

# Derbyshire Integrated Offender Management Strategy 2021-2023

August 2021 – Version 1

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## **1. Glossary**

Throughout this Strategy there is reference to the national Neighbourhood Crime Integrated Offender Management Strategy, a unified approach to offender supervision in the community. (December 2020).

## **2. Background**

The problem is described in the Neighbourhood Crime Integrated Offender Management Strategy as follows:

“Reducing reoffending and driving down neighbourhood crime are key government priorities. Neighbourhood crime types have the highest levels of reoffending across all offence types. 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. The total cost of reoffending is estimated at £18.1 billion. Neighbourhood crime is both a significant and expensive problem in communities across England and Wales” (HM Government)<sup>i</sup>.

“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. This leaves victims of neighbourhood crime without justice, and communities feeling unsafe” (HM Government)<sup>ii</sup>.

“We know that offenders persistently committing neighbourhood crimes are likely to have high levels of criminogenic need. Dame Carol Black’s recent Review of Drugs found that nearly half of all acquisitive crimes are estimated to be associated with drug use and that often these offenders have multiple needs which can reinforce each other (including substance misuse, housing, employment, and mental health). For example, 20% of people in drug and alcohol treatment have a severe housing problem. For many persistent offenders, these needs and their offending behaviours are entrenched, dating back to youth” (HM Government)<sup>iii</sup>.

“A significant proportion of the neighbourhood crime cohort fall outside of statutory multi-agency management initiatives aimed at higher harm and risk offenders. Yet

without additional supervision, neighbourhood crime offenders will continue to cause significant disruption and harm to communities” (HM Government)<sup>iv</sup>.

“Our approach to cohort selection balances strategic national priorities against local discretion; and data and evidence-driven tools with professional judgement. The model centres on a neighbourhood crime cohort as a fixed priority with flexibility for schemes to tailor the cohort to their local needs; and freedom to continue running IOM schemes for other cohorts” (HM Government)<sup>v</sup>.

### **3. Derbyshire Context**

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) improves the way in which criminal justice agencies and other partners share information and work together to control, manage and rehabilitate a small, targeted group of offenders who are assessed as being highly likely to reoffend. The aim is to reduce reoffending which will lessen the number of victims, benefit local communities, the general public and the offenders themselves. IOM is built on the successes of the previous Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPO) scheme but also includes offenders released from prison under probation supervision and a small group of ‘serious crime’ offenders.

We hold a **‘common vision’** to make Derbyshire an even safer place for people who live, work or enjoy leisure time here. This will be achieved by reducing crime and the reoffending rates of those offenders who are at the highest risk of offending, thereby improving public confidence in the criminal justice system and tackling the social exclusion of offenders.

In making this vision a reality the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) scheme was first introduced into Derbyshire in 2011. This has proved to be an effective and efficient way for many agencies to work in partnership with local communities in order to target, control, manage and rehabilitate a selected cohort of offenders who cause the most harm in our communities. In Year 10 of the Derbyshire scheme, 2020/2021 – For the 9 months ending December 2020 we achieved an 33.8% reduction in offending by the County IOM cohort and a 53.8% reduction for the City IOM cohort. Forcewide this represented a 38.1% reduction in offending. This strategy reflects the next chapter of journey to reduce offending in Derbyshire.

#### 4. The IOM cohorts - Fixed, Flex and Free

The Neighbourhood Crime Integrated Offender Management Strategy uses the following model (figure 1) to demonstrate how the IOM cohort will be selected using a Fixed, Flex and Free criteria.

