

Derbyshire and Derby City Integrated Offender Management Information Sharing Agreement

Version 2

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1. Introduction

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is designed to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the management of identified offenders. The Government policy statement published in 2015 specified a number of key principles under which IOM should operate. The Key Principles are intended to reflect the essence of IOM. Local models will vary to reflect local circumstances and priorities, but the common elements are:

...all partners manage offenders together.....

a broad partnership base for IOM, with co-located teams wherever possible, helps to ensure that the local approach is underpinned by comprehensive evidence and intelligence and that a wide range of rehabilitative interventions are available to support offenders' pathways out of crime;

... to deliver a local response to local problems.....

the local IOM model reflects local circumstances and priorities, responding to the crime and reoffending risks faced by the local community;

... with all offenders potentially in scope.....

IOM brings a wider partnership approach to the management of offenders identified as being of most concern locally, whether subject to statutory supervision by the National Probation Service or Community Rehabilitation Company, or managed on a voluntary basis where not subject to these formal arrangements;

... facing up to their responsibility or facing the consequences.....

the IOM carrot and stick approach brings a multi-agency partnership offer of rehabilitative support for those who engage, with the promise of swift justice for those who continue to offend;

...with best use made of existing programmes and governance arrangements.....

IOM provides a 'strategic umbrella' that ensures coherence in the response to local crime and reoffending threats, providing a clear framework to make best use of local resources in tackling the most persistent or problematic offenders, identified by local agencies working collaboratively together;

...to achieve long-term desistance from crime.....

IOM ensures that offenders of concern remain on the radar of local agencies, even if not subject to statutory supervision, or where a period of statutory supervision has come to an end, with the opportunity to provide sequenced rehabilitative interventions to provide the individual with pathways out of crime.

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IOM will provide a two-pronged approach to manage a targeted cohort of offenders who are at high risk of re-offending by:

- managing and monitoring behaviour through an exchange of information using a 'tasking meeting' and
- providing a prioritised access to services across the 7 Pathways.

It is also apparent that service providers across the 7 pathways will play a significant role in helping to deliver IOM, these are;

- Supported accommodation: significant as offenders without stable address are three times more likely to re-offend
- Employment training and education: perhaps the most important Pathway to help desistance
- Drugs: IOM engages with the 'Recovery' agenda
- Alcohol: immediate access is beneficial to capitalise on commitment
- Health (inc mental health): developed with community facilities e.g. mental health teams and GPs
- Finance, benefit and debt: developed with Credit Unions and Citizens Advice Bureau
- Children and family: building on the Troubled/Priority Families initiatives and Children's Centre services.

The IOM Cohort

The IOM Cohort will include the following offenders who are identified as being at a high risk of re-offending through the use of OGRS 3 (Offender Group Reconviction Scale). This is a static assessment tool currently used within the National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Companies.

○ **Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPO's)**

PPO's are a statutory group of offenders who are assessed to be at the highest risk of reoffending. There will be no immediate changes to the management of PPO's in Derbyshire at this time though this will be reviewed pending any decision on the retention of the PPO status

○ **Probation offenders at a high risk of re-offending**

This group of offenders will be identified (in the short term) by using the Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS 3) thresholds. We will continue to monitor the development of new risk assessment tools, with a view to using more sophisticated measures in the future.

○ **Adult prisoners serving under 12 months sentence**

The Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 has brought this group under statutory supervision and rehabilitation arrangements on release. This has increased the volume of offenders who are in scope for IOM. IOM partners will need to monitor caseload increases and revise arrangements accordingly.

○ **Plus Panel / Deter Panel**

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 registration on the IOM scheme at the age of 18 years and / or on transfer to adult services.

○ **Current PPO/IOM cases (from out of area)**

Local arrangements for IOM will differ in each of the 21 Contract Package Areas (CPA). 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 allocated to Derbyshire IOM.

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

Entry / Exit arrangements for the IOM scheme

The entry and exit arrangements for the IOM scheme have now been reviewed as a result of the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda and are contained within the Derbyshire Integrated Offender Strategy 2015 (Strategy Appendix A)

The criteria for entry and exit to the scheme will be subject to an ongoing review to ensure the most appropriate methods are used to identify the cohort. *Any recommendations for changing the criteria or exit arrangements will be presented and authorised at the Strategic Implementation Group when Partner Agencies will consider any proposals to change.*

2. Partners to the Agreement

Derbyshire County Council

Community Safety

Children and Young Adults

Adult Social Care

Public Health Substance Misuse Team

Derbyshire District Councils

Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Rutland Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC)

