

ISLE OF WIGHT COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP



REDUCING REOFFENDING STRATEGY 2018 - 2021

Reducing reoffending everyone's business

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Author

Nikki Shave - Interchange Manager
Hampshire and the Isle of Wight
Community Rehabilitation Company
Helen Turner Community Safety
Manager

Lead Officer

Approved by

Community Safety Partnership

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1. Forward

We are pleased to introduce the first Community Safety Partnership (CSP) reoffending strategy for the Isle of Wight (IOW)

It sets out the plans and actions the partnership aspires to as a result of this year's Strategic Assessment; an analysis of the crime and disorder trends in Isle of Wight over the last twelve months.

Whilst there have been reductions in overall crime, the CSP recognises the impact and fear of crime has on communities.

This is a partnership strategy which makes reoffending everyone's business.

We recognise that drivers of crime are complex and that drugs and alcohol play a large part in reoffending, this strategy will deliver alongside other strategies including the substance misuse strategy

The CSP held a reoffending conference 'Reoffending everyone's business' in January 2018. Partners worked together to identify priorities and activities to include in the strategy and action plan.

IOW youth reoffending rates have been consistently high in comparison to other areas, however effective partnership working is beginning to demonstrate more favourable results in this area. The CSP recognises it still has a lot to do to continue improvement.

We believe that all people who offend can change and that IOW has a strong community partnership which, by working together can successfully reduce reoffending and keep IOW communities safe.

Amanda Gregory
Chair of CSP

Barbara Sawyer
Community Director HIOW Community
Rehabilitation Company (CRC)

2. Executive summary

People offend for a variety of reasons, it could be that they have attitudes which support certain behaviours, have substance misuse problems or are in crisis. Accordingly, those who manage people who offend need partner agencies working in these areas to contribute to tackling the problem.

One successful initiative is the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) scheme which is where all agencies work to try and change those who commit the most offences. Guiding this work is a set of principles which embody partnership working. It is the view of the authors that these principles can apply to all offenders and provide a benchmark for us to strive to meet.

The IOW CSP has committed to reducing reoffending as everyone's business.

To achieve a reduction in reoffending with the most prolific and persistent offenders requires a collaborative approach of a variety of agencies to address the many challenges that these offenders face. The aims of this strategy are to:

- Provide a framework for all agencies who work within the partnership to agree to and provide a joined-up response to offending.
- To identify the actions which need to be taken to reduce reoffending across the diverse range of people who commit offences on the Isle of Wight.
- Inform commissioning decisions which ensure that resources are targeted at the areas of greatest impact.

The key performance measures will be a reduction in reoffending; particularly drug and alcohol related offending. It is anticipated that reductions in reoffending, with a focus on drug and alcohol related offences, would result in fewer acquisitive crimes, fewer violent crimes and improved feeling of safety for residents on IOW.

The Reducing Reoffending Strategy will be implemented and monitored through the Isle IOW Community Safety Partnership and the reoffending sub group

3. Why reducing reoffending is a priority for the Isle of Wight

Community Safety Partnerships have a responsibility to reduce reoffending under the Policing and Crime Act 2009 (updated 2017 this includes) the requirement to formulate and implement a strategy to reduce reoffending by adult and young offenders.



Reoffending "everyone's business"

- The crime and disorder act section 17 now includes a duty for certain defined Authorities to consider reducing reoffending in the exercise of all their duties in addition to reducing crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Reducing reoffending closely links with other partnership strategies and plans including:

- The IOW CSP partnership plan 2018
- IOW substance misuse strategy 2018
- Government Serious Violence Strategy 2018
- IOW Violence against women and girls strategy
- Youth Justice plan
- Strengthening families commissioning strategy and plan
- Office Police Crime Commissioner Modern slavery Partnership strategy
- Office Police Crime Commissioner crime plan
- Hampshire Constabulary Force control strategy
- Government Modern crime strategy 2016
- Youth Offending Priority Young People Strategy

4. Scope of the strategy

This strategy covers all people who offend to prevent them from re offending. This includes children from the age of 10 to 17 and adults from 18 upwards. For young people the objective is to identify those at risk of offending and intervening to prevent it happening again. Those who have offended are managed by the IOW Youth Offending Team (YOT) the objective is to deal with them at the lowest level possible, custody is always the last resort.

For adults, some people who offend will not need interventions to prevent further offending, the criminal justice process from arrest, charge conviction to sentence will be sufficient deterrent. Many of those will be dealt with in a way which does not result in the need for interventions, for example by way of a fine or a conditional discharge. Others will require a range of interventions overseen by either the Her Majesties Prison Probation Service (HMPPS) or the Hampshire and IOW Community Rehabilitation Company (HIOWCRC) to support them from committing crime and causing harm to others. It should also be acknowledged that for some people who offend are not convicted, for example people who commit Domestic Abuse.

The strategy covers both male and females. The Corston report¹ (2007) reviewed women in the criminal justice system, and concluded that women who offend require a distinct and

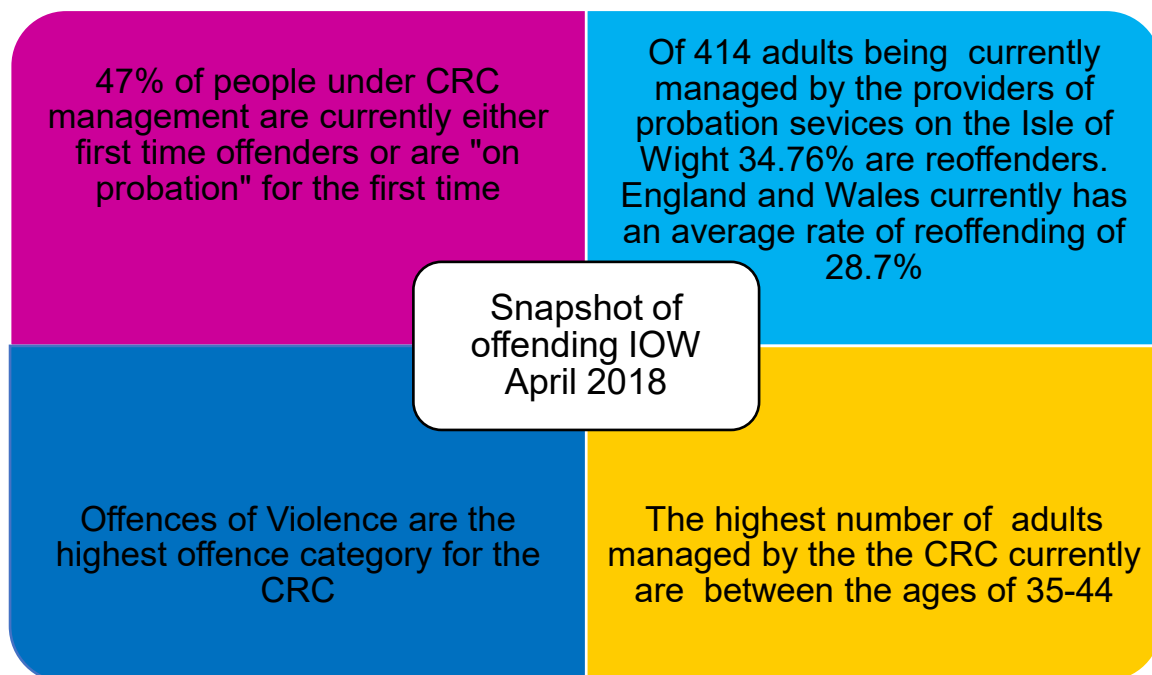
¹ Corston, J. (2007) The Corston Report: a review of women with particular vulnerabilities in the criminal justice system. London: Home Office

