Workshop: Resettlement

Market Engagement – 11th September 2018

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Protecting and advancing the principles of justice
We will share what you have said to us so far and show how this is informing our thinking for a future resettlement model;

We want to share our policy intent for a future resettlement model to show how OMiC is influencing a change in approach and our future vision on integrating the role of the responsible officer, offender management, resettlement and rehabilitation together;

We want to hear your views about how we should integrate resettlement activities into the responsible officer role: we want to ask what you think are the benefits and challenges, what our approach should be for remands and foreign nationals, and what we should consider to implement a new resettlement model.
Recap on resettlement

In 2015, Transforming Rehabilitation introduced significant reforms to probation by providing support to everyone released from prison, including remands;

It is the successful planning and support for those preparing for release as well as providing support on release. It’s a core part of the work of prisons and probation;

It requires probation to understand the impact of the transition on users’ circumstances, as well as to work effectively and collaboratively with the prisons and with wider service providers in the community.
### Consultation paper feedback

**Resettlement Q9: 84% Response Rate**

*‘How could future resettlement better meet the needs of short prison sentences?’*

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>You’ve Said</th>
<th>We are..</th>
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<tr>
<td>Short prison sentences should be reduced</td>
<td>Reviewing quality of assessments completed at Court</td>
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<td>Increase the responsible officer role</td>
<td>Adopting a more ‘reach-in’ approach for resettlement</td>
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<td>Focus on sustaining / securing accommodation</td>
<td>Reviewing probation’s commissioning model</td>
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<td>Focus on sustaining / securing benefits, employment</td>
<td>Working with prison reform to improve services delivered in prisons</td>
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<td>Use mentors</td>
<td>Considering how mentors can add benefit for those being released and transitioning into community</td>
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<td>Improve engagement between community RO and individual in prison</td>
<td>Reviewing what the obstacles are and how to improve engagement</td>
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<td>Focus on sustaining / securing health and treatment services</td>
<td>Working with other government departments (reducing re-offending taskforce) to look at how we can improve services for those on short prison sentences and sustain community support</td>
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<td>Improve engagement with services provided in prisons</td>
<td>Working with OMiC, and the prison estate transformation programme on what services will be provided in prisons in the future</td>
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<td>Improve access to services provided in community</td>
<td>Reviewing probation’s commissioning model to ensure local services meet users needs</td>
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<td>Improve information sharing and ICT</td>
<td>Reviewing how information sharing from courts to prisons and with the community can be improved.</td>
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Recap on changes to the prison estate by 2021

Prison types - movement between prisons and the functions within the prisons

- **Reception Prisons**
  - Fewer than **28 days** to serve, no transfer

- **Trainer Prisons**
  - More than 16m time to serve, move to Trainer. Move to Resettlement at 12-24m or 4-6m, risk/need dependent

- **Resettlement Prisons**
  - Less than/equal to 16m time to serve (or 12m if not HDC eligible), straight to Resettlement

**SERVICES IN PRISONS by 2019:** family services, education services, employment services (new futures network), advanced universal credit claims, ROTLs (resettlement prisons only), accredited programmes (trainer prisons only)
Recap on changes in the roles in prisons from 2019-20

Overview of new roles *(offender management in custody / OMiC)*

**Keyworker**
- They are prison officers working on prison wings in all prisons
- They will give practical support to individuals throughout their time in prison
- They offer regular one-to-one time
- They do not replace the responsible officer role
- Everyone in prison will have a keyworker

**Prison and Community Responsible Officer Role**
- In addition to the role above, some individuals will also be allocated to a dedicated prison RO who will manage the prison part of the sentence and work with the Community RO during the pre-release phase.

⭐ For those with 10ms or less time to serve at point of sentence, there will be a community RO accountable for managing the prison and community part of the sentence supported by a prison offender manager.

⭐ For those with more than 10ms left to serve at point of sentence, there will be a hand-over from prison RO to community RO 8-4 months BEFORE release, this accountability will continue with the community RO AFTER release into the community.
Our policy intent for resettlement now and in future

Now:

The **new enhanced though-the-gate specification** is being implemented over the next 6ms – we believe this is the right response and investment for now. It gives greater clarity on what services are delivered and when to signpost to services. It is a necessary improvement to the current model;

Future:

The **probation and prisons world is changing**, through the introduction of OMiC and new prison flows and prison services – as **OMiC is embedded it will pose questions about how we define and deliver resettlement in the future**.

We want to build our future resettlement vision by **potentially integrating resettlement activity with rehabilitation and public protection into community RO role** and by having one plan to identify, sequence and coordinate services in prison and after release.
Outline of future resettlement model

At court

- 10ms or less in prison at point of sentence
  - Community RO is the accountable person only

10ms or more to serve in prison at point of sentence

Switch 8-4 months before actual or possible release

- Prison OM is the accountable person
- Community RO becomes the accountable person

Assessment/Allocation at Court

THE SENTENCE PLAN

Accountable RO controls services provided in prisons and from community for rehabilitation and resettlement preparation before and after release
Changes and benefits of future resettlement model

✓ Improve sentence information sharing from Court into Prisons;
✓ Sustain services in place for those in prison for short periods;
✓ Accountable RO is in charge of identifying resettlement, rehabilitation and public protection pre and after release from prison;
✓ Sentence plan drives the coordination and sequencing of services in prison and in community
✓ Assessment by RO determines risk and needs
✓ Utilise new roles and services available in prisons
✓ Improve access to local services in places where users are released to
✓ Remove differences between non-resettlement and resettlement prisons
✓ Remove home/host arrangements in prisons with RO role
✓ Tailor service to what users need, when they need it
✓ Greater parity of management oversight of CRC and NPS users in prisons
✓ Removes duplication of roles, tasks and confusion in system
✓ Prevents resettlement being separate function
✓ Option to consider bespoke approaches for remands, foreign nationals.
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<th>Core Resettlement Activities</th>
<th>Areas of Design to Discuss</th>
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<td>Sustaining services</td>
<td>Q1 - How can ensure for short sentences we mitigate the disruptive impact of prison and sustain access to key services (job, employment, tenancies)</td>
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<td>Resettlement tools</td>
<td>Q2 - How can we ensure resettlement is captured in sentence plans? What do we need to change?</td>
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<td>Services provided by prisons</td>
<td>Q3 - How can we make certain users access the right services in prisons to help prepare for release?</td>
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<td>Q4 – How can governors effectively support engagement with community RO?</td>
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<td>Services provided from community</td>
<td>Q5 - What services do you think should be commissioned from the community?</td>
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<td>Q6 - What services do you think should be set up by community before release?</td>
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<td>Community RO role</td>
<td>Q7 - How can we guarantee community RO gives sufficient time to cases in prison compared to cases in community?</td>
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<td>Cohort groups</td>
<td>Q8 - How can we work with remands in the new model?</td>
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<td>Q9 - How can we work with foreign nationals in the new model?</td>
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<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Q10 – What should we consider in terms of potential implementation of a future model, how do we maintain service delivery through a transitional period?</td>
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Important points to note

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