National Probation Service

Derbyshire Police

East Midlands Crown Prosecution Service

Derbyshire County Youth Offending Service

Derbyshire Healthcare Foundation Trust

NHS Derbyshire County

HM Prison Service

Derbyshire Alcohol Advisory Service (DAAS)

Derby and Chesterfield College

Per Temp (were Extra personnel)

Addaction

Women's Work Derbyshire

G4S

Department for Work and Pensions (Job Centre Plus)

Action Housing and Support

Citizens Advice Bureau

Local Credit Unions

Financial Inclusion Derbyshire Partnerships

Phoenix Futures

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Adullam Housing

Relate

Derby City and Neighborhood Partners

Derby City in relation to

Children Social Care

Adult Social Care

Housing services

NHS Derby City

Phoenix Futures

Derbyshire Dependency Solutions (ADS)

Derventio Housing Trust

Action

NACRO

Derby Homes

Women's Work Derbyshire Constabulary G4S

Department for Work and Pensions (Job Centre Plus)

Arch Initiatives

Aquarius

SOVA

Acorn Training

Riverside

Rykneld Homes

PACE

SPODA

It will be the responsibility of these signatories to make sure that they:

- Have realistic expectations from the outset;
- Maintain ethical standards;
- Have a process by which the flow of information can be controlled;
- Provide appropriate training;
- Have adequate arrangements to test compliance with the agreement;
- Meet data protection and other relevant legislative requirements.

3. **Purpose**

The Derbyshire and Derby City Integrated Offender Management arrangements are established in order to provide a single cohesive approach to the management of offenders.

The purpose of this agreement is to facilitate the sharing of information between the agencies who have committed to this approach in tackling re-offending in Derbyshire and Derby City. It integrates the sharing of information related to t offenders who come within scope of Integrated Offender Management.

This agreement should be read alongside the Derbyshire Information Sharing Agreement for Multi- Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) which specifies information sharing arrangements for those offenders coming within scope for those arrangements.

Information to be shared under this agreement is for the following specific purposes:

- To identify those offenders who come within scope for Integrated Offender Management, based upon their likelihood of re-offending, risk of serious harm and offending related factors;
- To ensure that assessments of risk are accurate;
- To ensure that the most effective management plans are devised and implemented by the agencies involved in offender management, in order to manage and reduce the likelihood of re-offending and to protect the public;
- To ensure the effective governance of Integrated Offender Management in Derbyshire through the IOM Strategic and Implementation Group (SIG) and Derbyshire Safer Communities Board and through the Derby City IOM Management Panel and Safer Stronger Board.

4. **Fair and Lawful Processing**

The information exchanged within this information sharing agreement must:

- have lawful authority
- be necessary and proportionate.

Lawful Authority

Each partner (or body acting on behalf of such partner) sharing personal data must have a specific legal duty or power to do so, or will have obtained the consent of the individual concerned.

Each partner will need to have a clear understanding of the legal basis under which all other partners are operating.

- The First Principle of the Data Protection Act 1998 states that:

Personal data must be processed fairly and lawfully and in particular, shall not be processed unless:

- a) At least one of the conditions in schedule 2 (of the act) is met and
- b) For sensitive personal data one of the conditions in schedule 3 is also met.

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The partners to this agreement will meet the requirements of Schedule 2 of the Data Protection Act 1998, for the processing of personal data by virtue of subsections 5b, or 1 respectively as follows:

- 5b) For the exercise of any functions conferred on any person by or under any enactment.
- 1) The data subject has given their explicit consent to the processing of the personal data.

In the case of sensitive personal data, the partners to this agreement also meet a Schedule 3 condition by virtue of subsections 7b or 1 respectively, as follows:

- 7b) for the exercise of any functions conferred on any person by or under an enactment
- 1) The data subject has given their explicit consent to the processing of the personal data.

The Police have a common law duty of care to protect the public and may share personal data where it is necessary to prevent harm.

- Section 14 of the Offender Management Act 2007

This section provides for the disclosure of information between the Probation Services and other 'listed persons' for the probation purposes, or any other purposes connected with the management of offenders. 'Listed Persons' include a government department, a relevant local authority, the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales, a relevant contractor and a Chief Officer of Police.

- Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998

Without prejudice to any other obligation imposed on it, it shall be the duty of each authority to which this section applies to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area.

- Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998

Section 115 Crime and Disorder Act provides that any person can lawfully disclose information where necessary or expedient for the purposes of any provision of the Act, to a Chief Officer of police, a police authority, local authorities, probation service or health authority, even if they do not otherwise have this power. This power also covers disclosure to people acting on behalf of any of the above named bodies.

