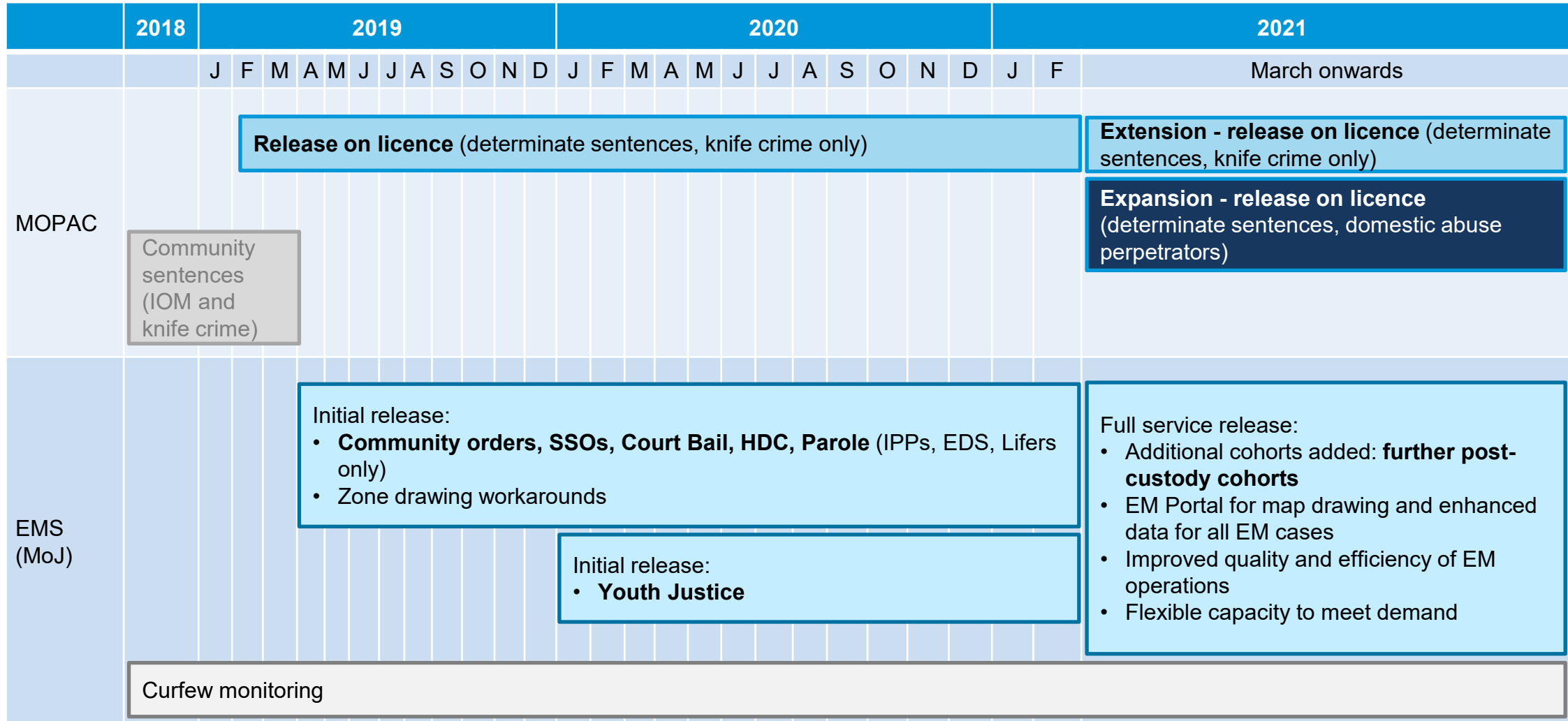


M O P A C

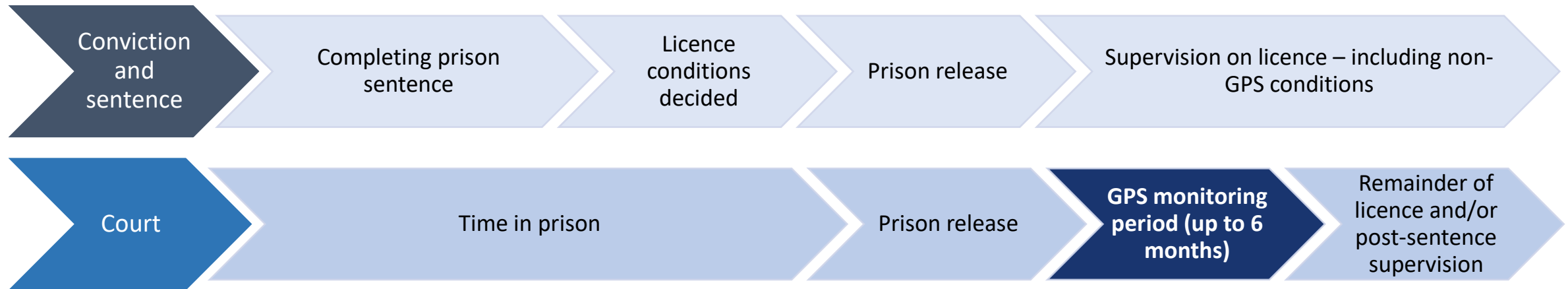
MAYOR OF LONDON
OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

GPS Tagging for domestic abuse on licence

GPS Tagging in London: MOPAC pilot and MoJ programme



Overview of where GPS monitoring fits in to sentences



- GPS conditions can only be proposed by probation if they are necessary and proportionate for the case.
- Maximum monitoring period is 6 months.
- The main licence conditions that include GPS are: exclusion zones, reporting to specific services or places (i.e. mental health, programmes, substance misuse treatment), or “trail monitoring”.
- GPS conditions, like any other licence conditions, are not voluntary and are enforceable. Failure to comply with GPS licence conditions will lead to enforcement and recall as decided by probation.
- GPS does not require the wearer to be at home or a given address unless this is included as a parallel curfew licence condition. Curfews are not live monitored as part of this pilot, however, retrospective GPS data can be used to enforce a curfew breach.

Introduction: MOPAC GPS for DA pilot

MOPAC have piloted the use of GPS for a number of cohorts including persistent offenders serving community sentences. There is an ongoing MOPAC pilot testing the use of GPS for knife crime offenders following release from prison.

The domestic abuse pilot has been introduced because:

- There have also been a number of enquiries from MAPPA, S-TAC and MPS colleagues
- There is a clear match up between GPS licence conditions and domestic abuse risk management conditions
- There has been consistent feedback from NPS staff about how useful GPS would be with this cohort

Quote from the interim evaluation of the knife crime pilot:

“most (OMs) felt there was the scope to extend the use of the GPS tag to other offence types. Amongst the offences identified were domestic abuse and sexual offences”

Introduction: MOPAC GPS for DA pilot

Aims of the domestic abuse GPS pilot:

- That offenders subject to GPS have their thinking and behaviour challenged and positively changed through the use of location data in supervision
- That GPS data is used to improve the management of the risk posed to past, current and future partners and other known adults and children and becomes an integral part of risk management plans
- That GPS monitoring acts as a deterrent to domestic abuse perpetrators
- That GPS monitoring increases the effectiveness of enforcement action and managing compliance with licence conditions, particularly exclusion zones
- That best practice learning is developed around how priority cases can be identified and how information on these cases can be shared with police, victim/survivor safety agencies and other professionals, within legal boundaries and ICO guidelines.

