

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED



APRIL, 2019

# END OF YEAR IOM PERFORMANCE REPORT 2018-2019

BEDFORDSHIRE

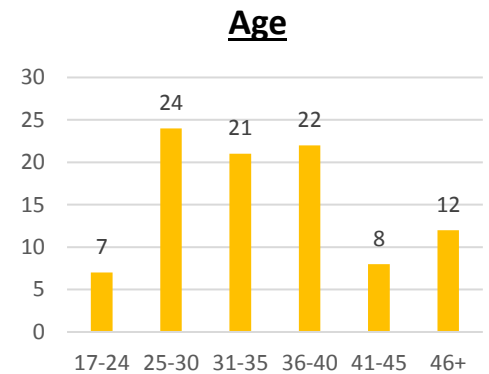
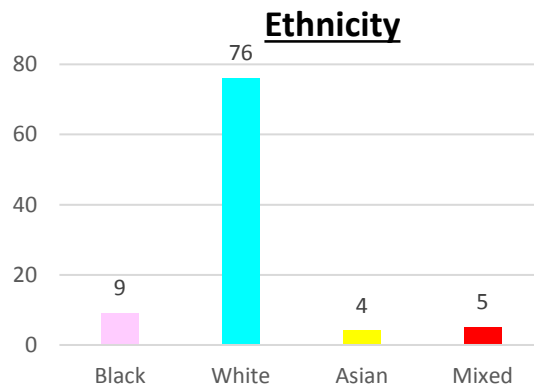
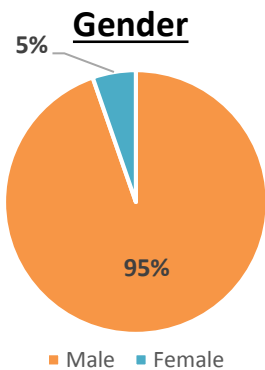
BENITA BRANAGAN  
YOUTURN FUTURES  
Sceptre house

# Integrated Offender Management End of Year Performance Report for Bedfordshire: 2018-19

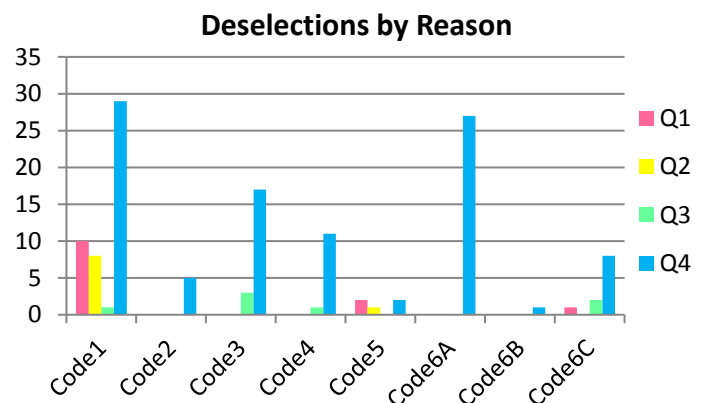
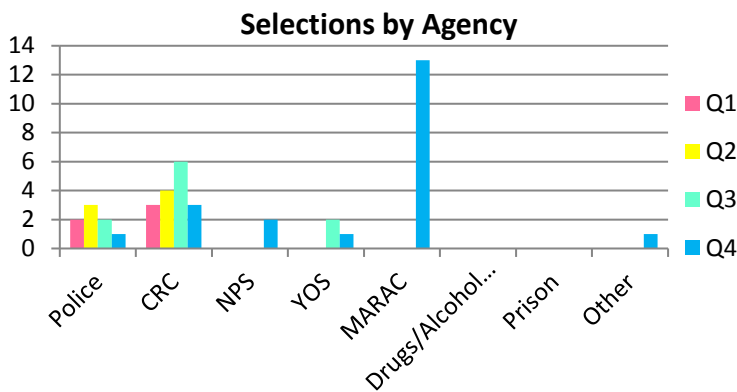
Cohort*	Bedford	Luton	Central	Total
High Impact	13	2	1	16
Burglary Dwelling	15	17	5	37
Domestic Violence	9	13	0	22
Prolific Intensive	3	3	0	6
MARAC	9	3	1	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>94</b>
At Liberty	36	27	3	66
In Custody	13	11	4	28
<b>Stat Case</b>	<b>78</b>		<b>CRC</b>	<b>68</b>
Non-Stat	16		NPS	10