Common Law Duty of Confidence

Anyone proposing to disclose information not publicly available and obtained in circumstances giving rise to a duty of confidence will need to establish whether there is an overriding justification for so doing. If not, it is still necessary to obtain the informed consent of the person who supplied the information. This will need to be assessed on a case by case basis and legal advice should be sought in any case of doubt.

Consent

Consent may be defined as "...any freely given specific and informed indication of an individual's wishes by which the data subject signifies their agreement to personal data relating to them being processed."

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In the absence of any other legal basis, or where the processing of that data would not be expected by the data subject, their explicit consent shall be sought and obtained before information that is personal or sensitive personal data is shared.

The police and other agencies providing statutory services have a legal obligation to protect the public. Whilst therefore it is best practice to effectively communicate with the individual concerned, it is not necessary to obtain their consent in order that those statutory services can be delivered.

Where statutory agencies seek to offer support through non statutory partners, then consideration should be given to the fairness and transparency of that provision to the individual. It is anticipated that in these circumstances partner agencies will obtain or confirm an individual's consent prior to providing these support services.

In a minority of cases, individuals may refuse consent because they are disengaged from services, and in a very small number of cases, an offender who is engaged may refuse to provide consent.

Refused consent is not an absolute barrier to the sharing of personal information and cases where consent is withheld should be considered on their individual merits, in line with the Data Protection Act 1998. Where an individual refuses to give consent, at least one of the other conditions in schedule 2 of the Act, and in the case of sensitive personal data schedule 3 of the Act, must be satisfied before the information can be lawfully shared

Necessity

- The information shared will be necessary for the purpose of properly identifying offenders and assessing suitability for IOM and PPO schemes, and subsequently managing the risks posed by those offenders managed within IOM arrangements and those subject to DIP provisions.

Proportionality

To justify the proportionality of information shared it must be shown that:

- the assessing and managing of the risks posed by an offender could not be effectively achieved other than by sharing the information in question
- the disclosure of the information is a proportionate response to the need to protect a person or persons.

5. Type and extent of information to be shared

Information shared will be limited to that which has a direct bearing on the identification, assessment and management of relevant offenders. This may involve personal information in respect of those not currently subject to Integrated Offender Management but who may be considered suitable for referral and subject to such future management.

An example of this would be details of Repeat Detainees. That is individuals who are repeatedly detained and processed through the Custody Suite. The data shared would include the name, date of birth, address and reason for arrest to identify those who may be suitable to be referred to the IOM scheme.

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Routine Information Sharing- Depersonalised Data

Depersonalised information is defined as any information, which is provided to another partner in a format in which it is no longer possible to identify an individual.

Whenever possible the use and exchange of depersonalised or aggregated information should be considered. This may assist with strategic planning processes with the partners of this information sharing agreement and provide quantitative information to the IOM SIG and Safer Communities Board.

The following examples of depersonalised information may be shared:

Derbyshire Constabulary recorded crime statistics
Derbyshire Constabulary calls for service
Derbyshire Substance
Misuse Commissioning
Team statistics
Derby City DAAT statistics
HM Prison Service statistics
National Probation Service
Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire,
and Rutland Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC)

The following criteria will apply:

- No attempt must be made to identify an individual through the provision of depersonalised information.
- Information must not be released to those with a commercial interest in their use.
- Requests under the Freedom of Information act must be handled in accordance with the partner agencies documented processes and procedures.
- Each partner agency is responsible for making sure there are arrangements in place for the secure storage of information.
- Partner agencies should have documented policies for records retention, maintenance and secure waste destruction.
- Verification will be made that the information does not conflict with corporate statistics generated by the relevant partner.

Personal Information

A key element of effective public protection is the sharing of accurate, relevant and up to date information between the partners, which can be used to effectively identify, assess and manage the risk of individuals who are subject to IOM provisions.

It is recognised that for the purposes of this agreement that it is necessary for parties to share information which constitutes 'personal' and 'sensitive personal data' under the provisions of the Data Protection Act 1988.

The information shared may include relevant details of an individual's criminal background, lifestyle and risk of reoffending.

6. Terms of use of the information

The information will be used for the prevention and detection of crime, and to inform agencies of current engagement in services and impact of interventions of programs that are identified as necessary in the rehabilitation of the individual.

The information will be used to support the individual and those involved with them, no secondary use or other use may be made of the data without the consent of the originating owner.

7. Data quality assurance

Information shared under this agreement will be adequate to help with the effective discharge of Derbyshire IOM arrangements. It will be relevant and not contain excessive detail which is beyond that required for the agreed purpose.

Information discovered to be inaccurate, out-of-date or inadequate for the purpose should be notified to the originating owner of the data who will be responsible for correcting the data and notifying all other recipients of the information who must make sure the correction is made.

