taken without the owners consent</td>
<td>09/03/2005</td>
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<td>Community Punishment Order</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carried in / on a motor vehicle</td>
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<td>22/03/2005</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Community Rehabilitation Order</td>
<td>£5,556</td>
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</table>
# Cohort Performance Comparison

Drill down from previous Cohort Performance by Offender Report - shows Cohort Performance Timeline for Offender with breakdown of offences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offence Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Processed</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theft from a shop</td>
<td>09/06/2014</td>
<td>11/06/2014</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Imprisonment</td>
<td>£763</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assault a constable in the execution of his / her duty</td>
<td>09/06/2014</td>
<td>11/06/2014</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Imprisonment</td>
<td>£13,583</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theft from a shop</td>
<td>02/08/2014</td>
<td>20/08/2014</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Imprisonment</td>
<td>£763</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drink of an anti social behaviour</td>
<td>03/09/2014</td>
<td>20/09/2014</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Imprisonment</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Cohort Performance Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cohort</th>
<th>Offenders</th>
<th>Before</th>
<th>avg. Offences</th>
<th>Total Cost of Crime</th>
<th>During</th>
<th>avg. Offences</th>
<th>Total Cost of Crime</th>
<th>After</th>
<th>avg. Offences</th>
<th>Total Cost of Crime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acquisitive Crime (National)</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>£11,765,356</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>£4,198,401</td>
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<td>£273,231</td>
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<td>ASB (National)</td>
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<td>£18,794</td>
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<td>Criminal Damage (National)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Domestic Abuse Serial Perpetrators (DASP) (National)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>£2,651,445</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>£824,205</td>
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<td>£40,960</td>
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<td>IOM (National)</td>
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<td>£13,964,197</td>
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<td>£1,219,808</td>
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<tr>
<td>Force Dormant Cohort (Force)</td>
<td>356</td>
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<td>Force Inside Out Cohort (Force)</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>£6,756</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPO (National)</td>
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<td>Violent Crime Offenders (National)</td>
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<td>Young Offenders (National)</td>
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## Cohort Performance Comparison - Force Central

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Cohort</th>
<th>Offenders</th>
<th>Before</th>
<th>avg. Offences</th>
<th>Total Cost of Crime</th>
<th>During</th>
<th>avg. Offences</th>
<th>Total Cost of Crime</th>
<th>After</th>
<th>avg. Offences</th>
<th>Total Cost of Crime</th>
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<td>IOM (National)</td>
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<td>PPO (National)</td>
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## Cohort Performance Comparison - Force Eastern

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<th>Before</th>
<th>avg. Offences</th>
<th>Total Cost of Crime</th>
<th>During</th>
<th>avg. Offences</th>
<th>Total Cost of Crime</th>
<th>After</th>
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<th>Total Cost of Crime</th>
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<tr>
<td>Acquisitive Crime (National)</td>
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<td>Domestic Abuse Serial Perpetrators (DASP) (National)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>£147,591</td>
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<td>IOM (National)</td>
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Release 3 Reporting
Performance Summary Report

- Quarterly breakdown of Summary Offending data for force and BCU areas
## Performance Summary Report

Quarterly Force Performance Summary from 1\textsuperscript{st} March 2011 – end of 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Offenders in Cohorts</th>
<th>Offenders Charged</th>
<th>Offenders Charged During Cohort</th>
<th>Offences</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1 2011</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>391</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q2 2011</td>
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<td>89</td>
<td>400</td>
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<td>Q3 2011</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>495</td>
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<td>Q4 2011</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>440</td>
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<td>Q1 2012</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>486</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q2 2012</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>545</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q3 2012</td>
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<td>667</td>
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<td>Q4 2012</td>
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<td>632</td>
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</table>
Performance Summary Report
2 BCU area’s Performance Summary from 2011 to present (including BCU from previous slide)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Offenders in Cohorts</th>
<th>Offenders Charged</th>
<th>Offenders Charged During Cohort</th>
<th>Offences</th>
<th>Offenders in Cohorts</th>
<th>Offenders Charged</th>
<th>Offenders Charged During Cohort</th>
<th>Offences</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Q1 2011</td>
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<td>60</td>
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<td>Q2 2011</td>
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<td>Q4 2011</td>
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<td>85</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>102</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>139</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q3 2012</td>
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## Performance Summary Report