The following is a snapshot of the data taken from quarter 4 and moves on to analyse the data for the entire year April 2018 to March 19. The aim is to measure the performance of the IOM scheme in reducing reoffending over the last year. Of note some MARAC and PI service users do not come through the panel meeting but are referred via other channels, such as the MARAC meetings and through the court system in regards to the Prolific Intensive service users. The graph to the left shows a breakdown of the current cohorts across the 3 CSP areas in Bedfordshire.

## Cohort Characteristics



## Selections and Deselections



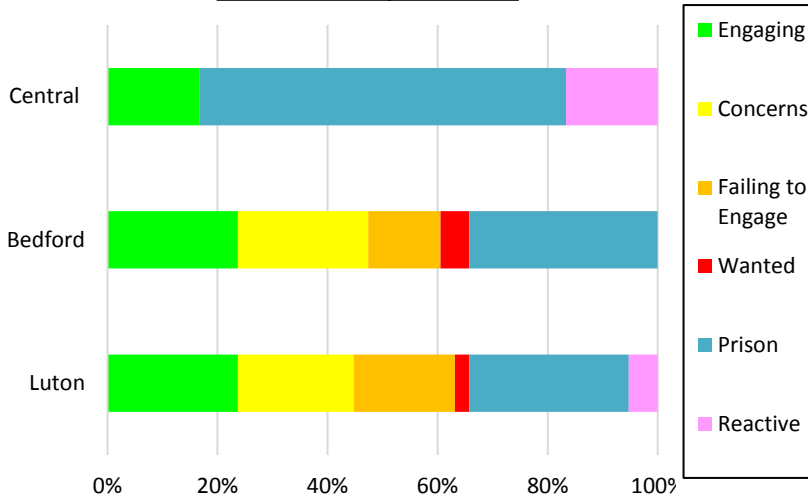
The cohort characteristics have remained fairly consistent over the past year, with a slight reduction in female offenders to 5%, there has been an increase in younger members of the cohort being selected (7).

Deselections for quarter 4 are much higher than previous quarters. The reason for the increase in deselections is down to a unanimous decision from IOM supervisors and Police to decrease the IOM cohort of burglary dwelling and domestic violence offenders. This has been due (in the most part) to a significant reduction in intelligence of criminal activity by these perpetrators (Code 1), long prison sentences (Code 6A) and non-statutory offenders who do not wish to engage and there is no information suggesting criminal involvement (Code 3). IOM is moving towards a more fluid and action based approach so that we are able to input more resources into the more chaotic and persistent offenders to effectively manage and reduce the risk of harm to the community.

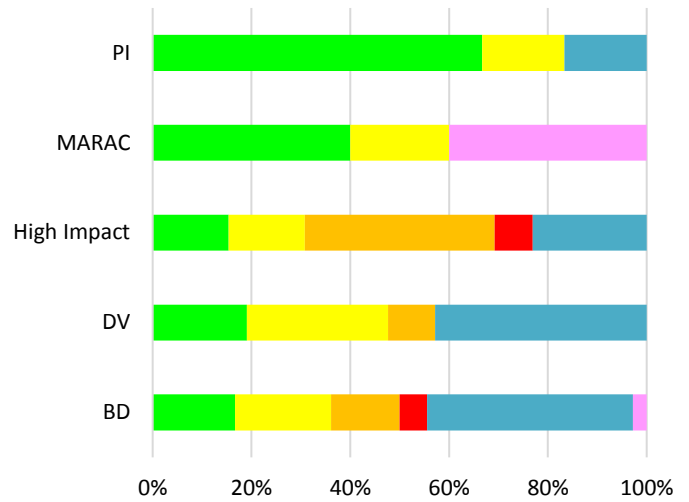
A lot of the OP Clio/Non stat DV offenders and the Exit cohort have been officially deselected across the last quarter. In the selections graph the referral made by 'Other' agency was from family safeguarding.

