

County Durham and Darlington

Reducing Re-Offending Strategy

2015 – 2018

MAKING DARLINGTON SAFER

Safer People, Safer Places

Altogether
safer

Safe Durham Partnership

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County Durham and Darlington Reducing Re-offending Strategy 2015 – 2018

1. Executive summary

1.1 The Reducing Re-offending Strategy 2015 – 2018 sets out the Safe Durham Partnership and Darlington Community Safety Partnership's joint approach to reduce re-offending by adults and young people. The strategy will be delivered and monitored by the Durham and Darlington Reducing Re-offending Strategic Group.

1.2 The strategy outlines our overall aspirations to reduce re-offending. For adult offenders it is necessary to continue our approach to prioritise the effective management of the most difficult, chaotic and persistent offenders. We will expand our integrated offender management principles to a wider cohort and for those young people who offend we will continue to reduce the number of children and young people entering the Criminal Justice System.

Our strategic objectives are;

- **Prevent intergenerational offending** – Research tells us you are more likely to offend if you come from an offending family. Therefore children and families of offenders are more at risk of becoming offenders themselves. This element of the strategy concentrates early intervention and identification to break this cycle of offending and to divert young people away from the Criminal Justice System.
- **Prevent repeat offending** – This element of the strategy concentrates on the offenders themselves, supporting those offenders wishing to stop their offending nature and subjecting robust enforcement to those who don't.

1.3 Underpinning these strategic objectives are two distinct strands: adults and young people. Adult offenders are managed by the National Probation Service and Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Company. Young people who offend are managed by County Durham Youth Offending Service and Darlington Youth Offending Service.

1.4 Our priority area of work will focus on the following:

Prevent intergenerational offending

- Maintain (and develop for new processes) early intervention to reduce the overall level of re-offending by young people as well as its frequency and severity (inc First Time Entrants)
- Improve how we communicate with young people, understand and respond to their communication needs and improve the interventions we complete with them

- Provide high quality restorative justice services that supports victims of crime and provide confidence to both community and Youth Justice Services
- Identify, analyse and target our resources on those young people committing the most offences
- Ensure we listen and respond to what young people and their families are telling us, promoting success and maintaining public satisfaction
- Maintain (and develop for new processes) robust quality assurance and staff management processes
- Improve and develop our 'Think Family' approach for offenders (both adult and young people who offend) and their families

Prevent repeat offending

- Manage offence related needs (critical pathways*) of adult offenders in order to stop their offending
- Expand our integrated offender management approach to lower level offending using alternatives to custody
- Maintain and develop support for women offenders and women vulnerable to offending
- Ensure offenders are retained in effective drug treatment, drug recovery and abstinence
- Develop and promote victim involvement within restorative practices
- Reduce the impact of offending behaviour on public confidence
- Improve partnership performance of the single re-offending measure

* The critical pathways (adult offenders) are: Accommodation; Drug and Alcohol Misuse; Financial Management and Income; Education, Training and Employability; Children and Families; Health; Attitudes, Thinking and Behaviour; Sexual Exploitation and Domestic Violence.

- 1.5 The successful delivery of the strategic objectives will rely upon the Durham and Darlington Reducing Re-offending Strategic Group effectively coordinating initiatives and mainstreaming activities to maximise partnership resources. Partners across the community, voluntary sector and statutory agencies are committed to working together to deliver services that brings the most impact and provides a focus on early intervention.
- 1.6 This strategy will be reviewed on a yearly basis to identify and prepare for potential opportunities and to mitigate against service pressures.

County Durham and Darlington Reducing Re-offending Strategy 2015 – 2018

2. Introduction

- 2.1 The purpose of this document is to set out our strategic direction for reducing re-offending across County Durham and Darlington. This strategy supports the Safe Durham Partnership Plan 2015/18 and the Darlington Community Safety Partnership Plan 2015/20.
- 2.2 This strategy will be delivered and monitored by the Durham and Darlington Reducing Re-offending Strategic Group.
- 2.3 The strategy will be reviewed on a yearly basis as a forward risk exercise to prepare for potential opportunities and to mitigate against service pressures. This will also help understand future uncertainties in light of continued austerity measures.
- 2.2 This strategy acknowledges and reinforces the linkage with other local partnerships such as Children's and Families Partnerships, Health and Wellbeing Boards, the Local Criminal Justice Board; the County Durham Partnership and the Darlington Partnership. The governance of this strategy will remain with the Safe Durham Partnership and Darlington Community Safety Partnership.
- 2.3 Although this document will not highlight all of the partnership activities we have undertaken, our strategic outcomes are informed and shaped both by knowledge and experience of the work in this area.
- 2.4 Following consultation we have determined our strategic aim and outcomes with partners, stakeholders and service users.

3. Equality and diversity

- 3.1 This strategy may impact on certain groups of individuals who are over represented in the re-offending cohorts. Such groups may originate from deprived communities, vulnerable households, those who are homeless, those with mental health issues, those with substance addiction and other related factors. This strategy recognises the need to provide support to those vulnerable people who are over represented.
- 3.2 The evidence shows the majority of those impacted are known to be male and therefore a greater proportion of the services will be geared towards male offenders.

4. Successes in Reducing Re-offending

4.1 Partners working across Durham and Darlington have already seen a number of high level achievements since 2011 when Reducing Re-offending became a statutory requirement of Community Safety Partnerships. These achievements include:

- Darlington Youth Offending Service was presented with a national Butler Trust Award (2015) in recognition for innovation in restorative justice, service development and leadership with the service rated 'outstanding' by the Youth Justice Board
- County Durham Youth Offending Service awards for Investing in Volunteers (2013), Intensive Employability Programme (2013) and Fully Integrated Pre Court System (2012)
- Darlington Youth Offending Service Howard League Award (2013) for innovative restorative justice practice
- Mentor support for prolific offenders extended to all IOM hubs across County Durham and Darlington
- Prison pre-release planning with IOM established within HMP Durham
- Restorative Justice introduced within IOM as part of the Restorative Approaches for Prolific and Priority Offenders (RAPPO) Project
- Over 400 police officers trained in 'Level 2' Restorative Approaches
- CDYOS have expanded restorative justice across all orders within existing resources. All CDYOS staff trained to level 1 Restorative Approaches with 50 case managers and 50 volunteers trained to level 2/3
- All Darlington YOS staff have been trained to facilitate Restorative Justice Conferencing along with local children's carehome staff trained to the same level
- Embedding Think Family with the introduction of hidden sentence training, implementing the NOMS 'common offer' on troubled families within prison settings, parenting courses delivered in our local prisons and piloting a family support worker in HMP Durham
- Funding to support four drug workers to provide family and offender support
- Young people who offend and in treatment in Darlington achieved a higher percentage of planned exits than overall treatment population
- Implementation of the Probation / Jobcentre Plus Data Exchange Agreement
- Provision of safe and secure accommodation for vulnerable women offenders
- Implemented a Women's Diversion Project
- Development of processes to support the management of dangerous or violent offenders (falling outside of MAPPA arrangements)

- 4.2 Success has been achieved where the motivation of the offender to change has been strong. Where they have been willing to engage with services and accept the interventions offered, such as Integrated Offender Management, Pre-Caution Disposal and Restorative Approaches.
- 4.3 Despite these successes the Reducing Re-offending Strategic Group will continue to focus on reducing crime, reducing the number of victims of crime and offender rehabilitation whilst contributing to the delivery of the Safe Durham Partnership Plan 2015/18 and the Darlington Community Safety Partnership Plan 2015/20.

