

Public/Private Partnership Risks

- Government's aim
- Budgetary constraints mean that building more and more prisons cannot be the only solution.
- How to manage a growing prison population in the UK which is now over 83,000.
- As an alternative to custody governments need a credible and effective way of dealing with offenders in the community.
- Since at least 1988 the approval and policy has been prison for those who deserve it and tough community penalties for those who don't.
- Average daily caseload of those electronically monitored is approximately 18,500.



UK Government Purpose

- Restrict liberty in a systematic, controlled way.
- Make it harder for the offender to commit further crimes.
- Interrupt the pattern of offending by removing an offender from the circumstances of offending.
- Provide clear evidence of curfew compliance.
- Cost effective community disposal against a custodial sentence.



Private and Public Sector Working Together



- Well defined contracts and protocols and procedures.
- Lines of communications
- Understanding the purpose of electronic monitoring and its flexibility as a community penalty.
- Understanding the technology and its capabilities.

Working with the Stakeholders and Others

- Courts
- Probation and Youth Services
- Police
- Prisons
- UK BA
- Ministry of Justice
- Media
- General Public



The Success and Return of Monitoring

- Monitoring has been deemed as a success story.
- The cost of monitoring is 5 times cheaper than prison
- The prison building programme has been reduced because of the use of monitoring.
- Compliance with EM programmes is high and compares well with other disposals.
- The Judiciary and stakeholders are embracing EM positively.
- The relationship between the public and private worlds has improved greatly.
- Electronic monitoring is now seen as a positive enhancement to community penalties and its other uses.