## RAG

### RAG Status by CSP area

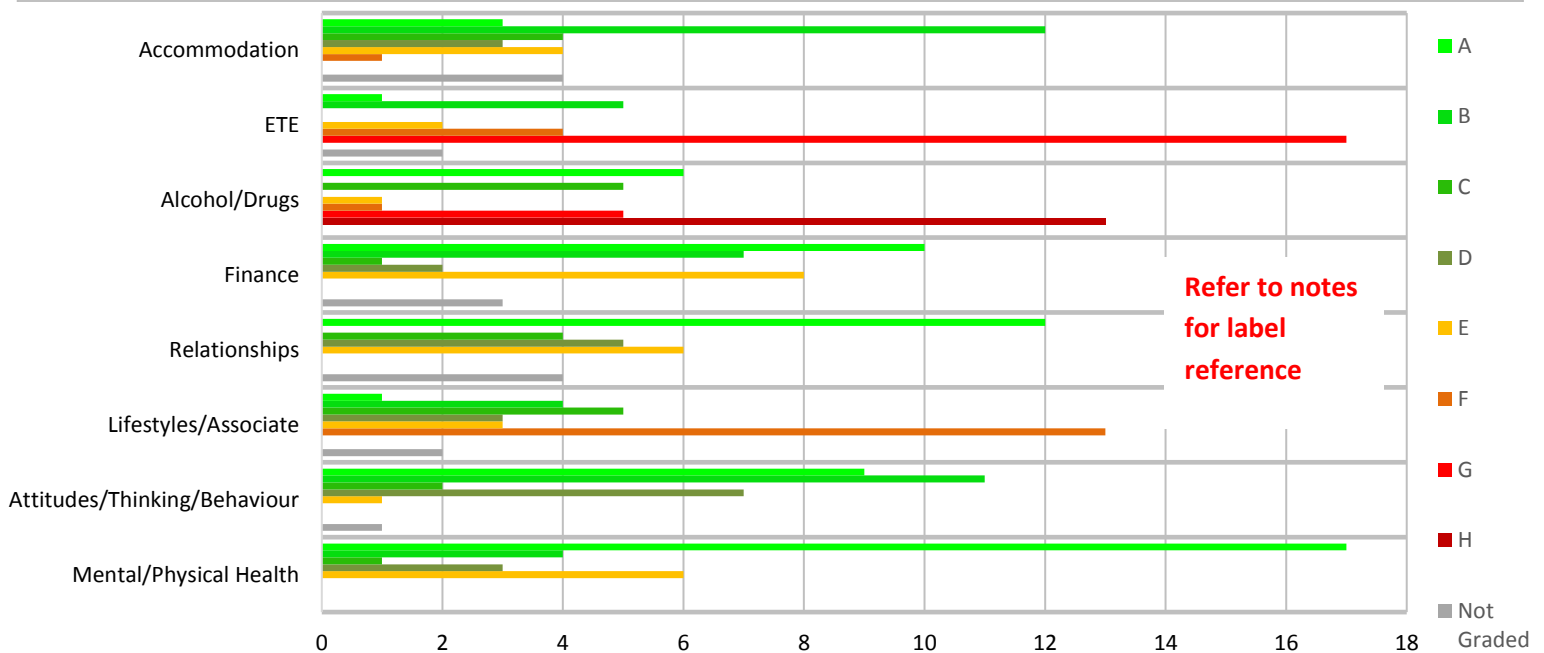


### RAG Status by Cohort Type



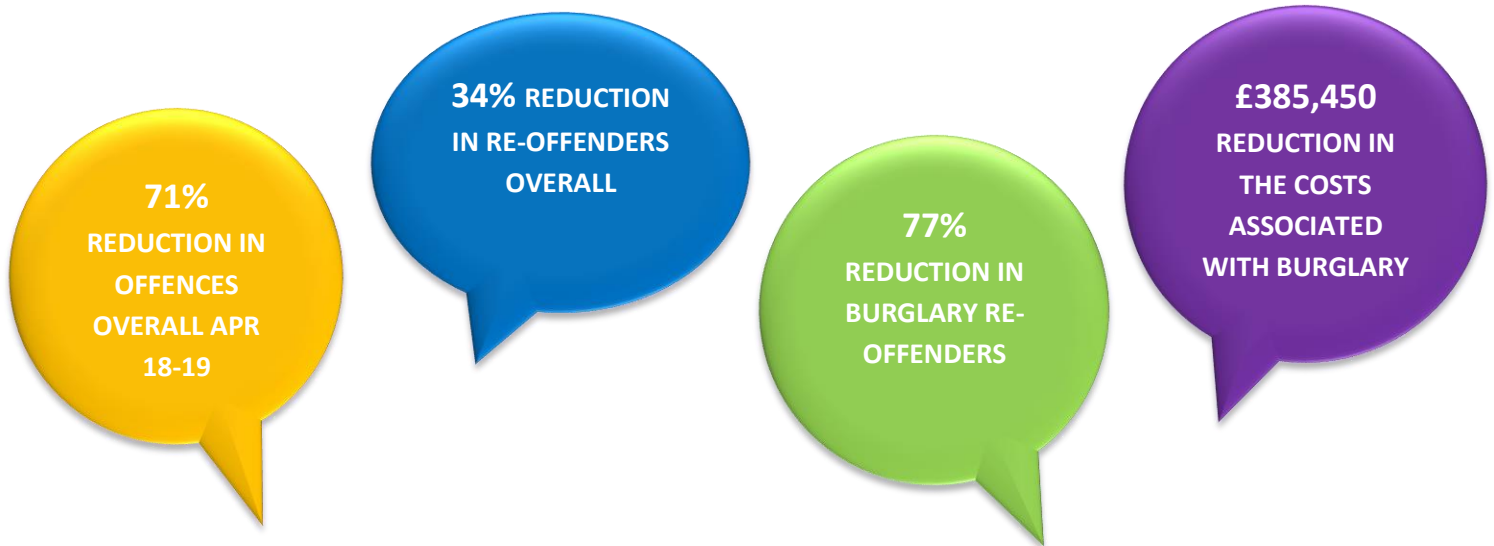
As IOM has condensed the burglary dwelling cohort and the domestic violence cohort, the percentage of people who have a RAG status of engaging has decreased in all 3 CSP areas. This can be seen as a positive thing for IOM as the ones deselected have been deselected because of their reduction in offending and no longer require management under IOM. We are therefore left with more amber and amber+ offenders who we are able to work with more intensively to further help in the reduction of reoffending across Bedfordshire. There is also a high number of those who are Blue, prison is part of the IOM process and disrupts perpetrator criminal behaviour, moreover it runs in line with one of the main principles 'catch and convict'. Therefore, it can be argued that prison is a further positive for IOM for this reason.

## Pathway Needs (N=31)



Due to the cohort reductions in quarter 4, the amount of IOM perpetrators we are able to score on a pathway needs basis has also reduced slightly from 35 to 31. There is still a high amount of offenders who score "Not working, not seeking work, prison leaver - no job offers" in ETE so continued improvement is required in this pathway area to ensure offenders are getting support with regards to their employment needs. Scores for Mental/ Physical health indicate that over half of the offenders scored have no known or diagnosed mental or physical health issues. Many also score "stable relationships" in relationships, suggesting that these are areas where IOM is strong in supporting these particular pathway needs. There are programmes in place such as BBR (Building Better Relationships) which can support offenders in maintaining healthy relationships with family and friends. More support is needed for some of the IOM cohort around drugs and alcohol, Lifestyles and associates and also ETE.

## Re-offending Rates



## Re-offending Rates Analysis

The following contains data from the past year on the offending of the IOM cohort. The purpose is to infer statistically whether the IOM scheme has had a positive impact on decreasing reoffending. The snapshot is taken from the past 12 months (01/04/18-31/03/19).

