

Integrated Offender Management

National Refresh

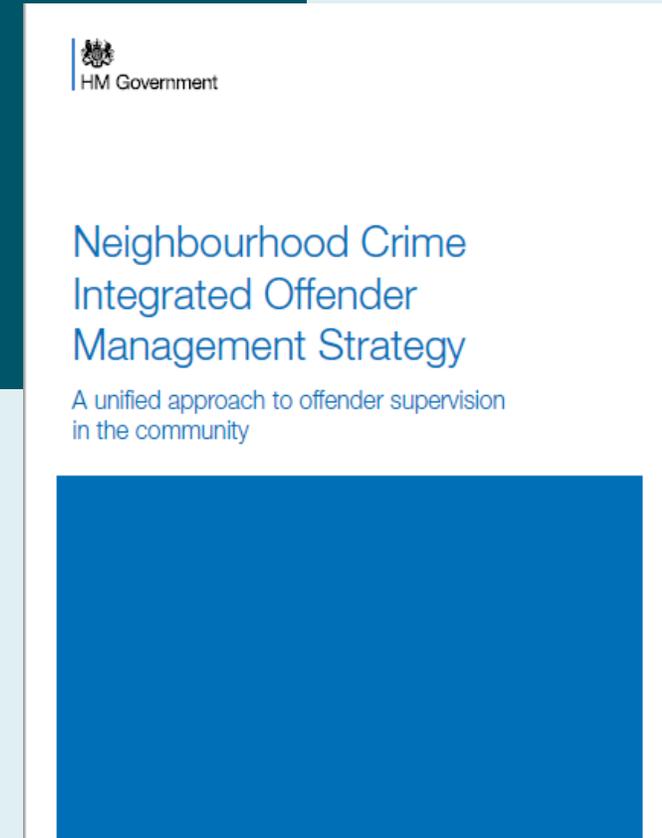
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Integrated Offender Management



Why the Refresh?

- In February 2020 a joint HMICFRS / HMIP inspection found that IOM had 'lost its way'. The report highlighted a lack of national strategic leadership and made recommendations in relation to improving consistency of the cohort of offenders while still reflecting local needs.
- A new Neighbourhood Crime strategy was published in December 2020 which adopts an evidence-based approach providing clarity and greater accountability.
- Neighbourhood crime will be the centre of IOM with the aim of ensuring swifter action and effective intervention which will hopefully reflect in communities being safer.
- The strategy incorporates a revised model for the IOM cohort consisting of three distinct cohorts: Fixed, Flex and Free.



Why Neighbourhood Crime?

- Neighbourhood crime types have the highest levels of reoffending.
- Recent figures show that 31.9% of those convicted of robbery and 52.2% of those convicted of theft reoffend within one year of release from prison, compared to 25% for all other crimes.
- A total of 80% of all crime is created by those reoffending, a significant proportion of which is neighbourhood crime.
- Neighbourhood crime types have low levels of suspect identification.
- In 2019, 76% of theft offences and 58% of robbery offences closed with no suspect being identified, compared to 21.2% for all other cases.

Working Together

Change

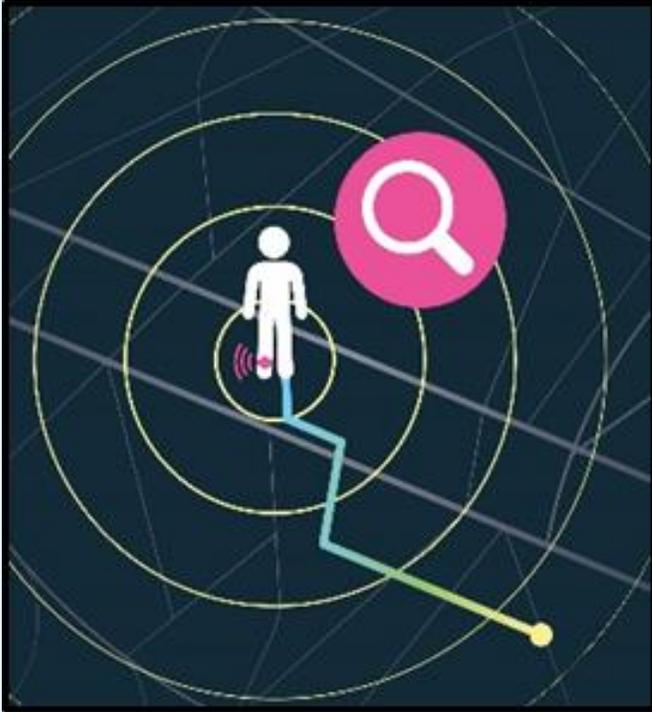
Control

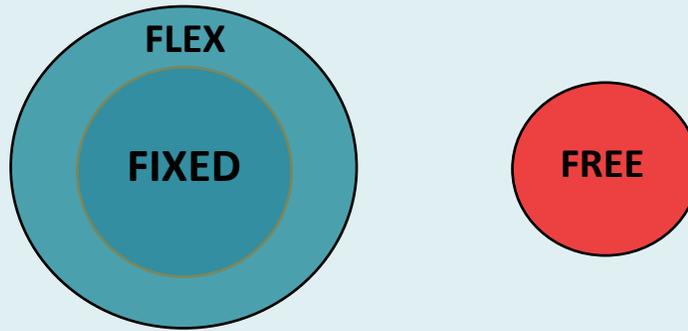
Disruption

Location Monitoring for Acquisitive Crime



- In 2020, as part of the Government's ambition to **reduce neighbourhood crime**, the Minister requested a substantial programme of **GPS trail monitoring for adult offenders** convicted of acquisitive crimes.
- In April 2021, the project rolled-out to **six police force areas** (PFAs) as a pathfinder phase with an **additional 13 PFAs** launching in September 2021. This is still a pilot and yet to be rolled out nationally.
- GPS trail monitoring requires the **individual to wear a GPS tag at all times to record their movements**.





