

Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership

Annual Report

2017 / 2018



**Inverclyde Community
Justice Partnership**

This document can be made available in other languages, large print, and audio format upon request.

Arabic

هذه الوثيقة متاحة أيضا بلغات أخرى والأحرف الطباعية الكبيرة وبطريقة سمعية عند الطلب.

Cantonese

本文件也可應要求，製作成其他語文或特大字體版本，也可製作成錄音帶。

Gaelic

Tha an sgrìobhainn seo cuideachd ri fhaotainn ann an cànanan eile, clò nas motha agus air tìp ma tha sibh ga iarraidh.

Hindi

अनुरोध पर यह दस्तावेज़ अन्य भाषाओं में, बड़े अक्षरों की छापाई और सुनने वाले माध्यम पर भी उपलब्ध है।

Mandarin

本文件也可應要求，制作成其它語文或特大字体版本，也可制作成录音带。

Polish

Dokument ten jest na życzenie udostępniany także w innych wersjach językowych, w dużym druku lub w formacie audio.

Punjabi

ਇਹ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਹੋਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ, ਵੱਡੇ ਅੱਖਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਤੇ ਆਡੀਓ ਟੇਪ 'ਤੇ ਤਿਕਰਾਰ ਹੋਇਆ ਵੀ ਮੰਗ ਕੇ ਲਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

Urdu

درخواست پر یہ دستاویز دیگر زبانوں میں، بڑے حروف کی چھپائی اور سننے والے ذرائع پر بھی میسر ہے۔

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Inverclyde Community
Justice Partnership

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**Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership Annual Report 2017 / 2018
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1. Foreword

Councillor Stephen McCabe, Leader of Inverclyde Council and Chair of Inverclyde Alliance Board

As Chair of the Inverclyde Alliance Board, the Inverclyde Community Planning Partnership, I welcome the Inverclyde Community Justice Annual Report for 2017 / 2018.

Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership published its first Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan (2017-2022) in March 2017. This is a very ambitious plan and it is evident from this Annual Report that considerable progress has been made. The overarching focus of community justice is about reducing offending and offers new opportunities in partnership working to fully realise this. There is a ripple effect of crime that involves not only the person committing the offence; but extends to the impact on their families; victims and their families and the impact on wider communities.

It is important to read not only about what has been done, but also more importantly how community justice is making a difference in individual lives.

I welcome that there is evidence of such a strong sense of partnership working in delivering positive community justice outcomes and look forward to seeing community justice going forward over the coming year.

2. Introduction

This annual report is divided into two parts; the first is intended for a wider audience of people who may be less familiar with the community justice agenda. For this purpose, we have used storyboards and individual stories to outline both our achievements as a partnership and individual success stories that illustrate practical examples from a range of partners.

The second part is Appendix A. This is in a template designed by Community Justice Scotland. As part of the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 we are required to submit this to Community Justice Scotland.

The Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership published its first Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan in March 2017. This is a five-year plan that sets out a clear sense of direction in implementing community justice at a local level. Use this link to read this plan <https://tinyurl.com/ycf5emno>.

This is our first Annual Report and offers the opportunity to reflect on what we have achieved and if this matches what we said we would do in our plan. We recognise that this is a new partnership but there continues to be a strong drive and ambition in taking this agenda forward and building on our achievements and success stories.

3. What Did We Achieve?

The following storyboards outline the Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership local priorities; summarising what we have done as a partnership and our achievements.

a) Housing and Homelessness



A working group was developed and identified four themes:

- ✓ Prevention and early intervention;
- ✓ Life skills;
- ✓ Health and Wellbeing; and
- ✓ Inclusion

The working group included:

- Housing Services,
- Children's Services
- Community Justice Partnership.



Focus groups and individual interviews were held with 47 people. This Included:

- Unpaid Work
- Unpaid Work Women's Group
- Action for Children Women's Service
- HMP Low Moss including people on short term sentences and life sentences
- HMP Polmont including three young people and one woman
- HMP Greenock



An event was held on 9th May 2017 and included representation from several RSL's; Children's Services; Criminal Justice Services; Homelessness Services; Addiction Services; Scottish Prison Service and Third Sector representation.

A report was presented to the HSCP Housing Partnership outlining findings.



A working group has been established to prepare a Young People's Charter.

This includes Housing Services, Children's Services and Community Justice Partnership.

The Charter will be for young people up to the age of 26 years to support transitional planning and will be progressed further in 2018 / 2019.

b) Employability



Inverclyde Council's Employability Service arranged an event "Supporting People with Convictions" on 23rd May. There were a wide range of stakeholders who attended. The Community Justice Partnership gave a presentation outlining local statistical information about the number of people on the various community orders and in custody from the Inverclyde population.



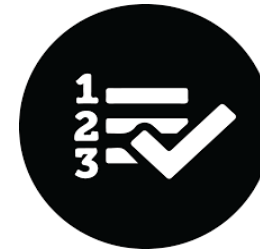
The Community Justice Partnership was invited to sit on the Regeneration and Employability Group.

Contributing to this partnership will help to ensure the voice of those with lived criminal justice experience is heard.



The Employability Service and Community Justice Partnership prepared a joint bid for the Scottish Government Employability Innovation and Integration Fund. This bid was successful and is to pilot "Inverclyde Resilience Project". This will provide employability support to 30 people involved in the criminal justice system that may also have homelessness / housing issues or an addiction problem and is in the early stages of implementation.

c) Access to GP



Access to GP registration has been explored via the Greater Glasgow & Clyde Community Justice Health improvement Group.

The group considered the process of GP registration and a key issue of de-registration when people are in custody for more than six months to enable them to be registered with Prison healthcare GP.

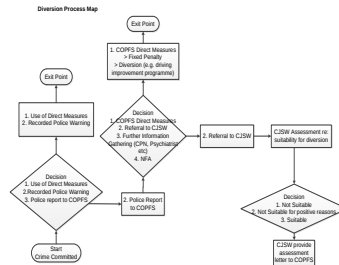
While there was anecdotal service user feedback, we pulled together available data. Across Greater Glasgow & Clyde the data suggested there were significant numbers of people being de-registered while in custody and not being recorded as registered on release from custody.

New Routes Project also confirmed high numbers of people from Inverclyde in this category.

Greater Glasgow & Clyde Community Justice Lead in conjunction with Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership identified areas of good practice. This included HMP Kilmarnock Prison healthcare that have developed a very proactive approach using automatic letter reminders for people towards the end of their sentence.

One outcome following on from this piece of work is we are considering new ways of supporting people returning to Inverclyde from custody ensuring they are registered with a GP.

d) Prevention and Early Intervention



Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership coordinated a regional event alongside Community Justice Colleagues from the former North Strathclyde Local Authorities. This event titled “An Upstream View in North Strathclyde”; focused on having an agreed definition across Community Justice Partners of prevention and early intervention and the opportunities to develop this further. This recognises the importance of early help and support in reducing re-offending.

A second regional event was held, focusing on diversion. A revised process was agreed by all of the partners involved.

There was also learning from the whole systems approach from Youth Justice.

Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership collaborated with the Scottish Criminal Justice Voluntary Sector Forum and Inverclyde CVS to hold an event inviting Third Sector and Community organisations. The purpose of this was to develop stronger partnership working in the local implementation of the community justice agenda in Inverclyde and collaborative opportunities at the earliest point.