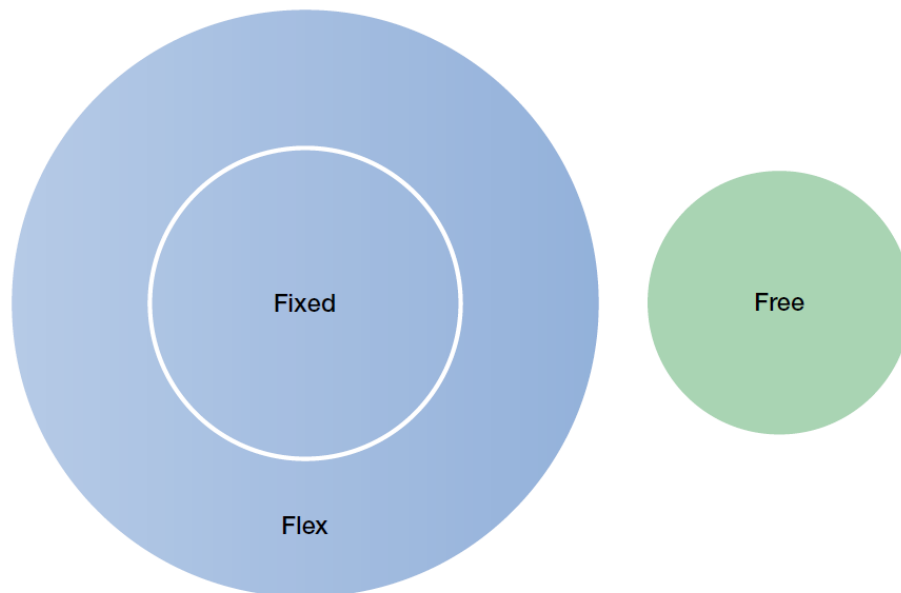
The Fixed and Flex cohort will be linked, giving freedom to select an additional group of offenders who will benefit from the IOM model forming a Free cohort.

For each and every offender in Fixed, Flex or Free the following question must be considered - **What will IOM offer extra to what is already in place for this offender?**

If the additionality of the multiagency intervention will be positive for this offender and encourage engagement in the rehabilitation process and so reduce their impact on the neighbourhood then they should be considered for inclusion on IOM.

IOM should be a strategic tool and its tactics focussed to reduce neighbourhood crime.

Figure 1



In Derbyshire and Derby City the IOM cohorts will be described as follows.

#### **4.1 FIXED**

This group will form a minimum of 60% of the total IOM cohort and include all offenders released to an address in Derbyshire who are part of the Electronic Monitoring Serious Acquisitive Crime Project (Section 11 provides more detail).

They will have had a conviction for one of the offences in Table 1 in the last 12 months when at liberty and an Offender Group Reconviction Score (OGRS) of 50+ and are current to Probation services. This group will be the first priority for inclusion in the IOM model set out within this strategy. Neighbourhood crime offenders with a high, very high or prolific risk of reoffending, assessed using the Offender Group Reconviction Score (OGRS) must be further prioritised.

An objective tool to use to identify if this offender is a priority within this group is to use the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Crime Severity Score (CSS). This will be used to calculate the impact of the crimes that the offender has been convicted of has had on their community. This will be calculated using the type and number of convictions during the preceding five years at liberty.

Any terms of imprisonment during this time should be halved and that amount of time added to the five years. This will allow a more accurate calculation to be made.

An ONS CSS score of 1500 plus would be strong indicator to include on IOM as an objective measure of the impact of their offending on the community. This is a suggested indicator and not a prescriptive number. This score is not static and so will change as time passes. It should be recalculated when the offender is discussed at significant times during their inclusion on IOM such as release from custody. Consideration for deselection and similar events.

More serious neighbourhood crimes such as robbery and burglary should be further targeted and included even when they have a medium OGRS score. This reflects the level of harm caused by these offences, and the year on year increases in robbery cases.

The fixed cohort should include a mix of offenders serving community orders and those leaving prison on licence.

**Table 1 Fixed cohort offences**

(Numbers in the table represent the Common Charge Number)

<b>Offence group</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Detailed</b>
<b>Burglary</b>	28.1 Burglary in a Dwelling – indictable only	Burglary in a dwelling with intent to rape – indictable only
	28.1 Burglary in a Dwelling – indictable only	Burglary in a dwelling with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm – indictable only
	28.2 Burglary in a Dwelling – triable either way	Other burglary in a dwelling
	29 Aggravated Burglary in a Dwelling	Aggravated burglary in a dwelling
	30A.1 Burglary in a Building Other than a Dwelling – indictable only	Burglary in a building other than a dwelling with intent to rape – indictable only
	30A.2 Burglary in a Building Other than a Dwelling – triable either way	Burglary in a building other than a dwelling with intent to steal/ inflict grievous bodily harm/commit damage – triable either way
	31 Aggravated Burglary in a Building not a Dwelling	Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling
<b>Robbery</b>	34 Robbery	Robbery
	34 Robbery	Assault with intent to rob
<b>Other theft</b>	39 Theft from the Person of Another	Stealing from the person of another
	45 Theft from Vehicle	Theft from a motor vehicle
	48 Theft of a motor vehicle (excl. aggravated vehicle taking) – triable either way (MOT)	Theft from a vehicle – other than a motor vehicle

#### **4.2 FLEX - Professional Judgement**

This cohort will form a small percentage of the overall IOM cohort and should be made on an objective basis without bias towards any groups or individuals.

