

<b>For Information</b>	
<b>Public</b>	
<b>Report to:</b>	<b>Strategic Resources and Performance Meeting</b>
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	<b>19<sup>th</sup> May 2021</b>
<b>Report of:</b>	<b>Deputy Chief Constable</b>
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<b>Agenda Item:</b>	<b>7</b>

\*If Non Public, please state under which category number from the guidance in the space provided.

## **Integrated Offender Management /Drugs/Substance Misuse**

### **1. Purpose of the Report**

- 1.1 The purpose of the report is to update the Police and Crime Commissioner and provide a performance overview of Integrated Offender management (IOM) including changes to the model driven by National policy.
- 1.2 To provide an overview of the work of the Substance Misuse and Drugs teams within the IOM structure.

### **2. Recommendations**

- 2.1 That the Police & Crime Commissioner note that content of this report.

### **3. Reasons for Recommendations**

- 3.1 To ensure that Police & Crime Commissioner is aware of the latest activity and are fully sighted on the Integrated Offender management and the changes driven by national policy.

### **4. Summary of Key Points (this should include background information and options appraisal if applicable)**

- 4.1 It is recommended to continue the funding of the embedded IOM Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA) service as well as the co-located operating model within Nottinghamshire IOM.
- 4.2 To proceed with the prompt uplift of Drug Expert resources to meet the demand outlined below
- 4.3 The uplift in full time Drug Expert resources has been progressed with three candidates having successfully completed the regional training course and a fourth who is already fully trained. All candidates have been requested for release to their new role.

- 4.4 Baseline figures show that the IOM scheme is showing an average reduction in IOM Score in closed cases of 71%. This represents a statistically significant reduction in both severity and frequency of offending
- 4.5 The performance data from the DV IOM is displaying very encouraging results with offenders selected and baselined using the Priority Perpetrator Identification Tool (PPIT). This shows those removed from the DV IOM cohort display an average reduction in PPIT risk of 43%. Data gathered by the embedded IOM IDVA services during 'exit interviews' with survivors show that 100% of their referred and completed survivors felt safer and at less risk due to their linked offenders being managed by the IOM scheme, with high numbers of those reporting a cessation of physical and emotional violence.
- 4.6 In an increase on 2019-20 returns, the Drug Support Team dismantled 125 Cannabis grows (25,300 plants seized and destroyed, with a street value between £12 million - £24 million dependent on yield).
- 4.7 3300 cannabis exhibits were identified and weighed, saving the force £128,700 in lab costs
- 4.8 747 drugs expert statements completed per annum (2020-21) (including phone analysis – and an increasing number of cases derived from regional major enquiries.)
- 4.9 Current backlog of drugs handsets awaiting examination is just over 300, which represents a risk to the force in terms of loss of cases – there are only currently 3 full time DEW's.
- 4.10 The National IOM Refresh has set guidelines for schemes across all forces with an emphasis on reducing reoffending rather than harm to align with the government's declared aim of reducing neighbourhood crime by 20%. This will move the focus firmly towards Serious Acquisitive Crime offences. This has been discussed at length within the Nottinghamshire Reducing Reoffending Board and Nottinghamshire is very well aligned with its processes, staff and supervisor expertise and partnerships and has been a very active participant in the National IOM working group. The refresh is to adopt a FIXED cohort of typically high risk of reoffending SAC offenders and provide latitude for areas to manage other cohorts (albeit as a lesser priority) with FLEX and FREE options. There will be considerable pressure on IOM to achieve the necessary reductions within the FIXED cohort, many of which will be adults presenting with complex needs alongside a propensity to prolifically offend, who will require an intensive management product. The message given clear in the operational guidance is that IOM should not be used to fill 'resource gaps' in the MAPPA structure, and although the management of some high harm individuals can be

undertaken, this will be to augment the MAPPA process with distinct IOM tactics, rather than replace it.

4.11 National changes to the Probation Service and the 'reabsorption' of the CRC Probation functions back into the National Probation Service in June should prove positive for the delivery of IOM and all agencies are fully engaged and prepared for the changes incumbent with the Refresh.

In terms of current activity within the context of planned changes - What will continue is:

- The management of offenders using all technology available, including GPS tags and the newly available alcohol monitoring tags. Nottinghamshire currently has 7 alcohol tags, five of which are currently deployed. Early indications are that the scheme has been very successful as a rehabilitative tool with over 1000 monitored days and a 'sober day rate' approaching 90%.
- Nottinghamshire is also a pilot area for the expansion of the compulsory use of GPS tags imposed as part of a statutory licence. This will mean that many offenders who receive more than a year's sentence for neighbourhood crime will be in the community and on GPS tag. Many of these, by definition will overlap with the IOM cohort and an unprecedented level of control and enforcement will be achievable – if the scheme delivers as promised.
- Management of the top 40 serial domestic violence perpetrators in Nottinghamshire through IOM.
- The new Child Criminal Exploitation Coordinators have been recruited inducted and have started in post and are already having a positive impact in their City and County respective areas. This is likely to better inform our thematic response to this issue going forward.

## **5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision**

5.1 Increase in Drug Expert establishment previously agreed.

## **6. Human Resources Implications**

6.1 There are HR implications for this report.

## **7. Equality Implications**

7.1 There are no equality implications for this report

## **8. Risk Management**

8.1 The significant backlog in drug witness cases encompasses some high profile cases. The uplift will go a long way to minimising potential reputational risk and loss of prosecutions at court.

8.2 The national movement of IOM focus back onto Reducing Reoffending will move the emphasis in Nottinghamshire away from Risk of Harm. This in itself will present a challenge as IOM has been very successful locally (against the national trend) in a harm based 'all crime' approach.

## **9. Policy Implications and links to the Police and Crime Plan Priorities**

9.1 N/A

## **10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations**

10.1 See above comments regarding the GPS tagging expansion. This will be followed by legislation to roll out statutory use of alcohol tags as well as building on the success of the GPS project.

## **11. Details of outcome of consultation**

11.1 N/A

## **12. Appendices**

12.1 N/A

## **13. Background Papers (relevant for Police and Crime Panel Only)**

13. N/a

NB

See guidance on public access to meetings and information about meetings for guidance on non-public information and confidential information.