Following the success of this event, a monthly Inverclyde Community Justice Breakfast commenced on 23rd February. This will initially be an opportunity for Third Sector and Community Organisations to network and jointly develop new approaches in Inverclyde. This is with a view to developing collaborative commissioning.

e) Domestic Abuse



**Tell us about your
experience**



In discussion with the Violence Against Women Partnership, it was agreed the Community Justice Partnership would support participation to hear women's own experience of domestic abuse and feed this back into both fora.

It was agreed that the Community Justice Partnership would work with Women's Aid to progress further.

It was agreed to focus on the following themes:

- Health and wellbeing;
- Inclusion;
- Early Help and
- Feeling safe

Staff from the various projects offered by Women's Aid asked women if they would be interested in participating, but these efforts were unsuccessful.

The Community Justice Partnership had an information stand at the Women's Aid Open Day and AGM.

Other methods are being considered as a means of developing participation.

A detailed analysis of the whole system was developed to identify gaps in services.

Consideration is being given to other models of service including a bid for the Caledonian programme and a Healthy Relationships model. The latter could be developed as an early intervention model.

We have had initial discussions with Community Justice Scotland to help progress an early intervention model.

A report highlighting the benefits of an early intervention approach was presented to the Inverclyde Alliance Board, the Community Planning Partnership.

f) Women Involved in the Criminal Justice System



Providing support when and where you need it



The Community Justice Partnership held a focus group of women involved in the criminal justice system to explore “support”.

Using various images depicting support, the women’s focus group described a clear sense of their preferred model of “support”.

The preferred model was one depicting a “circle of support” and the women described this as not just involving statutory services but included peer support and their own network of support including family and wider community supports.

Current research and evaluations from various women’s centres across the UK have been collated and analysed to consider best practice models and approaches that could be replicated in Inverclyde.

A good model that emerged was the Cumnock “Heart and Soul” café; a community development approach and the Wishaw Women’s service which is more statutory focused.

A telephone meeting was also held with the Manager of Women’s Services in Manchester to learn about what is working well there given it was identified as an area of good practice.

A successful funding bid was made to the Big Lottery that focuses on systems change for women involved in the criminal justice system and aims to develop a new model offering “the right support, at the right time and in the right way”.

4. Success Stories

Below are some individual stories to reflect the difference that a range of partners are making in implementing community justice. Please note that we have not used the person's real name.

Kirsty's Story as told by Ashley from Criminal Justice Social Work

Kirsty was put forward for the Diversion from Prosecution Scheme in 2016; the offence was Threatening & Abusive Behaviour. She was assessed as being suitable for this scheme and immediately started the Diversion work. Areas identified were:

- alcohol misuse,
- emotion regulation and
- managing relationships.

I met with Kirsty on a weekly basis for a period of 3 months, covering the above. Kirsty acknowledged her alcohol issue as being binge drinking and this in turn helped her to improve her emotional control. She identified that it would be better for her emotional wellbeing to reduce contact with her ex-partner and to eliminate alcohol from their time together.

This was all put in place over the 3-month period and by the end of the diversion period Kirsty stated that she felt more in control of her life and she could feel the health benefits with her reduction of alcohol consumption.

To date Kirsty has not committed any further offences.

Kevin's Story as told by Chris from Faith in Throughcare

Chris wrote in 2016 we received a phone call from one of our former volunteers to let us know about his friend who had recently been released from a short-term prison sentence. We were happy to pass on our drop-in details and at the start of September; we met with him at our drop-in at the Alcohol Service in Greenock. He was a 31-year-old male with a history of alcohol dependency and came to us extremely motivated for change. He had been liberated having served 120 days and had managed to stay sober since. He also had cases pending and was still to complete a Community Payback Order that meant it was compulsory to attend the Community Addiction Team (CAT) at the Wellpark Centre and have regular contact with his Criminal Justice Social Worker. This helped us greatly when planning his support as we already had very good working relationships with his CAT worker and his Criminal Justice Social Worker. From his initial action plan, it was clear that his main aims were to stay sober and look to make better use of his time while spending it with more positive influences. He also wanted to get a relationship back with his mum and his sibling, which had been broken due to his behaviour when alcohol dependent.

We supported him to attend the Inverclyde Recovery Café and at the end of last year, he received an award from them for being their most enthusiastic participant. This was amazing to see him get this award, as he was so happy when he was presented with it. He took part in many things at the Recovery Café, which included a personal life skills programme, and the Christians Against Poverty Money Course to learn budgeting skills.

He appeared back at the Sheriff Court for a review of his CPO and the Sheriff was delighted with the progress that he had made. He was asked to appear again to review the situation. This really was progress for him as previously when attending Court, he was given custodial sentences and it was never a good experience for him.

Over the time we had been supporting him he had stated an interest in attending college and we were able to help him to secure a place on a Social Care course. This was a huge step for him and everyone was delighted when he was awarded a place on the course. He also expressed an interest in becoming a volunteer with our organisation and he successfully completed our volunteer training and is now in the process of shadowing staff and more experienced volunteers with the view to him supporting other participants.

He has a real passion for outdoor activities and was delighted to be invited to participate in a Venture Trust programme this summer and was a real positive role model to some of the other younger participants on this course.

He appeared at Court for the final time for review of his CPO and this could not have gone any better for him. His solicitor had said that she had never seen such a positive social work report and the Sheriff admonished him on all charges. This was a very special day for us all and we received personal thanks from him through his solicitor in open Court.

It has been a real honour and privilege for us to see how much he has achieved over these past few months and we are delighted for him to have made such huge improvements to his life. There have been many highlights for him during this period but for us a real standout is the fact that his relationships with his family members are now restored.

Simon's Story as told by Stephen from Turnaround

Simon is a 34-year-old man who resides in Greenock. He was referred to Turnaround from Inverclyde Persistent Offenders programme due to his ongoing and persistent offending behaviour which was linked to his substance and alcohol abuse. Simon had previously been supported by Turnaround during 2017 and he had previously been admitted into longer-term rehabilitation during 2015.

On referral it was clarified and confirmed that one of Simon's main goals was to achieve stability from addictions and offending behaviour in order for him to be in a position to attend Court as a Crown witness in a historical case of sexual abuse against Simon when he was a young child which Simon attributed to him committing an accumulation of offences over an extensive period of his life.

Along with a history of offending behaviour and addictions, Simon had a long history of low mood and suicidal thoughts. He self-reported to consuming a range of substances heroin, to help him cope with his past trauma. He was placed on an alcohol detox, was also stabilised on a methadone programme, and received various medications to help with his mental health issues.

On admission to Turnaround, it took Simon time to settle into the structure at Turnaround where he struggled for the first couple of weeks and found it very difficult to concentrate due to his upcoming Court case as a Crown witness. Through ongoing and encouraging support from the Turnaround staff, Simon successfully completed his alcohol detox and became more focussed on stabilising from addictions and offending behaviour. This became evident through participation and commitment towards change that he showed during group work and 1-2-1 sessions. Simon's care plan was developed by himself and his key worker where areas of support were identified which were important to him and his ongoing recovery. Area identified included:

- offending behaviour

- poly drug use
- IV drug use
- relapse and recovery
- self-care and nutrition and
- mental and physical wellbeing.

Simon attended group work where he explored the link between his criminal activity and substance misuse by participating in group work themes such as victim empathy, change, drug and alcohol awareness, triggers, anger management, ABC thinking and relapse prevention. He participated well in one-to-one support sessions focusing in the areas identified in his individual care plan. Support goals achieved:

- Simon completed his detox and maintained stability on his Opiate Replacement Therapy.
- Simon attended Blood Borne Virus awareness course facilitated by Waverly Care receiving advice and test.
- Simon identified the link between criminal activity and substance misuse through Echo group work.
- There has been a significant reduction in criminal activity.
- Simon maintained a healthy balanced diet.
- His mental and physical health has improved.
- He has linked in with Victim Support.