different approach to men. This approach supported the concept of a one stop shop where all services for women are coordinated to meet the profiled needs of local women, and there should be a referral centre for women who offend.

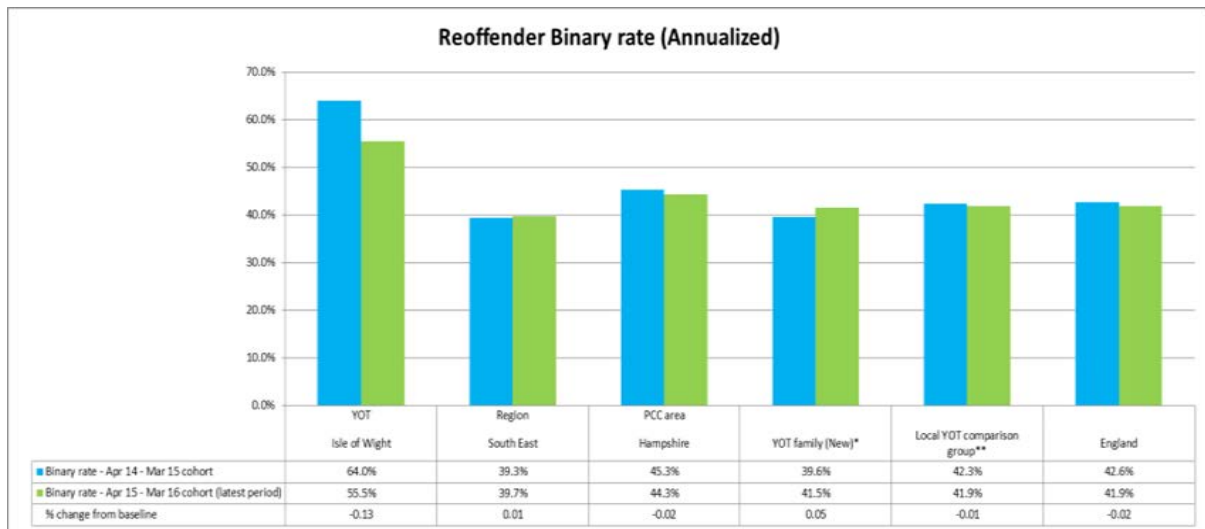
Many adults under the management of the CRC and HMPPS will have been sentenced to custody. Accordingly, links with the prisons are crucial to reduce reoffending. For those serving sentences of fewer than two years the aim is for them to serve their sentence at a designated resettlement prison. For men this is HMP Winchester and women HMP Bronzfield. The prison resettlement service assesses people's resettlement needs and develops a plan for release. The prison also has a range of supporting interventions including substance misuse team, health care and Job centre plus. The goal is for people coming out of prison to have accommodation on release and access to benefits.

HMP IOW is a category B prison and largely accommodates those who are serving medium to Long term sentences. IOW people serving longer sentences will only occasionally serve their sentence there. HMP IOW which also has a unit where people who are remanded in custody by the IOW court are held. The local CRC team provide the resettlement service for that unit.

Snapshot of offending on the IOW 2018



5. Youth reoffending rates in comparison with most similar group 2015 – 16



Data source iQuanta

6. Who are the people who offend?

The information used in this section has come from the three main agencies responsible for managing those people who offend and who are subject to court orders; the Hampshire and IOW Community Rehabilitation Company, Her Majesty's Prison Probation Service and the IOW Youth Offending Team.

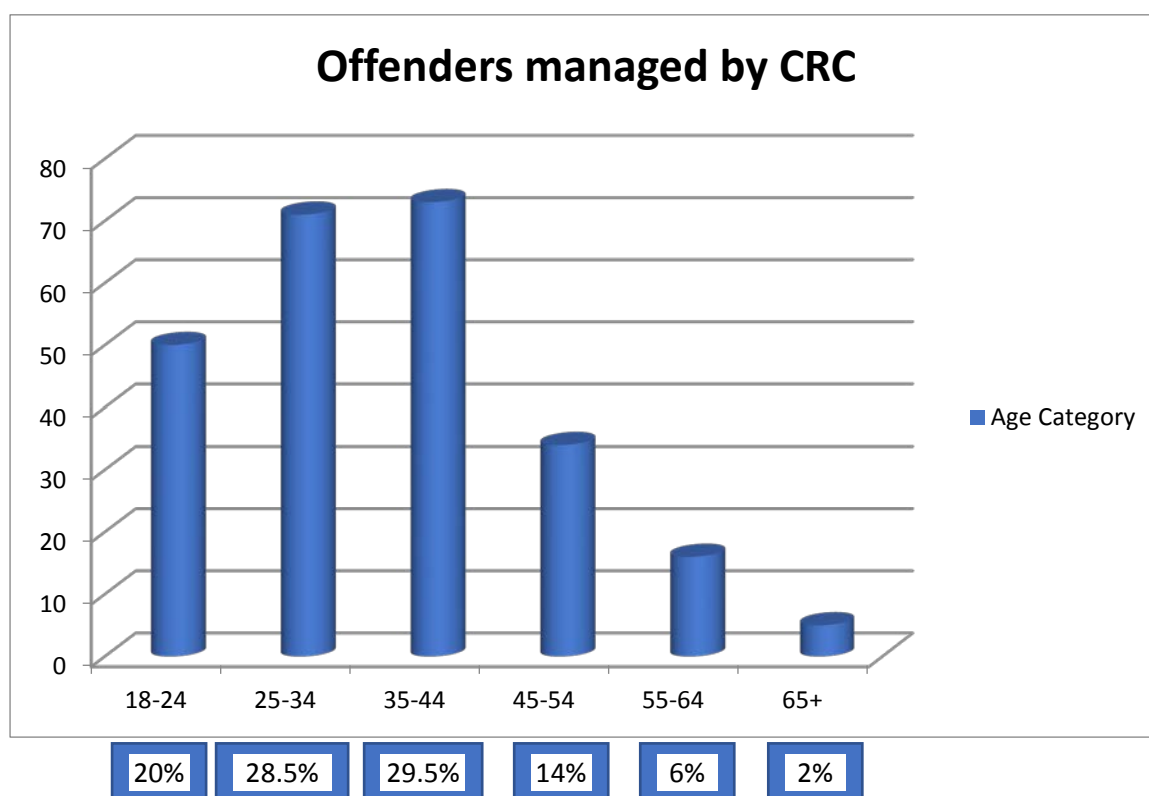
6.1 Hampshire and Isle of Wight Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC)

