

# **EAST RENFREWSHIRE COMMUNITY JUSTICE PARTNERSHIP**

## **OUTCOME IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

**2017- 2020**

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## 1. PARTNERSHIP DETAILS

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Date of Completion:	31 03 2017

Caroline Innes  
Chair East Renfrewshire Community Justice Partnership

## 2. Introduction – How do we measure ‘success’ in community justice?

### What does success look like to you?

#### This is my version of success.

Success to me means being able to look in the mirror every morning and like what I see knowing I’m not perfect but I’m me, I’m alright. Since I finished college and got a job I feel proud, I feel confident, I feel like a person a proper person. I feel part of my community & I feel like I belong.

Success is me knowing that I am worthy, I am important and I have the right to live a life free of labels, stigma and shame, I had a right to live and break the cycle I was born into so that my son didn’t have the same outcome.

Success to me is going to my son’s parent’s nights 4 years in a row his school teachers have all said the same thing each year that he is a privilege to have in class and he is always trying to help other people.

Success is me waking up every morning to a happy wee boy singing and smiling and telling me he loves me. Success is about me unlearning everything I thought to be true and stripping it all back and rebuilding myself into the woman I was destined to become.

I’m Kim McGuigan I am a mother, someone’s partner, a daughter, a sister, a friend, a colleague, I get to be a voice for all the other Kim’s out there but I got to be the voice I needed for myself.

I am here in the moment I’m living and I’m proud of myself, it’s took many obstacles and learning processes to get me here today but I did it. Sometimes I don’t even know how I did it because the days where so dark and full of self-doubt, but I keep pushing I had no other choice, I couldn’t go back. I had already dipped my feet in a new life, I liked it but something was still missing!

It was me, I was drifting through life, I wasn’t living I was stuck in my own head, a never ending battle with who I should be and who I was, I was lost! I was stuck in the past I was still a wee lassie waiting for someone to save me.

Success happened the day I chose to save myself !

With the right support network and giving myself a break allowing myself to taking the time to get to know me and what I liked and wanted out life, I’ve been able to free myself of the need for chaos and dysfunction I no longer stay in comfort zones.

I’m no longer ruled by fear and feeling worthless. I am free, I am happy, I am success

Kim

***With thanks to Kim McGuigan and Karyn McCluskey (Published Community Justice for Women in Scotland January 2017)***

### 3. The Scottish Government's Vision for Community Justice

The Scottish Government's new national strategy for Community Justice Scotland is founded on adopting a preventive approach to not only reduce crime and the number of future victims of crime, but to help create a more just, equitable, and inclusive society where people's life chances are improved and our public resources are made best use of. The strategy sets out an ambitious vision where people are rightly held to account for their offending but are supported to be active and responsible contributors to their community.

The strategy takes a holistic approach to help people make positive changes in their lives and to help tackle the underlying causes of their offending. The strategy encourages community justice partners to provide tailored wrap-around services which work with people as individuals, and which recognise their strengths, needs and aspirations. The evidence is clear that better access to welfare, housing, health services, wellbeing and employability assistance can reduce or even prevent offending from occurring in the first place. The strategy sets out the role that partners have in improving access to these and other services.

The **Vision** for the future for Community Justice is that Scotland is a safer, fairer and more inclusive nation where we:

- Prevent and reduce further offending by addressing its underlying causes, and
- Safely and effectively manage and support those who have committed offences to help them reintegrate into the community and realise their potential for the benefit of all citizens.”

### 3.1 National Priorities

Extensive consultation with stakeholders has made clear that the Scottish Government's vision and mission will be delivered by prioritising action in the following areas

- Improved community understanding and participation
- Strategic planning and partnership working
- Effective use of evidence-based interventions
- Equal access to services.