Simon was supported to attend the High Court as a Crown witness. Although the subsequent trial was lengthy and painful for the family, Simon coped with the process and has taken steps toward recovery.

Stephen's Story as told by Calum from Inverclyde Council's Community Learning and Development Team

Stephen is in his early 20's with a history of repeat offending involving violent crime linked to drug abuse. Stephen engaged with the CLD worker in HMP Greenock 1 month prior to liberation with a view of accessing support in order to improve his skills accessing his universal job match account and to create a CV.

Stephen highlighted that he can struggle with his spelling especially for formal tasks such as applying for a job. Stephen attended a learning session for a period of time in which he created a CV and also started an online Introduction to Construction course at college.

Nathan's Story as told by Tracey from Families Outside

Tracey received a referral from Nathan's Pupil Support Teacher (PST), from Inverclyde who had attended a previous in-prison Teacher CPD session. The PST was supporting Nathan as his behaviour and attendance at school had recently become concerning. The PST discovered that Nathan had been refusing to attend school as other children were talking about him, and calling him names because of his dad's recent imprisonment.

Nathan was clearly impacted by 4 or more of the 10 Adverse Childhood Experiences, imprisonment being one of those. Recognising this and responding to his needs Tracey, supported Nathan by providing one-to-one support using 'My Diary', Impact cards, and discussion allowing him the opportunity to have a voice and be heard. Further support was provided by Tracey liaising and working in partnership with education, Social Work, carer, and Prison Family Contact Officer, to facilitate appropriate supported in-prison contact through their 'Learning Through Play' sessions for Nathan with his dad in prison. The combination of ongoing supports has enabled Nathan to return to school, have the opportunity to explore the impact of his dad's imprisonment on him as a person, and have contact with his dad providing the opportunity for them to maintain their relationship.

5. Going Forward

This annual report reflects the work of all of the Inverclyde Community Justice partners working together to make a difference in people's lives and strengthening our communities.

There have been some tangible achievements, both in terms of securing funding to develop more and different services as well as ensuring the voice of people who are involved in criminal justice; witnesses, victims and families is heard and their needs met by the wide range of supports available.

Over the coming year we will continue to focus on what people have told, us are the local priorities building on the achievements already made. This will include learning from the pilot in employability, the Resilience Project and applying the successful aspects. We also look forward to making initial plans to develop a new model of supports for women involved in the criminal justice system as part of the Early Action Systems Change project and making a substantial contribution to changing the culture of domestic abuse.

The Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership is committed to continual improvement so will also take the time to reflect and take positive steps to ensure we are well placed to overcome some of the complex challenges involved.

Acronyms

ADP	Alcohol Drug Partnership
CJOIP	Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan
CJSW	Criminal Justice Social Work
CLD	Community Learning and Development
COPFS	Crown Office Procurator Fiscal Service
CPO	Community Payback Order
DTTO	Drug Treatment and Testing Order
GG&C	Great Glasgow and Clyde Health Board
HSCP	Health and Social Care Partnership
ICJP	Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership
LAC	Looked After and Accommodated
LOIP	Local Outcomes Improvement Plan
LS/CMI	Level of Service Case Management Inventory
MAPPA	Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference
POP	Persistent Offenders Partnership
PSP	Public Social Partnership
RSL	Registered Social Landlord
SDS	Skills Development Scotland
SFRS	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
SPS	Scottish Prison Service
SQA	Scottish Qualification Authority
TPS	Turning Point Scotland



Community Justice Scotland

Ceartas Coimhearsnachd Alba

Annual Report Template

Community Justice Activity for period

1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018

1. COMMUNITY JUSTICE PARTNERSHIP / GROUP DETAILS

Community Justice Partnership / Group	Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership
Community Justice Partnership / Group Chair	Sharon McAlees
Community Justice Partnership / Group Coordinator	Ann Wardlaw
Publication date of Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP)	31 st March 2017
Governance Statement	
The content of this Annual Report on community justice outcomes and improvements in our area has been agreed as accurate by the Community Justice Partnership / Group and has been shared with our Community Planning Partnership through our local accountability arrangements.	
Signature of Community Justice Partnership / Group Chair:	Date: 1 st October 2018
	
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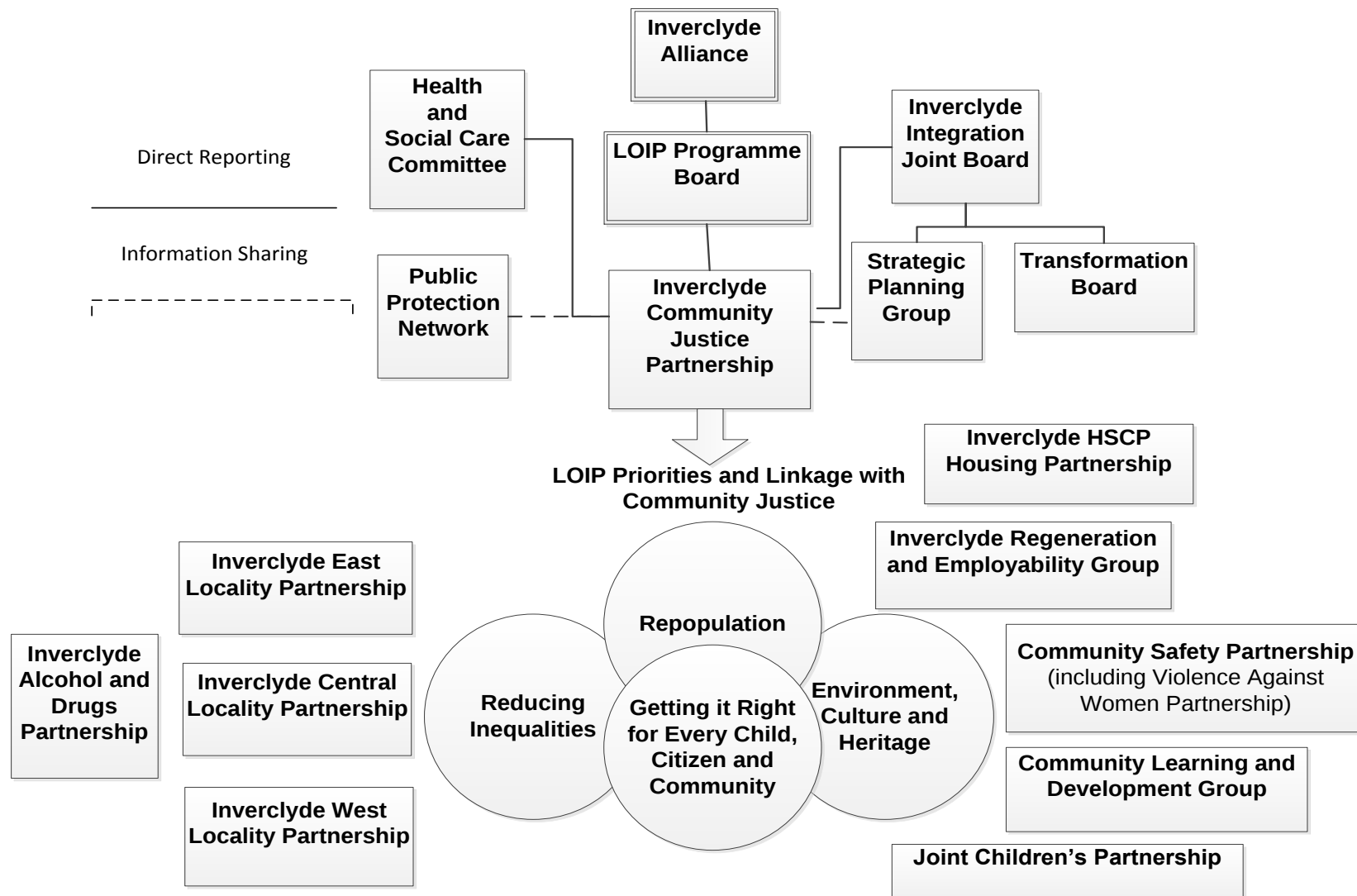
2. GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

Please outline below your current governance structure for the community justice arrangements in your area

Following the development of the Inverclyde Local Outcomes Improvement Plan, there have been changes to the local community planning landscape. However, the governance arrangements for the Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership (ICJP) remain the same in reporting to the LOIP Programme Board (that replaces the SOA Programme Board) and to the Inverclyde Alliance, the community planning partnership.