Professionals may use the offenders OGRS and be cognisant that a figure of 50% plus is placed on the other cohorts. Similar to the fixed cohort, the five-year ONS CSS score should be used as a further objective measure when considering inclusion within the area of the cohort. An ONS CSS score of 1500 plus would be strong indicator to

include on IOM as an objective measure of the impact of their offending on the community. This is a suggested indicator and not a prescriptive number.

On rare occasions these offenders may not be current to Probation services. In these cases, consideration should be given as to how these offenders will be effectively managed without the supervision of probation services.

Female offenders who are excluded by their offending type from the Fixed cohort but are prolific in their offending may be consider for an IOM approach to managing them within this category.

#### **4.3 FREE - Possession with Intent to Supply type offence**

Offenders convicted of Possession with Intent to Supply type offence in the preceding twelve months at liberty will be included provided that their OGRS exceeds 50%. Again, an ONS CSS score of 1500 plus would be strong indicator to include on IOM as an objective measure of the impact of their offending on the community. This is a suggested indicator and not a prescriptive number.

All offenders who meet the FIXED, FLEX and FREE of the criteria are more likely to be included onto the scheme if they have identifiable needs in relation to:

- Accommodation
- Substance misuse including drugs and alcohol
- Mentoring

Referral into the scheme will be via the completion of a referral form see Appendix A Derbyshire and Derby City IOM scheme referral form.

Decisions on inclusion onto the Derbyshire IOM cohort will be considered within a Partnership meeting when there is a consensus that the IOM approach would be the most appropriate method to manage that individual.

OGRS will be calculated by probation services and ONS CSS will be calculated by Police.



Professional Judgement can be exercised **in an exception** but other methods of managing the offender should also have been explored such as MAPPA, Safer Neighbourhood Teams and similar.

**All MAPPA Level 2 and 3 offenders, current sex offenders and any offender without a conviction in the last six months (at liberty) will normally be excluded from the IOM scheme.**

The cohort selection criteria do allow for exceptions to these rules. This must be with agreement of agencies involved in the IOM scheme. An example would be when there is an unusual offence in an offender's antecedence that would normally exclude them from the Derbyshire IOM, their ongoing offending is within scope of IOM and other methods of managing would be less effective.

IOM schemes must inform offenders about their responsibilities as part of IOM when joining the cohort. This includes transparency about additional monitoring and supervision, as well as the support on offer. To support this, police and probation should seek to minimise the potential stigmatisation that may come with additional police attention, including for offenders' families. This will be documented by the use of Appendix B Introduction to IOM: Letter for Offenders with information sharing consent

## **5. Custody Scrutiny Panel and Youth Offenders**

Young people are not currently included in the IOM scheme but the offending by those young people identified as the most prolific will be monitored and shared with the IOM scheme, utilising seconded staff within YOS, with a view to consideration for inclusion on the IOM scheme at the age of 18 years and / or on transfer to adult services.

## **6. Other areas**

Local arrangements for IOM will differ in areas outside Derbyshire. In order to avoid the possibility of offenders 'falling through the gaps', all transfer cases currently registered as a PPO or IOM will be automatically considered for inclusion on Derbyshire IOM. Offenders who move out of the Derbyshire Derby city area and are transferred to be supervised out of area will be removed from this scheme.

## **7. Exit Arrangements for the IOM scheme**

IOM cases will be continually monitored and deselected from the scheme at the six-month stage if they have not reoffended during this period and Police Intelligence doesn't support their continued inclusion, thus, adhering to the notion of 'resources follow risk' and providing the offender with the recognition that they have made progress under supervision.

The offender will be informed of this decision and an ongoing management plan agreed for their progression to deselection from the IOM scheme. This should not be in the form of a cliff edge but the offender informed as they reach the three-month stage that they are being considered for deselection if they continue with positive progress.

