

Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme (ISSP)

ISS is the most rigorous non custodial alternative available for young offenders.

What is Intensive Supervision and Surveillance (ISS)?

ISS is a mixture of punishment and positive opportunities, which provides the courts an alternative to custody.

ISS targets the most active repeat young offenders, and those who commit the most serious crimes. This can include those who have committed a serious single offence for example robbery or grievous bodily harm. It covers the age range 10 to 17.

Young offenders can be considered for ISSP if they appear in court for an offence that could lead to imprisonment and before their current charges have:

- been warned or charged on four or more occasions in the last 12 months for an offence that can carry a custodial sentence
- received a community or custodial sentence in the past

Intensive Supervision and Surveillance is available as:

- condition of bail where the young person is at risk of remand into custody
- a requirement attached to a YRO
- a condition of a Notice of Supervision on release from custody.

Intensive Supervision should always contain the following core elements:

- education, training or employment
- restorative justice
- offending behaviour
- family support
- interpersonal skills.

ISSP has two elements - **supervision** and **surveillance**.

Supervision

Supervision involves an assessment of the offender's background, behaviour and needs and a programme of contact time including evening and weekend support.

Contact time will include:

- education and training - this work is being linked to the ASDAN certification to recognise achievements, improve offenders' self-awareness and readiness for adult life
- work to tackle offending behaviour
- reparation to victims and/or the community
- assistance in developing interpersonal and social skills
- family support

Surveillance

Surveillance is a key element of ISSP and young offenders on the programme are aware their behaviour is being closely monitored. Surveillance also reassures the

wider community.

Surveillance is tailored to individual cases and can include:

- Tracking - regular contact with the young offender, accompanying them to activities and appointments.
- Tagging - electronic monitoring, for example to reinforce a night curfew.
- Voice verification - The young offender's "voice print" is checked by telephone at specified times to ensure the young person is where they are supposed to be.
- Intelligence-led policing - The police monitor the movements of young offenders at key times

The minimum requirement is for two surveillance checks per day, but this can be increased to 24-hour monitoring.

Enforcement

Enforcement is key to making ISSP work and providing reassurance to the community.

ISSP is designed to make sure young offenders complete the programme.

If there is noncompliance young offenders can be returned to court for further sentencing.