The Governance arrangements and new LOIP community planning landscape is outlined in the diagram below. The Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership is directly involved in the Community Safety Partnership; Community Learning and Development Group; Regeneration and Employability Group and HSCP Housing Partnership. There is close working with the Violence against Women Service; Child Protection Service; Adult Protection Service; MAPPA and the ADP. The latter is a member of the ICJP as is the Corporate Policy and Partnership Service and the Community Safety Service.

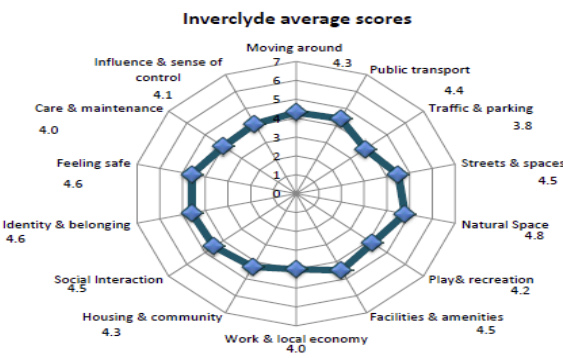
An Implementation Group has been established to oversee the process of establishing locality planning and the ICJP is well placed to develop links with each of the Locality Partnerships.



3. PERFORMANCE REPORTING

Please note that all data included in the Performance Reporting section is required as part of the Scottish Government's "Community Justice Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework". A link to this is below:

<https://www.gov.scot/Resource/0051/00510517.pdf>

SECTION A - National Outcomes				
Describe the progress you made in respect of the seven national outcomes, your use of the common indicators and any comments you want to highlight,				
	National Outcome	Progress Reporting	Common Indicators used	Comments
1	Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice	ICJP is part of the wider Inverclyde Community Engagement and Capacity Building Network where, recently the focus has been on developing the LOIP. Events and a survey incorporating the Place Standard were used. This included vital feedback with regards to "feeling safe" and other topics relevant to community justice.  The radar chart displays average scores for 14 indicators. The scores are: Moving around (4.3), Public transport (4.4), Traffic & parking (3.8), Streets & spaces (4.5), Natural Space (4.3), Play & recreation (4.2), Facilities & amenities (4.5), Work & local economy (4.0), Housing & community (4.3), Social Interaction (4.5), Identity & belonging (4.6), Feeling safe (4.6), Care & maintenance (4.0), and Influence & sense of control (4.1). The chart shows a generally high level of performance across most indicators, with 'Feeling safe' and 'Identity & belonging' being the highest at 4.6.	Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership has used the following common indicators: 1. Activities carried out to engage with 'communities' as well as other relevant constituencies. 2. Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision.	

	It has been agreed to use the local Citizen's Panel on a two yearly cycle repeating Community Justice questions posed in November 2016. ICJP information stands were at Women's Aid open day; Inverclyde Child Protection Annual Conference and several information articles were included in the Inverclyde CVS Newsletter. Key partners participated in the Doors Open Day including Unpaid Work; Greenock Sheriff Court and HMP Greenock. To publicise the role of Unpaid Work as the most visible element of a Community Payback Requirement, ICJP used Inverclyde HSCP Twitter and Inverclyde Council Twitter to give an update on various projects. The analytics of Inverclyde HSCP are shown below. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th><th>Profile Visits</th><th>Tweet Impressions</th><th>Mentions</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>April</td><td>504</td><td>3,542</td><td>110</td></tr> <tr> <td>*May</td><td>455</td><td>6,636</td><td>38</td></tr> <tr> <td>*June</td><td>1015</td><td>14.7k</td><td>54</td></tr> <tr> <td>July</td><td>804</td><td>8,347</td><td>62</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	Profile Visits	Tweet Impressions	Mentions	April	504	3,542	110	*May	455	6,636	38	*June	1015	14.7k	54	July	804	8,347	62	3. Participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery. 4. Level of community awareness of / satisfaction with work undertaken as part of a CPO. 5. Evidence from questions to be used in local surveys / citizens panels etc. 6. Perceptions of the local crime rate.	
Month	Profile Visits	Tweet Impressions	Mentions																				
April	504	3,542	110																				
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		<table><tr><td>August</td><td>1,119</td><td>14.2k</td><td>112</td></tr><tr><td>September</td><td>1,504</td><td>28.9k</td><td>191</td></tr><tr><td>November</td><td>1,792</td><td>32.8k</td><td>244</td></tr><tr><td>January</td><td>621</td><td>21.3k</td><td>111</td></tr></table>	August	1,119	14.2k	112	September	1,504	28.9k	191	November	1,792	32.8k	244	January	621	21.3k	111		
August	1,119	14.2k	112																	
September	1,504	28.9k	191																	
November	1,792	32.8k	244																	
January	621	21.3k	111																	
		* Our Place Our Future Survey and Events using the Place Standard Demographic data tells us approximately 75% of people sentenced to a CPO live in areas among the most deprived in Scotland i.e. 20% most deprived quintile. The impact of poverty was further illustrated during service user consultation activity where individuals commented that affording transport costs to attend unpaid work could be challenging and when they did attend this was often without having had any breakfast and/or the means to afford their lunch. The ICJP has sought to respond to this challenge in a variety of ways, including: • Nutritional awareness along with promotion of free exercise activities. • “Eat better, Feel better” cooking classes. • Healthy affordable lunch options which individuals could bring to their unpaid work placement.																		

		Criminal Justice Social Work (CJSW) sought the views of those sentenced to CPO unpaid work requirements on the future operating model for its unpaid work provision, for example, length of hours worked per day; weekend arrangements etc. as well as how to support positive behaviour on placement. HSCP Healthier Inverclyde project have provided drug and alcohol awareness education to unpaid work service users as part of prevention and harm reduction initiative. There are clear connection to individuals in recovery being part of the community and how Citizenship and TPS CONNECTS links together. Qualitative data from focus groups evidence community engagement and participation. CJSW seeks feedback from recipients of unpaid work activities. For example 100% of respondents were 'very satisfied' with the standard of work carried out. Among the comments received from individuals were • "I was very pleased with the work done and how well they tidied up, very pleased." • "The team were very professional and the work carried out was to a high standard."		
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		Some comments from organisations who received this Service: • “Found everyone very friendly and well mannered, work ethic excellent as is the standard of work.” • “Our wonderful premises are now open and your hard work has greatly assisted...As a result of your help, we are now able to provide social activities for 51 children on a weekly basis, support for youth and drop in for parents.”		
2	Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way	ICJP meets regularly and has an annual development session, which is used to “take stock” and agree partnership priorities. ICJP has an agreed set agenda that includes a meeting theme presented by a range of partners. Inverclyde led on two regional events on prevention and early intervention in 2016 / 2017. It was agreed that a third event inviting Third Sector and Community Organisations should be a local Inverclyde event. This was organised and facilitated by the Criminal Justice Voluntary Sector Forum as part of their “Strengthening Engagement” project. Forty people attended representing 25 different organisations. This led to a regular Inverclyde Community Justice Breakfast forum being established which we believe will support	Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership has used the following common indicators: 1. Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way. 2. Partners have leveraged resource for Community Justice. 3. Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across	