To improve validity of the data IOM service users that have been on the cohort for less than 6 months have been eliminated from analysis. Services users who have spent over 6 months of the past year in prison have also been removed. This has been done to ensure the most accurate analysis of reoffending rates can be presented. For those who have been on IOM between 6 months and 12 months a multiplier is applied to their arrest data post selection to account for the entire year. The sample included is now 92.

A count is taken of all arrests and offence types per offender a year prior to selection whilst at liberty. Only arrests with a positive disposal are counted. The same is then done for the past financial year. For those who have been on the cohort list for between 6 and 12 months the count is taken from selection date to 31/03/19. Burglary Dwelling arrests (including attempted) are also counted so that analysis of specifically Serious Acquisitive Crime offences can be carried out.

## CSP Area Volume Offence Figures

Figure 1: Volume Offences Apr 18-19

CSP Area	Total on EOY Cohort	Total Offences Pre Selection	Total Offences Apr 18-19	% Decrease
Bedford	39	297	112	185=62%
Luton	45	295	59	236=80%
Central	8	35	10	25=71%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>71%</b>

Figure 1 shows the amount of offenders on the EOY cohort across the 3 CSP areas. The CSP area refers to offender address rather than offence location. It displays the baseline offences carried out pre selection compared with offences committed Apr 18-19. There have been 446 fewer offences over the county in the past year when compared with offender baseline figures, 446 fewer victims.

## CSP Area Offender Figures

Figure 2: Re-offenders and Reductions Apr18-19

CSP AREA	Cohort	Number of Re-offenders Pre IOM	Number of Re-offenders Apr 18-19	% decrease of Re-offenders	Number of Re-offenders who have reduced level offending Apr 18-19	% of the cohort who have reduced or stopped their offending Apr 18-19
Bedford	39	33	25	24%	26	66%
Luton	45	39	22	44%	35	77%
Central	8	7	5	29%	6	75%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>73%</b>

Figure 2 shows the amount offenders per CSP area who have pre selection offences (N=79). The number of re-offenders in the last year has reduced by **34%**.

Of the cohort **73%** of offenders have reduced or completely stopped their offending in the last year when compared with their baseline. There are **16%** of the cohort where there has been no change in their offending behaviour in the last year, this includes those who have an offence score of 0 pre selection. This analysis infers that **11%** of the cohort have committed more offences and increased their offending behaviour over the past year.

## Burglary Dwelling Specific Analysis

The next section of the report analyses specifically Burglary Dwelling offences including attempted. Burglary Other offences are included in the above analysis. Some of those selected on to the Burglary cohort were not selected on to IOM for Burglary Dwelling offences and are not historic burglars. It is important to keep in mind that when analysing specific offences that some may later go on to commit offences they haven't committed prior to IOM. Figure 3 illustrates how many historic burglars there are. There are 4 offenders on the cohort who have only started committing Burglary Dwelling offences in the past year where they haven't previously been charged for such an offence. These offenders account for 7 Burglaries across the past year and across the 3 CSP areas and have not been included in the below analysis. The reason for the increase in these cases is that some have been referred from YOS and have been selected onto the IOM burglary cohort as they hold some arrests for Burglary Dwelling pre selection, however no charges arose from the arrests. Others were selected on the back of shoplifting offences and the severity of their offences has increased to burglary over the last year.

## Burglary Dwelling Offences

Figure 3: Volume Offences Burglary Apr 18-19

CSP AREA	Historic Burglars	Pre Selection Offences	Apr 18-19 Offences	% Decrease
Bedford	14	34	5	85%
Luton	14	35	4	89%
Central	3	6	1	83%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>87%</b>

Figure 3 shows volume offences of the historic burglars open to the analysis and the percentage decrease in the number of offences committed in the last year in comparison to pre IOM selection. Across all 3 CSP areas burglary offences have decreased by these IOM service users. There is an overall decrease of **87%**.