Eligibility: domestic abuse pilot

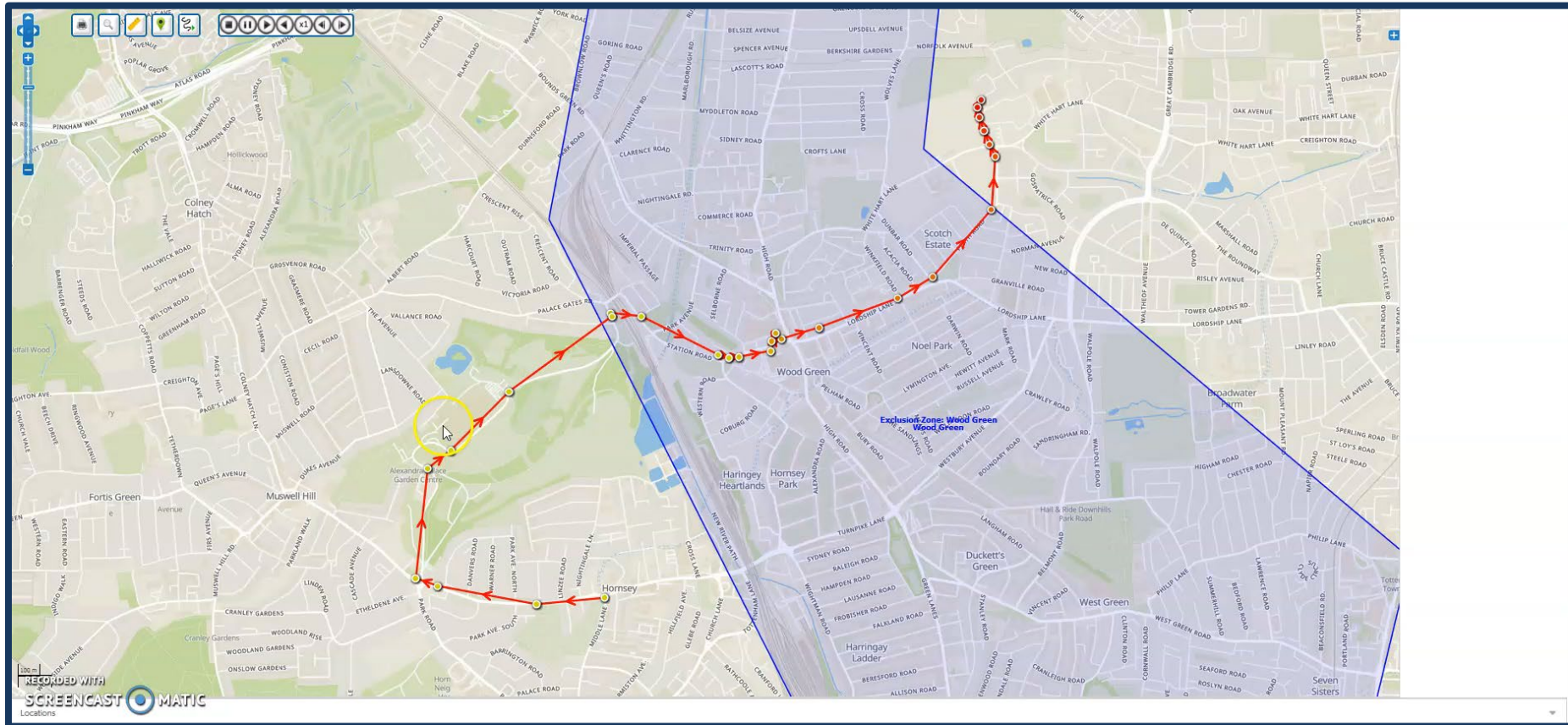
To be eligible an offender must be:

- Aged 18+
- Serving a determinate sentence for a domestic abuse* related offence
- Being released from a London prison (or HMP Onley or Highpoint) to a release address in a London borough
- Being released before the pilot end date, which will be 31st March 2022.
- Assessed as posing a High or Very High Risk of Serious Harm

Factors that may make GPS especially useful for risk management:

Serious and/or sexual violence/use of weapons	Cases where there will be exclusion zones on release
Arson/attempted arson in a domestic context	Cases with restraining, stalking protection or non-molestation orders
Coercive control offences	Previous pattern of abuse and/or repeat or escalating victimisation
Known individual at risk	Stalking offences (that fit into the rejected typology group)
Cases with child protection concerns	Offender facing recall and GPS to be used for licence variation
Non-fatal strangulation cases	MARAC cases

What data will OMs receive? Exclusion zone



What data will OMs receive? Interest/inclusion zone

The screenshot displays a web application interface for managing zones. On the left, a sidebar titled 'Zones' contains a table of existing zones:

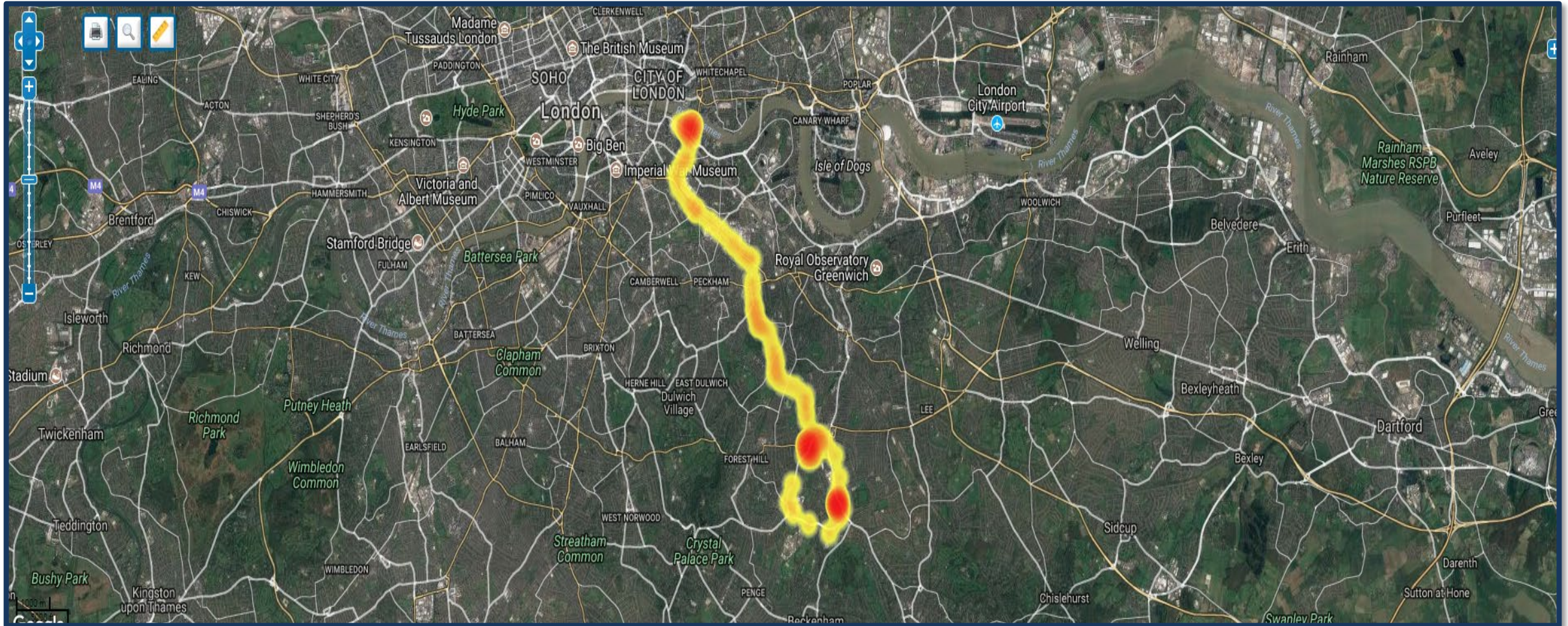
Show	Name	Group
<input type="checkbox"/>	Home	Default
<input type="checkbox"/>	Old Kent Road	Default
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tower Bridge Road	Default
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Work	Default

The main area is titled 'Edit Zone' and contains the following form fields:

- Name: Work
- Group: Default
- Zone Type: Circle
- Radius (m): 60
- Zone History: (dropdown menu)

Buttons for 'Show Associated Rules', 'Save Zone', and 'Cancel' are visible in the top right of the form area. Below the form is a map of London with a blue circular zone centered on City Hall. The map includes labels for 'The Scoop at More London', 'City Hall', and 'More London Riverside'. The bottom left of the map area shows 'Page 1 of 1'.

What data will OMs receive? Heatmap (part of trail monitoring)



Uptake of the pilot

There have so far been nearly 70 cases fitted with GPS tags on release as part of the MOPAC GPS for DA pilot.

There has been one case from Barking and Dagenham fitted with a GPS tag as part of the pilot. The individual has since been returned to prison following a breach of a GPS monitored exclusion zone surrounding the victim's address.

Feedback on the pilot from probation practitioners and MPS staff has been very positive. Probation staff have reported that GPS monitoring allows for more robust risk management.