		collaborative commissioning. ICJP has established a Practitioners Group meeting on an annual basis. This is an opportunity for front-line staff to be involved and identify new ideas. GG&C have established a Community Justice Health Improvement Group that has agreed strategic priorities. COPFS have also established a quarterly engagement meeting with Community Justice partners. ICJP has worked with the Inverclyde Violence Against Women Partnership in relation to domestic abuse. This is a local priority and is discussed further in Section B. ICJP, Children's Services and Housing Services arranged an event. Extensive engagement was undertaken. ICJP is linked to the HSCP Housing Partnership. A working group continues to meet targeting vulnerable young people. SDS has a key role at a national level. The local SDS representative facilitated the themed discussion on employability. There is close working between Children's Services	organisational / professional / geographical boundaries. 4. Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of MAPPA.	
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		and CJSW to ensure a child centred approach in transitional planning. North Strathclyde MAPPA has delivered sixteen awareness sessions to a range of organisations to support the exchange of information in relation to public protection. Inverclyde HSCP directly funds the shortfall in funding for the Community Justice Lead Officer recognising the pivotal role this position has in supporting the partnership. Turning Point Scotland worker is co-located within CJSW office to provide person centred support to individuals being released from prison and those on CJ orders through Turnaround and the Shine PSP. In addition, TPS's role within the Shine PSP sees partnership working with SPS and 8 other third sector organisations. Inverclyde Persistent Offenders Partnership (POP) has continued to target high-risk groups. Liaison between drug and alcohol services, police, SPS and CJSW has supported an early intervention and prevention approach. The SFRS has strong links with all housing providers and the HSCP Inverclyde Centre (homelessness)		
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		with a view to improving people's safety. This includes reducing the risk of house fires for people with an alcohol and / or drug addiction. Families Outside, in partnership with SPS HMP Greenock staff, delivered a Teacher CPD session to 18 staff, offering them the opportunity to explore the impact that imprisonment of a close relative can have on children and to learn how school communities can provide support for them and their carers. These events offered participants • An opportunity to visit a prison and to enter into the stories of children affected; • An insight into the issues facing children and families who have a close relative in prison; • Practical ways in which teachers and school communities can help families affected by imprisonment. Feedback from participants who attended the training sessions was extremely positive with waiting lists for future dates; "A very worthwhile session to attend. I have a better understanding of how imprisonment can affect a child". "A great opportunity to hear about the support		
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		available and how prison visits are catered towards children”. Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership alongside Families Outside produced a poster and business cards that have been distributed throughout Inverclyde. This is to raise awareness of the support and services available to families affected by imprisonment in Inverclyde, and of the partnership working. A Community Justice Partnership stand with this information was also on display at the annual Inverclyde Child Protection Conference.		
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3	Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending	Use of accredited risk assessment tools informs the intervention strategies and action planning for all CJSW service users. CJSW take into consideration additional needs to tailor an individualised holistic person centred management plan. CJSW offers an individualised Management of Intimate Partner Violence Risk Programme for those on Court Orders where domestic abuse is a factor in their offending. TPS Turnaround Residential service provides 6-8 weeks intensive support for men with offending histories to address the underlying issues that led to their offending. CLD links with CJSW's Unpaid Work, to access CLD learning as part of other activity within CPOs. Taster sessions offered include: • Eat better feel better • Gain a Qualification • Personal Development The partnership has moved to embed accreditation opportunities with a focus on the SQA's Personal Achievement award. A weekly rolling programme of 'Other Activity' sessions are offered as part of CPO Unpaid Work	Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership has used the following common indicators: 1. Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending. 2. Use of "other activities requirement" in Community Payback Orders (CPOs). 3. Effective risk management for public protection. 4. Quality of CPOs and DTTOs. 5. Reduced use of custodial sentences and remand. 6. The delivery of Interventions targeted at	Some of the measures indicated in the national outcomes and performance framework do not have a mechanism in place to collate and report. This includes GP registration on leaving custody; access to housing and a benefits check. In addition, while data is available with regards to ABI's in each SPS establishment; this does not advise how many of those people were from Inverclyde.
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	Requirements including topics such as: • Assertiveness / Communication • Problem Solving • Anger Management • General Offending 1& 2 • Drugs / Alcohol Although a relatively small number (4%) of CPOs made in 2016/2017 were with Drug Requirement or Alcohol Requirement, many service users will attend addictions services on an informal basis. CJSW and Children's Services work collaboratively to support young people who require to be managed through the MAPPA process. This approach maintains the importance of having a child centred plan within a framework of robust public protection. Adults managed through MAPPA will have a co-ordinated risk management plan that is regularly reviewed and evaluated by a number of partnership agencies. ICJP partners contribute to the MARAC process. Partners make referrals and share information about interventions that have taken place to protect and assist women make safe choices for themselves and their children.	problem drug and alcohol use [NHS Local Delivery Plan (LDP) Standard]. 7. Numbers of police recorded warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, community sentences (including CPOs, DTTOs and RLOs). 8. Number of short term Sentences under 1 year.	
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	Currently 70% of social workers have received training to effectively assess risks of serious harm within the accredited risk assessment tool LSCMI. In 2016/2017 questionnaires completed by individuals made subject to a CPO indicated: • 82.05% had learned new skills. • 97.44% felt more confident in their ability to avoid offending in the future. Overall respondents rated the Service they received as follows: • Excellent 64.10% • Very Good 25.64% • Adequate 10.26% Some individual comments were: • “Staff all very helpful and do what they can do to help.” • “Any problems I had could be discussed logically and rationally whilst engaging with all officers/staff.” • “I learned a lot that I could not do without them giving me help and advice.” CJSW performance in relation to the number of individuals commencing their CPO unpaid work		
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		placements within 7 working days of the CPO being imposed has consistently been higher than the national average. This was acknowledged by the Scottish Government in March 2018 when a request was made to share our good practice in this area. The quality of DTTO provision is evident in the efforts made by staff to tailor their support to service users in an individualised holistic person centred manner.		
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		Baseline and Trend Information – 2014-2017					
			2014 / 2015	2015 / 2016	2016 / 2017		
Shift in Balance of Community v's Custodial Sentence:	Community Overall:	Community Overall:	Community Overall:				
	87.01%	83.63%	85.27%				
Community Sentences:	Community Males:	Community Males:	Community Males:				
	85.30%	81.06%	83.33%				
	Community Females:	Community Females:	Community Females:				
	94.67%	96.82%	94.74%				
Custodial Sentences:	Custody Overall:	Custody Overall:	Custody Overall:				
	12.99%	16.37%	14.73%				

			Custody Males:	Custody Males:	Custody Males:				
			14.70%	18.94%	16.67%				
			Custody Females:	Custody Females:	Custody Females:				
			5.33%	3.18%	5.26%				
			Intervention	2014 / 2015	2015 / 2016			2016 / 2017	
			CPO	292	347			308	
			DTTO	14	12			11	
			Fiscal Fine	-	516			352	
			Fiscal Fixed Penalty (COFP)	-	70			77	
			Fiscal Combined Fine with Compensation	-	22			29	

		Fiscal Compensation	-	4	4		
		Fiscal Fixed Penalty	-	0	0		
		(Pre-SJR)					
		Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notice	-	410	263		
		Police Formal Adult Warning	-	60	5		
		Recorded Police Warning	-	38	156		
		Fiscal Work Orders	-	1	20		
		Statutory Throughcare	98	84	113		
		CJSW Voluntary	28	11	13		

		Throughcare					
		RLO's	-	-	0		
		Diversion	18	32	35		
		Requests from Court for Bail Information*	254	250	193		
		There is also the facility for bail supervision to be provided for women through dedicated funding. However, demand has been low. Please note some data is classified as “experimental data” and has only been broken down to Local Authority level from 2015 / 2016.					