### Force and BCU Breakdown 2013 - 2014

### CJA: Force A

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### BCU: Area C

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Release 3 Reporting
Cohorts Proven Reoffending

- Uses MOJ Proven Reoffending definitions and Metrics
  - 12 month report (but 6 months waiting to allow offences to progress through court)
  - Start Point for inclusion in report is based on Index Offence
**Cohorts Proven Reoffending**

2013 IOM Proven Reoffending comparison with national, force and one BCU

- **National IOM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cohort</th>
<th>Number of IOs</th>
<th>Proportion Of IOs who are PROs</th>
<th>Average number of proven re-offences among PROs</th>
<th>Average number of proven re-offences among IOs</th>
<th>Proportion of IOs committing proven serious re-offences</th>
<th>Proportion of IOs committing proven SAC re-offences</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IOM (National)</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>61 %</td>
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- **Force IOM**

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<th>Average number of proven re-offences among IOs</th>
<th>Proportion of IOs committing proven serious re-offences</th>
<th>Proportion of IOs committing proven SAC re-offences</th>
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<tr>
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- **BCU IOM**

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## Cohorts Proven Reoffending
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<td>Proportion of IOs committing proven serious re-offences</td>
<td>Number of IOs who are PROs</td>
<td>Proportion of IOs committing proven SAC re-offences</td>
<td>Number of IOs who are PROs</td>
<td>Proportion of IOs committing proven serious re-offences</td>
<td>Number of IOs who are PROs</td>
<td>Proportion of IOs committing proven SAC re-offences</td>
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<td>Acquisitive Crime (National)</td>
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## Proven Reoffending Report
### Force and BCU Breakdown for 2012 and 2013

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<th>Number of IOs</th>
<th>Proportion Of IOs who are PROs</th>
<th>Average number of proven re-offences among PROs</th>
<th>Proportion of IOs committing proven serious re-offences</th>
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Release 3 Reporting
Offenders Proven Offences

- Shows the Proven Offences for offenders in each BCU area within a specified time period
## Offenders Proven Offences Report

Showing cohort membership and the Proven Offences from 1/1/2014 to current date for one BCU Area

### Offenders' Proven Offences

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<th>PNC ID</th>
<th>Offence</th>
<th>Number of Proven Offences</th>
<th>Cohorts on at Dates of Proven Offences</th>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Disposals</th>
<th>Date Proven</th>
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<td>Imprisonment Victim Surcharge</td>
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<td>22/05/2014 - 09/06/2014</td>
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Release 3 Reporting
Point in Time Offender Status

- Shows the status of Offenders at any given point in time using PNC data
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charges To Date</th>
<th>TICs To Date</th>
<th>Cohort Memberships On Date</th>
<th>Custody Status</th>
<th>Age</th>
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<td>WHITE - NORTH EUROPEAN</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IDIOM Release 3
Other Reports

• Inactive Offenders
• Offenders Removed from Cohorts
• New Offenders tracked on IDIOM
• Offenders by Area
• Prison Release
• My Cohorts
IDIOM Usage
As of January 2015

• 22 Forces using IDIOM
  – 3 forces going live in Jan
  – 7 other forces preparing to use IDIOM
• 11828 records being tracked on IDIOM
• 245 active users
• Interest from:
  – Probation, CRCs and Probation Inspectorate (PBR)
  – Local Authorities, MOPAC and other partners working in IOM
  – Youth Justice Board (NOMS)
  – Police areas such as Gangs, Organised Crime Groups, DASP, Violent Offenders etc
### Release 4 Dashboard