Any recommendations for changing the qualifying criteria or exit arrangements will be presented and authorised at the Strategic Implementation Group when Partner Agencies will consider any proposals to change.

Offenders who are convicted and sentenced to a significant period in custody can be deselected from the IOM scheme. A benchmark for removal would be if they have more than 12 months left detained within the Prison estate. Be careful to include and consider any period of time spent on remand as their release may be sooner than expected.

## **8. Tasking meetings / Panel meetings**

Tasking meetings are the cornerstone of IOM scheme, tasking meetings should be held a minimum of three days per week and should have a minimum of three agencies present in order for any meaningful decisions to be made.

The daily tasking meetings are the forum to discuss any referrals to the IOM scheme (dependent upon completion of the Referral Form Appendix A) A decision can be made at Panel/Operational meetings as to whether an offender is accepted on to the scheme and this will then be communicated directly to the Offender Manager.

The fortnightly Derby City Operational Meetings and monthly Derbyshire County Panel meetings will be the arena to discuss 'critical' cases, upcoming releases, referrals in and removals from the scheme.

All referral decisions should be made through shared selection panels. There should be clear referral mechanisms for other parts of the criminal justice system to refer into IOM, with probation and police jointly making final decisions as to whether or not IOM is appropriate

Tasks and actions will be minuted, owners of these tasks and actions identified and recorded with updates on the Partners case management system. An example of this would be an entry made on both ECINS and NICHE regarding public protection issues by an IOM Police Officer.

**Vulnerability and Safeguarding are key priorities for the IOM offenders and members of the community that their lives and offending interlace with.**

#### **9. Next steps and future developments for Derbyshire IOM and the National Neighbourhood Crime IOM Strategy**

The Neighbourhood Crime IOM strategy states that "Police and Crime Commissioners and Regional Probation Directors should seek opportunities to commission and co-commission services to support IOM in reducing reoffending. The new probation Target Operating Model devolves significant responsibility to Regional Probation Directors through the Dynamic Framework, enabling them to partner with Police and Crime Commissioners.<sup>24</sup> Dedicated probation IOM funding and the Regional Outcome and Innovation Fund (ROIF) will provide further commissioning opportunities" (HM Government)<sup>vi</sup>.

"In addition to this, there are several planned or existing national pilots and initiatives which can be drawn on to support IOM teams. These local initiatives will join up with IOM in two ways. Firstly, where there is a cohort overlap between the fixed neighbourhood crime IOM cohort and these initiatives, they will provide additional support to address criminogenic need and offending behaviour. Secondly, these initiatives may choose to refer into IOM selection panels those offenders who fall

outside of the neighbourhood crime IOM teams but are eligible for consideration within our flexible criteria. In areas where other (non-neighbourhood crime IOM) schemes are continuing to run, there may be further overlap or opportunities for referrals. The final decision will sit with the IOM teams based on their assessments and their operational capacity” (HM Government)<sup>vii</sup>.

## **10. Community Sentence Treatment Requirements**

“As announced in the Smarter Approach to Sentencing White Paper, in partnership with the NHS, the Ministry of Justice is increasing the availability and usage of Community Sentence Treatment Requirements (CSTRs). For those offenders serving community sentences, Alcohol Treatment Requirements (ATRs); Drug Rehabilitation Requirements (DRRs); and Mental Health Treatment Requirements (MHTRs) can support the rehabilitative aims of IOM. Equally, police and probation offender supervision through IOM can support compliance with these requirements – facilitating and monitoring attendance of appointments, including with the support of trail monitoring for some offenders in relevant areas. In the past, the use of these existing treatment options has been low. The CSTR Programme is currently operating in courts across thirteen areas in England, with further rollout planned” (HM Government)<sup>viii</sup>.

## **11. Acquisitive Criminals location monitoring project**

“Adopting a neighbourhood crime focus for IOM will dovetail with the launch of location electronic monitoring for serious acquisitive offenders leaving prison. The acquisitive crime GPS tagging project will launch in six pathfinder force areas in April 2021 and expand to a further 13 police forces in September 2021. In these areas, acquisitive offenders sentenced to a standard determinate sentence of 12 months or more will be fitted with a GPS tag on their release from prison and will have their location monitored while on licence for up to 12 months. The expansion offers an important tool to support police and probation joint working to reduce reoffending through detecting crimes in a group where available evidence can limit investigation. In these instances, location data can support IOM offender management by providing intelligence to support suspect identification (e.g. proximity to crime scenes) as well as attendance at appointments. There is likely to be significant cohort overlap, as well as opportunities for referrals within our flexible criteria” (HM Government)<sup>ix</sup>.

