



Home Office

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
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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





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Integrated Offender Management

Key Principles Refresh

Workshop

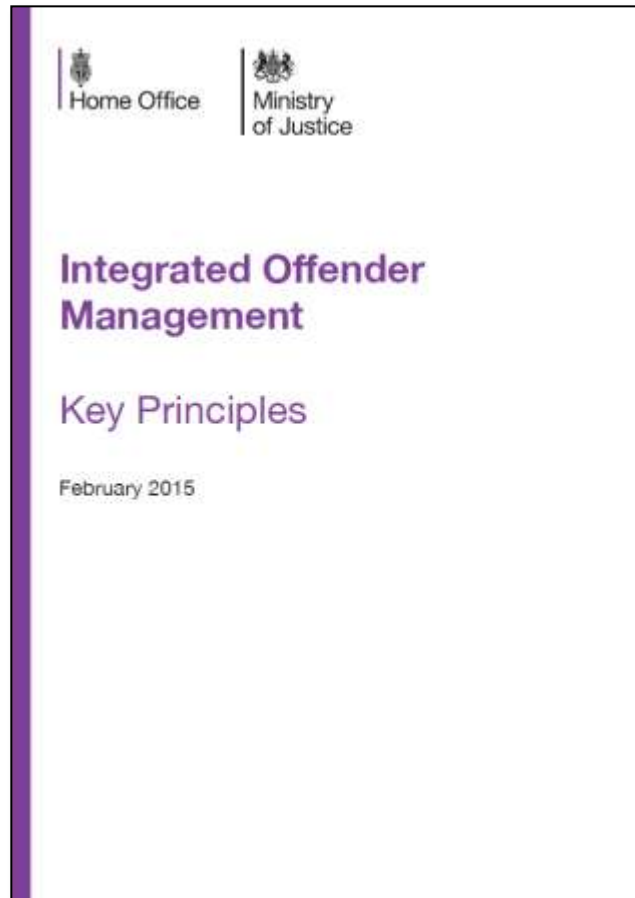
Bernard Lane
Tackling Crime Unit
Home Office

#IOM15

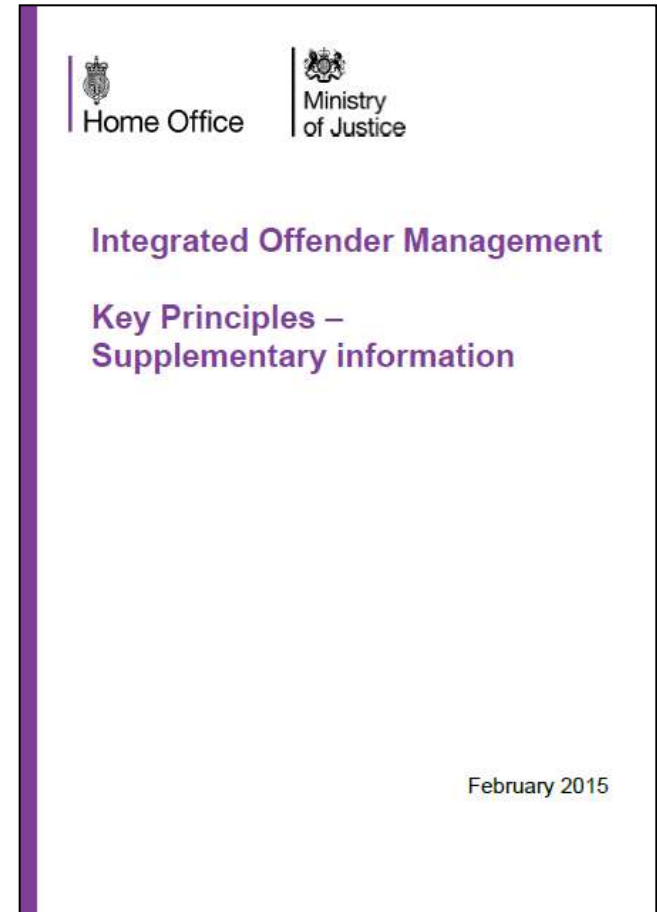


IOM Key Principles refresh - introduction

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

Governance

Key elements

Leadership – strategic and operational

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

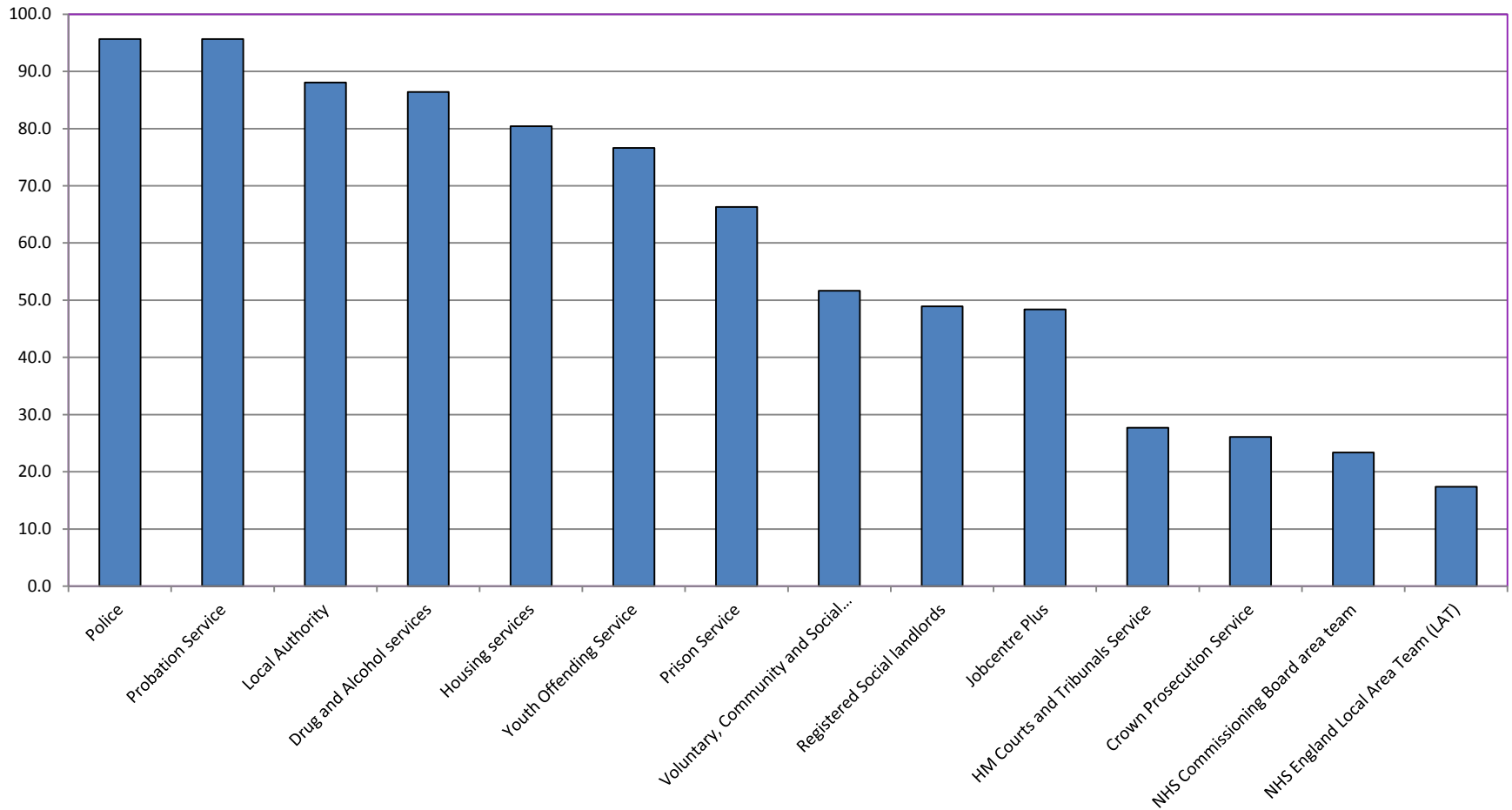
Importance of shared vision/ agreed priorities.

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).



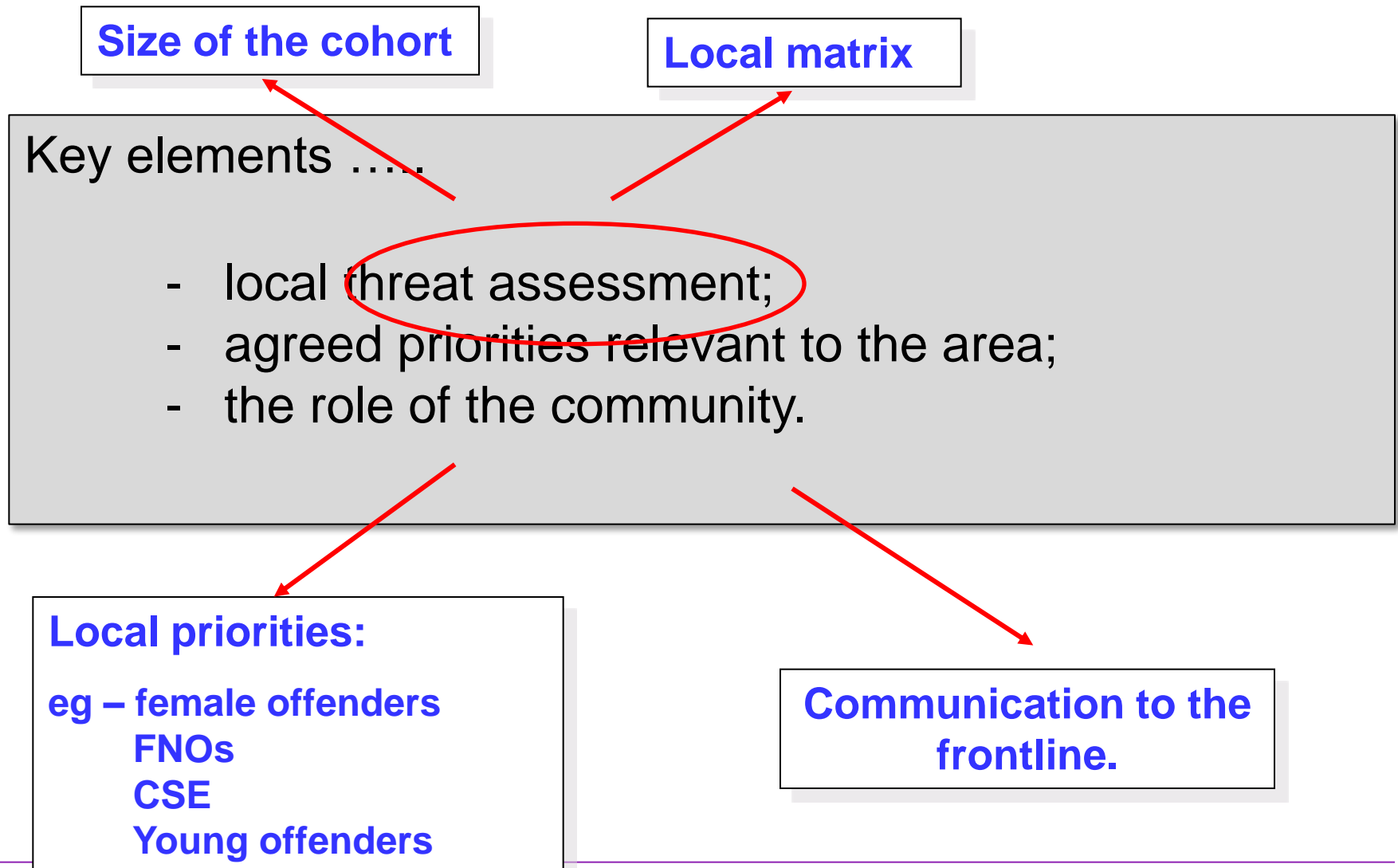
Key Principle 2 – local response to local problems

Key elements

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



Key Principle 2 – local response to local problems



Key Principle 3 – all offenders potentially in scope

Go beyond SAC

Key elements

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

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

IOM – the 'strategic umbrella'.



