

## **Re: Integrated Offender Management 2**

### **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is the overarching framework for bringing together agencies in our local area to prioritise interventions with offenders who cause crime within the Borough. Our local IOM arrangements are designed to incorporate national, statutory and local criminal justice agencies but also involve a wide range of social agencies, including the voluntary sector who have a role to play in tackling risk factors associated with crime and offending.
- 1.2 IOM has provided the opportunity to target those offenders of most concern in a structured and coordinated way. Building upon the analysis of crime and offending problems within our area IOM helps to support coherent joint working across partnership agencies making the best use of local resources. Local IOM arrangements have taken cognisance of the significant contribution both the Prolific and Priority Offender (PPO) scheme and Drug Interventions Programme (DIP) have made and these successful approaches have been embedded into the local IOM arrangements
- 1.3 Since the 1 April 2010 the IOM scheme has been managing approximately 120 offenders who were identified as being the most problematical within the Borough. The success of the IOM scheme has replicated the reduction in re-offending that was identified whilst managing the Prolific and Persistent offenders (PPO). The performance at the end of the years 2011 /12 is forecast to show reductions in convictions by this cohort of 57.9% (PPO), 34% (High Crime causers), 53.5% (Those given a Drug rehabilitation requirement)

### **2. IOM 2**

- 2.1 The concept of IOM 2 is to build on this platform by potentially increasing the number of those managed by the IOM team to a number commensurate with the core agencies providing the staff to support the management of an increase in offenders. Initial discussions with senior managers within the Police, Probation and the DAAT supported the principle of this concept.
- 2.2 The rationale behind this decision simply being that if such reductions in convictions can be replicated by perhaps doubling the current numbers being managed by the IOM team then a further reduction will be made.
- 2.3 This change also provides the opportunity to improve the identification of those offenders who do cause the most harm within the community. Durham Tees Valley have identified that examination of core criminogenic needs shows that if an offender has needs within the categories of ACCOMMODATION, FINANCE, DRUGS/ALCOHOL and ETE (education training and employment ) they are more likely to offend.
- 2.4 In addition to that every offender who is managed by the DTV Probation Trust has an OASys assessment completed. Part of this assessment identifies the potential risk of re-offending known as the OGR's score (offenders group reconviction score). The higher the score the more likely the offender is to re-offend

- 2.5 To complement this approach the list will also be analysed by the Police against their intelligence system to see if it reflects the current nature of their offending. The list will also be compared against those offenders known to be in drug or alcohol treatment
- 2.6 By combining the four criminogenic needs with the high potential of re-offending (OGR's score), comparison with Police intelligence and those in treatment it is hoped that those identified by this process are those offenders the IOM team should concentrate their efforts on.

### **3. Conclusion**

- 3.1 It is hoped that by extending the numbers managed by the IOM team, a continued reduction in re-offending convictions across a larger cohort will reduce crime across the Borough.
- 3.2 DTV Probation Trust are committed to re-allocating Offender managers to the IOM scheme to ensure that an appropriate level of commitment is demonstrated in line with their goals of reducing re-offending. At this stage it is not envisaged that further resources will be seconded from other agencies. The Police have agreed to become further engaged with the management of offenders as opposed to the management of offences.
- 3.3 In terms of current operational delivery the introduction of a larger cohort, potentially of the order of about 250 offenders, will not impact on what is currently delivered. The cohort will be tracked and their reduction in convictions, or otherwise, will be subject to the same scrutiny as is currently in operation.
- 3.4 In terms of the strategic direction the Integrated Offender Management Strategy for the Borough will remain as outlined to the Safer Stockton Partnership in October 2011. There is a possibility of linkage between 'IOM 2' and the emerging 'Troubled Families' programme, which emphasises a joined-up approach to families presenting problems of offending, lack of school inclusion and worklessness, depending on further details awaited from the Department for Communities and Local Government.

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