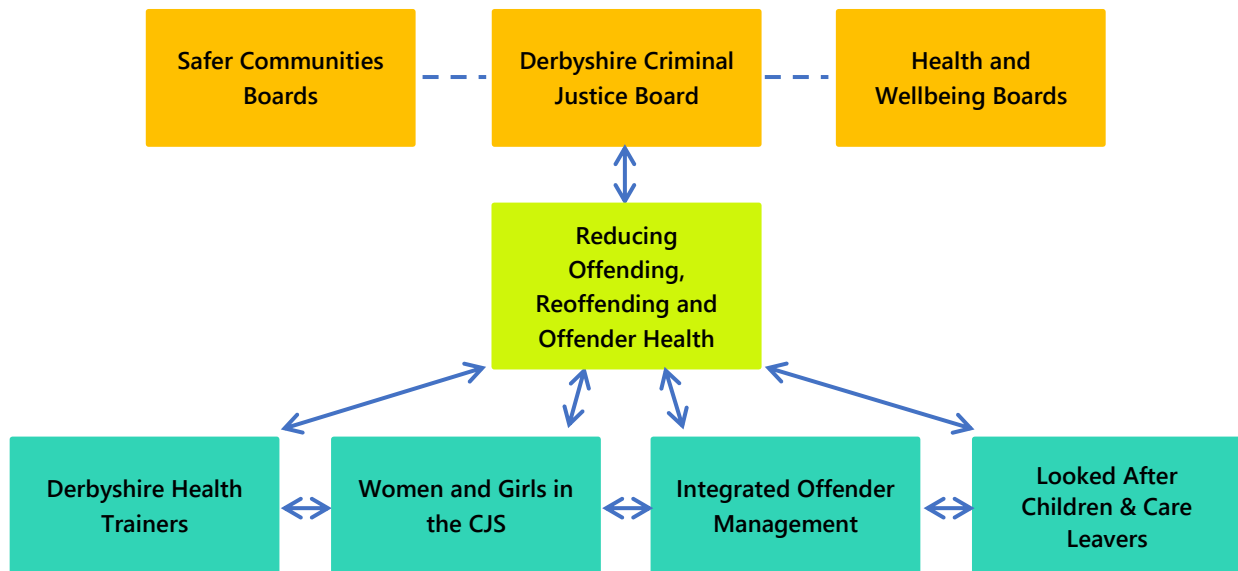
## **12. Probation short sentence function**

“As part of the new Probation Target Operating Model, a short sentence function will be created within each of the 12 probation regions. The teams will aim to address high recall, breach and reconviction rates among this cohort, by helping to ensure transitions from custody to community are supported as effectively as possible. This should help to mitigate the specific disruption that can arise from services being stopped or suspended while an individual is in prison. Short sentence teams are aiming for an integrated approach – co-locating police, volunteers, health and prison staff to ensure wraparound release support for an offender. Where there is overlap between the short-term sentence and neighbourhood crime IOM cohort, the short-term sentence function can support transitions out of prison and into the IOM scheme. The short sentence teams are well placed to assess whether individuals outside of our fixed neighbourhood crime cohort should be referred for consideration for the ‘flex’ cohort, or referred to other local IOM provision under the ‘free’ cohort” (HM Government)<sup>x</sup>.

## **13. Governance**

This strategy is owned and driven by the Integrated Offender Management Steering and Implementation group (IOM SIG) which reports directly to the Reducing Reoffending and Offender Health Board. However, it is also relevant to several other partnership boards operating across Derbyshire (for example, Safer Communities Board and Health and Well-Being Boards). Given the complex partnership landscape associated with the reducing reoffending agenda, it is critical that the IOM SIG is mindful of the work of other Boards, sub-groups and partnership arrangements and seeks to link in and consult wherever appropriate. The Terms of Reference for the IOM SIG are provided at Appendix C. The diagram below shows the relationship between the IOM SIG and the wider reducing reoffender boards. (Extract diagram taken from the Derbyshire Reducing Reoffender Strategy (2018-2021)).