- **Example of Dashboard view in Release 4**

#### Cohorts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cohort</th>
<th>Offenders</th>
<th>Previous Arrests</th>
<th>Previous Charges</th>
<th>Arrests During Period</th>
<th>Charges During Period</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At Start of Period</td>
<td>Added During</td>
<td>Removed During</td>
<td>At End of Period</td>
<td>Change</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>-5</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>-10</td>
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#### Cohorts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cohort</th>
<th>In Prison</th>
<th>Bail</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For Entire Period</td>
<td>For Part Of Period</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICM (National)</td>
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<td>PPO (National)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Cohort (Area A)</td>
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</table>
Future Developments

- New Reports and changes to existing reports
  - Access to information behind reports/cells
  - Drill down to low level information and records
- Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS) and OVP (offender violence predictor) and Other Models
- Predicted Reoffending
- Dashboard - Alerts/Notifications for cohort and offender status and performance
- Flexibility around user roles/access eg Welsh regional Analyst role
- Offender Management Information eg Referrals, Interventions, Pathways + Reporting on OM
- Replace NOMS Prison Release data with OFFLOC data
- CRC access
- Analysis of what works and what does not

Home Office
Further Information

• Live IDIOM system:
  – [https://idiom.pnn.police.uk](https://idiom.pnn.police.uk)

• Download User Guides from Help Page

• Test system available for testing and training:
  – [https://idiom.devtest.pnn.police.uk](https://idiom.devtest.pnn.police.uk)

• Training provided by College of Policing

• Support Helpdesk:
  – Idiom.support@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

• My email:
  – Kosar.shah@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk
i-HOP

Supporting all professionals to work with offenders’ children and their families

The impact of parental offending and imprisonment on children and young people

Toby Stewart – National Service Manager – i-HOP
Impact on education

- During their time at school, 7% of children experience their father’s imprisonment.
- Family stability is often affected. When a mother goes to prison, only 5% of children remain in the family home.
- Children of prisoners are twice as likely to experience mental health problems.
- Children of prisoners are ~3 times more likely to be involved in delinquent activity compared to their peers.
- Parental imprisonment is associated with negative outcomes such as persistent truanting, bullying, and failure to achieve in education.
What’s the need?

- ~200,000 children affected by parental incarceration each year.
- No formal identification systems
- 25% of children of prisoners at higher risk of mental health issues*
- Needs of children of prisoners not widely recognised
- Need to raise awareness in local communities, schools, health, and criminal justice agencies

*The COPING Project; Interventions and Mitigations to Strengthen Mental Health 2012

Image courtesy of NEPACS
Greater Manchester: How many?

- Bury: 732
- Bolton: 1140
- Wigan: 1184
- Salford: 911
- Trafford: 902
- Manchester: 2045
- Rochdale: 886
- Oldham: 1039
- Tameside: 847
- Stockport: 1053

Barnardo's Registered Charity Nos. 216250 and SC037605

Funded by Department for Education
The voice of a parent
The Offender’s Journey

Exercise adapted from APF Hidden Sentence Training
Point of arrest

‘She didn’t go to school that day...because we couldn’t find her uniform when they finished in the bedroom. They just threw everything all over the place, dragged everything out of the drawers’

Non-imprisoned grandmother of Girl, 16 (COPING research, 2013)

‘The night that he went he was distraught. He was in the corner screaming and I couldn’t console him at all because he couldn’t believe what they said and what they were accusing his dad of’

Non-imprisoned mother of Boy, 15 (COPING research, 2013)

‘The attitude, behaviour and language used by the police in searching a home and making an arrest can have a profound impact on a dependent child witnessing such events.’

Arresting Development, Huddersfield University, 2013
APPG Report on Children and the Police

- "It’s all about trust" Building good relationships between children and the police
- Lack of trust in the police among many children and young people.
- Some children and young people fear the police.
- Critical that in every encounter with the police, under 18s are treated as children first.
- First contact with the police is important in shaping children and young people’s attitudes.

"...who is the professional in all this? We [the police] are paid to be professional, to be respectful and to show dignity, and that is something we need to keep an eye on."

Commander Adrian Hanstock, Metropolitan Police and National Police Lead for Stop and Search
Police: mitigating impact

- **First point of contact** with a family on an offender’s journey.