5. Our approach to reducing adult re-offending

- 5.1 Our approach to reducing adult re-offending is founded on the following statements / principles:
- Partners across the Safe Durham Partnership and Darlington Community Safety Partnership are committed to integrated offender management principles as our approach to offender management
 - All offenders will be considered as appropriate for interventions, they will be offered opportunities to change their offending behaviour, failure to accept these opportunities or to change will ultimately result in targeted enforcement action
 - Use of desistance and strength based approach focusing on people's strengths, positive outcomes and attributes in helping individuals move forward in life
 - We recognise that an offender is often part of a family unit or household and their offending behaviour puts the family or household at risk. We will develop interventions and support services around minimising that risk and to break inter-generational offending
 - We will consider the 'critical pathway' needs of our offenders to form integral parts of the solution to sustain a long term change in the offenders behaviour
- 5.2 In addition, partners across County Durham and Darlington are embarking on an ambitious adult offender diversion project named Checkpoint. The project aims to provide a credible alternative to police custody by identifying and supporting the critical pathways of need for arrested adults. A 'contract to engage', would be offered that in most cases would withhold prosecution if the client meets objectives of an agreed plan of intervention and support to address the underlying causes of their offending.
- 5.3 A Checkpoint Project Board covering Durham and Darlington has been set up to steer development of the project, operational plans, initialisation phase and to provide continued strategic management overview.

6. Our approach to reducing re-offending by young people

6.1 County Durham Youth Offending Service and Darlington Youth Offending Service coordinates the provision of youth justice services for young people aged 10 – 17 and both are accountable to their own multi-agency Management Board.

6.2 The Reducing Re-offending Strategic Group will adopt the strategic aims identified in the County Durham Youth Justice Plan 2014/16 (Refreshed 2015) and the Darlington Youth Justice Plan 2015/16. These strategic aims are:

- To prevent re-offending by children and young people
- To reduce first time entrants(FTE) to the youth justice system
- To be achieved by delivering specialist interventions
- Underpinned by safeguarding and public protection

6.3 In addition both County Durham Youth Offending Service and Darlington Youth Offending Service have identified key service improvements over the coming years. Key actions for 2015/16 are:

County Durham

- Improving how we communicate with young people and the interventions we complete with them
- Putting victims, including young victims, and Restorative Justice at the heart of everything we do
- Targeting our resources on those young people committing the most offences
- Ensuring we have robust quality assurance and staff management processes in place and a skilled management team to manage these processes
- Ensuring we listen and respond to what young people and their families are telling us
- Ensuring volunteering, by both adults and young people, is a key component of the work we undertake with young people and victims
- Ensuring that case management systems and administration support provides the highest quality support to staff and managers in the delivery of services to courts, communities and young people

Darlington

- To ensure all staff are trained and adopt a desistance and strength based approach when working with young people
- Maintain robust management oversight processes in relation to safeguarding young people
- Analyse local data in order to understand and shape service provision accordingly
- Monitor early predictors of offending behaviour through the re-offending toolkit

- Maintain the current effectiveness of the remand framework under the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders (LASPO) Act 2012 in conjunction with Children's Social Care
- Provide high quality Restorative Justice Services that support victims of crime and provide confidence to both community and youth justice services
- Sustain the reduction of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System
- Work to reduce the overall level of re-offending by young people, as well as its frequency and severity
- Promote the work and success of the YOS within the wider community
- Ensure the safe and effective use of custody thereby addressing one of our key areas
- Closely monitor and manage reduced budget allocations in these times of austerity
- Embed anti-social behaviour and YOS joint working arrangements
- All speech, language and communication needs of young people are identified, assessed and appropriate interventions are implemented
- Maintain high levels of public satisfaction with regards to victims of anti-social behaviour and crime
- Embed multi-agency Restorative Justice Hub in Darlington
- To ensure all staff have a clear understanding of the local safeguarding procedures relating to child exploitation

6.4 We will support our youth offending colleagues to fulfil these actions by appropriate membership on their management boards, collaborative working arrangements and supporting their individual delivery plans.

6.5 We will capture and monitor agreed high level youth offending actions within the County Durham and Darlington Reducing Re-offending Delivery Plan.

7. Strategic aim

7.1 The strategic aim of the Safe Durham Partnership and the Darlington Community Safety Partnership is to reduce crime and the impact of crime on our communities by reducing re-offending.

8. Strategic objectives

8.1 Given the information presented in the annual Safe Durham Partnership Strategic Assessment and the Darlington Single Needs Assessment; coupled with the profile of our offenders across County Durham and Darlington presented in Appendix 3; this strategy has two clear pathways: To prevent repeat offending while tackling the current offending behaviour and to prevent inter-generational offending.

8.2 The successful delivery of the strategic objectives will rely upon the Reducing Re-offending Strategic Group effectively coordinating initiatives

and mainstreaming activities to maximise partnership resources. Partners across the community, voluntary sector and statutory agencies are committed to working together to deliver services that bring the most impact and provide a focus on early intervention.

8.3 We will promote our successes in reducing re-offending, turning around the lives of offenders and improving victim involvement; to reduce the impact of offending behaviour on public confidence. Our approach will mean fewer victims, fewer crimes and reduced demand on the Criminal Justice System.

8.4 Our strategic objectives are;

SO 1: Prevent intergenerational offending – Research tells us you are more likely to offend if you come from an offending family. Therefore children and families of offenders are more at risk of becoming offenders themselves. This element of the strategy concentrates early intervention and identification to break this cycle of offending and to divert young people away from the Criminal Justice System.

SO 2: Prevent repeat offending – This element of the strategy concentrates on the offenders themselves, supporting those offenders wishing to stop their offending nature and subjecting robust enforcement to those who don't.

9. Priority areas of work

9.1 Prevention and early identification

9.11 The Safe Durham Partnership and Darlington Community Safety Partnership recognise that children and families of adult offenders are an important vulnerable group often over looked by services and are one of the most socially excluded groups in society.

9.12 Approximately 160,000 children in the UK have a parent in prison each year. These children are often vulnerable and at risk of poor outcomes. They are more likely to have a mental health problem, engage in anti-social or criminal activity, poor educational attainment and are at an increased risk of family homelessness than children without a parent in prison. We will continue to support Local Safeguarding Childrens Boards (LSCB) and NEPACS (A charity supporting prisoners and ex-prisoners) to deliver hidden sentence training. This training, offered to a range of social care staff and partner agencies gives a clear overview of the issues facing prisoners' families and provides a range of strategies and support.

9.13 The national 'Troubled Families' programme (known as 'Stronger Families' within County Durham and 'Families Together' in Darlington), have engaged with our offender management structures. Durham Constabulary, Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Company, Youth Offending Services

and Anti-social Behaviour Teams are all fully involved in this work. Phase two of the 'Troubled Families' programme will identify and support families over a wider range of need, one being '*Parents and Children Involved in crime or anti-social behaviour*'. This will enable teams to reach not only families where there is a young person involved in crime or anti-social behaviour, but to include adult offenders who have parenting responsibilities.

9.14 It is important to continue to support established intervention such as

- Parenting courses in our local prisons
- Family support mentor aligned to HMP Durham
- Through the Gate provision (providing continuity of services from; induction of an offender into custody, resettlement services before release, meeting them at the prison gates and continue work in the community)
- Criminal Justice Hubs currently piloted in Darlington
- Hidden Sentence training
- MAIS Project (Multi-Agency Interventions Service)
- The National Offender Management Services (NOMS) Troubled Families 'Common Offer' between prisons and local authority
- Collaboration with Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hubs and Missing and Exploited Groups
- Family Intervention Teams
- High Impact Households

We know these 'troubled families' households are at a greater risk of offending; it is important therefore to break the cycle of offending early with targeted interventions and support rather than wait for the offending behaviour to occur.

9.15 Offender management teams have embedded a 'Think Family' approach into their work and strong links now exist to promote and support the needs of families and children of offenders. This ensure a joined up approach to meeting families' needs and recognising and understanding the impact of adults' problems on a child's life.

9.16 We will continue to improve and develop our 'Think Family' approach for offenders and their children and families and we will seek out new opportunities to integrate 'Think Family' resources into our local offender management structures.

