

Hampshire County Strategy Group for Crime and Disorder

Safe & Healthy People Select Committee
25 November 2011

Outline

- General progress and the implications of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011
- Youth justice services, prevention and reoffending
- Integrated offender management
- Questions

General progress

Budget reduction and reform proposals

- Settlement for 2011-12 and 12-13 represents Average cut of 47% on 2010-11 (£1,24m - which had also been cut in-year)
- Expected that PCC will take over responsibility mid 2012

Revised Community Safety Agreement

- Back office efficiencies to help protect front line resources
- Focus - People who cause most harm, people who are most vulnerable, places with most problems
- Support for early intervention and long term approaches to reducing demand
- Help communities and VS to play a role

Integrated Offender Management	£274k	£154k
Domestic abuse victim support	£218k	£150k
Local interventions for ASB and alcohol related violence	£178k	£125k
Youth inclusion and support/ family intervention	£100k	£100k
Information management	£18k	£17k

Recommendations form previous meeting

- MARACs – independent review
- IDVA Commissioning

Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011

- Royal Assent 15th September 2011
- Major reform of accountability for policing through the introduction of directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners and Police and Crime Panel
- Election date delayed until 15th November 2012 then May 2016
- Strengthens the licensing system and introduces a licensing levy

Key roles of P&CC

P&CC replaces the Police Authority and is responsible for:

- Hiring and firing of Chief Constable
- Set police and crime objectives
- Set annual force budget and precept (circa £300m)
- Produce an annual report on progress against objectives
- Co-operate with partners to achieve community safety and improved confidence in the criminal justice system

PCC and Community Safety

- Reciprocal duty for P&CC and community safety partnerships
- P&CC commissioning role
- Full extent of transfer of P&CC commissioning budgets as yet unknown. Community Safety Fund and potentially some youth justice preventative funds, victims services and drugs commissioning budgets
- Early engagement of candidates critical to understand role of County Council and other partners

Youth justice partnership arrangements in Hampshire



Disaggregation update:

- Isle of Wight already disaggregated
- Two cities and Hampshire going their separate ways on 1/4/12
- Some continuing collaboration e.g. IT services & data management & Appropriate Adult contract
- One month consultation on the shape of New Hampshire Yot underway:
 - 'Stand alone' Multi agency Hampshire Yot
 - 4 Operational teams (NE/NW/SE & SW Hants) remain based on court & police areas
 - East/west split in senior management to align with Children's Services areas
 - Children's Services proposing to maintain financial contribution at current level in 2012/13

Wessex Yot Performance 2010/11

	Reducing custodial sentences (Target: Less than 5% of all sentences on young people)	Reducing 1st time entrants to the Youth Justice System (Target: 5% annual reduction)	Reoffending rates: No. offences/cohort x 100 (Target: 5% reduction on 2005 baseline)
HAMPSHIRE	50 from 1656 sentences (3%) 2009/10: 79 from 2254 (3.5%)	1074 (24.8% reduction) 2009/10:1478	136.68 (954 offences from a cohort of 698) 2005 171.71 (1050 offences; cohort 977)
WESSEX	111 from 3191 sentences (3.5%) 2009/10:148 from 4013 (3.7%)	1555 (37.2% reduction) 2009/10: 2328	147.11 (1630 offences from a cohort of 1108) 2005 138.58 (1250 offences: cohort 1729)

Performance commentary

- Both the custodial sentencing and reducing 1st time entrant figures show significant reductions.
- The former can be attributed to lower levels of serious offending which attract custodial sentences.
- The latter is down to the effectiveness of youth crime prevention work by the YOT and other agencies e.g. Community Safety Partnerships, and more recently by the introduction of the Triage scheme. (Triage enables the police to deal with low level offending by young people on the street, where an admission of guilt is made and where appropriate the Police refer the young person for an assessment and intervention by the YOT)

Reoffending analysis

- Between 2005 and 2009 reoffending rates in Hampshire fell. However, in 2010, reoffending rates in Hampshire have risen (not yet published as there is a 15 month lag in 12 month reoffending rates).
- Each year the cohort comprises of those young people made subject to a YOT intervention between the 1st of January and 31st of March. Detailed analysis of the 2010 data has been undertaken and it has been concluded that the rise linked to the significant reduction in the cohort size since the 2005 baseline.
- The most marked decrease occurred in 2010 due to the significant shrinkage in 1st time entrant numbers following the introduction of the Triage scheme. Much of this reduction has been the removal of young people with lower risk of reoffending from the cohort, leaving those with higher risks making up a greater proportion of the reoffending cohort, giving higher reoffending rates.

The Hampshire Integrated Offender Management Service

*“The core aims of the Hampshire IOM Service
are to reduce crime and reduce re-offending
through providing the right interventions to the
right people at the right time”*



No one agency can do this

The Hampshire IOM Service

Target groups

- Short term custody – prison release
- Multiple arrest – police custody
- Prolific and Priority Offenders
- Risk of Breach of Community Order
- Class 'A' drug misusing offenders - DIP
- Alcohol fuelled violence

Cohorts and interventions continue to be refined

Achievements

- Pan Hampshire implementation via LCJB
- Collocation and shared resources
- Shared case management – inc: SafetyNet
- Information sharing and joint risk management
- Prison information hub
- Housing: e.g. SaRBS
- Domestic Abuse programmes: e.g. IDAM within prison

Performance – to end Q2

- Up to 70% engagement from prison releases
- 56 offenders engaged from Arrest Referral
- 50 drug users engaged from Arrest Referral
- 67 'DIP' clients engaged with provider
- 102 DRR clients managed within HIOMS
- 76 PPO clients engaged within HIOMS
- 86 Alcohol Brief Interventions delivered

Total HIOMS caseload = 373

Outcomes

Offenders should remain managed by HIOMS from 6 months to 2 years; initial indications are:

- Average 42% reduction in Arrests
- Average 66% reduction in Offending

Interventions measured against the '7 x Pathways'; initial significant improvements relating to:

- Reduction in substance misuse
- Education, Training and Employment

Future developments

- Meeting the needs of women offenders
- Meeting the needs of those with Learning Disabilities
- Targeting young offenders 18-21 yrs
- BUDDI scheme – tracking of offenders
- Developing greater links with the voluntary sector
- Supporting offenders who are parents

Risks

- Reduction in Community Safety grant funding from April 2012
- Transfer in Community safety grants to PCC from April 2013
- Reduction in 'Reducing Reoffending' grant to Probation from April 2012

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