### 3.2 Principles

The vision for community justice is underpinned by the following principles:

- People must be held to account for their offences, in a way that recognises the impact on victims of crime and is mindful of risks to the public, while being proportionate and effective in preventing and reducing further offending.
- Re-integrating those who have committed offences into the community and helping them to realise their potential will create a safer and fairer society for all.
- Every intervention should maximise opportunities for preventing and reducing offending as early as possible, before problems escalate.
- Community justice outcomes cannot be improved by one stakeholder alone. We must work in partnership to address these complex issues.
- Informed communities who participate in community justice will lead to more effective services and policies with greater legitimacy.
- High quality, person-centred and collaborative services should be available to address the needs of those who have committed offences, their families, and victims of crime.

## 4. The new model for Community Justice

The new model for Community Justice underpinned by the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 has transformed the community justice landscape to bring a local perspective to community justice. The new model places planning at the local level where decisions can be made by people who know their area best. A legal duty is placed on statutory Community Justice Partners to engage in this planning process and report annually on their progress towards improving community justice outcomes. The new model for Community Justice will be in place from April 2017.

By Community Justice we mean:

**‘The collection of individuals, agencies and services that work together to support, manage and supervise people who have committed offences, from the point of arrest, through prosecution, community disposal or custody and alternatives to these, until they are reintegrated into the community. Local communities and the third sector are a vital part of this process which aims to prevent and reduce further offending and the harm that it causes, to promote desistance, social inclusion, and citizenship’.**

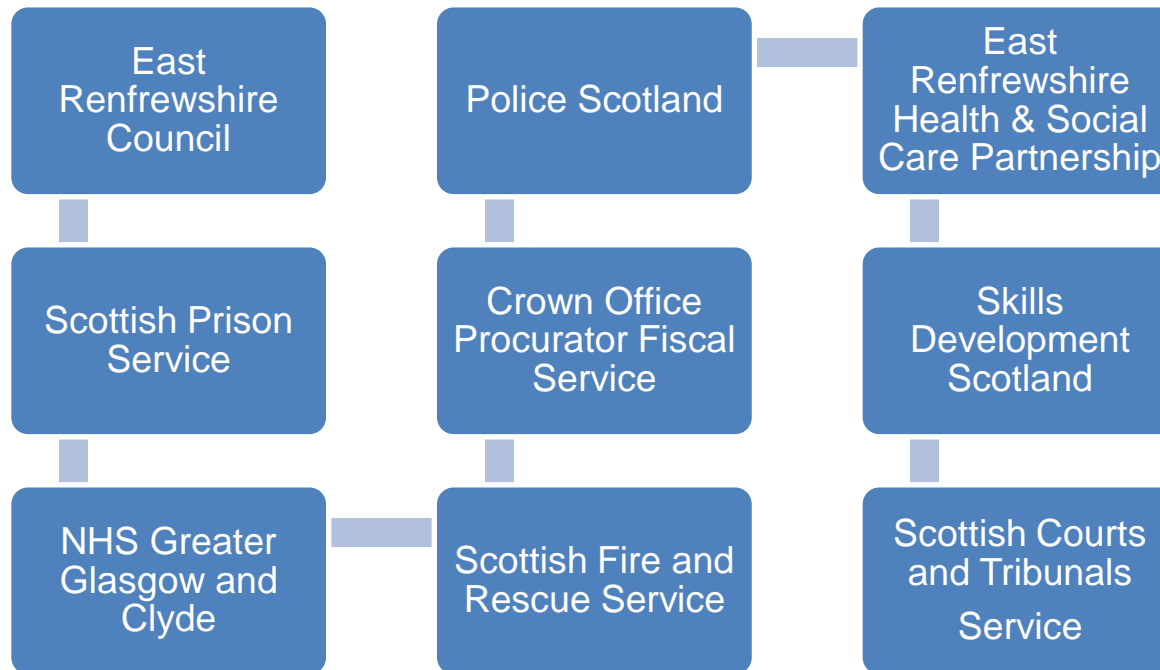
**Partnership working** is crucial to improving community justice outcomes and community planning partnerships have an important role to play in facilitating this. In addition to the statutory partners, this requires the input of a diverse range of individuals and organisations covering a wide-range of interests, including housing, employability, and health and wellbeing.