The IOM SIG is responsible for compiling and updating this strategy, reviewing priority areas and maintains consistency with national guidance. Where required, the IOM SIG will establish task and finish or sub-groups to drive action and ensure progress in relation to priorities.



“Local governance should be based on our integrated principle ‘working together’ – with police and probation leaders driving local strategic decisions. Depending on local arrangements, schemes could report into either Local Criminal Justice Boards, Community Safety Partnerships or Reducing Reoffending Boards. We strongly encourage police and probation leaders to build links with their devolved and 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” (HM Government)<sup>xi</sup>.

#### **14. Measuring Impact**

The national strategy suggests:

- “The overarching aim of IOM is to make communities safer and protect the public through reducing reoffending. Reductions in volume and frequency of reoffending, risk of reoffending scores and severity of offences are all markers of success that schemes will be expected to monitor. Although enforcement

should only be used proportionately, the level of police and probation contact means that offenders on an IOM scheme may be more likely to be caught breaching or reoffending because of additional police enforcement. This should be held in mind when interpreting the impact of IOM” (HM Government)<sup>xii</sup>.

- “Recognise that desistance from crime is not a straight line, and that IOM forms part of a wide number of factors which can influence reoffending. As well as reducing reoffending metrics, evaluation of IOM should consider IOM’s impact on the progress offenders make towards other ‘intermediate outcomes’ – measurable changes in individuals that are either directly or indirectly associated with reductions in reoffending” (HM Government)<sup>xiii</sup>.
- “These measures include accommodation, employment, drug and alcohol needs, and wider changes in thinking and behaviour, as well as an offender’s engagement with services” (HM Government)<sup>xiv</sup>.
- “Once the new neighbourhood crime focus is established and implemented, a national impact evaluation will be conducted to measure progress against key intermediate outcomes and reducing reoffending metrics. Reducing reoffending metrics include frequency of offending and severity of offending. This impact evaluation will focus on neighbourhood crime IOM (including the fixed and flex cohort). Other IOM schemes addressing different cohorts will have distinct long term aims and intermediate outcomes – for example, serious violent and sexual offenders will have distinct criminogenic needs and IOM schemes with this focus may aim for risk management and reductions in risk of harm. They will not be included in the national impact evaluation, although should be evaluated locally” (HM Government)<sup>xv</sup>.

In Derbyshire, our commitment is to meet the Government’s commitment to reducing neighbourhood crime, as well as increasing prison leaver resettlement outcomes such as accommodation, employment, and drug and alcohol treatment.

ECINS will be used as the case management system for the scheme. Professionals will ensure that once accepted onto the scheme they appropriate flags, markers and warnings are added to their IT systems to allow the cohort to be tracked and managed.

The police national computer records data around individuals offending including arrest and conviction data. IOM has a bespoke feed from this system called ID-IOM. ID-IOM will be used to gather data around the cohorts to allow strategic and management decisions to be informed, this data will be shared to facilitate the management of offenders.

Additional IOM data will be collected from the Youth Offending Teams (Derby and Derbyshire) to monitor the individuals transitioning from youth to adult services.

Following the reunification of the National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Companies into the National Probation Service then data around breaches, recalls and similar will be included in the overall performance information for Derby and Derbyshire.

The IOM scheme will use ID-IOM to monitor protected characteristics within the IOM cohort, bringing awareness to and reflecting on any disproportionality within governance meetings, for example the data collected includes age, gender and ethnicity.



## **15. Appendix A: Derbyshire and Derby City IOM Referral Form**

### **IOM Referral Form**

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) improves the way in which Criminal Justice agencies and other Partners share information and work together to control, manage and supervise a small, targeted group of offenders who are assessed as being at a high risk of re-offending

**Criteria:** Fixed and Free cohorts

Offenders released to an address in Derbyshire who are part of the Electronic Monitoring Serious Acquisitive Crime Project.

Offending in the preceding 12 months when at liberty must relate to conviction for Robbery/Burglary/ Other thefts (excluding shop theft)/ PWITS. This Includes any Attempts / conspire for these offences

**AND** have an identifiable added value that the IOM approach will bring. A need in the following areas of Accommodation/ Substance misuse inc. alcohol and NPE/ Mentoring will be indicators for inclusion.