- **Early intervention** information about support available and next stages of an offender’s journey.

- Potential role in **facilitating partnership working and effective information sharing** across agencies (where consent is given).

- Already have **established links** with other agencies e.g. through Community Support Officers.

- **COPING recommendations** concerning arrest.
How can i-HOP help?

- **National** one-stop information and advice service for professionals working with children and families of offenders providing:
  - **Web-based** knowledge hub
  - **Telephone helpdesk**
    - 0808 802 2013
  - Support to promote awareness and to **develop a strategic approach** locally

- **Partnership** between Barnardo’s and POPS
- **Funded by the Department for Education**
Resources
Get Involved!

Visit www.i-hop.org.uk or call 0808 802 2013

- Become a member of i-HOP
- Follow us on Twitter @barnardos_ihop
- Find out about local services for offenders’ children, resources to support your practice, training opportunities etc
- Promote i-HOP and children of offenders through your own work
Any Questions?
IOM Conference
25-26th February 2015

Emma Wools
Stanley Jacobs
Fiona Bauermeister
Rational for reviewing policy

Transforming Rehabilitation

Through the gate

Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014

HMIP Joint Inspection – Integrated Offender Management 2014
Prison and Probation Joint Instruction (draft)

MAPPA Identification, referral and selection of IOM cases

Registering and recording of IOM cases

Court processes

Sentence planning

Cohort management

Interface between IOM and MAPPA
Identification, referral and selection

Probation and prison providers contribute to the identification and Selection of IOM cases

Partners contribute to identification and selection
Registering and Recording

Prison and Probation providers responsible for recording IOM flag on case Management systems

Local IOM inform prison of prisoner reception within 72 hours

Record cases on IDIOM

Non statutory cases record on N-Delius
Registering and Recording

Basic Custody Screening Tool part 1 & 2 (BCST)

Deselection of IOM cases
Court Process

NPS check if current IOM case

Inform local IOM team

IOM team produce verbal/written progress report to NPS

Inform bail decisions

Inform Court report

Inform Prison once sentenced
Sentence and release planning

Sentence planning in consultation with IOM partners

Local IOM teams inform sentence planning in custody and BCST 2

Prison and Probation providers in custody inform resettlement planning
Cohort Management

Share information and intelligence

Prison restrict IOM movement around estate

Over 12 months IOM prisoners prioritised to return to local prisons

Under 12 months IOM prisoners to be prioritised to remain on local prisons

Prioritise meet at the gate
Cohort Management

Local IOM teams conduct at least one pre release visit

Home visits in the community an integral part of engagement

Licence conditions specifically relevant to IOM offenders

IOM interventions package delivered under a Rehabilitation Activity Requirement
IOM and MAPPA interface

NPS and CRC interface

Risk escalation

IOM can compliment MAPPA

MAPPA cases can access IOM arrangements

MAPPA takes lead regarding risk management
Thank you
Islington’s Integrated Offender Management
Domestic Violence Persistent Perpetrator Panel

Simon Vallance
IOM FOCUS manager
London Borough of Islington

Ola Akinlade
Adult Criminal Justice Commissioner
London Borough of Islington
What is DVPPP?

The Domestic Violence Persistent perpetrator panel is designed to address the risk posed by Domestic Violence perpetrators.

Perpetrator referrals are triggered by a referral of a victim to MARAC which indicates immediate risk of harm or via the police custody suite.

The panel is chaired by the chair of the MARAC and does not supercede the MARAC or other statutory bodies in terms of decision making.

The panels main aim is to reduce immediate risk posed to the victim and manage the risk posed by the perpetrator through a range of sanctions.

The DVPPP comes under the IOM umbrella of projects.
Rationale behind DVPPP

Increase in Offences
- Between September 2013 and August 2014, a total of 12,925 Cris reports (police crime recording system) were recorded where there was a female victim.
- Over the last few years the borough has seen an increase in the number of recorded DV offences with 1,965 in 2014 a 21% increase on figures seen in 2012.