Fixed Cohort

Prolific offenders with a high risk of reoffending and who have committed neighbourhood offences; Robbery, Burglary, Theft of/from Motor Vehicle and Theft from Person.

Flex Cohort

Offenders who may not have committed neighbourhood crime offences but who may have similar pathways to offending and would benefit from a neighbourhood crime IOM approach

Free Cohort

Enables schemes to work with entirely different cohorts, requiring a separate tailored approach with different pathways

Focus of the strategy

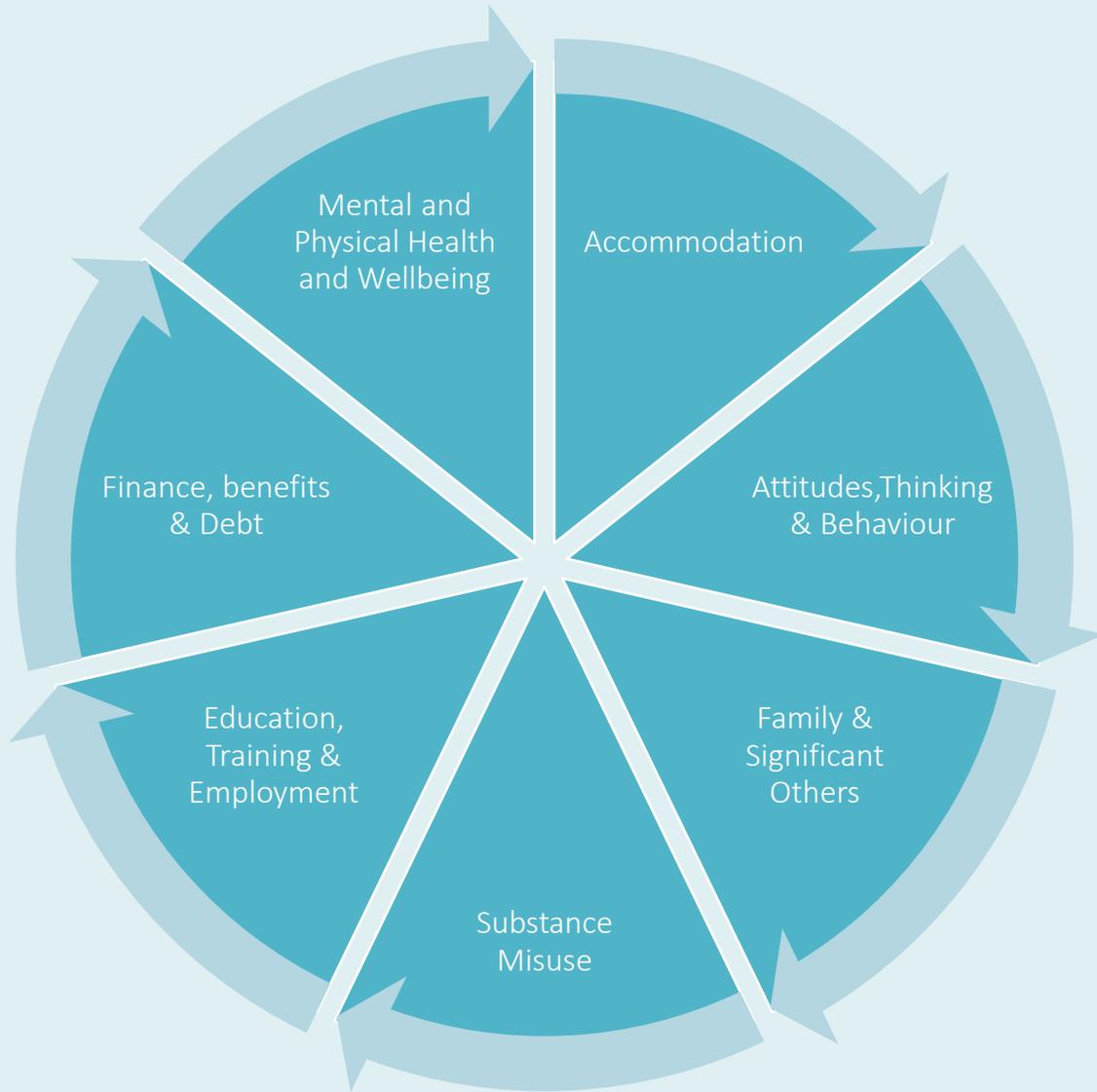
Reduction of 'Neighbourhood Crime' -
concentrating on persistent acquisitive
offenders

Allocated Police and Probation Offender
Managers

Managed offenders to have enhanced access to
services

Governance arrangements

Improved Service User Engagement



7 identified pathways to reduce reoffending

Governance

The IOM refresh strategy “strongly encourages police and probation leaders to build links with local authorities in order to ensure IOM is embedded into the local agenda, and links with relevant partners are facilitated at this level. Local governance should set the agenda for local IOM schemes – offering clear guidance on the processes and responsibilities for joint offender supervision between agencies.”