An OGRS of 50+ and an NS CSS of 1500+ will be indicators for inclusion

**Flex cohort uses Professional Judgement. This can be exercised in an exception, but other methods of managing the offender should also have been explored such as MAPPA, SNT and similar**

Name	
Date of Birth	
Address	
PNCID (if known)	
Previously been IOM	
OGRS	
ONS CSS	
Current Offence(s)	
Index Offence(s)	

Primary Substance	
Relevant Factors <i>Accommodation, Substance misuse, Mental Health inc. self-harm and vulnerability, peers and associates, thinking behaviours/support networks</i>	
Agency completing referral	
Date of referral	
Offender Manager	

When possible, the referrer should attend the IOM panel when this offender is to be considered for inclusion on the IOM scheme

## **15. Appendix B: Introduction to IOM: Letter for Offenders with information sharing consent**

### Introducing the Integrated Offender Management Scheme

The Integrated Offender Management or IOM scheme is a local programme designed to tackle prolific, and priority offenders within the local communities.

### Why am I part of the IOM scheme?

You have been identified as a person that would benefit from IOM arrangements due to the level and frequency of your offending. The IOM unit comprises of a number of different specialist Criminal Justice and support agencies who will work closely with you to support you in addressing the root causes of your offending behaviour and other related needs. The aim is to reduce your risk of offending and causing harm by creating pathways into more appropriate behaviour.

We aim to address key issues that may be impacting upon your behaviour and this may include:

- A reduction of your use of drugs / alcohol
- Obtaining stable accommodation
- Obtaining training and / or employment
- Managing personal debt / benefits
- Managing family problems

The success of the scheme is based upon your engagement and close and effective working relationships between a number of partnership agencies. This ensures you have access to the right services to help you towards a crime free lifestyle.

Agencies involved as part of IOM and with whom you may work:

- Probation Service
- Police
- Prisons
- Community Drugs Team

- Housing
- Alcohol services
- Other relevant support services

There is an expected level of compliance to benefit from this scheme and your IOM offender manager will explain this to you in more detail.

### Information sharing

You have a right to confidentiality, under the 2018 Data Protection Act and the Human Rights Act. However, under Section 115 of the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act, the IOM Unit can share information about you between partner agencies such as the Police, Probation and Social Services, if it is to prevent a crime from occurring, or if it is to protect the public, or to protect you.

However, we would like your agreement to share your details between the various agencies involved in your case, as this will be of benefit to you in the targeting of relevant and appropriate interventions. Please note that unless information is concerning a risk of serious harm or re-offending, only relevant information will be shared. Depersonalised data may also be shared to assist with strategic planning processes.

### How do I get off the scheme?

Your progress and behaviour will be reviewed at regular meetings with the various agencies involved in the management of your case. Following a significant period of positive and continued progress/change your case will be considered for de-registration. At this point, and if agreed, a six-month period of exit will be put in to place before de-registering you from the scheme. The success of this period will dictate your eventual de-registration.

We wish you every success for your future and hope that you will make the most of the opportunities that the IOM scheme can offer you.

I \_\_\_\_\_ have been identified as an IOM case.

I acknowledge that I am now subject to the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) scheme and will remain so until I receive confirmation in writing that I have been de-registered from the scheme. I understand that the aim of the scheme is to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour by providing me with necessary support and assistance. This will involve the participation of several agencies adopting a joint approach. I understand that if I continue to commit crime or engage in anti-social behaviour then I will be subject to increased Police attention. This may result in returning to Court or recalled to Prison by the Probation Service.

I agree to co-operate with the IOM scheme and to abide by the recommendations and requirements of the scheme.

I understand that IOM is a multi-agency scheme who work closely together and that relevant information gathered and recorded may be shared between the relevant agencies; including treatment agencies where applicable.

Name:

Signed:

Date:

Witnessed by:

## **15. Appendix C: IOM SIG Terms of Reference**

The County Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Steering & Implementation Group (SIG) oversees the operational implementation of IOM in Derbyshire and has responsibility for reporting to the Local Criminal Justice Board and the Safer Communities Board, as required, which have strategic oversight.

The SIG was established as a County Group, but includes membership from Derby City IOM Scheme to ensure consistency of practice across both City and County IOM Schemes, wherever possible.