## Burglary Dwelling Re-offenders

Figure 4: Re-offenders Burglary Dwelling Apr 18-19

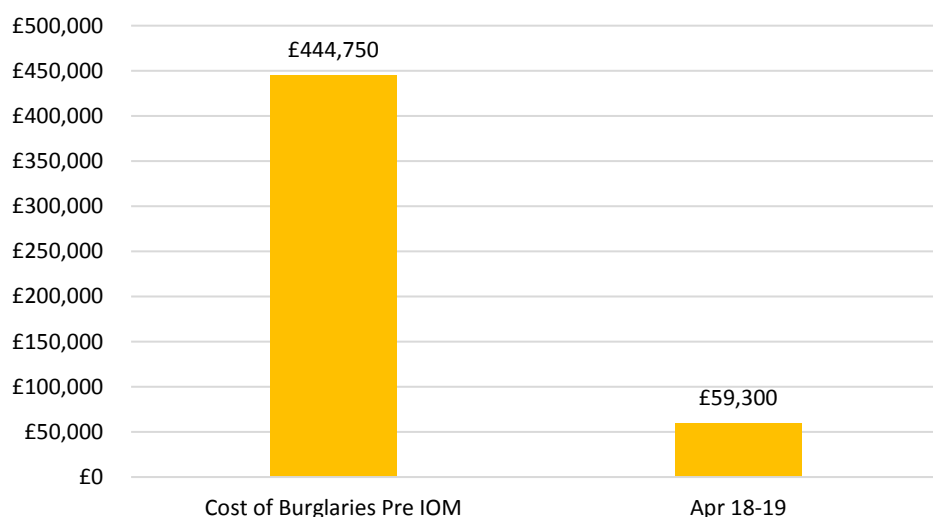
CSP Area	Offenders with pre IOM selection Burglary Offences	Number of Re-offenders Apr 18-19	Percentage Decrease of Re-offenders	Number of offenders who have reduced Burglary offending Apr 18-19	% of BD cohort who have reduced or stopped their Burglary offending Apr 18-19
Bedford	14	3	78%	12	86%
Luton	14	3	78%	14	100%
Central	3	1	66%	3	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>94%</b>

Figure 4 shows the amount of re-offenders Apr 18-19. The amount of re-offenders has decreased by **77%** which is a significant difference when compared with pre-adoption on to IOM offender figures. Of the historic burglars analysed **94%** have reduced or completely stopped committing burglary in the past year.

It is important to note that there are many more burglars on the IOM cohort that may have been committing offences, they have been eliminated from this evaluation as they have not been on the cohort for enough time or, as burglary crime holds a high prison sentence, have spent over 6 months of the last year in prison. Data in regards to these cases' will be presented in performance reports going forward in the year Apr 19-Apr 20 as they progress in IOM.

## Cost Benefit Analysis

Figure 5: Cost of Burglary Crime



Figures taken from: The Economic and Social costs of Crime, July 2018, Home Office Publication

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/732110/the-economic-and-social-costs-of-crime-horr99.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/732110/the-economic-and-social-costs-of-crime-horr99.pdf)

Figure 5 shows the cost of burglary crime only, costings across all crime types would be much higher. The costs show in the graph include: costs in anticipation of crime, for example the cost of burglar alarms, costs as a consequence of crime, for example the cost of property stolen or damaged and costs in response to crime, for example costs to the police and criminal justice system. Each burglary offence costs in total £5,930.

There has been a significant reduction in IOM burglary crime from 75 to 10 in the past year, this has consequently decreased the associated costs from **£444,750** to **£59,300**. This is a difference of **£385,450** and a decrease of **87%** of costs saved in the year Apr 18-19 as a direct result from the reduction in Burglary Dwelling crime.

## Deselections

It is important to measure whether IOM has had a lasting effect on reducing re-offending. This section of the report refers to 3 previous IOM service users and their offending behaviour post deselection from IOM.