Key Principle 4 – offenders face their responsibility or the consequences

Key elements

- the 'contract' with the offender: change/rapid consequences
- sequenced, pathways interventions.

Local branding and language used eg "offender"

Certainty?

Availability of pathway interventions

CJS Premium Service

Role of the VCS

GPS tracking



Key Principle 5 – best use of existing programmes and governance

Key elements

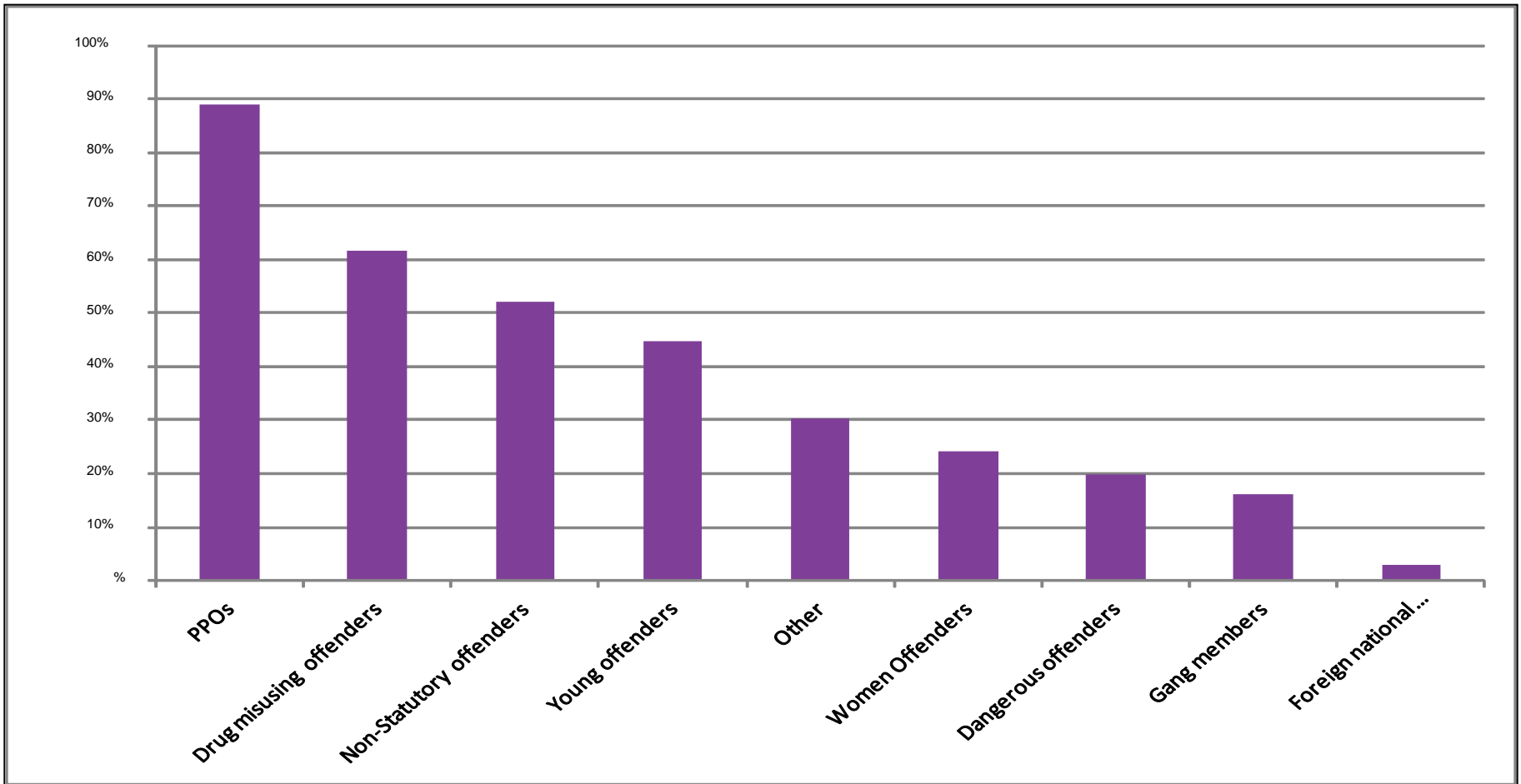
- PPO/'DIP' embedded within IOM;
- 'smarter' join up eg to MAPPA & safeguarding;
- young offenders' transition;
- IDIOM.

[....go to the survey](#) →



Key Principle 5 – best use of existing programmes and governance

Our survey said:



Key Principle 5 – best use of existing programmes and governance

Key elements

- PPO/'DIP' embedded with
- 'smarter' join up eg to MA
- 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

No national requirement to retain PPO label

Key elements

Offender risk management

RED	Active offending; non-compliant	GOLD
AMBER	Some engagement, but risk of offending	SILVER
GREEN	Active engagement and no offending	BRONZE
BLUE	In custody	BLACK



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.



Key Principle 6 – long-term desistance from crime

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.



IOM Key Principles refresh – further question?



Home Office



Ministry
of Justice

Integrated Offender Management

Key Principles

February 2015



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Integrated offender management conference – 25 and 26 February 2015



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IOM conference 2015

College of Policing at Ryton-on-Dunsmore.

Mick McNally.

26th February 2015

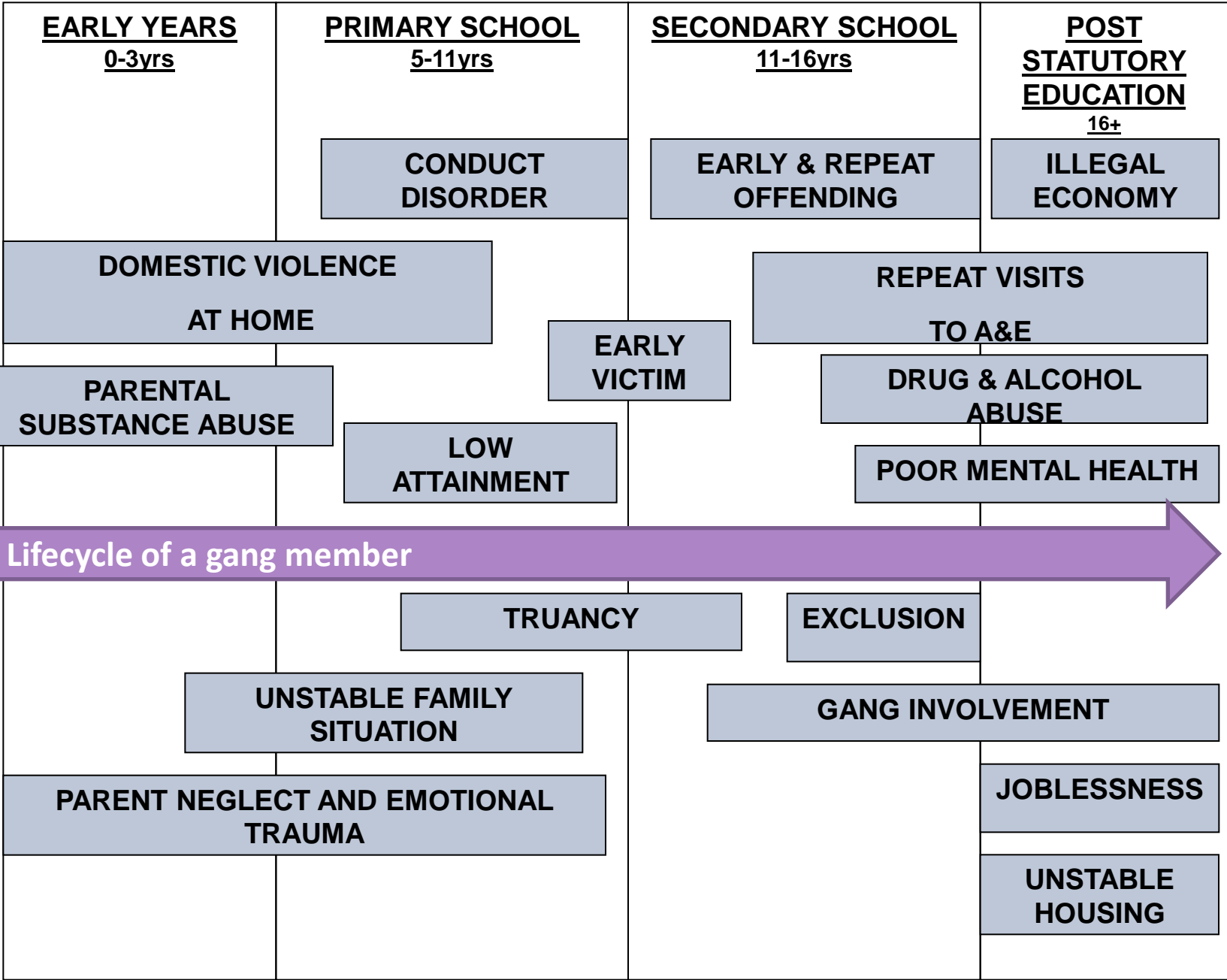
Demonstrating the local area process for understanding violence and vulnerability through effective information collection and sharing



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Where did we start...?