Partner agencies will ensure that there is an effective management regime to monitor data quality, and that the arrangements for information sharing are fit for purpose.

8. Data retention, review and disposal

It will be the responsibility of each partner to make sure that any data held about individuals for the purposes of the IOM arrangements are held in accordance with that partners' policy on data retention.

Non-statutory partners will be required to securely destroy copies of any records or minutes as soon as their involvement in the case has concluded, or in accordance with their contractual terms and conditions with their lead agency.

In the case of an individual IOM nominal the data should be retained as long as the individual remains within the selection criteria and thereafter in accordance with each partners' policies for records retention and secure waste destruction.

9. Access and security

The partners to this agreement acknowledge the security requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998 applicable to the processing of the information.

Each partner will make sure they take appropriate technical and organisational measures against unauthorised or unlawful processing of personal data and against accidental loss or destruction of, or damage to, personal data.

In particular, each partner must make sure they have procedures in place to do everything reasonable to:

- make accidental compromise or damage unlikely during storage, handling, use, processing transmission or transport
- deter deliberate compromise or opportunist attack
- dispose of or destroy the data in a way that makes reconstruction unlikely
- maintain confidentiality and take steps to prevent unauthorised access.

Access to information subject to this agreement will only be granted to those professionals who 'need to know' to effectively discharge their duties.

Information will only be transferred electronically if it is via an approved secure email connection for example gsi, pnn, gcsx, gcsm or cjsm. Each partner must check with their designated Information Security staff or similar for advice.

A secure mailbox facility is provided in each of the four localities (Derby City, Buxton, Chesterfield and Ilkeston). The mailbox will be used by Partners, solely for the purpose of providing information in respect of IOM offenders and will be accessible by the four IOM coordinators and specified probation staff. It shall not be used for any other purposes.

In cases where information is being exchanged by telephone the person giving the information will always make sure they check the identity of the person receiving the information by making the phone call via a partner switchboard or recognised contact details.

It is acknowledged that the Government Protective Marking Scheme applies to Police information. Partners undertake to ensure that all of their staff are aware of their obligation to maintain the confidentiality of information provided by the Police and that their obligations under this agreement are met.

10. General operational guidance

Multi Agency meetings

The chairperson will ensure that:

- Personal and sensitive personal data is only be disclosed to those attendees who need to know it, and consideration shall be given to the structure of meetings to facilitate this (e.g. the use of 'open' and 'closed' sessions).
- All persons present are made aware that any information shared at the meeting is to be held in confidence and is only shared on a 'need to know' basis. This shall be achieved by reading out the confidentiality statement at (ISA Appendix A) before the meeting commences. Attendees are expected to sign the confidentiality statement prior to the start of the meeting. Copies will be held by the IOM Operational panel Chair and stored securely.
- Individuals are aware that they should only record notes containing personal and sensitive personal data when it is necessary for the performance of their role. The notes should include the source of the information so that the originating organisation can be consulted regarding any subsequent disclosure.
- Where non statutory partners are to participate in meetings their legal basis for attendance is established. Non statutory partners shall either be contractually bound to a statutory body to deliver services on their behalf, or shall have the consent of the offender(s) in accordance with the non-statutory organisation's confidentiality policies and procedures. A copy must be provided to the IOM coordinators prior to disclosure of any information, who will collate all such consent documents
- Where necessary a two-tier meeting structure will operate to ensure only those agencies with either a statutory power, or the consent of the offender(s) to share information remain present during the meetings and that information is shared lawfully and in accordance with this agreement. Other agencies must remain outside of the meeting whilst this takes place.

11. Management of the agreement

All complaints or breaches relative to this agreement will be notified to the designated Data Protection Manager of the relevant organisation in accordance with their respective policy and procedures.

Lead Officers or alerted signatories will make sure that in the event of:

- Security incidents involving case file data shall be subject of a review by the relevant partner agency in accordance with their own processes and procedures.
- Any breach of this agreement, the Data Protection Manager is informed and the cases are reviewed in light of the circumstances of the breach.
- In case of an internal disciplinary matter, the Data Protection Managers will review procedures in view of the circumstances coming to light from the disciplinary matter.
- In the case of an equipment malfunction the IOM coordinator will inform the signatories and will arrange an alternative form of information exchange until the malfunction is repaired.

12. Indemnity

Each partner to this Agreement will undertake to indemnify the other against any legal action arising from any breach of this agreement by any person working for or on behalf of that organisation.

13. Subject access requests

Any person receiving a request for information under the provisions of the Data Protection Act 1998 or Freedom of Information Act 2000 must refer the request to the relevant officer within their respective organisation in accordance with local policy and procedures.