### **Terms of Reference**

- To provide governance to the Derbyshire / Derby IOM scheme.
- To provide input into the IOM Strategy for Derbyshire.
- To promote improved co-ordination between partners and partnerships in order to support the reduction in re-offending of the IOM cohort(s).
- To agree any changes to the IOM operating model / strategy.
- To receive performance reports relating to IOM in Derbyshire (both city and county cohorts) for the monitoring of performance and to develop plans to tackle any under-performance or emerging areas of concern.
- To consider any additional service level agreements / posts required to support the IOM Schemes (both city and county) including funding of such posts
- Is responsible for the updating of the IOM Information Sharing Agreement.
- To share best practice and experience between partner agencies within the county/region.
- To maintain and develop links with other agencies supporting the pathways out of offending, such as substance misuse, accommodation and health providers, etc
- To provide exception reports and performance updates to the Local Criminal Justice Board and the Safer Communities Board, as appropriate.

### **Membership**

- The Chair of the Group is currently the County Council lead for IOM, who works directly with and receives support from the IOM Coordinator. However, this arrangement should be reviewed annually.
- In the unexpected absence of the Chair a temporary meeting chair will be agreed at the meeting.
- Wherever possible, there should be a continuity of representation. In exceptional circumstances organisations may send a substitute.
- In the event that the Detective Inspector with responsibility for IOM in the division cannot attend the relevant Detective Chief Inspector will attend as a substitute.

### **Representation**

- Derbyshire County Council - Community Safety lead
- Derbyshire County Council – Public Health Lead Alcohol, Drug and Tobacco
- Derbyshire Constabulary - Detective Inspector from each policing division (2)
- Derbyshire Constabulary – Force lead for IOM

- Derbyshire Constabulary - IOM Coordinator
- Derbyshire Constabulary – Detective Inspector MOSOVO
- Derbyshire Constabulary - representatives from area IOM Police Officers
- Probation Service - Senior Probation Officer from each IOM panel area (includes City)
- Probation Service – Head of Derbyshire Local Delivery Unit
- Derby City Council – Community Safety
- HMP Nottingham – Governor Offender Management Unit
- Safer Derbyshire Research & Information Team - Analyst
- Local Criminal Justice Board Business Manager
- Youth Offending Service – County and City, Heads of Service
- Derbyshire Victims Services - Remedi

### Frequency

- The Group will meet three times annually.

### Administration

- Responsibility for generating the agenda and papers for the meetings sits with the Community Safety lead, Derbyshire County Council (Chair of the SIG) and Derbyshire Constabulary IOM Coordinator.
- Support for minuting / administration of meetings is provided by Derbyshire County Council.

### Footnotes:

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- <sup>i</sup> HM Government, Neighbourhood Crime Integrated Offender Management Strategy, December 2020.
  - <sup>ii</sup> HM Government, Neighbourhood Crime Integrated Offender Management Strategy, December 2020
  - <sup>iii</sup> HM Government, Neighbourhood Crime Integrated Offender Management Strategy, December 2020
  - <sup>iv</sup> HM Government, Neighbourhood Crime Integrated Offender Management Strategy, December 2020
  - <sup>v</sup> HM Government, Neighbourhood Crime Integrated Offender Management Strategy, December 2020
  - <sup>vi</sup> HM Government, Neighbourhood Crime Integrated Offender Management Strategy, December 2020
  - <sup>vii</sup> HM Government, Neighbourhood Crime Integrated Offender Management Strategy, December 2020
  - <sup>viii</sup> HM Government, Neighbourhood Crime Integrated Offender Management Strategy, December 2020
  - <sup>ix</sup> HM Government, Neighbourhood Crime Integrated Offender Management Strategy, December 2020
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  - <sup>xi</sup> HM Government, Neighbourhood Crime Integrated Offender Management Strategy, December 2020
  - <sup>xii</sup> HM Government, Neighbourhood Crime Integrated Offender Management Strategy, December 2020
  - <sup>xiii</sup> HM Government, Neighbourhood Crime Integrated Offender Management Strategy, December 2020
  - <sup>xiv</sup> HM Government, Neighbourhood Crime Integrated Offender Management Strategy, December 2020
  - <sup>xv</sup> HM Government, Neighbourhood Crime Integrated Offender Management Strategy, December 2020