Risk Factors



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

Ending Gang and Youth Violence

A Cross-Government Report
including further evidence
and good practice case studies

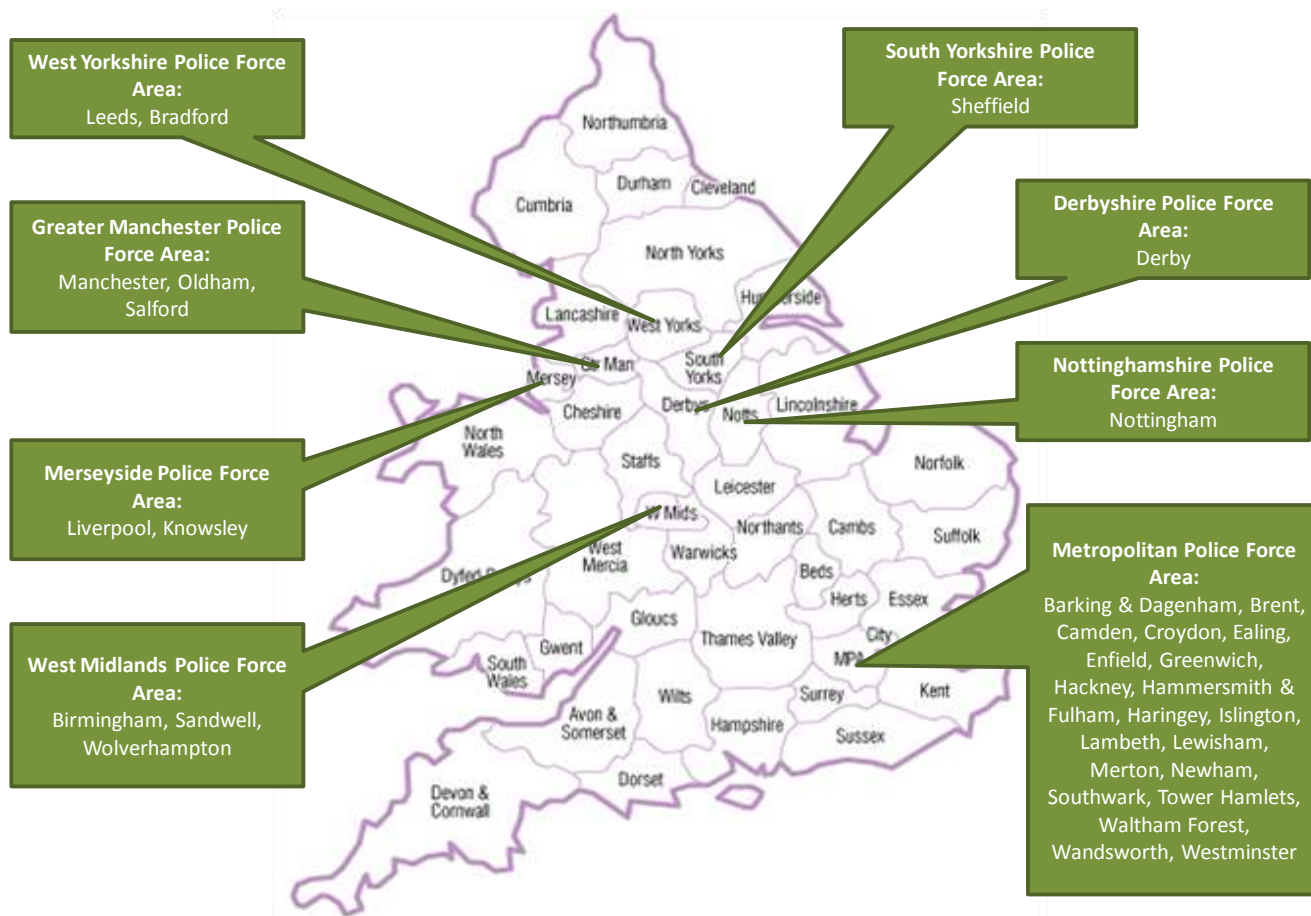
 HM Government

The Ending Gang and Youth Violence Programme

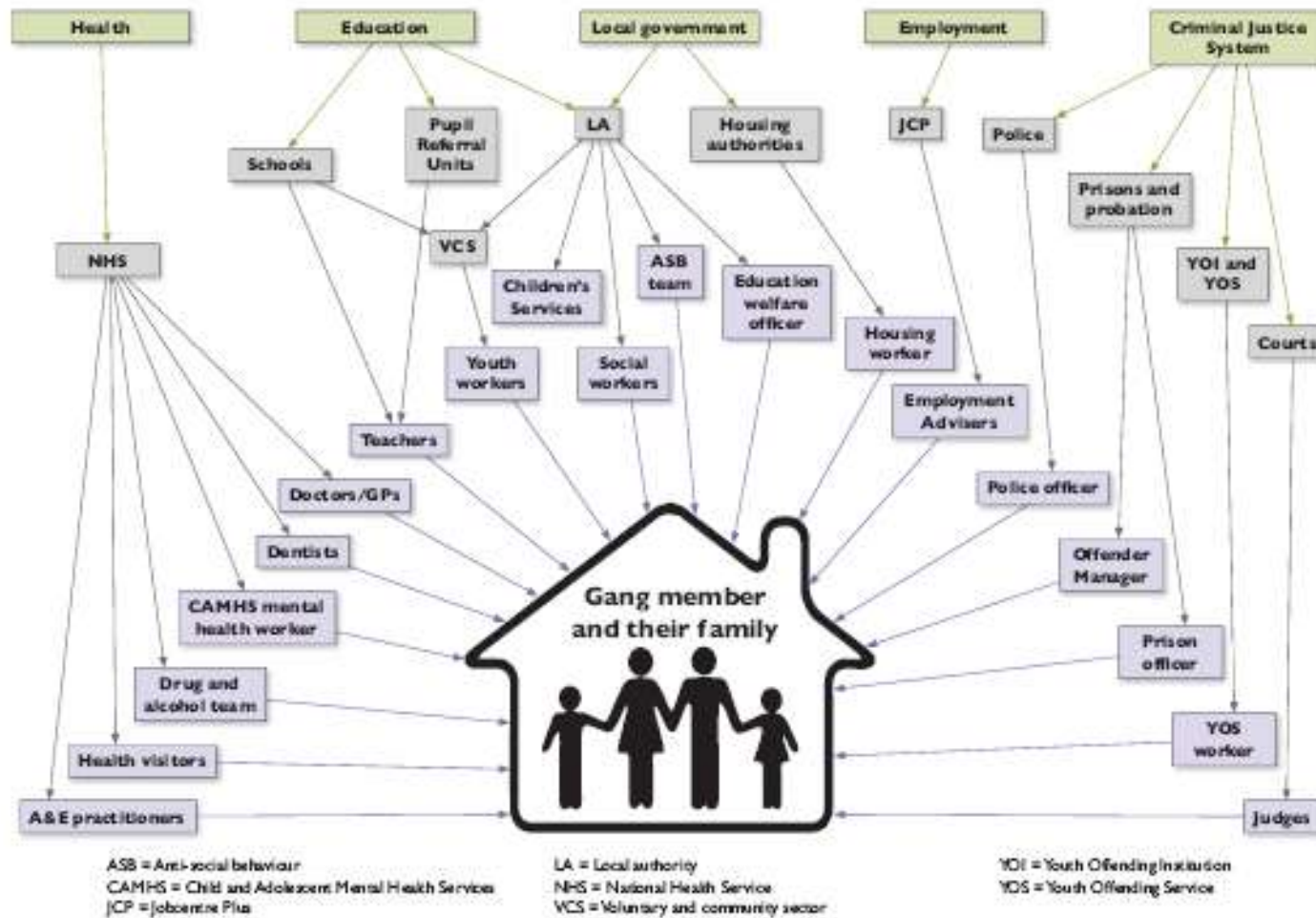
- Providing support
- Partnership working
- Prevention
- Pathways out
- Punishment and enforcement

Supporting local areas to tackle gang and youth violence

Ending Gang and Youth Violence priority areas



Ending Gang and Youth Violence



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



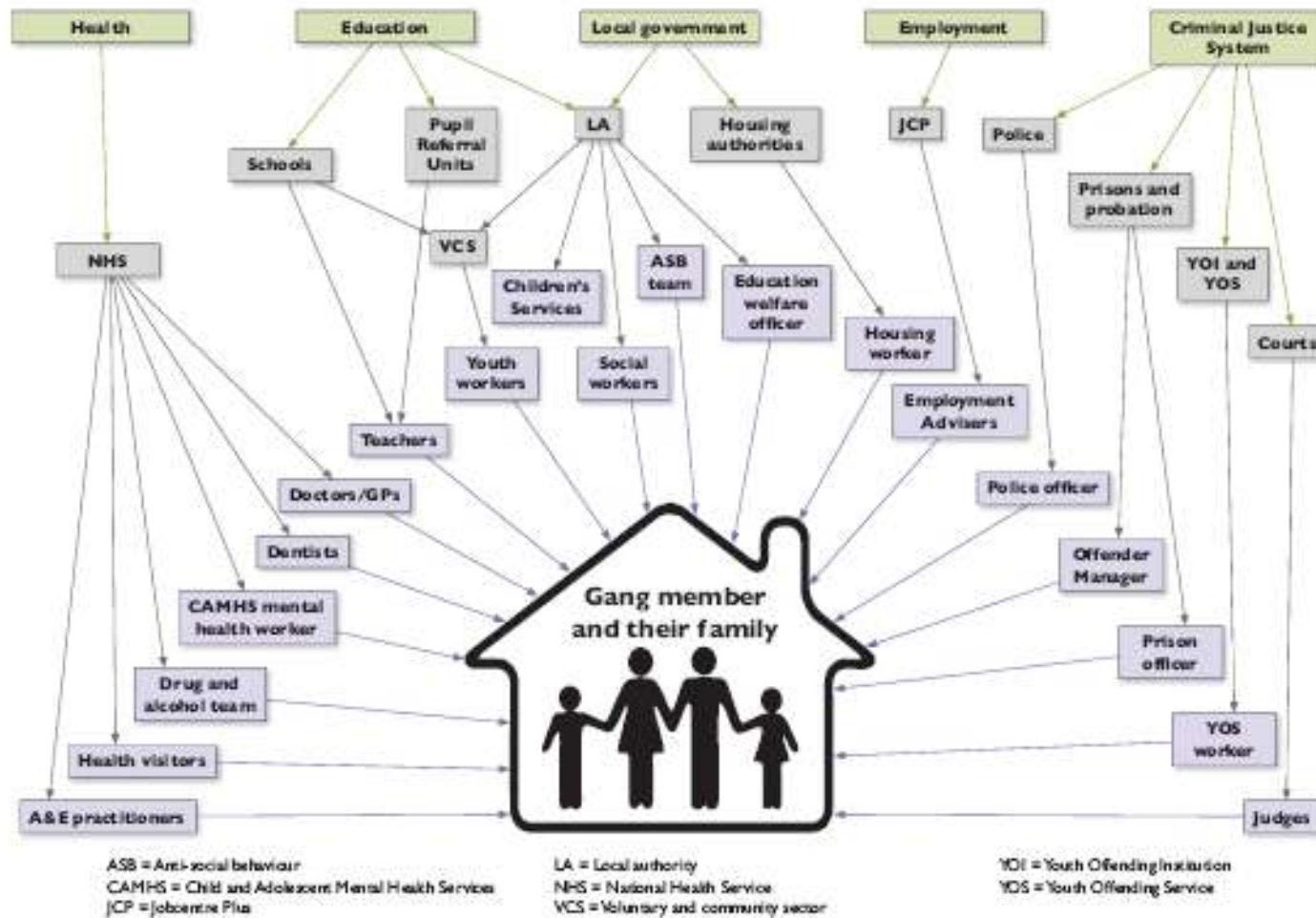
In-depth practical support for local areas

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 indentified using vulnerable young people
- Tool Kit , produced and shared.

Case study

Metropolitan Police

“Trident gang command”

Overview

SCO8 – Trident Central Gangs



**METROPOLITAN
POLICE**

NEW
SCOTLAND
YARD

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

Origin



- Organiser based in London.
- Young person (YP) transports drugs via train to Portsmouth.
- YP stays in Portsmouth and supplies local users on organisers instructions.

Dealer organises runner

User calls dealer to buy drugs

Young runner



(User)

Runner sells to user

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..