Where a request for information includes that information provided by a partner organisation, the originating organisation will be informed in accordance with normal protocols. However, each organisation is responsible for their compliance with the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

14. Review and termination of agreement

Partner organisation accept responsibility for jointly auditing compliance of this information sharing agreement.

A partner may suspend these arrangements in order to investigate and resolve any serious breach of this Agreement.

Partners will make every effort to resolve any dispute affecting the ability to share information under this Agreement within 10 days.

This Agreement will be reviewed no later than 24 months after the date of issue.

15. Version history

Date issued	Version	Status	Reason for change
23.08.2011	1.0	Operational	Prepared for use in Derbyshire County IOM
24.02.12	0.1	FINAL DRAFT	Amended
02.06.15	1.1	Revised draft	Review
24.07.15	1.2	Revised draft	Review
23.09.15	1.3	Revised draft	Review
01.10.15	1.4	Revised draft	Review
10.10.15	1.5	Revised draft	Review
01.11.15	2	Operational	Amended

CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT

All partners have agreed boundaries of confidentiality, this meeting respects these normal boundaries and is held under a shared understanding that:

1. This meeting is convened in circumstances where the actions of an individual are such that the risk to the safety of the public or of other individuals posed by the subject sufficiently outweighs their rights to confidentiality and can be legally justified.
2. All documentation (including emails) will be marked 'In Confidence ' and must be held securely, so as to protect the information from unauthorised or accidental disclosure, loss, destruction or alteration.
3. The disclosure of information outside the meeting beyond that which is agreed at the meeting, will be viewed as breach of the confidentiality. Each partner will deal with any notified breach of this in accordance with their own policies and procedures.
4. If further disclosure is felt to be essential, permission must be sought from the Chair of the Panel/IOM Co-coordinator and a decision will be made on the basis of justifiable need to know for reason of public protection.
5. The discussions and decisions of the meeting take account of Article 8.2 European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR), with particular reference to:
 - Public Safety
 - The prevention of crime and disorder
 - The protection of health and morals
 - The protection of the rights and freedom of others



Derbyshire
Integrated Offender Management
Strategy
2015

1. Background

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 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.

The Derbyshire Reducing Re-Offending Strategy 2014-2016 [LINK](#) has integrated management as one of its key principles, with the focus primarily on community safety and reducing the harm caused by priority groups. All agencies and providers have committed to the strategy and are working towards the same aim:

'Protecting the people of Derbyshire through a whole system approach to reduce the reoffending rates of those causing the most harm'

The Derbyshire Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Strategy was developed by Derbyshire Probation Trust in conjunction with Derbyshire Police and other agencies. The strategy is based on the '**key principles**' of IOM that underpin all work undertaken by any agency or provider in Derbyshire with a view to reducing reoffending:

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is designed to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the management of identified offenders. The Government policy statement published in 2015 specified a number of key principles under which IOM should operate. The Key Principles are intended to reflect the essence of IOM. Local models will vary to reflect local circumstances and priorities, but the common elements are:

...all partners manage offenders together.....

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a broad partnership base for IOM, with co-located teams wherever possible, helps to ensure that the local approach is underpinned by comprehensive evidence and intelligence and that a wide range of rehabilitative interventions are available to support offenders' pathways out of crime;

... to deliver a local response to local problems.....

-

the local IOM model reflects local circumstances and priorities, responding to the crime and reoffending risks faced by the local community;

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... with all offenders potentially in scope.....

IOM brings a wider partnership approach to the management of offenders identified as being of most concern locally, whether subject to statutory supervision by the National Probation Service or Community Rehabilitation Company, or managed on a voluntary basis where not subject to these formal arrangements;

... facing up to their responsibility or facing the consequences.....

the IOM carrot and stick approach brings a multi-agency partnership offer of rehabilitative support for those who engage, with the promise of swift justice for those who continue to offend;

...with best use made of existing programmes and governance arrangements.....

IOM provides a 'strategic umbrella' that ensures coherence in the response to local crime and reoffending threats, providing a clear framework to make best use of local resources in tackling the most persistent or problematic offenders, identified by local agencies working collaboratively together;

...to achieve long-term desistance from crime.....

IOM ensures that offenders of concern remain on the radar of local agencies, even if not subject to statutory supervision, or where a period of statutory supervision has come to an end, with the opportunity to provide sequenced rehabilitative interventions to provide the individual with pathways out of crime.

Therefore, this document is the blueprint for IOM success in Derbyshire and a commitment to the principles from these agencies and providers.