			2014 / 2015	2015 / 2016	2016 / 2017		
		Short term sentence of <1Year	-	115	111		
		Average number of people on remand	-	Total 25.25	Total 30.83		
				Males 23.66	Males 29.25		
				Females 1.58	Females 1.58		
4	People have better access to the services they require, including welfare, health and well-being, housing and employability	Detailed engagement relating to housing was undertaken with forty-seven people in 2017 who have lived experience of criminal justice and / or young people who are looked after. Messages from this informed an event that included local RSL's. The Community Justice Partnership is now a member of the HSCP Housing Partnership; the key decision-making forum. ICJP supported a successful submission to the Scottish Government's Employability, Innovation and Integration Fund. It focuses on supporting people				Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership has used the following common indicators: 1. Partners have identified and are overcoming structural barriers for people accessing services. 2. Existence of joint	

	involved in the criminal justice system that may also have an addiction or be affected by homelessness with regards to employability. The project will use the “resilience doughnut” as a shared tool across the employability pipeline. Work has been undertaken around GP registration for people leaving custody. 92% of people under 25 years of age working with a PSP from Inverclyde are not registered with a GP on leaving HMP Barlinnie; HMP Low Moss or HMP Greenock. This work is ongoing and has included learning from other areas and utilising GG&C Business Intelligence data analysis. Having listened to feedback, we are considering ways of supporting people returning to Inverclyde from custody. Inverclyde HSCP with the support of the ICJP; has secured Big Lottery funding for women involved in the criminal justice system. See Section B. CJSW and CLD have established a framework whereby individuals sentenced to unpaid work are able to have their work formally recognised by the SQA. It is hoped that in addition to building self-confidence this recognition could also assist with employability.	working arrangements such as processes / protocols to ensure access to services to address underlying needs. 3. Initiatives to facilitate access to services. 4. Speed of access to mental health services. 5. % of people released from a custodial sentence: a. Registered with a GP; b. Have suitable accommodation; c. Have had a benefits eligibility check.	
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		Poverty can be a barrier in personal care. DTTO staff have access to funds to purchase personal care items for services users in crisis. CJSW made available one off funding to service users experiencing significant financial hardship. This included the purchasing of formal clothes to support service users attending for employment interviews with recipients indicating they felt more confident when attending interviews. CJSW works with Community Police to promote a positive, safe working environment within Unpaid Work and to challenge negative perceptions about Policing. TPS offers volunteering opportunities and paid Peer Support Worker to assist those with lived experience overcome barriers to employment. TPS seeks views of those with lived experience to co-produce and develop services. The ICJP liaise with the Community Link Workers aligned to GP practices, and a representative attends the monthly Inverclyde Community Justice Breakfast. Utilising the DTTO addiction nurse who is qualified in mental health interventions; a protocol was established whereby CJSW service users who have no other formal mental health provision are screened		
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	and offered short-term interventions. Shine and SPS have joint working protocols in place to share information and work jointly with Throughcare Support Officers to plan support for women after they are liberated back into the community. CLD Adult Literacies have a partnership with HMP Greenock to support short-term prisoners with the transition to liberation. Examples of this focus on Universal Credit, guidance on learning opportunities and CV preparation. Baseline and Trend Information 2014-2017 90% of patients to commence psychological therapy based treatment within 18 weeks of referral. <table border="1"> <tr> <td>2017-2018</td><td>2017-2018</td><td>2017-2018</td><td>2017-2018</td></tr> <tr> <td>Apr-June</td><td>July-Sept</td><td>Oct-Dec</td><td>Jan-March</td></tr> <tr> <td>96.46%</td><td>97.76%</td><td>98.55%</td><td>98.39%</td></tr> </table>	2017-2018	2017-2018	2017-2018	2017-2018	Apr-June	July-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-March	96.46%	97.76%	98.55%	98.39%		
2017-2018	2017-2018	2017-2018	2017-2018												
Apr-June	July-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-March												
96.46%	97.76%	98.55%	98.39%												

		90% of clients will wait no longer than 3 weeks from referral received to an appropriate drug or alcohol treatments that supports their recovery. % Seen Within 3 Weeks. <table><tr><td>2014-2015 April-June</td><td>2014-2015 July-Sept</td><td>2014-2015 Oct-Dec</td><td>2015-2015 Jan-March</td></tr><tr><td>96%</td><td>95.10%</td><td>95%</td><td>94%</td></tr><tr><td>2015-2016 April-June</td><td>2015-2016 July-Sept</td><td>2015-2016 Oct-Dec</td><td>2015-2016 Jan-March</td></tr><tr><td>86%</td><td>83%</td><td>86.4%</td><td>94.3%</td></tr><tr><td>2016-2017 April-June</td><td>2016-2017 July-Sept</td><td>2016-2017 Oct-Dec</td><td>2016-2017 Jan-March</td></tr><tr><td>98%</td><td>86.7%</td><td>81%</td><td>82.7%</td></tr></table> As outlined above, there has been deterioration in meeting this target recently due to capacity issues. To create capacity in the system an addiction review is currently underway to support a new model of service delivery.	2014-2015 April-June	2014-2015 July-Sept	2014-2015 Oct-Dec	2015-2015 Jan-March	96%	95.10%	95%	94%	2015-2016 April-June	2015-2016 July-Sept	2015-2016 Oct-Dec	2015-2016 Jan-March	86%	83%	86.4%	94.3%	2016-2017 April-June	2016-2017 July-Sept	2016-2017 Oct-Dec	2016-2017 Jan-March	98%	86.7%	81%	82.7%		
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98%	86.7%	81%	82.7%																									
5	Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion,	In 2016/2017, 70% of those individuals sentenced to Community Payback Orders successfully completed these which is higher than the national figure of 67%.	Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership has used the following common																									

	housing and safety being addressed This is a significant achievement given approximately three quarters of those sentenced to unpaid work component of the CPO live in areas classified by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) to be among the most deprived in Scotland i.e. 20% most deprived quintile. Thus are likely to be in greater need in terms of the support they require to successfully complete their Court orders. TPS Turnaround Residential and Community services began using the Scottish Government's Recovery Outcome tool this year. The purpose of this was to more accurately measure changes in a service user's life as a result of an intervention delivered by Turnaround or specialist partner services. The Recovery Outcomes tool is a validated tool that has been developed by the Scottish Government in line with the new Drug and Alcohol Information System (DAISy). In addition to this tool, TPS use Attribution questionnaires with service users to measure how they feel the service impacted upon their recovery and progress. Brian's Story Brian was released from prison on Throughcare licence. He was assessed as presenting a very high	indicators: Individuals have made Progress against this outcome.	
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		level of risk of re-offending and has an extensive record of criminal convictions. A multi-agency in depth action plan was developed in partnership with Brian and other agencies. A number of meetings with RSL's and housing support were undertaken to discuss their fears about Brian's return and to ensure he had a safe and secure tenancy upon release. CJSW secured white goods for the tenancy and additional practical support. Brian remains in the community, having refrained from further offending behaviours and has been re-assessed and his risk of reoffending has reduced accordingly. He was provided with clothing for employment interview and has recently secured local employment.		
6	People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities	TPS Turnaround Residential and Community services developed an attribution questionnaire for individuals nearing the end of their period of engagement to gather their views on what they felt were the main attributing factors to positive change in their outcomes. These findings help adapt and shape the service to meet the changing needs of the service user group as well as report to the Scottish Government through quarterly reports. Turnaround – total number of engagements between	Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership has used the following common indicators: Individuals have made Progress against this outcome.	