9.17 In County Durham and Darlington, the rate of First Time Entrants (FTE) to the youth justice system continues to be lower than the North East region and its statistical neighbours. There are a number of programmes that have been crucial in delivering sustainable reductions in the number of young people entering the youth justice system. In County Durham these are the

integrated Pre Court System and Pre Caution Disposal, both providing early assessment of need and intervention. In Darlington these are the Restorative Justice Disposal and the Pre Caution Disposal delivering a comprehensive assessment and tailored packages of interventions for all young people referred to the service.

- 9.18 These programmes improve young people's life chances by ensuring that their needs are identified and met and that they avoid being criminalised. Both are excellent examples of prevention, early identification and value for money. We will continue to maintain and support pre-court assessments and interventions for young people and to reduce first time entrants in to the youth justice system.
- 9.19 County Durham Youth Offending Service and Darlington Youth Offending Service will continue to improve exit strategies after statutory supervision and pathways into mainstream services, particularly for young people aged 16 to 18 years old. Darlington YOS in collaboration with social care teams ensure that young people who require further support on completion of any youth justice intervention are appropriately signposted and supported via a step down meeting.

9.2 Women Offenders

- 9.21 National data tells us that many female offenders have a background of abuse, and first-hand experience of the care system. The proportion of women prisoners that report abuse in their lifetime is twice that of males. In 2011 self-harm was 10 times higher for women than for men, and females in custody are twice as likely to suffer from anxiety and depression. Many of them will have problems with drugs and alcohol misuse, and nearly two-thirds leave behind dependent children when entering prison. (Strategic objectives for female offenders, MoJ 2013).
- 9.22 These findings are reflected locally; 90% of the females within our Integrated Offender Management are Class A drug users. All women have a history of sexual abuse or sexual assault and domestic violence. These females misuse drugs to cope with past trauma in their lives. Tackling their drug dependency and providing robust emotional intervention when replacing their harmful coping strategies is important in terms of their risk of self-harm and re-offending. There is also an absence of positive male role models in the women's lives.
- 9.23 Although none of the women are currently homeless, few have secure appropriate safe accommodation; they struggle to hold down tenancies and in some respects don't know how to manage a property. They are vulnerable to the attention of male offenders, due to fear and low self-esteem and other offenders misuse their property. Since 2014 a small provision of safe and secure accommodation for vulnerable women has been available, this is spoken about in more detail in section 9.37.

- 9.24 In 2013 we introduced a woman's diversion scheme with the aim to divert women offenders from the Criminal Justice System. It includes custody diversion with inclusion into Integrated Offender Management and a mentoring support element. The project is supported by the Home Office and the Prison Reform Trust and is part of a national Women's diversions pilot.

'Working with probation and the others came at just the right time. I was ready to engage and take the chance to get my life onto a more even keel. I really appreciated the support, you know, having the mentor to talk to and keeping me on track'
(Woman's Diversion Scheme).

- 9.25 We will continue to maintain and develop support for women offenders and those women vulnerable to offending.

9.3 Accommodation issues for adult offenders

- 9.31 It is widely researched and recognised that securing suitable accommodation can provide the foundations for an offender to leave a chaotic lifestyle. It provides a platform for an offender to change, opening up access to employment, training and benefits opportunities, while also providing access to health and social care such as drug treatment. All of which is essential for offenders to stop offending in the long term.
- 9.32 The majority of offenders have a housing specific need that has been met with a private rented housing solution. The support of a Housing Solutions officer for County Durham within Integrated Offender Management has created strong and formal links with Register Social Landlords and has encouraged them to contribute to housing solutions for offenders. Darlington has an Accredited Landlords Scheme, which works with the private sector to improve quality and access. Both Housing Services provide additional support to sustain tenancies and counteract the reductions in welfare and benefit support.
- 9.33 Working jointly, both Local Authorities have commissioned an offender service with Foundation delivering across County Durham and Darlington. This provides housing related support to offenders or those at risk of offending. The service has 3 elements:
- Accommodation based support
 - Floating Support
 - Triage drop-in support
- 9.34 The aim of the service is to enable the sourcing and/or maintaining appropriate accommodation for clients, through the delivery of housing related support, this includes, developing / maintaining life skills, practical skills, social skills, appropriately dealing with stress, and identifying triggers for stress budgeting and housekeeping.

- 9.35 Across Homelessness Partnerships there is continued concern of the adverse effects welfare reform is having on the vulnerable groups, including offenders. These vulnerable groups will experience a shortfall between the Housing Benefit and the basic rental cost, even for those properties in the most deprived areas where rental costs are cheaper. We have seen increased use of foodbanks as personal budgets are squeezed and food is now the number one item stolen in cases of shoplifting. Other budgetary restraints have the potential to further exacerbate this problem.
- 9.36 We will continue to work with the Homelessness Action Partnership in Durham and the Preventing Homeless Partnership in Darlington around barriers to social housing for offenders and ex-offenders in regards to exclusions. The Reducing Re-offending Strategic Group will continue to support the work in this area through the County Durham Homelessness Strategy 2013-18 and the Darlington Homelessness Strategy 2010/15. We will also support the Regional Homelessness Group in their engagement with social housing providers working with those services managing offenders to ensure blanket exclusions are not applied and a partnership approach to assessment / support and access is developed.
- 9.37 Female offenders are particularly vulnerable in terms of safe and secure housing need and historically the absence of any form of supported accommodation and the lack of alternative provision means they most often return to their previous partner(s), and a continuation of their criminal activity.
- 9.38 In 2014 the Commissioning Section of Children and Adults Services, Durham County Council (formerly Supporting People) remodelled an existing service to provide safe and secure accommodation for vulnerable women. Housing solutions in conjunction with the voluntary sector were also successful in securing a regional homelessness bid for a Complex Needs Worker supporting the women's accommodation project as a two year post. Since April 2014 there have been 48 referrals into the project and a total of 30 women have so far benefited and received support from the Complex Needs Worker.

9.4 Offender skills and employment

- 9.41 The educational standard of the male adult offender cohort within the IOM is in general very low and their skill levels are limited. In most cases they have little or no previous employment.
- 9.42 Current emphasis on female offenders is towards maintaining suitable accommodation and drug treatment. Their criminogenic needs are complex however the particular needs of women offenders are recognised; and we will ensure a holistic approach which addresses need, empowers and promotes their economic and social inclusion.

- 9.43 The Durham and Darlington Reducing Re-offending Strategic Group will continue to engage with local business community and voluntary sector to identify local skill shortages, volunteer opportunities, vocational need and standard mainstream training opportunities. Monthly volunteer days are now well established within IOM. The team continue work with Durham Wildlife Trust and DCC Countryside Rangers. The Recovery Academy offers the recovered clients the opportunity to become ambassadors and mentors. Ex-offenders are also offered opportunity of entering the Foundation GROW programme as volunteers. We will continue to place emphasis on volunteering work for offenders developing opportunities to engage with local community projects and local voluntary organisations as part of their rehabilitation.
- 9.44 Many offenders face significant problems achieving financial stability and appropriate access to benefits. For those offenders without employment offender managers will ensure offenders have contacted and engaged with welfare benefits to help maintain basic living requirements.
- 9.45 For young people who offend County Durham Youth Offending Service has implemented its Intensive Employability Programme providing intensive support and guidance for a targeted group supervised by CDYOS on a range of orders. The majority are high crime causers, with significant offending histories and multiple complex needs.
- 9.46 The programme works with all the Further Education colleges and training providers (statutory and voluntary sector) in County Durham to support successful progression into appropriate, accredited education, training and employment, with the aim of preventing re-offending. The programme, works with young people on a 1-2-1 basis, responsive to individual needs. Engagement in the programme is voluntary, but close working between the Intensive Employability Programme Officer and case managers has resulted in excellent engagement, retention and progression rates. The programme is now mainstreamed as part of County Durham Youth Offending Service core business.