On 31/3/2018 Hampshire and IOW CRC managed a total of 249 people living on the IOW. Of these 45 were female and 204 males



The age profile of these 249 people is described in the table below. This indicates that the 35 – 44 age group are the largest category. Further analysis of this group indicates that 36% of these people were convicted of violent crime and a third of these crimes were described as Domestic Abuse.

Graph 1 shows age profile of (249) offenders managed by CRC



Data source Delius 2018

Of the 249, 188 people were subject to community sentences. The remaining 61 were either currently serving a custodial sentence or subject to a post release licence.

Table 2 shows the category under which service users are managed by the CRC.

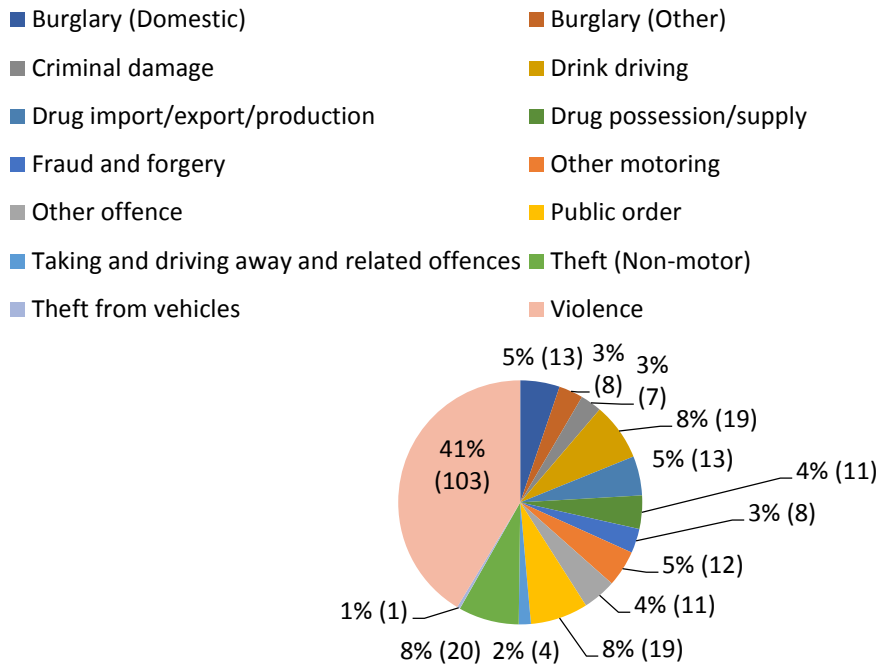
Types of Sentence	Total	% of the total
Community	188	76%
Post-Release	43	17%
Pre-Release	18	7%
Grand Total	249	100%

Data source Delius 2018

Regarding the nature of the crime committed, the following table indicates that the largest offence group is violence of the 103 people in this group 47 are flagged as having committed a domestic Abuse offence. A further 21 have committed serious acquisitive crime (dwelling and non-dwelling burglaries)

Table 3 shows offence categories of people under supervision.

Chart Title



Data source Delius 2018

Except for those whose sentence is only to complete Unpaid Work (UPW) all offenders will have an assessment completed on them at the start of their order. This identifies their factors which influence their offending.

Between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018, 204 assessments were completed and the table below shows the needs which are assessed as having an impact on offending behaviour.

Table 4 shows needs of service users assessed by the CRC during 2017-2018

Criminogenic Need		
Total Cases	208	%
Thinking & Behaviour	184	88%
Alcohol	112	54%
Relationships	109	52%
Lifestyle	99	48%
Emotional Well-being	99	48%
Attitudes	98	47%
Drugs	65	31%
Finance	50	24%
Accommodation	40	19%
ETE	23	11%
Total Cases	208	%

Data source OAsys 2018

This indicates that for the majority of service users assessed, the way they think informs their offending. This is usual for most offender populations. Of note is that 54% were assessed as having needs in relation to alcohol, compared to 35% for drugs. Whilst, accommodation, is relatively low this is because we are assessing if accommodation influences their reoffending, not that they have accommodation needs.

The following table provides information about the type of accommodation offenders have. A sample of 271 people who commenced orders during 2017-2018 had the following status recorded.

The table below indicates that 47 people were assessed as not having suitable and settled accommodation (as defined by MOJ rules these include people who are: friends and family transient, homeless other, transient short-term accommodation, homeless rough sleeping)

Table 5 shows types service users accommodation status at the start of their supervision.

Accommodation description	Numbers of service users
Friends/Family (settled)	79
Rental accommodation - private rental	37
Rental accommodation - social rental (LA or other)	28
Friends/Family (transient)	25
Supported Housing	21
Permanent Independent Housing (LA or private rent)	13
Householder (Owner - freehold or leasehold)	13
Permanent Independent Housing	11
Homeless - Other	9
Blank	9
Friends/Family- permanent	7
Transient/short term accommodation	7
Homeless - Rough Sleeping	6
Awaiting assessment	6
Total	271

Data source Delius 2018

6.2 Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service

Her Majesty's Prison Probation Service (HMPPS) are responsible for the delivery of probation Services to people who are managed under Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) , assessed as High Risk of Harm or considered to be a risk of committing an offence which causes harm.