		2012-2017 was 43,628. 1 to 1 = 8,469 (19%), groups = 14,131 (32.4%), health interventions = 20,890 (47.9%) and family visits = 138 (0.3%). Stephen's Story Stephen was released from remand and was made subject to a Drug Treatment and Testing Order. He was using illicit Diazepam on a daily basis which correlated with his offending behaviour and was categorised as a high risk needs level using LS/CMI risk assessment. Children's Services were involved with the family due to his drug and offending behaviour. DTTO staff worked with Stephen to lower his drug use. Work was also undertaken to help support him to gain employment. Stephen successfully completed his Order and there is no longer Children's Service involvement. Stephen has not committed any further offences and is now in employment.		
7	Individuals resilience and capacity for change and self-management are	TPS Turnaround's ECHO Programme covers topics such as anger management, victim empathy, thinking about my offending, triggers, change, alcohol and behaviours, relapse prevention, what is addiction and	Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership has used the following common	

	enhanced	drug awareness. Again, this is measured through the Scottish Government's Recovery Outcomes tool and Attribution questionnaires for every individual. Lisa's Story Lisa is serving a community sentence. Lisa experienced a traumatic childhood and was LAAC. As an adult, she has also experienced significant destructive behaviours including domestic abuse, financial exploitation, and drug use. Lisa is now a parent. CJSW has developed an extensive network of support amongst partnership agencies to provide a robust individualised package of support including specialist services to address her experiences of domestic abuse. Lisa feels more resilient than at any point during her life and is focused on being the best parent she can be. Lisa has not committed any further offences. David's Story David has a conviction for a sexual offence and is currently subject to MAPPA. He presents with significant difficulties following a traumatic childhood, learning difficulties and limited social skills. A holistic package of support is improving his social skills,	indicators: Individuals have made Progress against this outcome.	
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		improving education attainment and adult literacy, providing budgeting support, and doing life story work to address childhood trauma, providing support to manage his learning difficulties, and improve his independent living skills. CJSW have undertaken specialist training to be able to deliver sexual offending programmed intervention that is mindful of learning difficulties.		
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SECTION B - Local Priorities

1. Local Priorities: What were your local priorities for 2017/18? (please list below)

Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership priorities during 2017 / 2018 have included:

1. Prevention and early intervention;
2. Housing and homelessness;
3. Domestic abuse;
4. Women involved in the criminal justice system;
5. Employability and
6. Access to GP registration and primary care for people leaving prison.

Some of the above priorities are elements of the structural outcomes and others were included as local priorities in our Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan including domestic abuse; and specific aspects relating to housing and homelessness and employability.

Women involved in the criminal justice system, while not identified in the Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan as a local priority; has (for reasons outlined below) become a local priority. The focus of this also cuts across prevention and early intervention.

2. Local Priorities: *How* did you identify each of your priorities?

Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership has adopted an improvement cycle approach that continuously triangulates information from what people with lived experience are telling us; what staff are telling us and what our data tells us.

The Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership has from the outset listened to people's experience of the criminal justice system and each of the local priorities has arisen directly from this continual engagement. These topics have also been echoed at the Inverclyde Community Justice Practitioners Forum and by a wide range of stakeholders including statutory partners; third sector and community organisations. In addition, where data has been available; this is included as part of our Community Justice Profile of strategic needs information. Learning from this analysis and any relevant research on these topics has informed our approach in taking them forward.

3. Local Priorities: *How* did you measure each priority?

1. Prevention and early intervention;

This is a change and impact outcome and we are focusing on three different but aligned elements:

- a) The change element is having a shared understanding of what we mean by "prevention and early intervention".
- b) A further change element is in considering diversion as an early intervention approach and how this can be extended and made available to more people as an option. This is also a quantitative measure.
- c) The long-term impact for prevention and early intervention relates to a culture shift and potential resource shift from down-stream to up-stream. This will also be measured with regards to collaborative commissioning.

2. Housing and homelessness;

This is a change and impact outcome focusing on:

- a) Developing clear pathways and partner commitment for young people 16-26 years who have been looked after or leaving custody secure sustainable housing.

- b) Reducing the number of people leaving custody currently going through the homelessness route (which is both a long-term impact and we hope a quantitative measure will be developed as part of the SHORE Standards).

3. Domestic abuse;

This is a change and impact outcome focusing on:

- a) We used available data from all community justice partners to plot against a process map of the perpetrator journey.
- b) This exercise highlighted the current down-stream focus and lack of focus on prevention and early intervention.
- c) The intended long-term outcome is to reduce the number of incidents of domestic abuse by changing the culture towards this.

4. Women involved in the criminal justice system;

This is a change and impact outcome focusing on:

- a) Listening to women's stories to consider different "support" options. This involved three focus groups timed at approximate three monthly intervals. One focus group used a variety of images to depict different types of support. This enabled a deeper level of unpicking the concept of support.
- b) Questionnaires of women serving a CPO to identify needs.
- c) Data available from various strategic needs assessments to create a baseline of information.
- d) Research articles and learning from visiting different types of women's centres.
- e) The long-term impact is to develop early action systems change and shift resources from a down-stream view to up-stream focusing on prevention and early intervention for women involved in the criminal justice system.

5. Employability;

This is a change and impact outcome focusing on:

- a) The Community Justice Profile includes a wide range of local employability data providing a local context.
- b) The intended long-term impact is that more people having had involvement with the criminal justice system will be in employment. This is a quantitative measure that needs to be developed, as we currently do not capture this as a partnership.

6. Access to GP registration and primary care for people leaving prison.

This is a change and impact outcome focusing on:

- a) Mapping the current process for transition planning between prison healthcare and community primary care.
- b) Collating available data and highlighting the gaps in this.
- c) Recognising the wider public health context and higher level of needs as outlined in various health needs assessments of people involved in the criminal justice system.

4. Local Priorities: *What* progress did you make in relation to each priority?

1. Prevention and early intervention;

- a) The Criminal Justice Voluntary Sector Forum facilitated an engagement event with local third sector and community organisations where forty different representatives attended. The purpose of this was to develop stronger partnership working in the local implementation of the community justice agenda in Inverclyde and collaborative opportunities at the earliest point.
- b) A third sector organisation facilitates a regular Community Justice Breakfast. This offers a forum where organisations can strengthen their relationships and offers the potential for collaborative commissioning.

2. Housing and homelessness;

- a) Extensive engagement informed a joint event between ICJP and the Children's Services. It focused on prevention and early intervention; inclusion; health and wellbeing and life skills in respect of housing and homelessness with the aim of developing shared thinking around this agenda. Partners who attended included RSL's; CJSW; Homelessness; Children's Services; SPS and community organisations. The Care Inspectorate also attended as part of the local Children and Young People's inspection.
- b) A report of findings and agreed actions was presented to the HSCP Housing Partnership and the Community Justice Partnership is now a member of this group. This is a key forum for identifying local housing needs and contributing to the local Housing Strategy and HSCP Housing Contribution Statement.
- c) A small working group continues to meet and is developing a Young People's Charter targeting 16-26 year olds in preventing homelessness and ensuring suitable support and accommodation.