Costs
- The Home Office* cost of crime methodology suggests that these 1,152 DV violent offences cost society £17,505,423. This cost includes £2,265,546 incurred by health services and £3,245,106 by the criminal justice system.

Crime Type
- 50% of violent offences that occurred against women over the year happened in residential properties.
Rationale Behind DVPPP

Policy

- MARAC supporting victims of DV
- No coordinated approach to perpetrators of DV

Integration

- Different statutory and non-statutory organisations working in siloes to manage risk and in some circumstances increasing risk-integration

Prevalence

- Approximately 21% (2,765) of all crimes against women were categorised as Violence Against the Person
- Nearly 42% of these offences contained a Domestic Violence Marker (1,152).
Prevalence
Challenges on Integrating Systems to Reduce Risk
Panel Members

- Chair - Detective Inspector DV unit
- IOM manager
- Adult and Children Social Services
- NPS and CRC representatives
- Housing coordinator
- Solace Women's Aid
- Administrator
- Other members invited as required.
Proposed Enhanced Enforcement (DRAFT)

Our Primary research involves:

- Vehicles used.
- DVLA checks.
- Insurance obtained.
- Working or unemployed.
- Cold case CRIS for last 5 years.
- Outstanding Magistrates Warrants.
- Outstanding Civil Warrants.
- Benefits claimed from LA.
- Benefits claimed for disabilities.
- Electricity provider.
- Immigration.
- Inland Revenue
- TV Licence
- Bailiff Warrants

- This is not an exhaustive list and varies from case to case.

Intention:

Our intention is to research every subject for any criminal activity.
To work in partnership with various agencies and other forces to reach joint objectives.
Not to stop until we have exhausted all avenues.
An Enhanced Enforcement scenario

The Enhanced Enforcement investigations revealed that a perpetrator had failed to tell the insurance companies that they had been disqualified in 2009 for 6 months and that they were only a provisional license holder.

Both policies were then voided by the insurance companies back to the date of inception, 11th June 2011.

A TE check revealed the perpetrator had been stopped in Aldgate by City police on 21st June 2011. As the policy had been voided back to the 11th June this meant that they effectively did not have any insurance on the 21st June after all.

They were arrested and charged with two counts of fraud and No Insurance.
Outcomes and Performance 2014 - 2015

- 63 perpetrators discussed at the panel (April – December 2014)
- 33 of these have since been de-registered
- 26 cases are currently open to the panel.
- Sanctions imposed by the Domestic Violence Persistent perpetrator panel (DVPPP) have significantly increased.
- 75% increase in restraining orders and non-molestation orders Q1 and 3, 90% increase in custodial orders
- 3 repeat referrals in a 9 month period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restraining orders prior to DVPPP intervention – 5</th>
<th>Restraining orders post DVPPP intervention - 15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Custodial sentences prior to DVPPP intervention – 0</td>
<td>Custodial sentences post DVPPP intervention - 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Case Study

Client Y

- Male, long standing history of DV
- Previous high risk of harm due to persistent breaches of non-molestations and physical assault
- Restraining order put in place
- Commenced IDAAP but was recalled due to further non DV offences
- Was working with the IOM FOCUS program as a non-stat client and was then taken onto the IOM DVPPP because of concerns that he was breaching his restraining order
- DVPPP panel held and client discussed – actions taken away by the MPS to catch convict regarding breach of restraining order and for Solace Women’s aid to continue support his ex partner
- Convicted of breach of the restraining order
- Remanded to custody – DRR and DVIP in Islington
- Ongoing concerns shared at DVPPP panel – actions agreed to move client to higher support hostel and any breaches to be dealt with by way of a curfew to minimise opportunities for contact
- Concerns continued – out of panel professionals meeting convened
- Ex partner would not report contact with client
- Enhanced enforcement was used and an historic prohibitive contact requirement was then invoked and Y was then curfewed reducing the risk to the ex-partner
- Ongoing action
Any Questions

For more information please contact:
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simon.vallance@islington.gov.uk  Tel: 020 7527 3524

Ola Akinlade
Olawale.akinlade@islington.gov.uk  Tel: 020 7527 3427