'If I didn't have this I would have reoffended. I would have ended up getting drunk, fighting with someone and be back in prison. Now I'm looking forward to finding a job.'

('Engaging Vulnerable Young People' – Interim Evaluation of the County Durham ESF Project, January 2012).

- 9.47 Current provision for young people in Darlington is limited. A number of training providers have recently left the area or withdrawn support for sixteen to eighteen year olds. In order to address this issue Darlington Youth Offending Service have worked collaboratively with other agencies to create two bespoke programmes for young people; the Darlington YOS Bridging Programme and the Darlington YOS Job Club. Both project have been developed and run in partnership between the Youth Offending Service and education providers. This ensures that young people are able to

(at least initially) work in an environment that they know, with staff that they know; which in turn supports young people to build relationships with education providers and creates a smoother transition into longer term education or training.

- 9.48 The Bridging Programme specifically targets young people known to the YOS who have historically been highly disengaged with education. Tutors work with young people in small groups one day per week in order to support them to build confidence, develop future aspirations, gain basic qualifications in Employability, Health and Safety, Maths and English and undertake practical work experience in areas such as construction and gardening.
- 9.49 The Darlington Youth Offending Service Job Club was set up in collaboration with Nu Traxx, a government funded initiative created in 2012 to support young people aged between sixteen and seventeen who are not in education, training or employment. Any young person over sixteen who is known to the Darlington Youth Offending Service is able to attend YOS Job Club and those who are eligible are then also able to sign up to the Nu Traxx scheme (which entitles a young person to a years' worth of mentoring and support to secure education, training or employment) and is specifically tailored to their individual needs.
- 9.5 Gaining access to health and social care services**
- 9.51 The Bradley Report (2009) is quite clear that intervening as early as possible in the criminal justice process provides the best opportunity for improving how people with mental health problems or learning disabilities are managed, with a particular focus for services to be developed around the whole family. Effective health interventions have the potential not only to impact on immediate offending and re-offending rates, but also to influence children and young people away from an adulthood of offending.
- 9.52 Dual diagnosis of mental health and drug / alcohol problems is commonplace among our offender cohort. However, our offenders have experienced significant problems gaining access to adequate health and social care services. The 2011 Durham Tees Valley Probation Trust Health Needs Assessment found that offenders had four main issues; mental health (depression, stress and anxiety), smoking, dental issues and anger management, with mental health taking over as the highest priority need. Similarly, the County Durham Women's Diversion project mentioned at 9.24 shows that 21% of women taking part in the project have a mental health problem.
- 9.53 Providing motivational support to access services has begun to provide a pathway into health services for those offenders within Integrated Offender Management receiving mentoring support.
- 9.54 With funding from the Big Diversion Project a Criminal Justice Liaison Nurse (CJLN) was attached to the Integrated Offender Management in the east of County Durham for 2013/15. The service identified 'frequent users' of the

Criminal Justice Services who have associated mental health, learning disability or drug and alcohol issues and engaged appropriate health services. The average age of clients was 27, 80% of referrals were male 88% had over 10 previous convictions and none were in employment. Most had served a prison sentence, had existing license or supervision requirements and had previous contact with Mental Health services. The top three primary Mental Health diagnosis results included personality disorder, schizophrenia or other delusional disorder and depressive illness.

- 9.55 From April 2015 funding from the North East Offender Health Commissioners will see a newly commissioned Liaison and Diversion service run from custody suites throughout Durham and Darlington.
- 9.56 The Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat is a commitment from organisations to prevent mental health crises through prevention and early intervention and to develop joined up service responses to people who are in mental health crisis. Local task and finish groups to take forward the development of the local action plan, (one for Durham, one for Darlington) is led by the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and overseen by Health and Wellbeing Boards. Key priorities include:
- Continued implementation of the policy arrangements for patients detained under section 136 of the Mental Health Act – (integrated working and processes between the police, mental health, A&E and ambulance services. This includes places of safety arrangements recently put in place in County Durham and Darlington through System Resilience Funding
 - Developing proposals and review of protocols for people presenting with mental health problems and intoxication from alcohol or drugs
 - Review data sharing proposals between health and the police to enable effective strategic planning and operational delivery
 - Review the evidence from the national ‘Street Triage’ pilots
 - Consider and review demand on police time spent in street situations and in people's homes or public places responding and dealing with people in mental health crisis

The final version of the Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat local action plan is published on the national website.

- 9.57 We will support actions within the Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat local action plan and develop better links to health support services. The strategic link to health at the Reducing Re-offending Group will also be strengthened.
- 9.58 Young people in the youth justice system have a range of complex health needs. All young people who offend (pre and post court) receive a basic health screening as part of the assessment process by our Youth Offending Services. This is undertaken by case managers and any health issues evident or suspected are referred to Community Nurses for more specialist

assessment and intervention. This screening process has identified the following priority issues.

- Sexual health
- Healthy Lifestyles
- Mental Health
- Self Harm
- Attention Problems
- Learning Disabilities
- Substance Misuse Needs
- Social Vulnerability Needs
- Speech, Language and Communication Needs

9.6 Speech, language and communication needs of young people who offend

9.61 CDYOS has identified Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN) as a major priority. National research suggests that 60-90% of young people in the youth justice system have an undiagnosed speech, language or communication need. All case managers in CDYOS have been trained in SLCN awareness during 2013. Young people's offending is often linked to poor Speech, Language and Communication skills. The frustration of not being able to articulate complex emotions, combined with other unmet needs, frequently increases offending – and the young person's journey in the criminal justice system can have an adverse effect on his/her emotional wellbeing.

9.62 Partnership work with initially, the North Durham Clinical Commissioning Group (NDCCG), Speech and Language Therapy Services, County Durham and Darlington Foundation Trust (CDDFT), CDYOS and more latterly Speech and Language Therapy Service, North Tees & Hartlepool NHS Foundation Trust has resulted in an innovative strategy. This has also resulted in the continued secondment of a Speech & Language Therapist to CDYOS until, at least, September 2016.

9.63 The aim of this work is to ensure CDYOS staff are able to identify and support young people's speech, language or communication needs; improve young people's understanding of the criminal justice process; improve outcomes and reduce re-offending.

9.7 Drug and alcohol misuse

9.71 Through robust adult offender management the level of our offender engagement with the drug treatment system is good. However, there are a number of offenders who choose to 'top up' their substitute prescriptions with heroin and other cocktails of drugs.

9.72 The partnership will continue to move from a position of effectively managing an offender's drug use to actively engaging, encouraging and providing assistance to offenders in their efforts to become drug free. We will ensure offenders are retained in effective drug treatment, drug recovery and abstinence.

9.73 Recovery Academy Durham began in Dec 2011, funded by the NHS and aligned to the Drug Treatment Service. It was set up to enable recovery from drug and alcohol dependency and was the first of its kind in the region. It is helping graduates live completely drug free lives.

'I put 100 per cent into the program which showed me a new way to live and a better way to live. Drugs weren't the problem – I was. We can't change the drugs, we can only change ourselves. I had to learn the program and learn how to apply it to my life.

I am 17 month clean now and I work as a volunteer as a drug and alcohol recovery ambassador in County Durham, helping addicts find recovery. I have got a life beyond my wildest dreams.'

(Recovery Academy Durham).

9.74 The quasi-residential abstinence based recovery service delivers a proven comprehensive 12-step recovery model to enable recovery from drug and alcohol addiction. The academy's 12-step programme includes a course of intensive study, on a one-to-one basis with trained peer therapists, and offers opportunities for education, employment and training. In addition, services are also delivered to offenders in all four of the county's prisons as Integrated Drug Treatment Services.

9.75 A sister project is also delivered on HMP Durham's iWing and allows clients to transfer to the recovery academy to begin the programme on completion of their sentence.