On 31/3/18 HMPPS managed 166 people living on the Isle of Wight of these 15 people were female and 151 males. The age profile of these 166 people is described in the table below

Table 6 shows age profile of service users managed by NPS

Age category	Total	% of the total
18-21	17	10%
22-25	13	8%
26-35	51	31%
36+	83	50%
Not recorded	2	1%
	166	100%

Data source Delius 2018

166 currently on community penalty or on licence

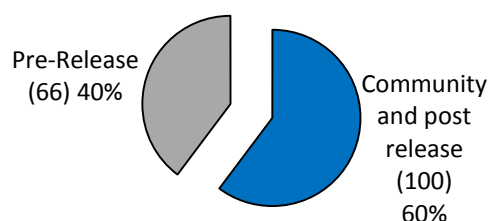


Table 7 shows the sentence type

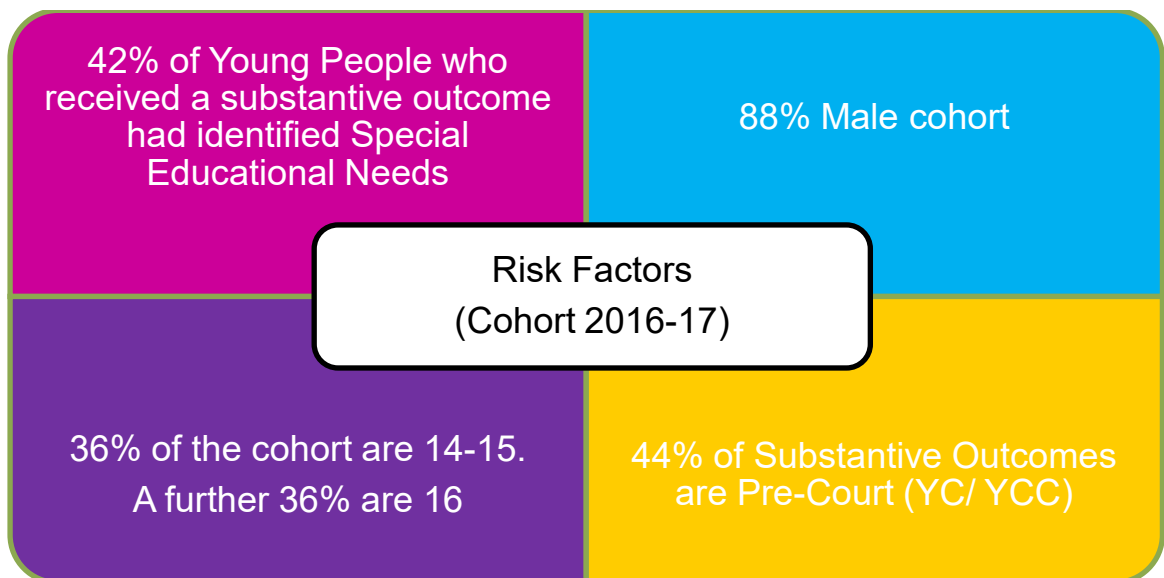
Data source Delius 2018

6.3. IOW Youth Offending Team

The Isle of Wight Youth Offending Team (YOT) data shows a decline in the number of children and young people on their caseloads over the last 5 years (2013 -18)

Caseloads are falling due to the integrated efforts of the YOT and Police to divert young people away from criminal behaviour and strengthen protective factors. However the young people under YOT are presenting with more complex needs.

Figure 1 displays some key characteristics of the YOT cohort. Data source Ministry of Justice²



6.4. The proportion of crime committed by first time entrants:

Hampshire & the IOW CRC

Data provided by the CRC is presented in the table below. This looks at the proportion of people under the management of the CRC during 2017-2018 who are first time offenders, first time under probation supervision and repeat offenders. This is broken down by age and gender.

For women, the data shows that 65% are experiencing probation management for the first time. Whereas for men, the majority are repeat offenders.

Regarding age, the figures suggest that between the ages of 25 and 44 the majority of those who commence supervision are repeat offenders, but for all other age categories they are first time entrants/first time under supervision. Of note is that of the five people who are over 65 all were either first time offenders or first time under supervision

² Ministry of Justice reoffending statistic <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-october-2015-to-december-2015>

Table 8 shows ages and numbers of offender's first time entrants and reoffenders

Gender	Total	First time offenders		First Probation sentence		Repeat offenders	
Female	45	5	11%	25	56%	15	35%
Male	204	12	6%	72	35%	120	59%
Grand Total	249	17	7%	97	39%	135	54%

Age	Total	First time offenders		First Probation sentence		Repeat offenders	
18-24	50	5	10%	27	54%	18	36%
25-34	71	1	1%	22	31%	48	68%
35-44	73	3	4%	18	25%	52	71%
45-54	34	4	12%	18	53%	12	35%
55-64	16	2	13%	9	56%	5	31%
65+	5	2	40%	3	60%	0	0%
Grand Total	249	17	7%	97	39%	135	56%

Youth Offending Team:

Table 9 shows Rate of FTEs per 100,000 of 10 -17 year old population (IOW)

	Jan 16 – Dec 16	April 16- March 17	July 16 – June 17	October 16- September 17
Isle of Wight	327	284	328	362

Data source Ministry of Justice

7. Isle of Wight current re offending rates

Adult reoffending rate for the Isle of Wight

Reoffending is measured on a cohort basis, the first available cohort (detailed below) are offenders who came under probation management between 1st October 2015 and 31st December 2015. These are then tracked through the Police National Computer for a period of one year and the number who reoffend and the number of re offences measured

Table 10 shows rate of adult reoffenders

Offenders	Reoffenders	Re-offenses	Rate of reoffending
32	6	16	18.75%
178	67	222	37.64%
219	73	238	34.76 %

The female rate of reoffending is much lower than the rest of Hampshire where it is closer to the male rate.