2. Transforming Rehabilitation - The strategic context for Integrated Offender Management

The Derbyshire IOM Strategy has been reviewed to ensure sustainability through the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda [LINK](#)

The Ministry of Justice has emphasised a clear commitment within Transforming Rehabilitation to preserve and build on local IOM arrangements. The Competition Data Rooms provide the vehicle for bringing information on local IOM arrangements to the attention of prospective providers. Established local competition teams will act as an opportunity to discuss IOM with prospective providers.

The reforms set out in ***Transforming Rehabilitation: A Strategy for Reform*** will change the way that offenders are managed in the community:

Key aspects of the Transforming Rehabilitation reforms include:

- Extending statutory supervision to those offenders sentenced to less than 12 months in custody. This group had the highest re-offending rates – 58.5% - and the Offender Rehabilitation Bill will bring this group – estimated to number 50,000 per year – under formal, statutory supervision and rehabilitation arrangements on release.
- Creating a ‘through the gate’ resettlement service which would see the same provider working with offenders in custody and through in to the community.
- Ensuring the majority of prisoners are released close to home. A network of resettlement prisons has been announced, and those serving less than 12 months custody, would serve the whole of their sentence in these prisons. Many of those serving longer sentences would be moved in to a resettlement prison towards the end of their sentence.
- Replacing the 35 Probation trusts from 1st June 2014 with a new National Probation Service (NPS), to protect the public from high risk of serious harm offenders, and 21 new Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRC) to manage medium and low risk offenders. The new NPS will be responsible for advice to courts, management and rehabilitation of Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) cases, high risk of serious harm and other public interest offenders, and delivery of their sentences. The new NPS will also deliver those Approved Premises currently managed by Probation Trusts, Victim Liaison, and accredited programmes for sex offenders as well as bespoke interventions for some of the NPS cohort. Other interventions and services for their cohort will be purchased from the CRCs.
- Introducing a new payment mechanism to reward success that combines a Fee for Service element, with an element of Payment by Results.
- Recognising the need to be responsive to local needs and circumstances and ensuring that new providers effectively link with local partnership arrangements, and in particular, IOM.

The ‘[Target Operating Model – Version 2](#)’, published by the Ministry of Justice, is the most comprehensive document available at present, outlining the structures for 1st June 2014. [LINK](#)

3. The impact of Transforming Rehabilitation on IOM in Derbyshire

The probation structure under the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda means that the current IOM model is not sustainable in the long-term, primarily for the following reasons:

- The Offender Assessment System (OASys) assessments will no longer be completed on all offenders under probation supervision, therefore, the OGP / OVP score thresholds cannot be sustained as the entry point to the IOM scheme;

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- The IOM cohort has increased significantly now the Under 12 month offender group are in scope. This is having resource implications for all agencies involved in the management of IOM offenders;
- Providers will be paid a fee for service based on a weighted annual volume of offender starts, with a proportion of the payment at risk subject to securing reductions in re-offending. Not only does this potentially alter the dynamic of IOM but it also raises the question whether performance management should be aligned given the new data hub in the MOJ;
- Primary providers could deliver services using a number of smaller third and voluntary sector organisations, therefore, the range of partners around the IOM table could increase;
- Information sharing will need to be reviewed in terms of daily tasking meetings and other operational meetings.

All these issues continue to be considered in how we ensure the future sustainability of IOM in Derbyshire.

4. How to ensure sustainability for Derbyshire IOM moving forward

The IOM Cohort

Derbyshire IOM schemes will manage a cohort of approximately 250 offenders at any one time.

From 17th June 2015 the IOM Cohort will include the following offenders who are identified as being at a high risk of re-offending through the use of OGRS 3 (Offender Group Reconviction Scale). This is a static assessment tool currently used within Derbyshire Probation Trust and will remain a key tool within the new organisations.

- **Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPO's)**

PPO's are a statutory group of offenders who are assessed to be at the highest risk of reoffending. There will be no immediate changes to the management of PPO's in Derbyshire at this time though this will be reviewed pending any decision on the retention of the PPO status

- **Probation offenders at a high risk of re-offending**

This group of offenders will be identified (in the short term) by using the Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS 3) thresholds. We will continue to monitor the development of new risk assessment tools, with a view to using more sophisticated measures in the future.

- **Adult prisoners serving under 12 months sentence**

The Offender Rehabilitation Bill has brought this group under statutory supervision and rehabilitation arrangements on release. This has increased the volume of offenders who are in scope for IOM. IOM partners will need to monitor caseload increases and revise arrangements accordingly.

- o **Plus Panel / Deter Panel**

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 registration on the IOM scheme at the age of 18 years and / or on transfer to adult services.

- o **Current PPO/IOM cases (from out of area)**

Local arrangements for IOM will differ in each of the 21 Contract Package Areas (CPA). 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 allocated to Derbyshire IOM.