9.75 The Recovery Centre opened in Darlington in 2013, complementing the formal treatment service located at the Gate. The Centre, run largely by trained volunteers and peer mentors who are in recovery themselves, offers those who have become abstinent a place to meet, undertake activities and find support to sustain their recovery. The Centre also hosts a number of mutual aid networks, including 12-step affiliated groups. This facilitates 'visible' recovery for others still in treatment to aspire to.

'One couple had struggled with the impact of the husband's alcoholism for over 20 years. Following his discharge from the armed services with previously undiagnosed post-traumatic stress disorder, he drank to excess, becoming violent towards his wife and others, and eventually losing his job, their home, and ending up in prison. Whilst he underwent treatment and psychosocial interventions, his wife also received support from a family worker. Both subsequently submitted separate testimonials, praising the service for the help they had received. The husband is now in recovery and working with a service veterans' champion to support other ex-service personnel in the same situation, whilst his wife is happy to have regained her 'confidence and self-esteem'.'

(Recovery & Wellbeing Service Darlington)

9.76 Both Drug and Alcohol services across County Durham and Darlington have seen the commissioning of new integrated drug and alcohol service provision in 2015 covering all ages and all substances. Services have been reshaped with the needs and recovery of the client at the centre of all intervention. Although this means no dedicated staff in police custody suites, referrals routes into the system remain the same. In County Durham there will be six recovery hubs while in Darlington services will work from a central Drug and Alcohol Centre. Each Recovery Hub and the Darlington Drug and Alcohol Centre will identify a single point of contact to link with offender managers and outreach workers will provide outreach work as required.

9.77 Alcohol related youth offending continues to be a focus for our Youth Offending Services and although we have seen reductions in this area we will continue to support interventions to reduce alcohol related offending by young people further.

9.78 Both Youth Offending Services provide lower level substance misuse interventions in house. Where the need for specialist, structured treatment is assessed and identified, referrals are made with local treatment centres with robust links back to the Youth Offending Service. Young offenders in treatment for substance use issues have excellent outcomes, with planned exits for this group achieving a higher percentage than that of the overall young people's population in treatment in 2014-15.

9.8 Restorative Approaches

9.81 Our restorative approach will build on the values of restorative justice and restorative methods and practice already established in our services and grounded in academic research. A restorative approach brings those harmed by crime or conflict and those responsible for the harm together, enabling everyone affected by the incident to play a part in repairing the harm and finding a positive way forward.

9.82 All Durham Constabulary staff have received Level 1 restorative approaches awareness raising sessions. All front line Police Officers, PCSO's and specialist teams have been trained in Level 2 restorative approaches (over 400 officers) and are actively using restorative interventions in everyday interactions with harmer / harmed (offender / victim). This includes people going through the Criminal Justice System or as a police led diversion. Partners have incorporated restorative practice into local problem solving to manage and de-escalate incidents. Anti-social behaviour escalation procedures now incorporate a restorative step in the process before more punitive measures are taken. Using restorative approaches for low level incidents of crime, anti-social behaviour, and neighbour disputes are bringing people together to resolve conflict and is being successfully used as a diversion from more formal complaints and incident reporting.

9.83 In Darlington the Neighbourhood Resolution Project, currently has 90 volunteers trained to deal with low level crime and anti-social behaviour. In

February 2015 figures showed that the project had dealt with 100 cases in approximately twelve months and that 97% had reached a successful agreement. Of these 89% had been fully complied with and of the 11% had been partially complied with. Both Darlington and County Durham have received funding from the PCC to fund a co-ordinator for each area, which will enable the further development of restorative approaches in both areas.

- 9.84 County Durham Youth Offending Service has expanded restorative justice across all orders within existing resources in both pre court, out of court and post court. All young people working with the service have the opportunity to access a restorative justice intervention and all staff have been trained to level 1 with 90 staff and volunteers trained to level 2/3.
- 9.85 Darlington Youth Offending Service are recognised leaders in the field of restorative practice, neighbourhood resolution and have recently joined forces, combining their expertise and resources to form a new Restorative Hub. The Hub is one of the first of its kind in the UK, and will bring together partners from multiple agencies to create a single referral pathway, and a single pool of restoratively trained volunteers who can work across various settings, including Referral Order panels. The Hub will also have a significant benefit for victims, providing the opportunity for a restorative intervention at any stage within the conflict resolution process.
- 9.86 The Restorative Approaches for Prolific and Priority Offenders project delivers restorative justice conferencing to offenders and their victims through joint working with Integrated Offender Management and HMP Durham. To date over 43 conferences have taken place with 23 of these held in a prison setting. The restorative justice work within IOM teams is now embedded into mainstream work and our local prisons will implement the NOMS guidance 'Restorative Justice in Prisons; Guide to Providing a Supportive Environment'.

'For me RJ was one of the hardest things I ever had to do. In the past a victim was just a piece of paper in the form of a statement and it was easy for me to justify my actions to a faceless A4 piece of paper. The RJ conference had a massive impact, meeting the victim really made me think.'
(Ex Offender)

(Restorative Approaches for Prolific and Priority Offenders project).

- 9.87 'Looked After Children' Services within County Durham have used restorative approaches for some time as it has proved to contribute to placement stability (consistently around 98%), low staff turnover, dealing with conflict without damage to individuals and promoting wellbeing. This work will be shared with Darlington. Restorative approaches is also being promoted in schools to improve the learning environment and developing important skills for learning; reducing exclusions and improving attendance.

- 9.88 Our Police and Crime Commissioner has received Ministry of Justice funding to build capacity and commission restorative justice provision, as part of the wider victims' service grant. This has led to the appointment of a Restorative Justice Coordinator for County Durham and another for Darlington Community Safety Partnership to enhance the coordination of work which currently is delivered. Parallel to this the Durham Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner is working to deliver a post-conviction, pre-sentence restorative justice pilot with Durham Crown Court.
- 9.89 A comprehensive training program is being delivered across a number of agencies to embed restorative approaches in an ever widening range of services. Our approach means fewer victims, fewer crimes and reduced demand on the criminal justice system. We will continue to develop and promote restorative practices with a focus on victim involvement.

9.9 Regional and National Drivers

Transforming Rehabilitation

- 9.91 In May 2013 the Ministry of Justice published 'Transforming Rehabilitation: A Strategy for Reform'. The strategy set out the Government's plans for transforming the way in which adult offenders are managed in the community and provided strategic direction for taking forward the probation and rehabilitation reforms. The proposals for reforming the delivery of adult offender services included:
- A new public sector National Probation Service dealing with all those who pose the highest risk of serious harm to the public
 - Twenty one regional private sector Community Rehabilitation Companies managing all other adult offenders
 - Extending statutory supervision and rehabilitation to those offenders sentenced to less than 12 months in custody
 - Reorganising the prison estate to provide 'resettlement' prisons and a nationwide 'through the gate' resettlement service
- 9.92 In response to these reforms partners have been working together to mitigate identified risks and issues including; migration and splitting of local probation services and systems; working arrangements for statutory and non-statutory responsibilities, timely agency access to offenders in resettlement prisons and 'through the gate' provision.
- 9.93 Following the Ministry of Justice formal contract award to the ARCC (Achieving Real Change in Communities) and the share sale of Durham Tees Valley Community Rehabilitation Company on 1 February 2015 our focus turns to the implementation of the CRC Service Delivery Model. As this becomes available the partners within the Durham and Darlington Reducing Reoffending Group will continue to assess and adapt delivery of services to improve the management of offenders.

9.94 The delivery of a Durham and Darlington Reducing Re-offending Strategy will continue to provide the local framework for the effective management of offenders and their families.

National Indicator for Proven Re-offending

9.95 The National Single Indicator for re-offending covers proven re-offending figures for offenders who were released from custody; received a non-custodial conviction at court; received a caution; reprimand; warning or tested positive for opiates or cocaine.