Probation/CRC



Prison




■ Women
■ Men

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 10th 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

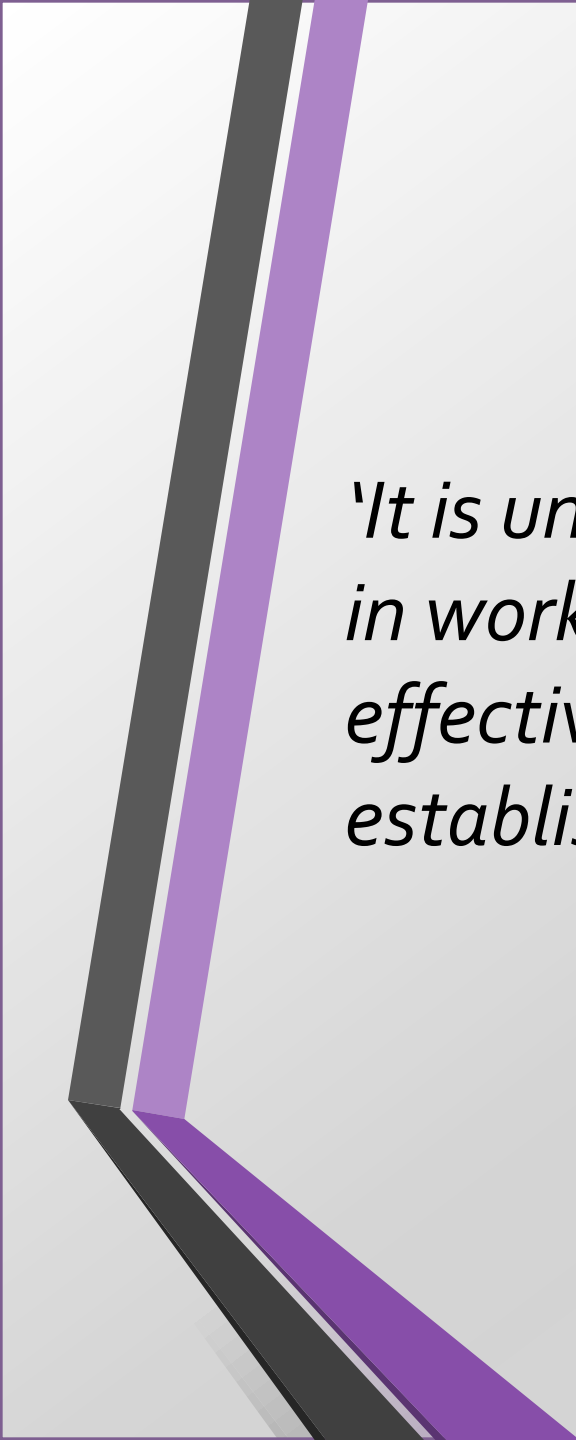
- Figures
- Service user interview

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 %

Type of offence	%
Drunk and Disorderly	30.2
Shoplifting	22
Section 39 assault	16.2
Criminal Damage	10.4
Breach of the Peace	7
Section 37 assault	3.5
Child Neglect	3.5
Assault on Constable	2.4
Section 18 assault	2.4
Production of Class B	2.4



'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



**2015 IOM Conference
College of Policing, Ryton**

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.

- 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

	TOTAL			MALES	FEMALES
CURRENT CASELOAD	199			171	7
STAT	146				
NON-STAT	53				
	24	37	11	STAT	Non-Stat
CASES IN CUSTODY	97			81	16
COMMUNITY CASES	77			41	36
SECURE UNIT CASES	4			3	1
REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS	54			43	11
VIOLENT OFFENDERS	180			130	50
DOMESTIC ABUSE CASES	51			36	15
MENTAL HEALTH CASES	54			43	11
DOMESTIC EXTREMISM CASES	2			2	1
YISC CASES	22			18	4
OCG CASES	7			5	2
NUMBER OF MIGRATION REFERRALS RECEIVED	1			1	0
PRISON RELEASES	3			2	1
EXITS FROM IRIS	1			1	0
RECALLS	1			1	0
RECALLED OFFENDERS AT LARGE	0			0	0

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.

Migration



Covers; pertinent information and Pattern, Imminence, Seriousness and likelihood

Adapted from Kemshall

Full Name							
DOB		AGE		Gender			
Address				Referrer/ Agency			
				Referral Date			
				Officer completing			
SUMMARY							
Index Offence				<u>Weapons</u>		In Custody	
RSO		MARAC		Firearms		Stat/non-stat	
Hate		SVP		Risk to Strangers		Sentence date / length	
SV		OCG/YISC		Repeat Offender		Sentence Type	
DA		IMPACT		Mental Health		Release Date	
DE		CYPS		Drugs Alcohol		LED/SED	

Cluster Meeting



Red Cohort (All red cohort to be commented here)				
Name / DOB	Summary <i>(standing summary to include index offence, level of motivation and brief summary. are they still Red)</i>	Actions <i>(Format should be Who?, What?, By when? to include a review of previous actions if relevant)</i>	OM	FIO
Amber Cohort (All red cohort to be commented here)				
APOLOGIES				
Name / DOB	Summary <i>(standing summary to include index offence, level of motivation and brief summary)</i>	Actions <i>(Format should be Who? What? By when?, to include a review of previous actions if relevant)</i>	OM	FIO
	Index Offence: Type of supervision: Current situation/concerns:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		



Risk Planning Meeting

Covering four pillars of risk management (Kemshall, 2013);
Monitoring, Supervision,
intervention and Victim Safety


Management and Sentence Planning Meeting		IRiS Integrated Risk System	
OFFENDER INFORMATION			
Name:			
Address:			
Date of birth:			
Offending nicknames:			
Home address:			
Offender identifier:			
RECORD OF PRE-RELEASE MEETING			
Date:			
Time:			
Location:			
Attendees:			
Agenda:			
Notes:			
RISK FACTORS / ACTION REQUIRED			
Risk Factor / Action Required.	Action to be completed by/ Deadline:	Action completed Y / N	Action Holder
DISCUSSION:			
Should focus on:			
Consequences (consequences of non-compliance), guidelines for behaviour			
Agreed goals (SMART)			
Prevention/pro-social behaviours			
Offender manager / supervisor / O visits. Set clear levels of contact by each agency and set clear expectations with the offender (IRiS discussion)			
Offender views of behaviour and risks presented			
What are the triggers/motivators for offending and how will these be managed?			
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



- 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.

Personality Disorder



- 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%**.

Interview



Any Questions



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 a 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



Home Office

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

IDIOM Record View

MICHAEL FREDERICK ARGHYLL

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



Record tracked on IDIOM.

Remove Record

Personal Details

Offence History

Custody Details

Wanted/Missing (1)

PNC Markers (2)

Notes (4)

Audit Information

Additional PNC Details

CRO : 1082/00A
Number
First Name : MICHAEL
Middle : FREDERICK
Names
Last Name : ARGHYLL
Sex : M
Ethnicity : CHINESE, JAPANESE OR
SOUTH EAST ASIAN
PNC : 07/03/2014
Update

Addresses

53 NEW STREET ROSEBERRY EST ENTHAM
SW11

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



1 of 1

Offence Summary

Arrest/Summons : 13
Charges : 12
Remands : 13
Court Cases : 2
Cautions : 1
Convictions : 1

Aliases

Dates of Birth

Cohort Membership

Show Current Only

Search:

Cohort	Start Date	End Date	Reason for joining Cohort	Reason for ending Cohort	Associated BCU
IOM	15/10/2012		Identified as an IOM offender		Lambeth
PPO	28/07/2014		High levels of offending		Bath and North East Somerset

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

First Previous 1 Next Last

Add a new Cohort



IDIOM Release 3

Offence Record – Arrest Summons

Arrest/Summons

Filter: Show All Records Search:

Reference	Stage of Process	Stage Timestamp	FS Owner	Charges	Remands	Court Case?	Resolved?
0454AZ12N	Charged	18/10/2004	54AZ - OBSOLETE FOR A/S REFERENCE ONLY	1	1	Yes	Yes
0505M415U	Charged	03/07/2005	05M4 - KIRKBY CUSTODY SUITE	1	1	No	No
0532EB13V	Charged	01/11/2005	32EB - FOR A/S REF PURPOSES ONLY	1	1	No	No
0632EB13F	Charged	07/04/2006	32EB - FOR A/S REF PURPOSES ONLY	1	1	No	No

0454AZ12N	Charged	18/10/2004	54AZ - OBSOLETE FOR A/S REFERENCE ONLY	1	1	Yes	Yes
Arrest Nominals				Charges : 1		Remands : 1	
First Name : MICHAEL		TICs : 10	Cautioned Charges : 0	Last Remand Appearance : 18/10/2004			
Middle : FREDERICK		NFA Charges : 0	Not Guilty Charges : 1	Last Appearance : - Unknown Location			
Last Name : ARGHYLL		Pending Charges : 0	Convicted Charges : 0	Next Remand : 23/10/2004 Appearance			
Date of Birth : 23/03/1980		Resolved : 1	Custodial : 0	Next Appearance : 54AZ - OBSOLETE FOR A/S REFERENCE ONLY			
		Charges	Sentences				

IDIOM Release 3

Offence Record – Charges

Charges

Filter: For Selected AS Only

Search:

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

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
 Offence Qualifiers :

Offence Start Date : 18/10/2002
 Offence End Date :
 Subsequently Added : NO
 Committed On Bail : NO

Offences TIC : 10
[Court Case Ref : 06/0162/1K](#)
 FS Originator : 54AZ - OBSOLETE FOR A/S REFERENCE ONLY
 FS Location : 54AZ - OBSOLETE FOR A/S REFERENCE ONLY

Subsequent Appearances

Adjudication: Not Guilty

Disposal Date: 10/03/2006

Disposal	Qualifiers	Effective Date	Duration	Fine Amount	Text
Supervision And Treatment Order (1079)			466 months		Test disposal for 0454AZ12N/1/1

1 of 1

IDIOM Release 3

Offence Record – Court Case

Court Cases

Filter: **For Selected Charge Only** Search:

Reference	Court Name	Case Status	FS In Case	Conviction Date	Last Updated
06/0162/1K	162 - Cambridge County Court	Refer To Court Case	54AZ - OBSOLETE FOR A/S REFERENCE ONLY	10/03/2006	07/03/2014

Court Cases

Filter: **For Selected Charge Only** Search:

Reference	Court Name	Case Status	FS In Case	Conviction Date	Last Updated
06/0162/1K	162 - Cambridge County Court	Refer To Court Case	54AZ - OBSOLETE FOR A/S REFERENCE ONLY	10/03/2006	07/03/2014

Name Convicted : ARGHYLL, MICHAEL FREDERICK

Custody Records : 0

Rehab Failure Date :

Other Offence TICs Total : 10

Caution Type : None

Rehab Failure Contact :

POT/Deportation Text :

Conditions End Date :

Rehab Failure Address :

Conditions Completion Date :

No Caution Conditions

Case Subsequent Appearances

Date : 10/03/2006

FS Owing Appearance : 54AZ - OBSOLETE FOR A/S REFERENCE ONLY

Court : 162 - Cambridge County Court

Charge Count : 1

Reason for Variation : Subsequently Varied

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

First Previous **1** Next Last

Reports

IDIOM Release 3

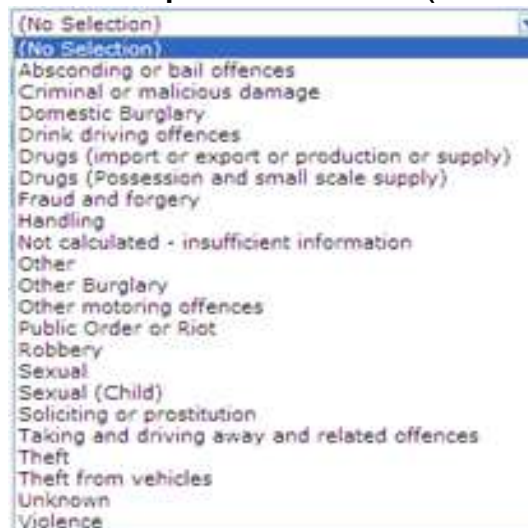
Performance Reporting - NEW

- 13 reports available (7 performance reports)
- Reports can be downloaded as PDF or .csv
- Cost of Crime:
 - https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/118043/IOM-phase2-costs-multipliers.pdf
- The Proven Reoffending Reports:
 - https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/192407/proven-reoffending-definitions-measurement.pdf

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

Compare cohort performance based on offending rates and cost of crime figures.