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

Entry / Exit arrangements for the IOM scheme

The entry and exit arrangements for the IOM scheme have now been reviewed as a result of the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda.

- o **Entry Level**

Using the Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS 3) offenders will be assessed based on static risk factors and through the identification of dynamic criminogenic needs. This will be a two tier system, with a process for automatic eligibility to the IOM scheme (Tier 1), alongside a Tier 2 process, which will allow for professional discretion and additional involvement of partnership agencies, outside probation and police.

Tier	Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS 3)	Eligibility for the IOM scheme
1	90 +	Automatic Registration
2	80 – 89	Professional judgement – To complete IOM referral form and matrix
N/A	0 - 79	Not eligible

In addition, all PPO cases, YOS cases assessed as posing a high risk of re-offending and PPO/ IOM cases from outside Derbyshire will be automatically allocated to the IOM scheme.

- o **IOM Referral form and Matrix**

For the cohort of offenders who are scored between 80-89 on OGRS 3 this will involve Tier 2 allocation . The Offender Manager will be required to complete the IOM referral form ([Strategy Appendix A](#)) and the IOM Matrix ([Strategy Appendix B](#)). The referral form will provide the Offender Manager with the opportunity to highlight the risk factors of the offender and how this links to their offending behaviour.

The IOM Matrix, to accompany the referral form, will be completed by the Police IOM Co-ordinator.

For partnership agencies, outside of the police and probation, the referral form can still be completed in cases where an offender is deemed to be posing a risk to the community or where an offender has an identified need in at least **two** of the following areas:

- o Accommodation
- o Education, Training or Employment
- o Drugs
- o Alcohol

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- **Daily tasking meetings / Panel meetings**

Daily tasking meetings are the cornerstone of IOM schemes in Derbyshire. Daily tasking meetings should be held a minimum of 3 x days per week and should have a minimum of 3 agencies present in order for any meaningful decisions to be made.

The daily tasking meetings will become the new forum to discuss any referrals to the IOM scheme (dependent upon completion of the referral form and matrix). A decision can be made at daily tasking as to whether an offender is accepted on to the scheme and this will then be communicated directly to the Offender Manager.

The fortnightly Operational Meetings / Monthly Panel meetings will then be the arena to discuss 'critical' cases (using the 'RAG' system – [Strategy Appendix C](#)), new releases and removals from the scheme.

- **Exit Level**

From 1st June 2014, all PPO and IOM cases will be exited 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. This six month review period will reconcile with the under 12 month group being brought into scope.

5. Next steps and future developments for Derbyshire IOM

- **Offender Triage**

From 1st June 2014 the National Probation Service hold the responsibility for the allocation of all offenders sentenced to a community based disposal or a custodial sentence. The cases are either retained by the National Probation Service (NPS) or allocated to the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC).

This form of 'offender triage' is the ideal opportunity to identify IOM offenders at sentence and ensures there is a reduced delay in the process for new referrals on to the scheme. The key focus will be on the predictor tool, Risk of Serious Recidivism (RSR) tool. Although the tool is largely static it will include consideration of offending-related (dynamic) factors where these have been identified in the pre-sentence report. This tool, combined with a clinical judgement of risk based on the offender's current behaviour, will give a more accurate assessment of the risk of serious harm posed.

- **Information Sharing**

As a result of the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda the Information Sharing Agreement has been reviewed.

- **Mental Health and IOM**

All IOM partners are committed to developing the Mental Health pathway into Derbyshire IOM.

Domestic Violence and IOM

In conjunction with the over-arching aims of the Reducing Reoffending Strategy domestic violence remains a primary concern for agencies who are signed up to explore IOM principles in the management of domestic violence. In driving the agenda forward all IOM schemes will ensure the new Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme and the Domestic Violence Protection Orders are incorporated into practice.

o **GPS tagging – ‘buddy system’.**

The ‘mapping’ of offenders via GPS tracking has been used by a number of Police forces across the country in recent years, with high levels of success being recorded.

An evaluation of a trial undertaken within C Division in Derbyshire Police using several units linked to this system recorded some positive outcomes, but based on cost against benefit the service wasn’t renewed. There does remain a number of devices available, with D Division having 4 units in Derby City and 4 units in the County. This system allows offenders to be ‘tracked’ 24 hours a day / 7 days per week for a period of up to 12 months. This is a voluntary scheme and will not be mandatory to IOM offenders.