**Offender A:** An IOM nominal on the burglary cohort who had spent 178 days in custody in the year before being selected onto IOM in June 2011 with arrests for robbery and also theft from person. This cost the tax payer a total of £12,195. After spending just under 7 years on the scheme being intensively managed by IOM he was deselected in Apr 18. Since their deselection offender A has spent 119 days in custody, a cost of £8,152. This is a decrease of 33%. Prison, as previously mentioned, is seen as a positive for IOM as it runs in line with one of the key principles and has had an effect on reducing re-offending if the offender is inside. Pre selection whilst at liberty this offender has a baseline of 8 arrests with positive disposal. In the year after IOM this is reduced to 5.

**Offender B:** Another IOM nominal on the burglary cohort selected in Jan 15. They have spent 3 years engaging with IOM until deselection in Apr 18. Their baseline is 7 arrests with positive disposal. Since their deselection for the past year they have committed no further offences which is an extremely positive result for IOM and probation as having an impact on long lasting reductions in reoffending. Further to this the last arrest with a positive disposal for this offender was back in 2016 for a public order offence. This displays a long period of desistance from criminal activity for this particular ex-offender.

## Recommendations and Changes

- Going forward IOM to move away from 3 CSP areas towards a North and South model. Research shows that offenders move across the county and often gravitate to Bedford and Luton to live. They also commit crimes across CSP borders. Operationally IOM is managed North and South and the data collection is likely to be far more beneficial to operational effectiveness to identify disparity between data at this level.
- Partners to review pathways data to identify areas requiring support and to focus resources where attention is needed.
- All offences in scope to be accepted on to IOM, IOM to move away from Burglary Dwelling and Domestic Violence cohorts. Emphasis on High Impact and harm severity.
- Deselected IOM nominals to be referred to 'Direction for Bedfordshire' <https://directionforbedfordshire.co.uk/> and sent letter in the post outlining directions services and available support.
- IOM to engage with Reactiv8 to add extra mentoring support to PI's on the cohort list.

### Cohort Criteria\*

**High Impact** These offenders score highly. They impact massively on the criminal justice system. They are arrested so often. Don't get anywhere in terms of rehabilitation. On most of these offenders the Police are working proactively to arrest and take away the benefit of committing crime with a view to showing them that the rehabilitation services are their best option. Any offence type is under this cohort as long as they are prolific enough.

**MARAC Cases** this is the non-stat DA offenders. They were previously referred through from the Police Emerald Team but this has not been effective since Athena was introduced. Insp Jackie Holmes is setting up a process whereby MARAC Coordinators can refer in through the CSP MARAC meetings to ask for IOM assistance to tackle perpetrators linked to their high risk victims.

**Prolific and Other Priority Offenders Intensive (PI)** Intensive community order for prolific non-violent serious acquisitive crime offenders who are ready to change their lives and admit their full criminal history.

**Burglary Dwelling (BD)** The offender must have a current sentence for burglary OR have a current arrest with a charge for burglary dwelling, and must also have a previous sentence for burglary. Other mitigating factors include Police Intelligence suggesting involvement in burglary related offending through associating with known burglars and/or suspected criminality within the last six months, and known criminogenic needs that are relevant to a risk of reoffending.

**Domestic Violence (DV)** The offender must have a current sentence for domestic violence OR have a current arrest with a charge for domestic violence, and must also have a previous sentence for domestic violence in their offending history. Other mitigating factors include the volume and severity of Police callouts within the last 6 months, and the completion of a Spousal Assault Risk Assessment by the Probation Officer.

### Deselection Criteria

**Code 1:** There has been a consistent period of desistance and no reliable Police information indicating criminal activity. The individual has either come to the end of their statutory supervision period or can be managed within the general offender population for the remainder of the individual's license

**Code 2:** At least 75% of the pathways have been successfully stabilised, remaining pathways can be managed by a single identified agency, with probation support for the remainder of the individual's license period

**Code 3:** Non-statutory case where the offender has not engaged with services and there is no police information suggesting involvement in criminal activity

**Code 4:** Non-statutory case where the offender has not engaged with services but there is intelligence of criminal activity that can be managed only by the Police