Cohorts	<input type="text"/>	Area Type:	<input type="text" value="BCU, CJA, CSP, Prison, Probati"/>	<input type="button" value="View Report"/>
Offence Group:	<input type="text" value="(No Selection)"/>	Areas:	<input type="text" value="BCU: Airedale & North Bradforc"/>	
Offence Stage:	<input type="text" value="Charged"/>	Age Range (e.g. 18 -25):	<input type="text"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	
Ethnicity:	<input type="text" value="(No Selection)"/>	Gender:	<input type="text" value="(No Selection)"/>	
Period Before Cohort:	<input type="text" value="3"/>	Period After Cohort:	<input type="text" value="3"/>	
Period Filter Unit:	<input type="text" value="Months"/>			

Cohort Performance Comparison

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

Cohort Performance Comparison

Cohort	Offenders	Before		During		After	
		Total Cost of Crime	Avg. Offences per Offender	Total Cost of Crime	Avg. Offences per Offender	Total Cost of Crime	Avg. Offences per Offender
IOM (National)	1675	£19,314,735	3	£17,798,209	3	£1,026,141	1
PPO (National)	599	£7,106,482	4	£9,694,124	5	£253,640	1

Cohort	Offenders	Before		During		After	
		Total Cost of Crime	Avg. Offences per Offender	Total Cost of Crime	Avg. Offences per Offender	Total Cost of Crime	Avg. Offences per Offender
IOM (National)	1675	£35,471,437	6	£17,798,209	3	£1,026,141	1
PPO (National)	599	£12,343,308	7	£9,694,124	5	£253,640	1

Cohort	Offenders	Before		During		After	
		Total Cost of Crime	Avg. Offences per Offender	Total Cost of Crime	Avg. Offences per Offender	Total Cost of Crime	Avg. Offences per Offender
IOM (National)	1675	£49,163,296	8	£17,798,209	3	£1,026,141	1
PPO (National)	599	£18,041,742	10	£9,694,124	5	£253,640	1

Cohort Performance Comparison

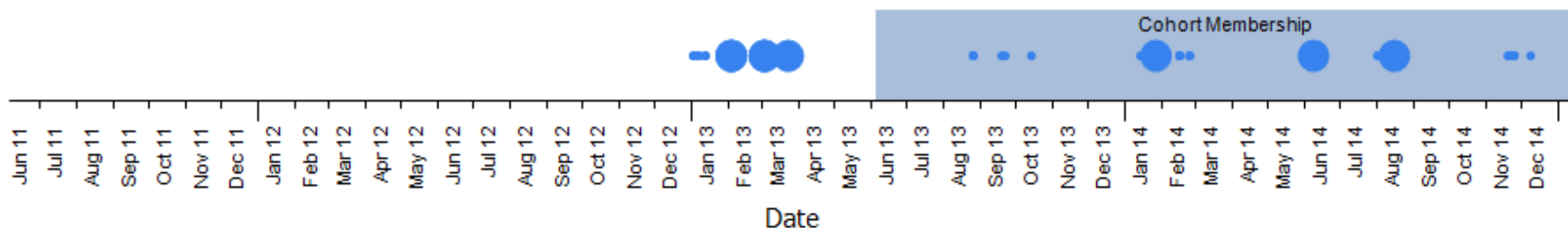
Drill down from previous IOM Report (shows Cohort Performance by Offender Report)- IOM cohort showing detailed breakdown from previous report.

N	£13,130	6	4	01/04/2009	31/03/2011	£8,903	4	103	01/04/2011						
E	£0	0	0	01/07/2008	30/06/2010	£0	1		01/07/2010						
Z	£18,781	7	57	04/11/2009	03/11/2011	£1,816	5	82	04/11/2011						
Y	£33,088	6	84	26/06/2007	25/06/2009	£3,925	1	280	26/06/2009						
Z	£19,324	5	99	03/05/2011	02/05/2013	£0	1	33	03/05/2013						
W	£27,166	2	0	18/10/2010	17/10/2012	£0	0	0	18/10/2012	07/01/2014	£0	0	0	08/01/2014	07/01/2015
V	£0	0	0	15/02/2010	14/02/2012	£3,925	3	52	15/02/2012						
M	£32,256	7	8	20/04/2009	19/04/2011	£0	0	0	20/04/2011						
X	£2,626	1	0	01/07/2008	30/06/2010	£15,109	8	158	01/07/2010						
U	£0		0	10/06/2009	09/06/2011	£0		0	10/06/2011	16/11/2013	£0		0	17/11/2013	16/11/2014
Y	£7,850	3	173	03/05/2011	02/05/2013	£0	0	0	03/05/2013	15/08/2013	£0	0	0	16/08/2013	15/08/2014
Y	£0	1	114	13/06/2011	12/06/2013	£0	0	0	13/06/2013	15/08/2013	£0	0	0	16/08/2013	15/08/2014
X	£0	0	0	03/05/2011	02/05/2013	£0	2	14	03/05/2013						
Q	£41,802	5	64	28/03/2011	27/03/2013	£2,289	3	18	28/03/2013						
G	£4,608	3	1	06/06/2011	05/06/2013	£763	6	58	06/06/2013						
Z	£9,254	6	43	31/08/2008	30/08/2010	£54,332	8	34	31/08/2010						
I	£23,562	9	52	13/06/2011	12/06/2013	£763	3	18	13/06/2013	04/09/2014	£0	0	0	05/09/2014	04/09/2015
I	£23,562	9	52	13/06/2011	12/06/2013	£763	3	18	13/06/2013	28/08/2014	£0	0	0	29/08/2014	28/08/2015
V	£0	0	0	05/08/2009	04/08/2011	£17,680	8	83	05/08/2011						
W	£51,431	17	1	06/06/2011	05/06/2013	£38,611	27	14	06/06/2013						
S	£0		0	27/03/2011	26/03/2013	£0		0	27/03/2013						
W	£0	3	0	19/09/2011	18/09/2013	£0	0	0	19/09/2013	12/03/2014	£0	0	0	13/03/2014	12/03/2015
Z	£4,578	8	47	19/12/2011	18/12/2013	£5,371	2	36	19/12/2013						

Cohort Performance Comparison

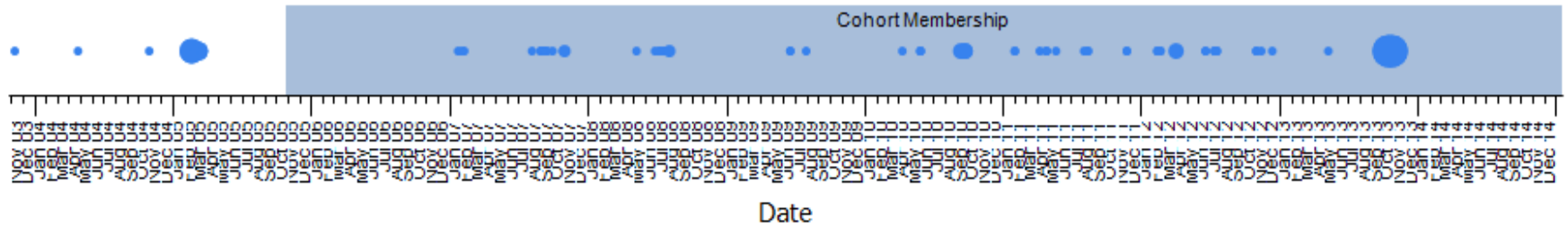
Drill down from previous Cohort Performance by Offender Report - shows Cohort Performance Timeline for Offender with breakdown of offences

Cohort Performance Timeline for Offender



Offence	Offence Date	Disposal Date	Offence Location	Is Proven	Disposal	Cost
Theft from a shop	02/01/2013	25/03/2013		Yes	Imprisonment	£763
Theft from a shop	02/01/2013	25/03/2013		Yes	Imprisonment	£763
Theft from a shop	06/01/2013	05/02/2013		Yes	Alcohol Treatment Requirement	£763
Theft from a shop	06/01/2013	05/02/2013		Yes	Community Order	£763
Theft from a shop	06/01/2013	05/02/2013		Yes	Compensation	£763
Theft from a shop	06/01/2013	05/02/2013		Yes	Supervision Requirement	£763
Theft from a shop	06/01/2013	05/02/2013		Yes	Victim Surcharge	£763
Theft from a shop	12/01/2013	05/02/2013		Yes	Alcohol Treatment Requirement	£763
Theft from a shop	12/01/2013	05/02/2013		Yes	Community Order	£763
Theft from a shop	12/01/2013	05/02/2013		Yes	Compensation	£763
Theft from a shop	12/01/2013	05/02/2013		Yes	Supervision Requirement	£763
Theft from a shop	27/01/2013	05/02/2013		Yes	Alcohol Treatment Requirement	£763
Theft from a shop	27/01/2013	05/02/2013		Yes	Community Order	£763

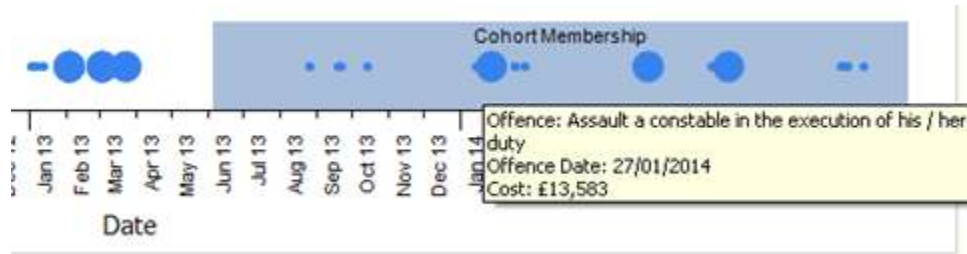
Cohort Performance Timeline for Offender



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

Cohort Performance Comparison

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



Offence Description	Start Date	End Date	Cost	Yes/No	Imprisonment	Cost
Theft from a shop	09/06/2014	11/06/2014	[Redacted]	Yes	Imprisonment	£763
Assault a constable in the execution of his / her duty	09/06/2014	11/06/2014	[Redacted]	Yes	Imprisonment	£13,583
Theft from a shop	02/08/2014	20/08/2014	[Redacted]	Yes	Imprisonment	£763
Dissemination of racial hatred	02/08/2014	20/08/2014	[Redacted]	Yes	Imprisonment	