Table 11 shows rates of female reoffending

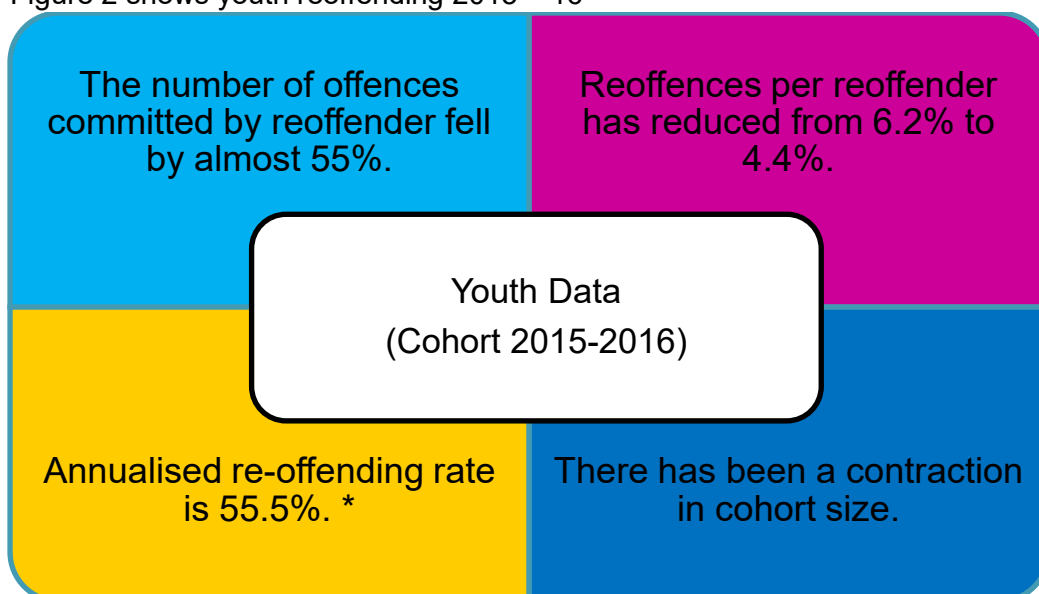
Age range	Offender	Reoffenders	Re-offenses	Rate of reoffending
18-20	33	22	67	66.67%
21 to 24	36	15	52	41.67%
25 to 29	40	12	46	30.00%
30 to 34	26	5	14	19.23%
35 to 39	13	4	10	30.77%
40 to 44	15	5	26	33.33%
45 to 49	18	6	16	33.33%
50+	29	4	7	13.79%

The highest rate of reoffending is in the 18-20-year-old category which is also reflected in the youth offending team data below.

Youth Re-Offending Rate

This indicator measures re-offending using data drawn from the Police National Computer (PNC).

Figure 2 shows youth reoffending 2015 – 16



Data source Minister of Justice

8. Celebrating success – what the IOW already does well

Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

IOM is a partnership approach to work with those adults who have the most impact on the local community in terms of the frequency of their offending. The CRC, HMPPS and the Police provide a dedicated resource who works with approximately 40 people who frequently offend. The objective is to combine the provision of interventions to support desistance, with a robust response to those who do not comply. It receives support from several agencies

including substance misuse services, housing providers and Job centre plus to achieve outcomes. Further, people managed under the scheme have access to hostel accommodation on the mainland. These are managed by the Society of Saint James and supported by the CRC and the OPCC.

When service users come onto the IOM scheme the Police assign them to a cohort and the track them over a period of two years to measure reductions in offending. Whilst the cohorts are small, between 11 and 19 people, the results are impressive. An analysis of the six cohorts between Q4 of 2014/15 to Q1 16/17 showed reductions of between -335 – 100% In five of the six cohorts. In the final cohort there was an increase in offending largely due to two people who were active in the period measured.

Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)

MAPPA are a set of arrangements to manage the risk posed by the most serious sexual and violent offenders (MAPPA-eligible offenders) under the provisions of sections 325 to 327B of the Criminal Justice Act 2003.

MAPPA - eligible offenders are identified and information about them is shared between agencies to inform the risk assessments and risk management plans of those managing or supervising them. Some cases require structured multi-agency management. In such cases there will be regular MAPPA meetings attended by relevant agency practitioners. The MAPPA meetings bring together the Police, and Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) in the specified locality, in the case of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, into what is known as a MAPPA Responsible Authority. A number of other agencies are under a statutory Duty to Cooperate (DTC) with the Responsible Authority. These include Social Services, Health Services, Youth Offending Teams, Jobcentre Plus and Local Housing and Education Authorities.

Regular MAPPA meetings for the most complex offenders are undertaken. This not only ensures effective coordination and delivery of risk management plans, but also enable a robust contingency plan to be put in place should the management of those cases breakdown.

The professionalism, commitment and joint-working approach demonstrated by all agencies involved in the Hampshire & Isle of Wight MAPPA results in the most serious offenders in the community being safely managed for sustained periods. The MAPPA ensures that these offenders receive the required interventions to reduce re-offending effectively.

The protection of the public and reducing the risk of re-offending in MAPPA eligible offenders is a priority for Hampshire & Isle of Wight MAPPA.

Youth Crime Prevention (YCP)

The aim of YCP is to reduce the risks of young people entering the Criminal Justice System by increasing the protective factors in their lives.

Referrals are made by Professionals (e.g. Education, Police and Childrens Services) and Parents and are screened against the below criteria. If deemed to meet criteria, an initial assessment will be offered to agree a plan of intervention to be delivered over 6 to 12 weeks. Where those criteria are deemed not to be met, advice and/or feedback will be provided along with signposting to other services as appropriate.

Aged 10 to 17 years

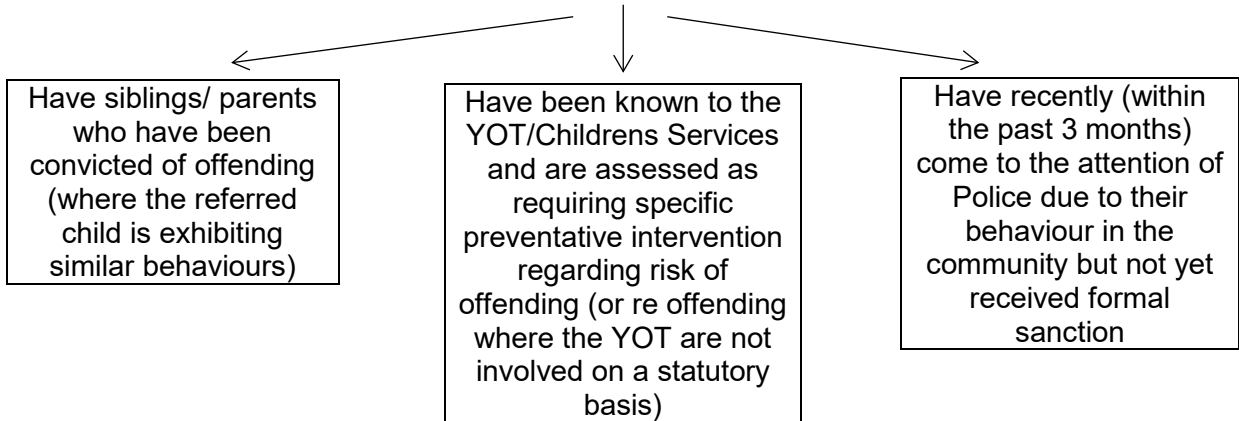
AND

Are willing to engage in a programme of intervention to reduce their risk of offending