**Code 5:** Individual has moved out of Bedfordshire

**Code 6 A:** Offender has been given a custodial sentence of over 5 years and requires reassessment prior to release

**Code 6 B:** Offender is deceased or deported

**Code 6 C:** Offender no longer fits the criteria for IOM

### RAG Status

**RED:** IOM nominal wanted on warrant /named suspect with unresolved arrest

**AMBER+:** Arrested in last month for an offence of a similar or high severity than previous offence/ confirmed intelligence of offending / intelligence or evidence of continued problematic drug use/ failure to engage with multiple agencies/ prison releases where engagement has been poor prior to release

**AMBER:** Arrested in the last month for any offence, with any disposal /noted drop in engagement/professional judgement suggests risk of increase in reoffending /unconfirmed intelligence indicating criminal activity / all prison releases as standard release

**GREEN:** No arrests in the last month/engaging with partners/ good attendance/no intelligence indicating criminal activity

**Reactive Management:** IOM nominals who have remained Green for three months can be placed in to Green Reactive Management (RM) for a three month assessment period prior to deselection

**BLUE:** In custody

### Pathway Needs

In Q2 instead of the justice star needs assessment model within CRC we have adopted the Norfolk model. We have adapted it to fit in with the way we hold the RAG meetings in Bedfordshire and after feedback from drugs/ alcohol services and IOM offender managers. The model assesses the pathways: accommodation, ETE, alcohol and drugs, finance/ management/income, Relationships, Lifestyles and Associates, attitudes thinking and behaviour and mental and physical health. Within each pathway category a letter is assigned to each section. It gives an accurate picture of where the offender is in regards to their requirements e.g. sofa surfing.

### Pathway Matrix (RED indicates Label)

**Accommodation:** **A** Stable home owner or tenant

**B** Long Term arrangement to stable arrangement to live with family or friends

**C** Approved Premises/Hostel

**D** Own Tenancy (at risk)

**E** Sofa Surfing

**F** Street Homeless



## Education Training and

- Employment:**
- A** Current in secure employment/self-employment
  - B** Unable to work and supported on ESA
  - C** Currently undergoing vocational training or apprenticeship
  - D** Casual Short term employment
  - E** Actively seeking work - not requiring support
  - F** Actively seeking work - requiring support
  - G** Not working, not seeking work, prison leaver - no job offer

## Alcohol and Drugs:

- A** No known drug or alcohol problems
- B** Alcohol use: currently supported by recovery services, clean in treatment
- C** Use of illegal drugs (not linked to offending)
- D** Alcohol use (not linked to offending)
- E** Drug use: currently supported by recovery services, clean in treatment
- F** Alcohol use: currently supported by recovery services, using in treatment
- G** Drug use: currently supported by recovery services, using in treatment
- H** Substance misuse and not engaged with recovery services

## Finance Management

### Income:

- A** No known debt or finance issues or stable income from employment or appropriate disability linked benefits
- B** Lack of financial skills (budgeting etc)
- C** Benefit claim submitted-not yet receiving
- D** Not claiming benefits - not requiring support
- E** Not claiming benefits - requires support

### Relationships:

- A** Stable relationships
- B** Issues with child contact (Children are defined as 17 and under)
- C** Separating or unstable partnerships (family/spouse/boy/girlfriend)
- D** Domestic violence/abuse in current relationship (12 months)
- E** Partner also associated with offending

## Lifestyles and

### Associations:

- A** Family or friends provide a protective factor
- B** Keeps company of pro-social family and friends
- C** Some association with known offenders but no intelligence of this being linked to offending
- D** New to area, has no current associations
- E** Shares accommodation with known offenders
- F** Frequently associates with known offenders

## Attitudes/Thinking/Behaviour

### & Restorative Justice:

- A** Fully engaged in the IOM process
- B** Sporadic/partial engagement
- C** Failing to engage with IOM (not wanted or in breach)
- D** In breach, wanted for re-call/offence/warrant
- E** Current intelligence indicating offending behaviour

## Mental and Physical

### Health:

- A** No mental or physical health problem
- B** Medicated or treated for mental/physical health issues
- C** Other health issues requiring support
- D** Diagnosed mental/physical health issues or learning difficulties impacting on offending
- E** Requires assessment for Mental/physical Health issues or Learning Difficulties