Cohort Performance Comparison

Cohort	Offenders	Before		During		After	
		Total Cost of Crime	Avg. Offences per Offender	Total Cost of Crime	Avg. Offences per Offender	Total Cost of Crime	Avg. Offences per Offender
Acquisitive Crime (National)	466	£11,765,356	7	£4,198,401	2	£273,231	0
ASB (National)	17	£642,993	10	£88,835	2	£18,794	0
Criminal Damage (National)	2	£53,127	6	£0	0	£0	0
Domestic Abuse Serial Perpetrators (DASP) (National)	56	£2,651,445	8	£824,205	2	£40,960	0
IOM (National)	1018	£27,942,771	7	£13,964,197	3	£1,219,808	1
Force Dormant Cohort (Force)	356	£6,869,250	6	£882,847	1	£278,710	0
Force Inside Out Cohort (Force)	33	£581,119	7	£179,340	1	£6,756	0
PPO (National)	292	£6,500,513	6	£4,939,062	4	£268,631	1
Violent Crime Offenders (National)	111	£4,121,451	8	£2,274,179	4	£115,487	1
Woman Offenders (National)	19	£676,179	8	£198,021	3	£6,867	0
Young Offenders (National)	24	£894,179	10	£1,167,142	15	£184,429	2

Cohort Performance Comparison - Force Central

IOM (National)	166	£3,099,822	4	£992,492	1	£238,765	0
PPO (National)	56	£812,016	5	£308,204	2	£12,625	1

Cohort Performance Comparison - Force Eastern

Acquisitive Crime (National)	208	£3,276,238	5	£543,789	1	£32,457	0
Criminal Damage (National)	1	£13,904	5	£0	0	£0	0
Domestic Abuse Serial Perpetrators (DASP) (National)	3	£147,591	10	£13,583	0	£0	0
IOM (National)	278	£5,866,052	6	£1,183,048	1	£267,459	1
Force Dormant Cohort (Force)	123	£1,628,923	5	£88,672	0	£99,196	1
Force Inside Out Cohort (Force)	17	£196,276	6	£59,251	1	£0	0
PPO (National)	43	£611,783	4	£122,052	1	£90,453	1
Violent Crime Offenders (National)	20	£777,730	4	£20,788	0	£1,536	0



Release 3 Reporting Performance Summary Report

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

Performance Summary Report
High-level summary of IDIOM area activity.

Starting Quarter:	<Select a Value> ▼	Starting Year:	<input type="text"/>	View Report
Ending Quarter:	<Select a Value> ▼	Ending Year:	<input type="text"/>	
Area Types:	BCU, CJA, CSP, Prison, Probati ▼	Areas:	BCU: Airedale & North Bradford ▼	
Age Range (e.g. 18-21):	<input type="text"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	Gender:	(No Selection) ▼	
Ethnicity:	(No Selection) ▼	Offence Stage:	Charged ▼	

Performance Summary Report

Quarterly Force Performance Summary from 1st March 2011 – end of 2014

Performance Summary Report

CJA: [REDACTED]				
Quarter	Offenders in Cohorts	Offenders Charged	Offenders Charged During Cohort	Offences
Q1 2011	348	100	98	391
Q2 2011	387	96	89	400
Q3 2011	441	133	120	495
Q4 2011	478	133	126	440
Q1 2012	513	154	147	486
Q2 2012	553	151	142	545
Q3 2012	596	175	166	667
Q4 2012	660	203	185	632
Q1 2013	962	249	205	793
Q2 2013	1560	449	337	1522
Q3 2013	1702	456	431	1615
Q4 2013	1731	448	427	1462
Q1 2014	1741	404	381	1606
Q2 2014	1704	378	367	1245
Q3 2014	1682	90	90	178
Q4 2014	1677	0	0	0



Performance Summary Report

2 BCU area's Performance Summary from 2011 to present (including BCU from previous slide)

Performance Summary Report

Quarter	BCU: [REDACTED]				BCU: [REDACTED]			
	Offenders in Cohorts	Offenders Charged	Offenders Charged During Cohort	Offences	Offenders in Cohorts	Offenders Charged	Offenders Charged During Cohort	Offences
Q1 2011	0	0	0	0	60	25	25	66
Q2 2011	0	0	0	0	63	20	19	58
Q3 2011	0	0	0	0	72	28	27	85
Q4 2011	0	0	0	0	85	33	31	88
Q1 2012	0	0	0	0	93	38	37	116
Q2 2012	0	0	0	0	102	36	32	139
Q3 2012	0	0	0	0	115	42	37	136
Q4 2012	0	0	0	0	133	58	48	194
Q1 2013	0	0	0	0	144	44	42	184
Q2 2013	25	6	3	24	153	41	38	129
Q3 2013	101	24	21	83	154	43	40	135
Q4 2013	103	34	33	114	152	43	38	128
Q1 2014	103	27	27	122	145	34	34	141
Q2 2014	103	23	23	56	136	23	22	66
Q3 2014	103	4	4	14	129	5	5	8
Q4 2014	103	0	0	0	128	0	0	0

Performance Summary Report

Force and BCU Breakdown 2013 - 2014

Performance Summary Report

CJA: Force A				
Quarter	Offenders in Cohorts	Offenders Convicted	Offenders Convicted During Cohort	Offences
Q1 2013	496	139	98	337
Q2 2013	526	146	133	381
Q3 2013	791	216	188	574
Q4 2013	896	171	160	377
Q1 2014	924	183	173	433
Q2 2014	863	145	141	310
Q3 2014	860	136	130	244
Q4 2014	771	47	45	78

Performance Summary Report

Quarter	BCU: Area A				BCU: Area B				BCU: Area C			
	Offenders in Cohorts	Offenders Convicted	Offenders Convicted During Cohort	Offences	Offenders in Cohorts	Offenders Convicted	Offenders Convicted During Cohort	Offences	Offenders in Cohorts	Offenders Convicted	Offenders Convicted During Cohort	Offences
Q1 2013	4	2	2	6	128	44	20	99	73	17	12	51
Q2 2013	19	5	4	11	129	34	34	92	86	31	25	87
Q3 2013	160	45	35	117	133	33	31	100	96	35	30	128
Q4 2013	164	27	26	57	211	34	29	72	104	31	28	74
Q1 2014	167	32	28	67	210	40	39	99	115	33	31	89
Q2 2014	173	21	20	45	174	28	26	57	118	37	36	84
Q3 2014	156	25	24	43	203	32	27	54	123	27	26	58
Q4 2014	164	2	2	3	191	9	8	17	121	16	16	28



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

Re-offending statistics for selected cohorts using index dates within a specified range.

Cohorts:	<input type="text" value="<Select a Value>"/>	Area Types:	<input type="text" value="BCU, CJA, CSP, Prison, Probati"/>
Index Dates on or after:	<input type="text" value="01/01/2013"/>	Areas:	<input type="text" value="BCU: Airedale & North Bradford"/>
Index Dates on or before:	<input type="text" value="31/12/2013"/>	Offence Groups:	<input type="text" value="(No Selection)"/>
Follow-up Period (Months) :	<input type="text" value="12"/>	Waiting Period (Months) :	<input type="text" value="6"/>

Cohorts Proven Reoffending

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

- National IOM

Cohort	Number of IOs	Proportion Of IOs who are PROs	Average number of proven re-offences among PROs	Average number of proven re-offences among IOs	Proportion of IOs committing proven serious re-offences	Proportion of IOs committing proven SAC re-offences
IOM (National)	1976	61 %	5	2	18 %	17 %

- Force IOM

Cohort	Number of IOs	Proportion Of IOs who are PROs	Average number of proven re-offences among PROs	Average number of proven re-offences among IOs	Proportion of IOs committing proven serious re-offences	Proportion of IOs committing proven SAC re-offences
IOM (National)	329	64 %	5	3	25 %	23 %

- BCU IOM

Cohort	Number of IOs	Proportion Of IOs who are PROs	Average number of proven re-offences among PROs	Average number of proven re-offences among IOs	Proportion of IOs committing proven serious re-offences	Proportion of IOs committing proven SAC re-offences
IOM (National)	21	71 %	3	2	38 %	38 %

Cohorts Proven Reoffending

Force and BCU Breakdown for 2012 and 2013

2012						2013				
Cohort	Number of IOs	Proportion Of IOs who are PROs	Average number of proven re-offences among PROs	Proportion of IOs committing proven serious re-offences	Proportion of IOs committing proven SAC re-offences	Number of IOs	Proportion Of IOs who are PROs	Average number of proven re-offences among PROs	Proportion of IOs committing proven serious re-offences	Proportion of IOs committing proven SAC re-offences
Acquisitive Crime (National)	366	51%	5	26%	25%	246	44%	5	19%	18%
ASB (National)	20	75%	7	30%	30%	18	61%	3	17%	17%
Criminal Damage (National)	2	100%	4	50%	50%	2	0%	0	0%	0%
Domestic Abuse Serial Perpetrators (DASP) (National)	56	68%	5	27%	25%	56	61%	3	11%	11%
IOM (National)	748	49%	5	22%	21%	421	52%	4	18%	18%
Force Dormant Cohort (Force)	315	47%	4	17%	16%	211	36%	3	9%	9%
Force Inside Out Cohort (Force)	26	42%	8	23%	23%	23	30%	6	9%	9%
PPO (National)	169	35%	5	22%	21%	72	47%	5	25%	25%
Violent Crime Offenders (National)	86	58%	6	19%	16%	62	61%	6	23%	21%
Woman Offenders (National)	22	36%	9	5%	5%	13	69%	8	15%	15%
Young Offenders (National)	12	67%	5	17%	17%	6	100%	6	50%	50%

Proven Reoffending Report

Force and BCU Breakdown for 2012 and 2013

2012						2013					
Cohort	Number of IOs	Proportion Of IOs who are PROs	Average number of proven re-offences among PROs	Proportion of IOs committing proven serious re-offences	Proportion of IOs committing proven SAC re-offences	Cohort	Number of IOs	Proportion Of IOs who are PROs	Average number of proven re-offences among PROs	Proportion of IOs committing proven serious re-offences	Proportion of IOs committing proven SAC re-offences
IOM (National)	104	43%	4	20%	19%	IOM (National)	65	51%	3	28%	28%
PPO (National)	35	40%	6	20%	20%	PPO (National)	23	57%	5	26%	26%

2012						2013					
Cohort	Number of IOs	Proportion Of IOs who are PROs	Average number of proven re-offences among PROs	Proportion of IOs committing proven serious re-offences	Proportion of IOs committing proven SAC re-offences	Cohort	Number of IOs	Proportion Of Ios who are PROs	Average number of proven re-offences among PROs	Proportion of IOs committing proven serious re-offences	Proportion of IOs committing proven SAC re-offences
Domestic Abuse Serial Perpetrators (DASP) (National)	14	50%	3	21%	21%	Domestic Abuse Serial Perpetrators (DASP) (National)	20	55%	3	5%	5%
IOM (National)	62	50%	4	29%	29%	IOM (National)	41	63%	4	20%	17%
Force Dormant Cohort (Force)	13	54%	3	8%	8%	Force Dormant Cohort (Force)	3	33%	5	0%	0%
PPO (National)	8	50%	6	50%	50%	PPO (National)	4	50%	6	25%	25%

Cohort Proven Reoffending National Comparison

2012

2013

Cohort	Number of IOs	Proportion Of IOs who are PROs	Average number of proven re-offences among PROs	Proportion of IOs committing proven serious re-offences	Proportion of IOs committing proven SAC re-offences	Number of IOs	Proportion Of IOs who are PROs	Average number of proven re-offences among PROs	Proportion of IOs committing proven serious re-offences	Proportion of IOs committing proven SAC re-offences
Acquisitive Crime (National)	366	51%	5	26%	25%	246	44%	5	19%	18%
Acquisitive Crime (National)	394	52%	4	26%	25%	267	45%	4	18%	18%
Domestic Abuse Serial Perpetrators (DASP) (National)	56	68%	5	27%	25%	56	61%	3	11%	11%
Domestic Abuse Serial Perpetrators (DASP) (National)	66	65%	5	26%	23%	59	61%	3	10%	10%
IOM (National)	748	49%	5	22%	21%	421	52%	4	18%	18%
IOM (National)	5474	58%	4	19%	18%	2858	59%	4	18%	17%
PPO (National)	169	35%	5	22%	21%	72	47%	5	25%	25%
PPO (National)	2554	55%	5	25%	24%	1407	57%	5	22%	22%
Woman Offenders (National)	22	36%	9	5%	5%	13	69%	8	15%	15%
Woman Offenders (National)	26	46%	9	8%	8%	13	69%	8	15%	15%

Release 3 Reporting

Offenders Proven Offences

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

Offenders' Proven Offences

List proven offences for offenders within specified areas.