9.96 Proven re-offending is defined as any offence committed in a one year follow-up period and receiving a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning in the one year follow up. Following this one year period, a further six months is allowed for cases to progress through the courts. This means the national indicator has a twenty-one month lag before figures are available.

9.97 In planning its performance specification the Reducing Re-offending Group has developed a local proxy indicator that enables us to track and respond more timely to changes in offending and enable us to improve our performance of the single re-offending measure.

10. Priority actions

10.1 Although provision to manage offenders in County Durham and Darlington is strong, there is still more work to be done to address the needs of offenders before they become prolific and rooted in their attitudes and behaviours. We will expand our integrated offender management principles to a wider and lower level cohort, providing diversion and interventions away from the Criminal Justice System.

10.2 With limited resources available more emphasis must be placed on the services already provided rather than adding to the list of support already available. The joining up of services where possible to provide more robust support and changing services where necessary to fill the identified need, must be the overriding priority.

10.3 We have identified and categorised our priority action that sit under our strategic objectives and will form the basis of our delivery plan.

10.4 SO 1: Prevent intergenerational offending

We will

- Maintain (and develop for new processes) early intervention to reduce the overall level of re-offending by young people as well as its frequency and severity (inc First Time Entrants)
- Improve how we communicate with young people, understand and response to their communication needs and improve the interventions we complete with them

- Provide high quality restorative justice services that supports victims of crime and provide confidence to both community and Youth Justice Services
- Identify, analyse and target our resources on those young people committing the most offences
- Ensure we listen and respond to what young people and their families are telling us, promoting success and maintaining public satisfaction
- Maintain (and develop for new processes) robust quality assurance and staff management processes
- Improve and develop our 'Think Family' approach for offenders (both adult and young people who offend) and their families

10.5 **SO 2: Prevent repeat offending**

We will

- Manage offence related needs (critical pathways*) of adult offenders in order to stop their offending
- Expand our integrated offender management approach to lower level offending using alternatives to custody
- Maintain and develop support for women offenders and women vulnerable to offending
- Ensure offenders are retained in effective drug treatment, drug recovery and abstinence
- Develop and promote victim involvement within restorative practices
- Reduce the impact of offending behaviour on public confidence
- Improve partnership performance of the single re-offending measure

* The critical pathways for adult offenders are: Accommodation; Drug and Alcohol Misuse; Financial Management and Income; Education, Training and Employability; Children and Families; Health; Attitudes, Thinking and Behaviour; Sexual Exploitation and Domestic Violence.

11. Performance monitoring

11.1 This strategy is supported by the performance arrangements of the Safe Durham Partnership and Darlington Community Safety Partnership.

11.2 The strategy will be reviewed on a yearly basis to identify and prepare for potential opportunities and to mitigate against service pressures. It will be informed by the Safe Durham Partnership annual Strategic Assessment and the Darlington Single Needs Assessment.

- 11.3 The strategic objectives and priority actions will be assigned lead officers and be monitored by a Red / Amber / Green (RAG) system within a delivery plan and reviewed quarterly.
- 11.4 The Durham and Darlington Reducing Re-offending Group has agreed a performance specification (Appendix 4), enabling them to monitor performance against outcomes, targets and delivery plans.
- 11.5 Performance reports will be presented and reviewed quarterly.

ENDS

Appendices

The following appendices have been removed from the attached strategy document but are available on request from the Community Safety Team.

Appendix 1 provides a national and local context to the development of the Reducing Re-offending agenda as it had developed over the years.

Appendix 2 gives details of our 2010/11 to 2014/15 performance.

Appendix 3 has been redacted due to potentially identifiable information.

Appendix 4 has been redacted due to potentially identifiable information.

Appendix 1 – National and local context

'Reducing Re-offending by Ex-prisoners' (2002) was a highly influential report. It highlighted for the first time the poor social, economic and educational disadvantage faced by the majority of prisoners, it stated that prisoners were on average:

- 13 times more likely to have been taken into care as children
- 20 times more likely to have been excluded from school
- 13 times more likely to have been unemployed
- 35 times more likely to have been homeless
- 20 times more likely to have been suffering from two or more mental disorders

In 2004 The National Offender Management Service (NOMS) introduced the idea of structuring interventions around seven 'critical pathways' and promoted action at national, regional and local level. The critical pathways are:

- Accommodation
- Drug and Alcohol Misuse
- Financial Management and Income
- Education, Training and Employability
- Children and Families
- Health
- Attitudes, Thinking and Behaviour

In the same year the Government launched its Prolific and Priority Offender (PPO) Strategy designed to tackle the small number of offenders who were responsible for a large percentage of crime. The strategy had 3 clear strands:

- **Deter** – those offenders who are already active, or those whose families have a criminal career, from becoming the next prolific offenders
- **Catch and convict** – those offenders who are already prolific
- **Rehabilitate and resettle** – those offenders who are already prolific, to effectively break the cycle of offending

In 2009 a joint document was published by the Ministry of Justice and the Department for Children, Schools and Families proposing a framework for improving the local delivery of support for families of offenders. The key principles within the framework are:

- Offenders having the opportunity (both in custody and the community) to maintain and develop appropriate family and community ties
- The well-being and safeguarding needs of offenders' children are taken into account at all stages of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) and by local authorities and other local agencies delivering services to children

- Families and children of offenders are treated with respect and helped with appropriate information and support through the coordination of local services

In 2009 a joint policy document was published by the Home Office and the Ministry of Justice providing Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) and Local Criminal Justice Boards (LCJB) with a new framework for the management of repeat offenders, intended to enhance the success of PPO schemes. The document introduced a structure known as Integrated Offender Management (IOM) providing key principles for the development of IOM as well as addressing potential overlaps between existing approaches.

In July 2010 the Coalition Government through the Ministry of Justice and Home Office published 'Draft Structural Reform Plans' and included:

- A new Reducing Re-offending strategy
- Improving and providing more effective rehabilitation of offenders
- Helping offenders to get off drugs
- Developing detailed options for sentencing reform including more community sentencing

In May 2013 the Ministry of Justice published 'Transforming Rehabilitation: A Strategy for Reform'. The strategy sets out the Government's plans for transforming the way in which adult offenders are managed in the community and provides strategic direction for taking forward the probation and rehabilitation reforms. These include:

- The creation of a new public sector National Probation Service
- Commissioning probation services within new regional contract package areas aligned with clustered local authority boundaries
- Extending statutory supervision and rehabilitation to all 50,000 of the most prolific group of offenders, (those sentenced to less than 12 months in custody)
- Reorganising the prison estate to provide 'resettlement' prisons and a nationwide 'through the gate' resettlement service
- Opening the majority of probation services to competition at a local as well as national level
- A new payment by results incentive for market providers to focus on reforming offenders and reducing reoffending rates

Adult offenders managed by the new National Probation Service include all those who pose the highest risk of serious harm to the public – this group will include those subject to Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements. The new National Probation Service will continue to carry out assessments of the risk of serious harm posed by each offender and advise the courts and Parole Board accordingly.

All other adult offenders will be managed and supervised by Community Rehabilitation Companies.

Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014

On 9 May 2013, the Offender Rehabilitation Bill was introduced into the House of Lords and gained Royal Assent 13 March 2014. This Bill implements the sentencing and release reforms set out in the Transforming Rehabilitation programme. The Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 makes a number of changes to the release arrangements set for offenders serving custodial sentences of less than 12 months, and for those between 12 months and 2 years:

- Extension of licence: extends release on licence for the second half of sentence to offenders serving custodial sentences of more than 1 day but less than 12 months
- Post-sentence supervision: creates a new supervision period for all offenders released from custodial sentences of less than 2 years. It allows for a range of requirements to be imposed on the offender to support them moving away from crime. The supervision period tops up the licence period so that overall, every eligible offender will receive 12 months of supervision in the community after release
- Young adult offenders: applies the new supervision period to offenders who are sentenced as juveniles but who are 18 or over at the ordinary point of release from their sentence
- Breach of post-sentence supervision: creating a new process for Magistrates' Courts to deal with breaches of the supervision period. The Act gives Magistrates a wide range of sanctions – including up to 14 days in custody, fines, unpaid work and curfews – that can be applied where a breach is proved

These provisions came into force at the point that the contracts for Community Rehabilitation Companies take effect and the new providers start delivering rehabilitation services (1 May 2015 onwards).