Prison ‘Drop-in’ – HMP Nottingham

The CRC in Nottingham Prison is planning to develop “drop-in” sessions on the Prison wings to facilitate engagement with the Through the Gate Teams. This may present an opportunity to raise the profile of the scheme and improve our communication with offenders about the benefits of IOM. The purpose and nature of the IOM scheme can be explained to offenders, as well as assisting offenders with any issues prior to release.

o **Troubled Families agenda**

Derbyshire is an early adopter area for Phase Two of Troubled Families. The criterion for Phase Two has been broadened out and now includes;

- Parents and Children involved in Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour
- Children who have not been attending school regularly
- Adults out of work or at risk of financial exclusion and young people at risk of worklessness
- Children who need help
- Families affected by Domestic Violence and/or Abuse
- Parents and children with a range of health problems

The new criteria, has a bigger focus on the adults within the household and as such it is important that IOM partners work closely with colleagues to identify the crossover in cohorts and in delivering interventions.

Summary

In summary, partnership agencies need to be aware of the risks ahead, but also need to seize opportunities. IOM is innovative, radical and it pushes boundaries. The challenge for local IOM arrangements is to take control and shape the changes, remain energised and continue to innovate.

Review

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Given the pace of local change this strategy will be reviewed quarterly to take account of the IOM picture.

Strategy Appendix A

Restricted When Complete

Derbyshire

INTEGRATED OFFENDER MANAGEMENT (IOM)

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. Helping offenders into these services and encouraging them to remain there for as long as necessary is a key factor in reducing re-offending.

Date of referral:	
Name of offender:	DOB:
CRN (if known):	PNCID (if known):
Address:	
Contact number:	
Primary substance of choice:	
Details of current offence (s) and / or issues of current concern:	
Relevant factors (including substance misuse, employment, accommodation, mental health (including self-harm and vulnerability), peers and associates, thinking and behaviour issues, relationships and support networks):	
Referral completed by:	Agency:
PROBATION ONLY	
Offender Manager:	Contact Number:
OGRS score (12 mths):	OGRS score (24 mths):
Current Orders / Licenses:	
Has the offender previously been subject to the PPO / IOM Panel ? : YES / NO	

Please return completed form to IOM SPOC for your local area

Strategy Appendix B

DERBYSHIRE IOM MATRIX

Strategy Appendix B

Nominal Number:	
Name:	
DOB:	

Total Crime & Impact Factors	Decision
0	Not eligible for Panel

Offences	Weighting	Conviction	Arrests	Score
Burglary				
Burglary Aggravated	10			0
Burglary dwelling	8			0
Burglary other	5			0
Handling stolen goods	3			0
Going Equipped	3			0
Vehicle Crime				
Theft of motor vehicle	4			0
Theft from motor vehicle	2			0
Motor vehicle interference	2			0

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Aggravated TWOC	5			0	
TWOC	3			0	
Dangerous Driving	5			0	
Reckless Driving	3			0	
Drink/drugged driving	3			0	
Disqualified driving	2			0	
Theft					
Shoplifting	1			0	
Theft other	2			0	
Fraud					
Fraud	1			0	
Criminal Damage					
Arson	4			0	
Criminal Damage	2			0	
Violence					
Robbery	10			0	
Sect 18/20 GBH	10			0	
ABH	5			0	
Assault PC	3			0	
Common Assault	2			0	
Anti Social Behaviour					0
Public Order - Threats to Kill	5			0	
Possession Offensive Weapon	5			0	
Possession bladed Article	3			0	
Public Order (3-5)	2			0	
ASBO	10			0	
Drunk and Disorderly	2			0	
Drugs					
Supply/intent A or B	10			0	

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Possession class A/B	2			0
Score		0	0	0

	A1 – B2 (5)	C1 – E5 (3)	Total
Intelligence up to 4 weeks	0	0	0
Intelligence from 4 - 8 weeks	0	0	0
Number of Arrests in last 12 months x 6	0		0
Total			0

Compliance over 24 months	Yes/No	Weighting	Score
Over 3 breaches or recalls		Yes - 5	0
Over 6 breaches or recalls		Yes 10	0

Total Score	
Sum Score	0

Raw Scores	To Panel	Decision
0-79	Not eligible for Panel	Not eligible for Panel
80-89	Professional Discretion	
90+	To Panel	

Strategy Appendix C

Derbyshire Integrated Offender Management

RAG System

STATUS	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSE
RED	Circulated on PNC as wanted (eg warrant, crime, licence recall) Wanted for arrest (not yet on PNC – actively linked to crime)	Enforcement activity
AMBER ALERT	Intelligence to suggest further offending AND Not engaging with supervision or treatment	Proactive outreach / targeting
AMBER	Not complying with supervision OR Not complying with treatment services OR Police intelligence to suggest further offending	Prioritisation resources/ joint working
GREEN	No intelligence to suggest further offending Engaging with all relevant agencies	Offender/case management