3. Domestic abuse;

- a) Using available ICJP data, a detailed analysis of the perpetrator pathway was developed that included data at key points. Analysis of this and the long-term trends informed a report that was presented to the Inverclyde Alliance, the community planning partnership.
- b) Met with CJS to seek support for developing an early intervention model of support based on the concept of promoting "healthy relationships".

4. Women involved in the criminal justice system;

- a) In considering options for a delivery model, there was a focus group with women to explore the concept of "support". A report of findings was central to the preparation of a successful Big Lottery bid to the Early Action Systems Change – women in the criminal justice system fund.
- b) Research and evaluation from across the UK on women's centres has been analysed to consider model options. Site visits

have also helped with this to learn from best practice.

5. Employability;

- a) An event focused on supporting people involved in the criminal justice system on employability. This initial session was for the purpose of strengthening partnership working and having a better understanding of each other's roles. The Community Justice Partnership is now part of the Inverclyde Regeneration and Employability Group where a key focus is on supporting people into employment who have lived experience of the criminal justice system.
- b) The Employability Service and Community Justice Partnership prepared a successful bid to the Scottish Government's Employability Innovation and Integration Fund to pilot a "resilience project" targeting people involved in the criminal justice system that may also have an addiction and / or are homeless as part of a recovery model.

6. Access to GP registration and primary care for people leaving prison.

- a) Collated available data and following a site visit to consider a good practice example prepared and presented a report to the GG&C Community Justice Health Improvement Group.
- b) Collated anecdotal evidence that indicates this is a barrier for people that need to be addressed.

5. Local Priorities: *What* are the areas you need to make progress on going forward?

ICJP agreed as part of the annual development session to continue to focus on existing priorities as outlined below and to consider further adult literacy and the area of trauma. Both of these will be progressed via existing work streams...

1. Prevention and early intervention;

- a) Research best practice models of collaborative commissioning to inform an ICJP Strategic Commissioning Framework.

2. Housing and homelessness;

- a) Take forward the work with Children's Services to launch a Young People's Charter.

- b) Learn from pilots of SHORE standards with a view to local implementation.
- 3. Domestic abuse;
 - a) Submit an application for the Caledonian programme.
 - b) Continue to develop an early intervention model and seek funding for this.
- 4. Women involved in the criminal justice system;
 - a) Establish a Steering Group for this project.
 - b) Provide regular updates to the ICJP.
- 5. Employability;
 - a) Develop clear pathways for people involved in the criminal justice system into the existing employability pipeline. This will include elements of more specialist support.
 - b) Engage with local employers to secure additional opportunities for work placements and employment.
- 6. Access to GP registration and primary care for people leaving prison.
 - a) Seek the views of people with lived experience of being in custody as to how to develop support in returning to their local community.
 - b) Consider seeking the advice of the Health and Justice Board in agreeing a way of addressing this issue.

The ICJP also considered the “building blocks” outlined in our CJOIP and agreed to:

1. Undertake a self-evaluation of the ICJP.
2. Undertake a strategic needs assessment.

3. Develop a Participation Strategy.

In addition, in light of the new LOIP and Locality Planning arrangements; it was agreed to undertake a mapping of existing multi-agency groupings and structures to further enhance partnership working.

SECTION C - Good Practice

Please outline ***what went well*** for you in terms of community justice in your area

A key area of good practice ICJP would like to highlight is related to the local priority of women involved in the criminal justice system.

This arose at a time when due to a reduction in overall funding; CJSW could no longer sustain a women's service in its current form. The Community Justice Partnership held a series of focus groups of women at the final stages of the women's service and a further focus group of women (some who had previously received a service from the women's service). The women were supportive and highly valued the women's service. In order to enable the women to consider a future model; the Community Justice Lead used pictures to illustrate different types of support. From this exercise the women were very clear that they needed more than a signposting service, while also finding it unhelpful having too many people involved. The model they suggested was a "circle of support" that included peer support and community networks and not just statutory services. This was about "being held" while "moving on to a better place". They also indicated that for many of them, they had not had any contact with their family for a considerable time, but felt "lonely" in their own community.

The Big Lottery Early Action System Change Fund then became available and we submitted a bid using all of the feedback from women for the category of women in the criminal justice system. There were several stages of the bidding process and women continued to be involved, including in preparing a video clip for the final presentation.

The bid was successful and the overall project is for a five-year period. The funding will be used to employ a Project Manager; Community Worker and Data Analyst. The project comprises of two time periods. The initial two-year period will focus on participation; research and developing a model. If the proposed model is approved, the second phase will include tests of change and implementation. The top four issues identified by women were relationships; domestic abuse; mental health and isolation.

The essence of the project is about systems change and the shift of resource from down-stream to up-stream. While the system change

will primarily focus on the HSCP, it will include the wider criminal justice system and how we can improve this for women at the different stages.

The impact for the women involved in all the focus groups to date has been their input in bringing into fruition (from a place where an existing service was being pulled back) a successful bid that has secured funding for them to be directly involved in co-designing a model of support.

SECTION D - Challenges

Please outline what were the challenges for your partnership/group in terms of community justice in your area **and** identify any you see going forward

Some of the challenges for ICJP include:

1. Ensuring a sustainable community justice partnership where all partners are supported to have an active role and contribution. This can be challenging when it is difficult for partners to provide a consistent representative. The ICJP is however committed to exploring this further as part of the self-evaluation.
2. ICJP adhered to the guidance with regards to the development of our CJOIP and deliberately structured this to be explicit about the national outcomes (using the national outcomes performance framework) while also reflecting local priorities. Subsequently there appeared to be suggestions that there were intentions to review the outcomes performance framework. In view of this ICJP agreed to focus on our local priorities, while acknowledging the local priorities crosscut with aspects of the structural outcomes.
3. Inverclyde is a small local authority and we recognise that many partners are involved in several strategic groups. As a means of trying to be “smarter” about this, we will undertake a mapping of all of the multi-agency groupings to attempt to streamline these.
4. Many statutory partners are national organisations and some have struggled to provide a consistent level of support to local partnerships without over-stretching themselves. It would be helpful if this could be considered by the national partner representatives as part of the national Development and Improvement Group.
5. The temporary funding of community justice constrains ICJP being able to commit work to the Community Justice Lead beyond the current year. Inverclyde CJOIP is an ambitious five-year plan however; the focus of activity is on what can be achieved in the short-term.
6. While experimental data has been made available since 2015 / 2016; there remains key measures that no mechanism for collating has been developed as yet, for example, GP registration for those leaving custody. As previously indicated, it would be helpful if the Health and Justice Board could consider this.

7. There is a commitment towards shifting the balance of custodial sentences towards community alternatives. There needs to be an appropriate level of funding community supports and recognising the complexity of needs of people involved in the criminal justice system.

SECTION E - Additional Information

Please add any additional information that you think appropriate in the context of your annual report

As illustrated throughout this annual report, there has been considerable progress made in a short space of time in implementing community justice at a local level. It also demonstrates the significance of having this agenda focused on our local communities. This is particularly pertinent to driving forward prevention and early intervention. This includes having a better understanding of adverse childhood trauma and adult trauma as well as listening to people's stories of their life.

We have adopted a public health model in relation to community justice that considers the whole system and how this impacts on all aspects of a person's life. This is an important culture change and has the potential to realise substantial benefits in going forward.



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