Proven on or after:	<input type="text"/>		Area Types:	<input type="text" value="BCU, CJA, CSP, Prison, Probati"/>		View Report
Proven on or before:	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	Areas:	<input type="text" value="BCU: Airedale & North Bradfor"/>		
Offence Code Groups:	<input type="text" value="(No Selection)"/>		PNC ID:	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	

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

PNC ID	Offence	Number of Proven Offences	Cohorts on at Dates of Proven Offences	Areas	Disposals	Date Proven
[REDACTED]	All (2)	2	IOM (National) PPO (National)	BCU [REDACTED]	Imprisonment Victim Surcharge	18/07/2014
[REDACTED]	All (2)	2	IOM (National) PPO (National)	BCU [REDACTED]	Fine Costs	23/05/2014
[REDACTED]	All (2)	2	IOM (National) PPO (National)	BCU [REDACTED]	Imprisonment	29/04/2014
[REDACTED]	All (5)	5	IOM (National) PPO (National)	BCU [REDACTED]	Compensation Conditional Discharge No Separate Penalty Costs Forfeiture and Destruction Victim Surcharge Remand on Unconditional Bail Remittal For Sentence û Unconditional Bail	12/02/2014 - 24/07/2014
[REDACTED]	All (8)	8	IOM (National)	BCU [REDACTED]	Resulting From Original Conviction Of Disqualified from Driving û Discretionary Imprisonment No Separate Penalty Order Revoked	22/05/2014 - 09/06/2014
[REDACTED]	All (1)	1	IOM (National) PPO (National)	BCU [REDACTED]	Fine One Days Detention Victim Surcharge	11/06/2014
[REDACTED]	All (1)	2	IOM (National) PPO (National)	BCU [REDACTED]	Curfew Requirement Order Varied Programme Requirement Supervision Requirement Unpaid Work Requirement	19/06/2014
[REDACTED]	All (1)	1	IOM (National) PPO (National)	BCU [REDACTED]	Imprisonment Victim Surcharge	26/02/2014
[REDACTED]	All (2)	2	IOM (National)	BCU [REDACTED]	Forfeiture	03/03/2014








Release 3 Reporting

Point in Time Offender Status

- Shows the status of Offenders at any given point in time using PNC data

Point in Time Offender Status

View the status of offenders on a particular date.

Date:	<input type="text" value="05/09/2014"/> 	Offences From:	<input type="text"/>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	View Report
PNC ID:	<input type="text"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	Cohorts:	<input type="text"/> 	
Offence Groups:	<input type="text" value="(No Selection)"/> 	Offence Stage:	<input type="text" value="Charged"/> 	
Age Range (e.g. 18-21):	<input type="text"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	Ethnicity:	<input type="text" value="(No Selection)"/> 	
Gender:	<input type="text" value="(No Selection)"/> 			

Point in Time Offender Status

Showing Proven Offences for one BCU area as of 13 August 2014

	Charges To Date	TICs To Date	Cohort Memberships On Date	Custody Status	Age	Ethnicity	Gender
A	49	0	IOM (National)	At Liberty	31	BLACK	Male
3J	38	0	IOM (National)	At Liberty	29	WHITE - NORTH EUROPEAN	Male
3T	70	0	IOM (National)	At Liberty	38	BLACK	Female
3C	90	0	IOM (National)	At Liberty	30	BLACK	Male
3C	54	0	IOM (National)	In Prison	35	WHITE - NORTH EUROPEAN	Male
5Y	125	0	IOM (National)	At Liberty	30	ASIAN	Female
3K	16	0	IOM (National)	In Prison	36	BLACK	Male
7G	85	0	IOM (National)	At Liberty	25	WHITE - NORTH EUROPEAN	Male
3J	66	0	IOM (National)	In Prison	26	WHITE - NORTH EUROPEAN	Male
3K	61	0	IOM (National) PPO (National)	In Prison	26	WHITE - NORTH EUROPEAN	Male
7G	153	0	IOM (National)	In Prison	29	WHITE - NORTH EUROPEAN	Male
7N	31	0	IOM (National)	At Liberty	29	BLACK	Male
4M	96	1	IOM (National)	At Liberty	29	ASIAN	Male
3G	27	0	IOM (National)	In Prison	28	WHITE - NORTH EUROPEAN	Male
3P	139	1	IOM (National) PPO (National)	In Prison	29	WHITE - NORTH EUROPEAN	Male
3D	120	1057	IOM (National)	In Prison	26	WHITE - NORTH EUROPEAN	Male
3U	15	0	IOM (National)	At Liberty	29	WHITE - NORTH EUROPEAN	Male
2N	117	13	IOM (National) PPO (National)	In Prison	25	WHITE - NORTH EUROPEAN	Male
3P	60	0	IOM (National)	In Prison	29	BLACK	Male
5Y	92	0	IOM (National)	At Liberty	30	BLACK	Female
1P	85	0	IOM (National)	In Prison	24	WHITE - NORTH EUROPEAN	Male
3T	69	0	IOM (National)	In Prison	26	WHITE - NORTH EUROPEAN	Male
3W	89	0	IOM (National)	In Prison	29	WHITE - NORTH EUROPEAN	Male

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

Cohort	Offenders					Previous Arrests					Previous Charges				Arrests During Period						Charges During Period				
	At Start of Period	Added During	Removed During	At End of Period	Change	Outstanding At Start	Charged During	NFA During	Proven During	Outstanding At End	Outstanding At Start	NFA During	Proven During	Outstanding At End	Offenders Arrested	Number Of Arrests	Arrests Charged	Arrests with NFA	Arrests Proven	Outstanding At End	Offenders Charged	Number of Charges	Charges with NFA	Charges Proven	Outstanding At End
IOM (National)	3500	50	25	3525	+25	10	5	2	1	2	20	4	3	10	10	30	5	26	1	3	3	6	3	1	2
PPO (National)	50	5	10	45	-5	2	1	1	0	0	5	1	2	3	5	20	10	12	5	3	1	10	5	5	0
Local Cohort (Area A)	1000	10	20	900	-10	5	5	2	3	0	6	2	1	0	1	10	10	5	1	4	1	30	20	1	9

Cohorts

Cohort	In Prison		Bail
	For Entire Period	For Part Of Period	Offenders On Bail During
IOM (National)	30	60	4
PPO (National)	10	15	8
Local Cohort (Area A)	1	3	6

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



Further Information

- Live IDIOM system:
 - <https://idiom.pnn.police.uk>
- Download User Guides from Help Page
- Test system available for testing and training:
 - <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

- 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?

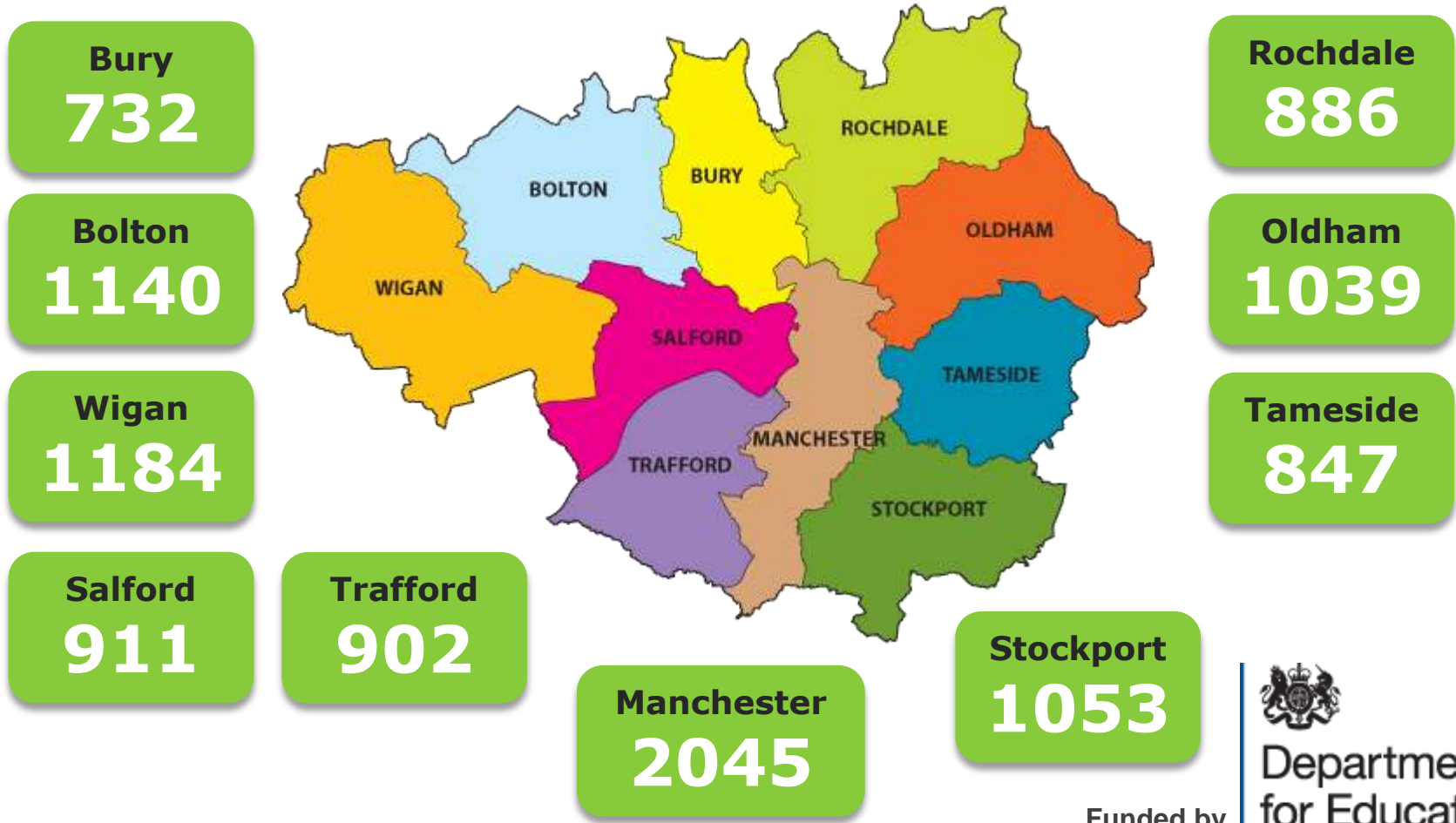
- **~200,000 children** affected by parental incarceration each year.
- **No formal identification systems**
- **25% of children of prisoners** at higher risk of mental health issues*
- Needs of children of prisoners not widely recognised
- Need to **raise awareness** in local communities, schools, health,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