AND

Have recently (within the past 3 months) engaged in anti-social behaviour

OR



Case Study

- 'C' was referred to YCP by a Police Community Support Officer. She was referred due to concerns around lack of engagement with education, substance misuse issues and acting compulsively which lead to frequent anti-social behaviour
- Written consent was gained to discuss 'C' with other agencies and inform the Asset Plus. An Intervention Plan was created with 'C' to 1. Reduce reoffending by abiding by curfew, monitored by parents who will report to the police if her whereabouts is unknown. 2. Understand the consequences of your actions upon yourself and others by engaging in YCP sessions in school. 3. Reduce her substance misuse by engaging with the IOW substance misuse service sessions and aiming to drink less at weekends
- 'C' has engaged with the YOT Mental Health nurse and undergone assessment which has resulted in a recent referral to CAMHS
- The YCP Officer and 'C' have now built up a positive relationship and have completed 7 prevention sessions. The next part of her plan is to complete a Police Custody visit to ensure 'C' knows the consequence of reoffending. In the meantime she has not come to the attention of the YOT and is abiding by her curfew

Substance misuse strategy.

There is a direct correlation between effective drug treatment and a reduction in people's reliance on drugs which in turn reduces their drug-related offending. Getting users into treatment is key, as being in treatment itself reduces levels of offending³ and whilst this

³ National Treatment Agency (2012) Estimating the crime reduction benefits of drug treatment and recovery. National Treatment Agency. Available at: <http://www.nta.nhs.uk/uploads/vfm2012.pdf>

represents a significant challenge, it is effective in saving lives⁴ and reducing crime⁵. The Public Health England Evidence Review of Drug Treatment Outcomes (PHE, 2017) estimated that structured treatment prevented 4.9 million crimes in 2010/2011, with an estimated saving to society worth £1bn and a further £749m saved from former drug users sustaining their recovery.

Penetration rate (the number of people in active treatment) based on the estimated⁶ total number of heroin and crack users on the Island indicates 51% of all heroin and crack users are in the treatment system. Further reducing the number of heroin and crack users is likely to have the largest impact on crime levels in volume terms. Both the Reoffending strategy and Substance misuse strategy make a strong case for increasing the number of heroin or crack users in treatment

Generally speaking, the approach to tackling drug-based crime and disorder relies on treatment, prevention and enforcement, while for alcohol; it is primarily about partnership-working to mitigate the harms from 'anti-social' drinking. This includes continued work between communities, statutory/ non- statutory services, the independent sector and alcohol industry partners. Signatories to both strategies will promote effective use of data and intelligence across the partnership, to better understand and address the harms caused by drug and alcohol misuse and pledge to tackling the issue through recovery and enforcement focused interventions.

Women's centre.

"WOW! Women's Centre exists to empower and support women and girls on the Isle of Wight. It is a Big Lottery funded project that opened in Newport on the Isle of Wight in early 2017. WOW! is a centre of coproduction and has over 600 members. There are no referral processes or eligibility thresholds to make use of WOW!, the only criteria is that you are a woman or a girl. Any member of WOW! is there because they have chosen to be.

Many of the women who are members of WOW! are (or have) experienced severe and multiple disadvantage. This includes domestic abuse, poor mental health, financial hardship, bullying, hate crime, self-harm, eating disorders, estrangement from family, grief, disability/long term health conditions, social isolation, (so called) honour based abuse, forced marriage, sexual exploitation, sex work, self-harm, eating disorders, addiction, interaction with social care and experience of the Criminal Justice System. In addition a higher than proportionally representative number of WOW! members are from minority ethnic backgrounds.

The HIOW CRC deliver their women's programme at the centre on a weekly basis. Plans are to expand the service to provide a reporting centre for all women who are under Probation supervision.

Reducing Reoffending conference 2018

In January 2018, the partnership delivered a successful Reducing Reoffending Conference. Sponsored by the CRC, Youth offending team, the OPCC, CSP and Age UK. Key note

⁴ PHE (2016); Understanding and preventing drug-related deaths: The report of a national expert working group to investigate drug-related deaths in England <http://www.nta.nhs.uk/uploads/phe-understanding-preventing-drds.pdf>

⁵ PHE (2017) Health Matters: Preventing drug misuse deaths <https://publichealthmatters.blog.gov.uk/2017/03/01/health-matters-preventing-drug-misuse-deaths/>

⁶ See NDTMS DOMES figures Q2 2016/17

speakers included; Rachel Goldhill from Portsmouth Universities Institute of criminal justice studies, Q Shillingford from the heart of Portsmouth Boxing academy, Tony Walker from Restorative solutions as well as people from the key agencies involved in reducing crime. The day also included powerful accounts from service users who described their journey away from offending.

OPCC funding

The OPCC has provided funding to the Youth Offending team for crime prevention – working with children and young people (age 10 -17) at risk of offending/ entering the criminal justice system, or are exiting it requiring support.

In addition Hampshire Cultural Trust has been funded to deliver a creating change project. (across Hampshire and IOW) This is an arts intervention designed for women’s centres to inspire positive change on service user’s journeys towards desistance.

Restorative Justice & Restorative Approaches Strategy for Hampshire & Isle of Wight⁷

In Hampshire and the Isle of Wight the Police and Crime Commissioner has commissioned Restorative Solutions to provide restorative justice services to victims. On the Isle of Wight, Restorative Solutions are working in partnership with Isle of Wight Age UK to provide the RJ service. Youth Offending Teams also provide these services if the offender is under the age of 18.