**The third sector** plays an important role in improving community justice outcomes. They are a source of innovation, responsiveness and flexibility, and can provide a meaningful connection to otherwise hard-to-reach service users and communities. The most effective way to improve outcomes for people and communities is by joined up working with the Third Sector at the planning stage.

**Community** is at the heart of the new model. Whether challenging stigma, employing people with convictions, or participating in community justice planning - improving community justice outcomes will require the involvement and support of local people and businesses. It is vital that this includes victims of crime, people who have committed offences, families and the community bodies that represent them.

## 4.1 Community Justice Partners

The Community Justice (Scotland) Act confers planning, monitoring and accountability functions on a range of statutory Community Justice Partners. The core statutory community justice partners are;



In East Renfrewshire we have established a new Community Justice Partnership. This partnership comprises both core statutory and third sector partners. A key feature of East Renfrewshire's range of existing local partnership working arrangements is that they are long standing, highly effective, and attract a strong commitment from all partner agencies.



## 5. Summary Profile

### 5.1 Local Context

This plan sits within the context of the wider community plan for East Renfrewshire and assessment of local need (insert link to community plan when published). The following details particular issues identified in the local community justice baseline needs assessment.

### 5.2 Alcohol and Drug Use

Alcohol along with drug use has both an attributable link to violent behaviour and contributes to offending. The links between crime, deprivation, high alcohol and drug use are strongly related. Nationally just under a half of Scottish prisoners reported being drunk at the time of the offence. Over half of victims of violent crime thought the person who offended was under the influence of alcohol. Over a third of persons accused in homicide cases in 2014-15 were reported to be under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs at the time of homicide. Two thirds of assaults in A&E are alcohol-related. People convicted and subject to a Criminal Justice Social Work Case Management Inventory in East Renfrewshire reported an alcohol and drugs problem at some point (66% and 50% respectively) and 38% and 23% reporting a current alcohol and drug problem.

### 5.3 Mental Health

High rates of mental illness are evident across the justice system at all stages (police custody, courts, prison custody). The prevalence of mental illness is higher among prisoners than the general population and in lower socioeconomic groups and in deprived communities. There is evidence to suggest a link between complex trauma in childhood, chronic victimisation and subsequent offending or criminal behaviour. The need for earlier effective interventions to reduce the likelihood of these longer term impacts, or indeed of vulnerability to repeated trauma and victimisation is critical.

### 5.4 Employability

At least a third of the adult male population and one in ten adult females in Scotland have a criminal record which may act as a barrier to employment. There are a number of barriers to improving the prospects of people with convictions this includes stigma associated

with declaring a criminal record, limited education experiences, low skill levels, willingness of employers to provide those with criminal convictions job opportunities, a mismatch between job needs and skill levels and lack of support available to employers. Just under 70% of people convicted in East Renfrewshire are unemployed or experience periods of unemployment.

## 5.6 Homelessness

There is a well evidenced and complex relationship between homelessness and offending. Spending time in prison increases the risk of homelessness and a lack of stable accommodation increases the likelihood of (re)offending. This can lead to a self-perpetuating negative cycle. Four groups of prison leavers face particular barriers: remand prisoners/those having served short-term sentences; women; young people and those who are homeless on entering prison. Key challenges both nationally and locally are limited accommodation options, the location of available accommodation and the complexity of needs people may experience which can make acquiring and sustaining a tenancy more difficult.

## 5.7 Crime

Nationally crime is at its lowest level since 1974. East Renfrewshire has the lowest level of crimes recorded in any mainland local authority area. In 2015-16 the number of crimes recorded in East Renfrewshire decreased by 7% compared to a 4% decrease nationally. Crime has fallen by 51% in East Renfrewshire in the last ten years.

Recorded crime rates in East Renfrewshire are significantly below the Scottish rate. In 2015-16 the rate of non-sexual crimes of violence in East Renfrewshire is 5 per 10,000 population compared to 13 per 10,000 nationally, sexual crimes recorded are 9 per 10,000 compared to 19 per 10,000 nationally, crimes of dishonesty are 104 compared to 216 per 10,000 nationally, fire raising and vandalism are 56 per 10,000 compared to 101 per 10,000 nationally and other crimes are 46 per 10,000 compared to 110 per 10,000 nationally.