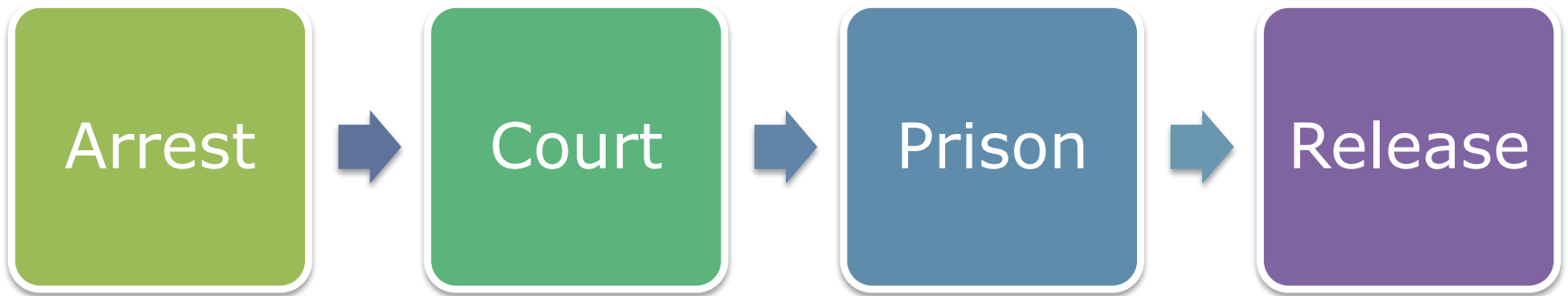
Image courtesy of NEPACS

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

Greater Manchester: How many?



The voice of a parent



The Offender's Journey

Exercise adapted from APF Hidden Sentence Training

Current Practice?



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



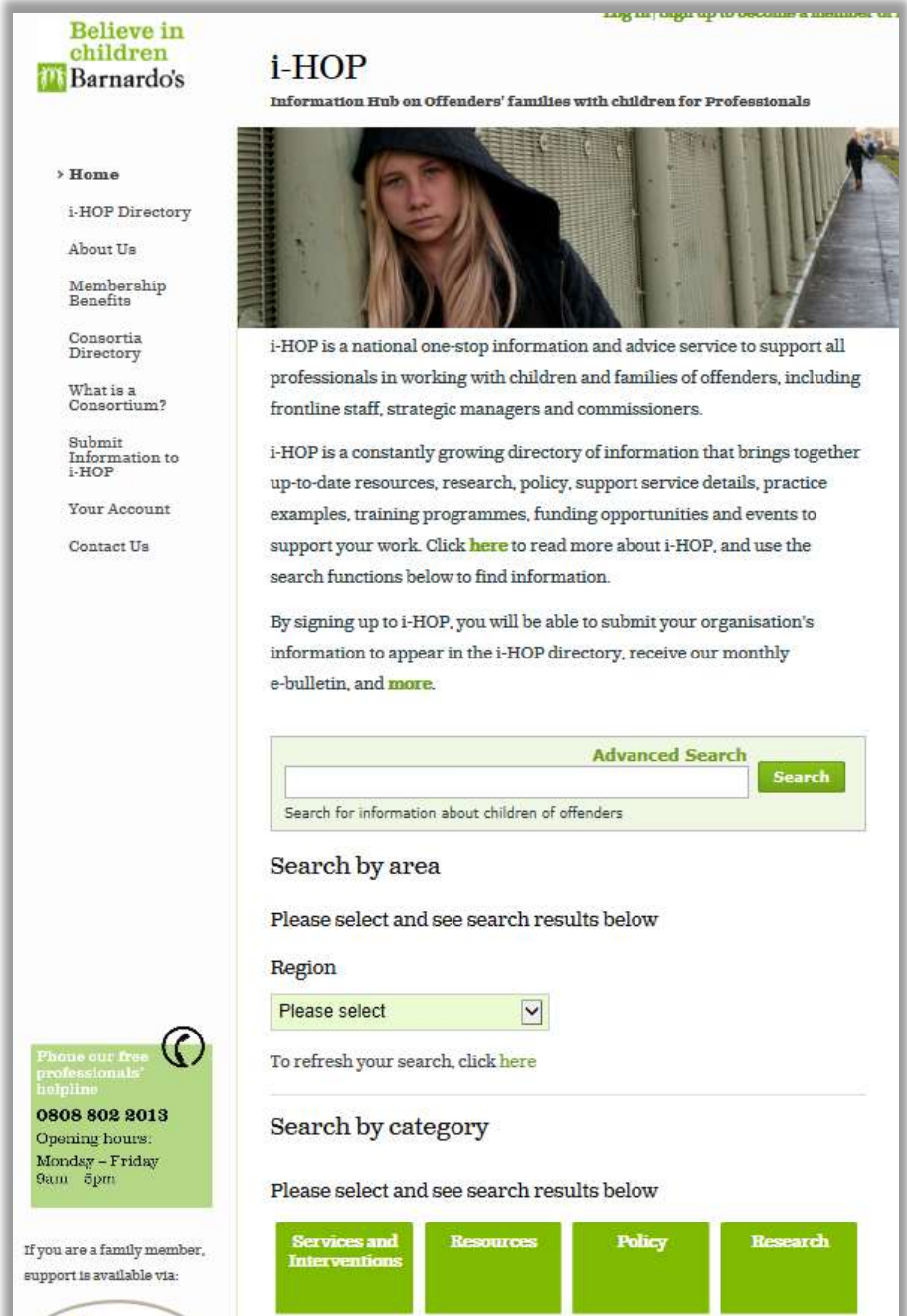
Police: mitigating impact

- First **point of contact** with a family on an offenders' 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**



The screenshot shows the i-HOP website. At the top left is the Barnardo's logo. The main header features the text 'Believe in children Barnardo's' and 'i-HOP Information Hub on Offenders' families with children for Professionals'. A navigation menu on the left includes links for Home, i-HOP Directory, About Us, Membership Benefits, Consortia Directory, What is a Consortium?, Submit Information to i-HOP, Your Account, and Contact Us. The main content area has a photograph of a young woman in a dark hoodie. Below the photo, there is introductory text about i-HOP as a national one-stop information and advice service. A search box with a 'Search' button is present, along with a section for 'Search by area' with a dropdown menu for 'Region'. At the bottom, there are four green buttons labeled 'Services and Interventions', 'Resources', 'Policy', and 'Research'. A small box on the left side of the page provides contact information for a free professionals' helpline: 0808 802 2013, Monday-Friday 9am-5pm.

If you are a family member,
support is available via:



Log In | Sign up to become a member of i-HOP

i-HOP
Information Hub on Offenders' families with children for Professionals

Child's Journey Worksheets
Eileen Thompson
Thames Valley University

These worksheets help professionals understand the impact of imprisonment on children and the variety of ways in which they can be supported.

Action
for Prisoners' Families

The Outsiders

Telling the Children

an Outsiders guide for the partners and families of prisoners

POPS
Providing Support to Families of Offenders

COPING in the Police Force

Children of Prisoners, Interventions and Mitigations to Strengthen Mental Health

It's No Holiday
From Families Outside

It's no holiday - young people's experience of having a family member sent to prison is an awareness raising and training resource for police officers and staff with a range of audiences. Guidelines for professionals are available so that agencies can take action to support young people affected by imprisonment.

Resources



Department
for Education

Funded by

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

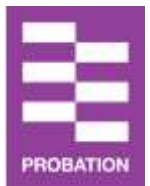
Emma Wools
Stanley Jacobs
Fiona Bauermeister

National
Probation
Service



Ministry of
JUSTICE

London
Community Rehabilitation Company



Rational for reviewing policy

Transforming Rehabilitation

Through the gate

Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014

HMPI 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**

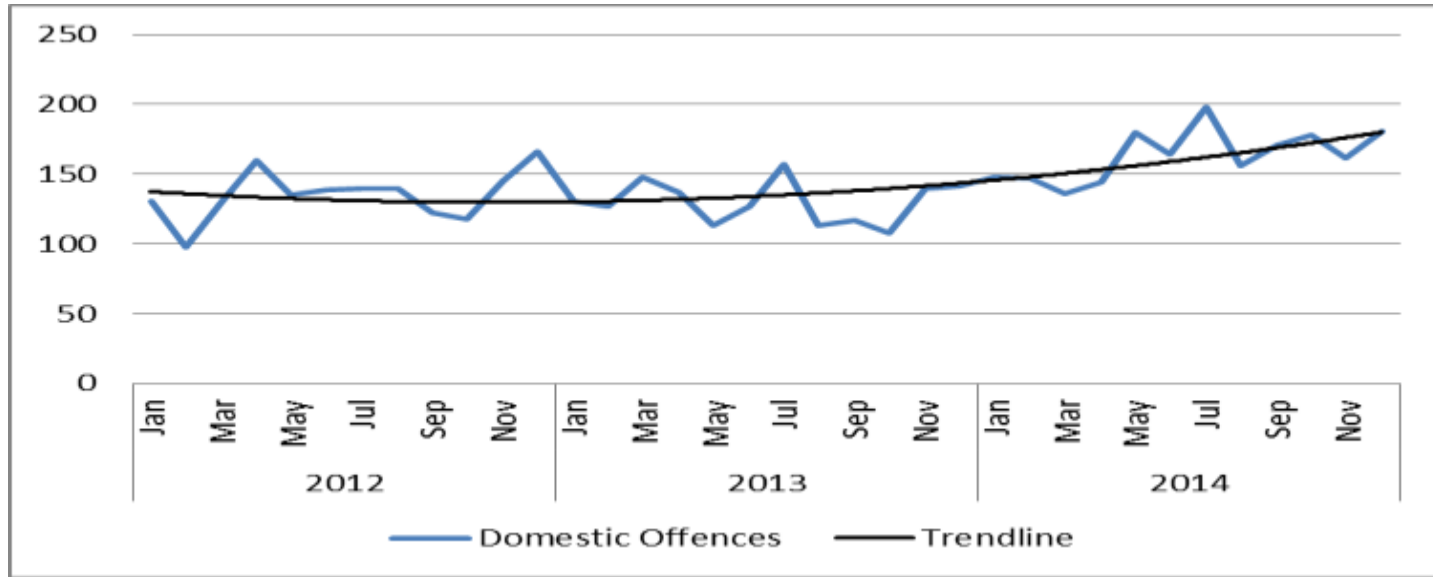
Integration

- **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.

Restraining orders prior to DVPPP intervention – 5	Restraining orders post DVPPP intervention - 15
Custodial sentences prior to DVPPP intervention – 0	Custodial sentences post DVPPP intervention - 9

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



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