Restorative justice is defined as:

“the process that brings those harmed by crime, and those responsible for the harm, into communication, enabling everyone affected by a particular incident to play a part in repairing the harm and finding a positive way forward.”

Restorative Justice will be accessible to every victim of crime and anti-social behaviour across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. This is regardless of where they live, the offence committed against them and the time that has elapsed since the offence was committed. It will always be subject to the willing participation of the offender.

Restorative Justice will also be accessible to every offender across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. This is subject to a trained facilitator being assured of the motive behind the desire, the willingness and free informed consent of victim to take part and a robust assessment to ensure there is no further risk of re-victimisation.

IOW response to domestic abuse

The IOW Council and OPCC are jointly funding a wide range of interventions directed at tackling domestic abuse and sexual crime:

The core objectives of the service are to:

- Improve safety and reduce risk to those affected by domestic abuse
- Support victims and survivors of sexual crime
- Offer community based perpetrator interventions for adult perpetrators of domestic abuse which helps stop abusive behaviours and promotes healthy relationships.

⁷ The Restorative Justice and Restorative Approaches Strategy for Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton can be found at: www.hampshire-pcc.gov.uk/restorative-justice-restorative-approaches-strategy

- Improve access, interventions, referral pathways and outcomes for adult victims, their children and their families affected by domestic abuse

Response to Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) has been identified as a priority from the 2018 community engagement survey which contributes to the strategic assessment. The IOW has an effective Joint Action Group (JAG) which deals with incidents of serious and persistent ASB such as harassment, alarm or distress to any individual or group, hate crime, the illegal use of motorbikes and motorised vehicles, substance misuse and drug dealing, underage drinking, the selling of alcohol to anyone underage, noise nuisance (not statutory), criminal damage, graffiti and drunken and disorderly behaviour.

JAG are consulted when alternative forms of early interventions have been unsuccessful to resolve ASB issues. Through multi-agency partnership working the JAG endeavour to insure that all possible interventions available for tackling ASB are utilised and the best outcome for the victim and community is achieved.

9. Principles

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is a framework which is governed by a set of principles. These principles can be applied to all partnership working designed to reduce offending therefore they have been adopted to guide this strategy.

All partners manage offenders together

The agencies in the Criminal Justice system and those who manage offenders (police, YOTs probation and prisons) cannot do it alone. They need the agencies responsible for the provision of services to work with them to manage service users risk and needs. Agencies include: Housing Services and accommodation providers; Job Centre Plus and ETE providers; Childrens Services, Strengthening Families interventions, mental health services, substance misuse services, citizen's advice, psychological services, the voluntary sector, Child and adult mental health services, Adult Social Care and Public Health.

Delivering a local response to local problems:

To use resources effectively and provide people with what they need, the strategy needs to be based on what we know to be the specific issues for the IOW. Therefore, decisions made will be supported by profile data.

All offenders potentially in scope

This strategy covers all children and adults who offend or who may be at risk of offending. This includes those who may not have been convicted, those subject to disposals which may not be managed by Probation and the YOT, both male and females and all levels of risk.

Offenders facing up to their responsibility or facing the consequences

The objective of this strategy is to enable people to accept responsibility for their behaviour and engage with agencies who can support them to change. For some groups of service users this can be a challenge and in these instances whilst every effort is made to engage there may be a need to enforce. This can be by disrupting activity, enforcing court orders, or imposing conditions.

Making the use of existing programmes and governance:

There are many successful programmes which seek to manage both adults and children who offend. MAPPA, manages those service users who are deemed to pose a risk to others from their offending by using both constructive and restrictive intervention. IOM manages those service users who have an impact on the local community because of the frequency of their offending. Child protection arrangements needs the involvement of those who manage people offend to achieve successful outcomes. MARAC discusses people, who are at risk from Domestic Abuse, and METRAC discusses young people at risk of exploitation, these young people may also be at risk of or are offending. The Isle of Wight Youth Offending Team and Hampshire Constabulary ensure the effective delivery of the Priority Young People Strategy. The strategy relates to children and young people identified as those at the highest risk of re-offending through YOT assessment and those identified by Police as being at high risk of offending through behaviour in the community. Finally, the Joint Action Group meets to manage people who are causing anti-social behaviour.

All the above are utilised when managing people who offend in the community with the objective of reducing the risk and protecting the community.

Supporting Long term desistance from crime:

The work we do needs to be sustainable. The overall objective is when interventions are complete that they know how to access those services which will support them to avoid offending in the future.

10. What we plan to do

We know that people who offend are influenced by several factors and that if they are resolved offending can reduce. This is a positive outcome of the individual, the victim and the community these main factors include:

At the Reoffending conference 2018 partners worked together to identify priority themes, actions which can reduce reoffending and make it everyone's business. The Reducing sub group has agreed the following as most likely to make an impact. These themes will be prioritised into short, medium and long term priorities.

- The need for suitable and stable **accommodation**
- For those with **alcohol and substance misuse** issues there is a need for interventions which support recovery.
- Interventions which address the individuals **thinking and behaviour** which supports crime. This includes enabling them to understand the impact of their behaviour on victims, themselves and the people who are important to them. These interventions include **restorative justice**.
- Support to develop **education, training and employment** opportunities. Further, when not in work or unable to work, that the appropriate benefits are maintained.
- The personal relationships that people have can be either a protective or risk factor in people's lives. **Children and families** are impacted on by parents offending, either because of being a victim or witness to behaviour or from the absence from the family home. For young people who offend, relationships with families can be impacted on but they can also be a powerful influence on pro social behaviour. Interventions which support a whole family approach are therefore required.

- For people whose **mental health** leads to offending, they need to be able to access the help they require. For many this can be a crisis, which with the right intervention can be managed.

Therefore, our plan is:

Accommodation:

1. Encourage service users to access supported accommodation which is available to them on the mainland. For example, IOM houses, BASS accommodation.
2. Explore opportunities to expand access to available accommodation.
3. Supporting offenders to access social housing.
4. Developing pathways into accommodation on release from prison.
5. Ensure that the voice of people who offend is heard in commissioning decisions.
6. Work with providers to re-establish the nomination scheme to enable move on accommodation.
7. Need to support families to maintain relationships –Maintain joint working practices with Children’s Social Care and Youth providers to ensure suitable options available when required.