Through the Gate

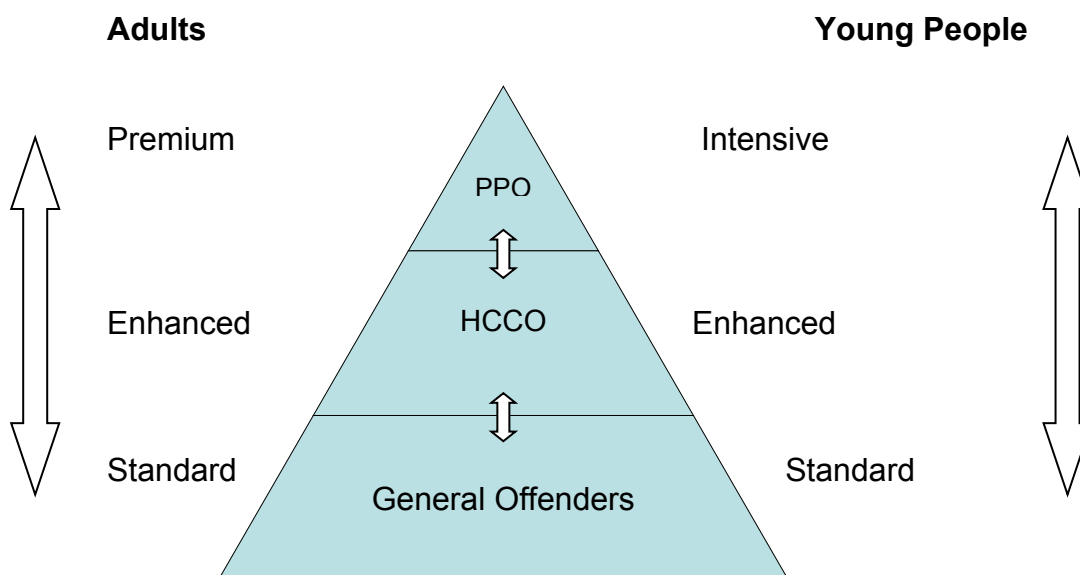
The Transforming Rehabilitation reforms will put in place nationwide rehabilitation services which work 'through the gate' providing continuity of services from; induction of an offender into custody, resettlement services before release, meeting them at the prison gates and continue work in the community. The principals of 'through the gate' in these reforms are:

- Coordination and management of offenders' resettlement needs by the same provider
- A universal screening of need for all prisoners within the first three days on arrival in prison - completed by prison staff using the Basic Custody Screening Tool
- Individual resettlement plan for all prisoners - part 2 of the Basic Custody Screening Tool - completed by the Community Rehabilitation Company
- Delivery of the plan by the Community Rehabilitation Company through the sentence
- Finalised plans for resettlement are made with the prisoner in their last twelve weeks in custody

- Support (including those serving less than 12 months) continues into the community
- The same provider responsible for the offender's progress both sides of the prison gate
- Community Rehabilitation Companies will be contractually obliged to deliver the following services; accommodation advice, employment retention and brokerage, financial advice and signposting services for sex workers and victims of domestic and sexual violence

County Durham and Darlington perspective

The delivery of a County Durham and Darlington Reducing Re-offending Strategy provides the local framework for the effective management of offenders in County Durham. Robust service provision and support is in place for managing high harm, high risk offenders such as the MAPPA and MARAC case conferences.



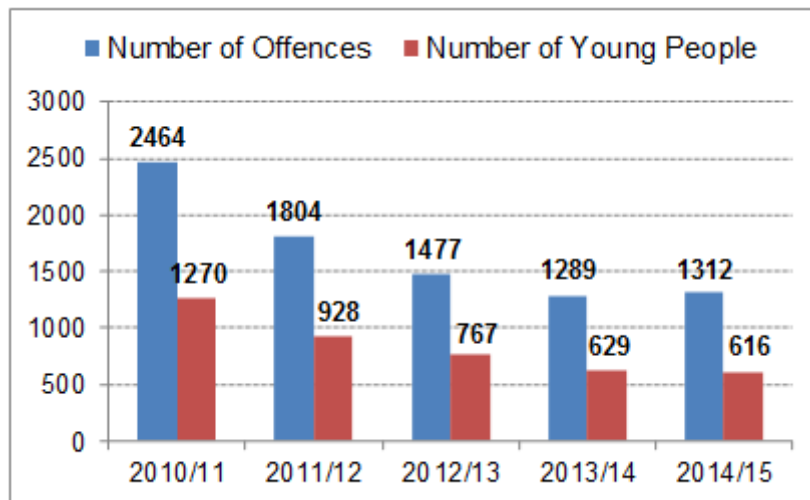
Offender management within County Durham and Darlington is provided as a tiered approach with the effective management of the most difficult, chaotic and persistent offenders while expanding our integrated offender management principles to a wider and lower level cohort.

Appendix 2 – County Durham and Darlington Performance 2010/11 – 2014/15

Young People who offend

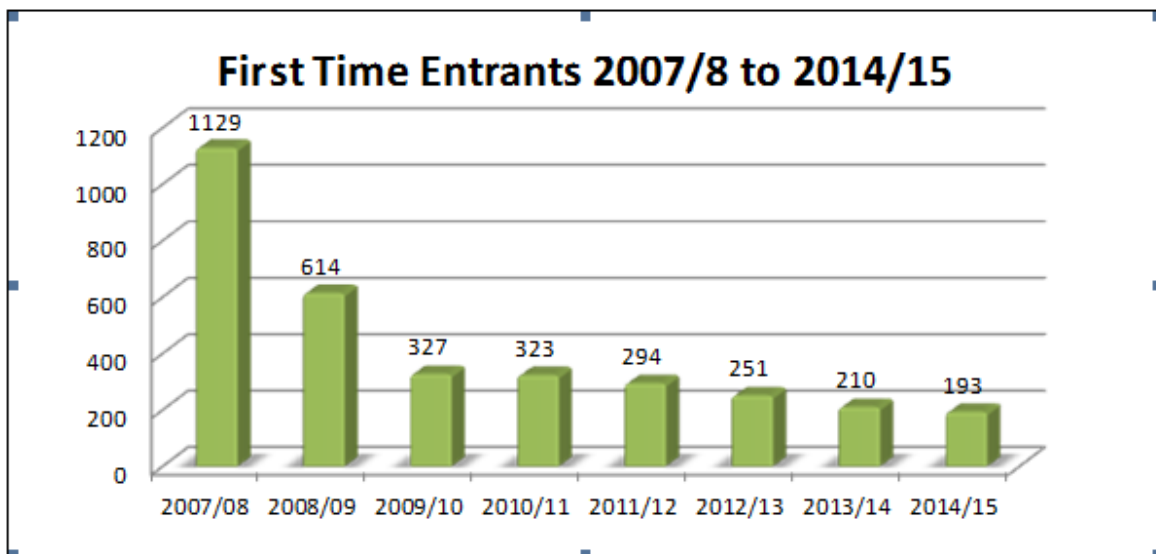
County Durham YOS Offending Summary

Since 2010-11 there has been a **46.8% decrease** in the number of offences committed (2464 to 1312) and a **51.5% reduction** over the same period in the number of young people offending (1270 to 616). 2014-15 saw a fourth successive year reduction in the number of young people offending, however a slight increase in the number offences committed, when compared to the previous year. The following graph shows the year on year reduction in young people offending and the reduction, since 2010-11, in the number of offences:



