

PRACTITIONER GUIDE

The Role of Integrated Offender Management

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) was introduced in 2009 and is the framework for joint management of adult offenders by police, probation and other partner agencies including local authorities, drug and alcohol support services, mental health services, accommodation providers and voluntary sector organisations.

The Aim of Integrated Offender Management

IOM aims to rehabilitate offenders, addressing underlying criminogenic needs to reduce the likelihood of reoffending. IOM schemes therefore, should target persistent offenders with the primary aim of reducing reoffending. Criminogenic needs are responded to through priority access to services, as well as information sharing to support disengagement from criminal activity (including through enforcement by police and probation). Through IOM, offenders are offered support relative to their individual needs and can include any of the recognised "7 Pathway Needs":

1. Accommodation
2. Employment
3. Training and Education
4. Alcohol and/or Drug Misuse
5. Thinking Skills
6. Childcare
7. Finances and Health



IOM is distinct from MAPPA, which has the focus of minimising risk of serious harm.

The Criteria For Being Managed Under Integrated Offender Management

The Ministry of Justice's national strategy for IOM states that the primary criteria to be under the Integrated Offender Management programme is that the offender is subject to statutory probation management following sentencing.

FIXED:	The new strategy mandates that IOM schemes must have a neighbourhood crime cohort. This is defined as statutory offenders who are prolific in their area and are at high risk of committing burglary, robbery, car crime or theft (but not shoplifting).
FLEX:	Once forces have established and resourced the fixed cohort, there is space for offenders who may not have committed neighbourhood crimes but who would benefit from a similar IOM approach.
FREE:	Alongside the neighbourhood crime cohort, forces have freedom to manage offenders under IOM whose crimes are not covered by the 'neighbourhood crime' offence types, but are a force priority. In Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, there is a focus on domestic abuse perpetrators.

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Multi-Agency Meetings

There is a monthly IOM partnership selection panel (termed Multi-Agency Case Conference or MACC), which is attended by police supervisors, Probation Service representatives, IOM accommodation managers and any other interested party. The panel will consider all referrals for potential offenders to be considered for IOM. The IOM police inspector chairs the panel, although decisions on accepting or rejecting referrals are made collaboratively. A standard referral form is available to probation officers and internal police departments, which gives clear guidance on cohorts, selection criteria and free text for the referrer to explain why they believe IOM would be of benefit for the individual. If a referral is deemed urgent, then referrals can be considered outside of the monthly selection panel forum.

What Happens Once An Offender Is Accepted Onto IOM?

Once an offender is accepted onto IOM, an IOM police officer will be assigned as the lead officer. The risk of re-offending by the offender when they come into IOM is defined using a Red/Amber/Green scale (RAG). A bespoke management report will be created, which will be used to record all interventions, decisions and rationale for de-registering. The report will be regularly reviewed by the lead officer's supervisor to ensure that all intervention is commensurate with the risk grading. The IOM police teams and partners review progress of the cohorts in relation to both reducing re-offending and risk/victim safety by attending weekly operational meetings (termed Multi-Agency Practitioner meetings or MAP).



Information Sharing:

An **Information Sharing Agreement (ISA)** is put in place to ensure timely exchange of information between partners. Contact between police officer case managers and their relevant partners can take place on a daily basis, alongside the weekly operational meetings and monthly selection panels.

When IOM Ends:

Whilst subject to licence conditions for the remaining period of any criminal sentence, an individual can be supported by IOM. As an IOM offender approaches the end of their licence period, IOM partners will provide a transition plan to ensure support is gradually scaled back. Once an individual completes their licence period, they are deregistered from IOM. However, the expectation is that they will have engaged fully with the transition plan and can subsequently move forward in a positive way without the need for such intensive management. If an individual reoffends and is imprisoned again, IOM can offer individuals the opportunity for further support on release.

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Local Process for the 4 Hampshire and Isle of Wight YOT Partnerships

National best practice promotes a robust relationship between IOM and the Youth Offending Team (YOT). In Hampshire and the Isle Of Wight, if young people are under YOT management but about to transition to Probation service at the age of 18, there is a clear working process for IOM to be considered for the young person.

Summary of process:

- Management must have been passed to Probation and not retained by YOT
- Recipient to have received a Youth Rehabilitation Order or above
- At least 3 months must be left on the Order at the time of the recipient's 18th birthday

Transfer Process

Transfer starts from 17 years and 6 months, unless an individual is convicted at an older age.

An IOM Inspector or Sergeant attends the existing Youth to Adult Transfer Panel held in each of the 4 Force areas every three months, if there are youths for transfer to Adult Probation.

Agreement is reached at the Panel as to whether ongoing police management is required and whether that management should continue with MAPPA or IOM.

YOT or Probation make a referral based on the recommendation at the Panel to IOM and the referral is considered at an IOM Selection Panel.

If accepted onto IOM, IOM will start liaising with YOT from when the individual reaches 17 years and 9 months to ensure a thorough handover.

IOM take over management on the young person's 18th birthday.

GPS Tagging

To reduce robbery, burglary and other theft offences, GPS trail monitoring for adult offenders convicted of such crimes is now in operation in Hampshire and the Isle Of Wight. Offenders will be GPS-tagged on release from prison for the duration of their licence period up to a maximum of 12 months. This provides the opportunity to overlay crime data with tagging data to identify if an offender was in the vicinity of a given crime. Police will send their daily crime data to a central processing team who will notify them when there are "hits" (a subject was in the vicinity). This will allow the police to review an offender's movements, so they can rule the offender in/out of an investigation.

Glossary

Criminogenic needs: *Factors in an offender's life that are directly related to recidivism.*

Recidivism: *The tendency of a convicted criminal to reoffend.*