Employment, training and education:

1. Identify local employers willing to employ people who have criminal records.
2. Utilise the community’s local business expertise.
3. Link with local education and employment providers to ensure children and young people are given access to opportunities that link to their learning needs.
4. Development of an Artsmark & Arts Award Programme for children and young people in partnership with local arts organisations.

Substance misuse:

1. Maximise the use of drug testing on people who are on licence following a Short Term custodial sentence.
2. Ensure that service users are given the most appropriate court disposals to address their risk and needs
3. Ensure that people serving custodial sentences have interventions in custody and there is a seamless transition to release.
4. Ensure young people have access to appropriate support and guidance to reduce drug and alcohol related offending.
5. Developing access to activities which support recovery.
6. Promote the delivery of Alcohol Related Violence module for night time economy violence.
7. Ensure positive working relationships are maintained between the NPS, CRC, YOTs and the providers of services.

Thinking and behaviour:

1. Ensure that service users who have a need for interventions can access these programmes
2. For people who have not been convicted support the development and delivery of community perpetrators Domestic Abuse programme.
3. Deliver the YOT and Children’s services programme Break 4 Change APV- Adolescent to Parent Violence

4. Continue to deliver the Youth Crime Prevention (YCP) expand work due to increase of role to x2 workers.
5. Maximise the use of RJ to support desistance.
6. Ensure that when offenders complete their disposal that they can monitor their own risk and know where to go if risk of offending increases.

Emotional wellbeing:

1. Map mental health provision and ensure pathways to access services are clear
2. Support the provision of Child & Adolescent Mental Health service (CAMHs) to young people who offend
3. Support the implementation of a Liaison and Diversion scheme.
4. Develop access to services for people with dual diagnosis

Children and families:

1. Increase awareness among service users who are parents of the impact of receiving a custodial sentence can have on children.
2. Support female offenders in reporting domestic abuse
3. Develop links between CRC/HMPPS/YOT and strengthening families programme in order to utilise the available resource.

General:

- Identify and engage with local partners who are responsible for the pathways to offending and generating a commitment to this strategy
- Encourage services to be geographically accessible to all users
- Encourage the development and access to activities which enable service users to develop positive networks.

11. Evaluation and monitoring

The CSP Reducing reoffending sub group will develop and implement an action plan for this strategy, as part of this the above themes will be prioritised in terms of short, medium to longer term actions. The group will then evaluate and monitor the plan on a 6 monthly basis.

The group Chair will report to the CSP twice a year and provide direction to deliver the CSP strategic plan.

1. Appendices

1. IOW CSP Strategic Assessment and plan 2018
<https://www.iwight.com/council/OtherServices/Community-Safety-Services/Isle-of-Wight-Community-Safety-Partnership>
2. IOW VAWG Strategic plan 2016 20
<https://www.iwight.com/azservices/documents/2713-VAWG-combined-strategic-doc-2016-2021-version-4.2.pdf>

3. IOW YOT Board strategic plan
4. HIOW Criminal Justice Board Strategy
<https://www.hampshire-pcc.gov.uk/partnerships/lcjb>
5. IOW Substance misuse strategy
6. Hampshire and IOW Police Crime Commissioner Crime plan 2017 - 20
<https://www.hampshire-pcc.gov.uk/commissioner/police-crime-plan-delivery-progress>

2. Glossary

Acquisitive crime	Crime grouping including burglary, vehicle offences and other types of thefts.
ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
BAME	Black, Asian and other Minority Ethnic (groups)
CAMHS	Children and Adolescent Mental Health Service
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
Channel	Multi-agency programme which identifies and provides support for people at risk of radicalisation
CJB	Criminal Justice Board
CRC - Community Rehabilitation Company	Created as part of the transition of Probation in 2014. Private sector company responsible for managing offenders on Community Sentences.
CSEW	Crime Survey for England and Wales
CSP - Community Safety Partnership	Statutory partnership between Council, Police, Fire, Health and Probation to tackle crime and disorder issues
DASV	Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence
Delius	The case record system which both the NPS and the CRC
DHR	Domestic Homicide Review - a statutory responsibility of CSPs
ED	Emergency Department (frequently still referred to as Accident and Emergency or A&E)
HMP	Her Majesty's Prison
HMPPS	Her Majesty's Prison Probation Service
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advocate
IOM	Integrated Offender Management
IRIS	Island Recovery integrated Service (treatment service)
ISVA	Independent Sexual Violence Advocate
iQuanta	Web-based service provided to operational staff in police forces, Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) and HMIC
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. The JSNA is the evidence base that informs the Health and Wellbeing Strategy
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured (used to describe serious road traffic collisions)
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area. Statistical geography containing around 1500 people.
MAPPA	Multi Agency Public Protection Agency
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference; high risk domestic

	abuse cases.
Modern Slavery	Modern slavery encompasses slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and domestic servitude. It is an international crime involving a number of source and transit countries.
MSF	Most Similar Family. Grouping of police forces or CSPs that are closest in terms of characteristics such as population structure. Used by the Home Office, police forces and CSPs to compare performance
NEET	Not in education, employment or training
Non-crime incident	An incident recorded by the police that do not constitute a criminal offence. Recorded for risk assessment and intelligence purposes particularly in domestic abuse, hate crime and incidents involving children or vulnerable adults.
NPS (1)	National Probation Service
NPS (2)	New/Novel Psychoactive Substances ("legal highs")
NTE	Night Time Economy
(O)PCC	(Office of the) Police and Crime Commissioner
OASys	The offender assessment system – data was extracted on 23 rd April 2018 – all assessments completed between 1/4/17 and 31/3/18
PPO	Prolific and Other Priority Offender
Prevent	Prevent is part of the Government's counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST. Its aim is to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.
RJ - Restorative Justice	RJ gives victims the chance to meet or communicate with their offenders to explain the real impact of the crime and it also holds offenders to account for what they have done and helps them to take responsibility and make amends
RTC	Road Traffic Collision
SARC	Sexual Assault Referral Centre
SDVC	Specialist Domestic Violence Court
Serious acquisitive crime	refers only to dwelling burglary, robbery, thefts of and from vehicles
SODAIT	Sexual Offence and Domestic Abuse Investigate Team (specialist Police team)
STRA	Strategic Threat and Risk Assessment matrix; used to quantify risk and identify priorities.
WOW	Women On the Wight centre
YOT	Youth Offending Team

ISLE OF WIGHT COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