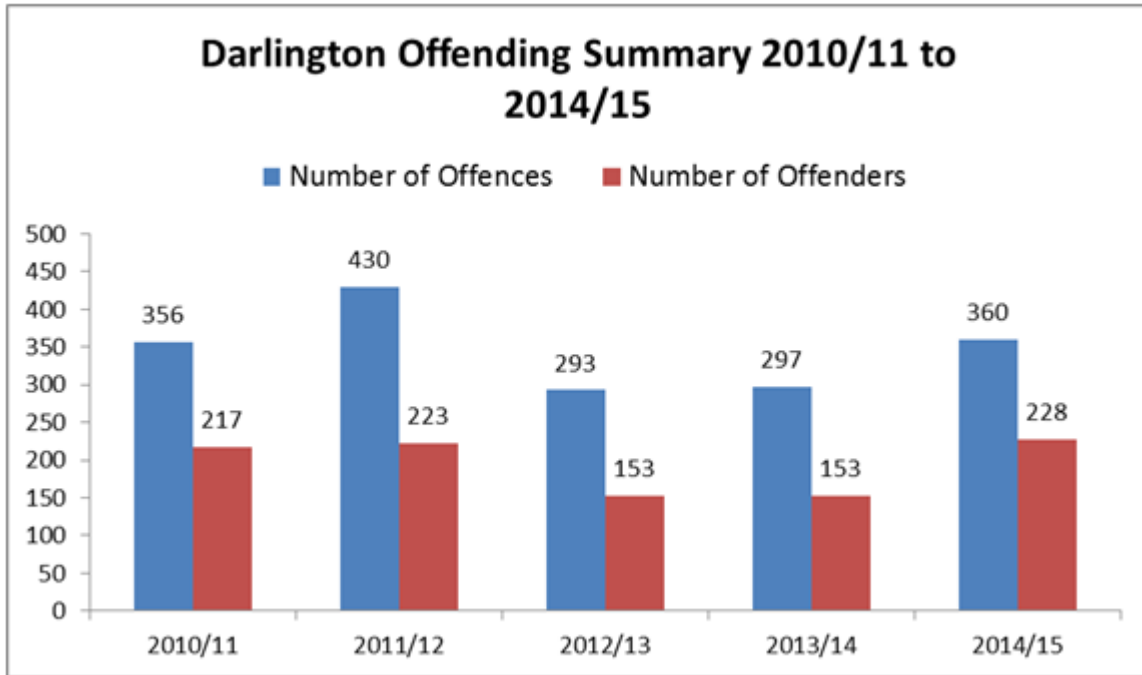
County Durham YOS First Time Entrants 2007/08 – 2014/15

As a result of our integrated pre court/out of court system which provides assessment and intervention at a young person's first point of contact with the youth justice system (first offence), we have reduced first time entrants (FTEs) and re-offending. Between 2007/08 and 2014/15 we have achieved **82.9% reduction** in first time entrants, from 1129 in 2007/08 to 193 in 2014/15.



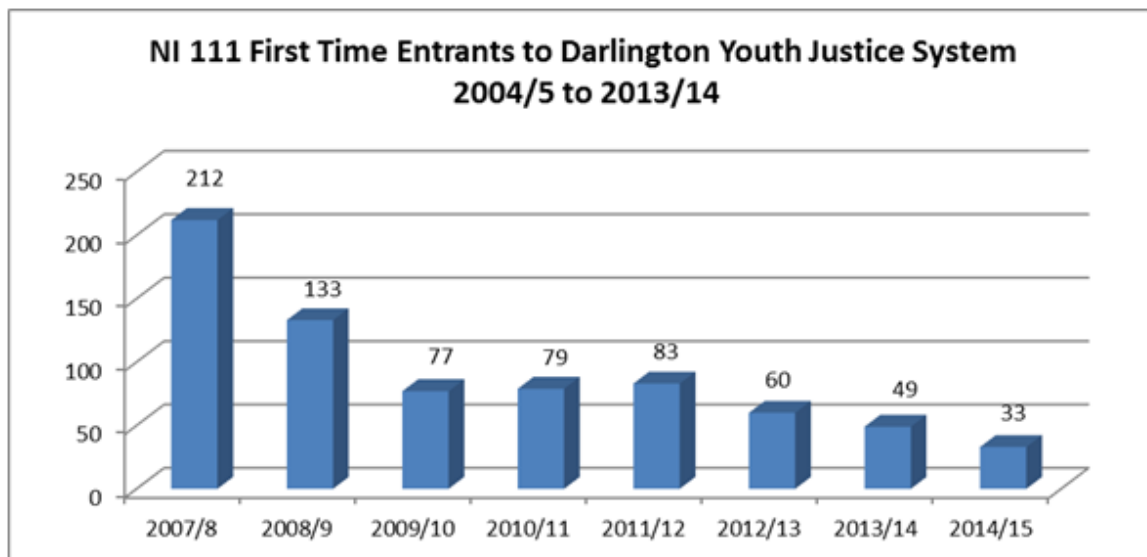
Darlington YOS Offending Summary

Since 2010-11 there has been a **1% increase** in the number of offences committed (356 to 360) and a **5.1% increase** over the same period in the number of young people offending (217 to 228). This includes all offences committed by young people aged 10-17 years, resulting in a pre-reprimand disposal (PRD) – a pre caution disposal (PCD) since April 2013, a Restorative Justice Disposal or pre court/out of court decision or court conviction.



Darlington YOS First Time Entrants 2007/08 – 2014/15

As a result of our integrated Pre-Caution Disposal and Restorative Justice Disposal delivering we have achieved sustainable reductions in the number of young people entering the youth justice system at the first point of contact and continue to reduced first time entrants (FTEs) and re-offending. Between 2007/08 and 2014/15 we have achieved **84.4% reduction** in first time entrants, from 212 in 2007/08 to 33 in 2014/15.



Adults Offenders

Integrated Offender Management

- In 2014/15 we experienced a combined **reduction in re-offending of 43%** for those offenders managed within the Integrated Offender Management Unit compared to their offending in the previous year.
- In County Durham we experienced a reduction in re-offending of **45%** for 2014/15 and in Darlington we experienced a reduction in re-offending of **41%** for those offenders managed within the Integrated Offender Management Unit.
- The average reduction of offending for those offenders managed within the Integrated Offender Management Unit between April 2010 and March 2015 was **55.4%**.

INDICATOR	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
Percentage change in detected crimes for offenders in the IOM cohort over the last 12 months (Durham and Darlington)	50% Reduction	61% Reduction	61% Reduction	62% Reduction	43% Reduction	55.4% average
Durham	50% Reduction	61% Reduction	58% Reduction	65% Reduction	45% Reduction	55.8% average
Darlington	-	-	64% Reduction	59% Reduction	41% Reduction	54.6% average

National Indicators

The National Single Indicator for re-offending covers proven re-offending in England and Wales. It gives proven re-offending figures for offenders who were released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court, received a caution, reprimand, warning or tested positive for opiates or cocaine.

Proven re-offending is defined as any offence committed in a one year follow-up period and receiving a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning in the one year follow up. Following this one year period, a further 6 months is allowed for cases to progress through the courts. The National Single Indicator for re-offending has a 21 month lag.

Most recent data shows County Durham having a rate of 28.2% and Darlington having a rate of 31% of proven re-offending (July 2012 to June 2013), compared to 26.2% nationally.

Regionally, County Durham and Darlington are in the upper quartile for performance across the region but both figures are higher than the national average.

Appendix 3 – Offender profiles – this has been redacted.

Appendix 4 – Durham and Darlington Reducing Re-offending Performance Framework – this has been redacted.

ENDS