Over the last ten years the rate of domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police has increased nationally and locally. The rate for East Renfrewshire is significantly below (approximately half) the national rate. East Renfrewshire has the second lowest rate of recorded incidents of domestic abuse in Scotland with a rate of 53 per 10,000 compared to 108 per 10,000 nationally. In Scotland there were 58,104 incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police in 2015-16, a reduction of 2.9% from 2014-15. In East Renfrewshire 491 incidents of domestic abuse were recorded by the police in 2015-16, a decrease of 8.3% from 2014-15 with 47% of incidents leading to a crime or offence.

## 5.8 Sentencing

On average there are around 50 people from East Renfrewshire in Prison serving custodial sentences (less than 1% of the total prison population), 30 of these cases are long term prisoners who will be subject to licence conditions on release and supervised by the department's criminal justice team. The numbers of women and young offenders in custody within East Renfrewshire is very low. The health and mortality consequences of persisting with short sentences are very high. Research indicates that some groups of people experience a decline in mental health in prison. These individuals are more likely to be female, on remand, have a pre-existing severe and enduring mental illness or some combination of these factors.

In 2015/16 a total of 222 court reports (179 males and 43 females) were submitted by East Renfrewshire Criminal Justice Team - an increase of 25% on the previous year. The most common offences were Non Sexual Crimes of Violence, Public Order offences and Breach of the Peace. The main community sentence used by courts is the Community Payback Order (CPO). There were 112 CPO's 85% male and 15% female containing 165 requirements imposed on offenders from East Renfrewshire. The introduction of Fiscal Work Orders provides prosecutors with the option of offering an alleged offender a period of community based reparative work as a direct measure. Completion of the order by an individual discharges the procurator fiscal's right to prosecute them for the offence. In 2015/16, 4 Fiscal work orders were completed in East Renfrewshire.

As part of ongoing service user consultation and feedback, analysis of community payback order surveys during 2015-16 found that alcohol misuse, family relationship problems, employment/training and money advice were the most common needs that were addressed with 95% of people reporting that supervision had helped them to look at reducing re-offending.

## 6. Links to other strategies

Community Justice cannot be viewed or addressed in isolation. Community Justice Partners through close alignment with Community Planning and Health and Social Care Integration are in a strong position to influence and address the determinants which drive crime. Current actions delivered by community planning partners for example on community safety and policing, alcohol licencing, social housing, homelessness, employability, education, health and social care provision, offer opportunities for many professionals to impact on offending through both primary and secondary prevention. Community Planning work on early years, children and families, in supporting parenting and early intervention are key features of co-ordinated action to reduce inequality. Community Planning Partners therefore have a pivotal role and are fundamental to the success of earlier intervention.

There are many existing partnerships and strategies throughout East Renfrewshire that are working towards and achieving outcomes that relate to community justice and vice versa. The main strategies, plans and partnerships considered are highlighted below.



## 7. Community Justice Outcomes

The East Renfrewshire community justice outcome improvement plan defines our core outcomes, ***what we will deliver as partners*** and how this will ***contribute to and improve the lives of people*** with lived experience of the community justice system from point of arrest through to returning from custody.

### ***Community Justice Outcomes: What we will deliver as partners***

- Communities Improve their understanding and participation in community justice.
- Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way
- People have better access to the services they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability
- Effective Interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending.

### ***How this will contribute and improves lives***

- Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety being addressed
- People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities.
- Individual's resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced.

### ***How this will contribute to national and local outcomes.***

The Community Justice Improvement Plan contributes to a range of national and local strategic and intermediate outcomes. The main outcome we will contribute to is Single Outcome Agreement Four – East Renfrewshire residents are safe and supported in their communities and homes. The intermediate SOA outcomes we will contribute to are:

4.2 Community safety and public protection is safeguarded

4.3 Residents are protected from harm and abuse and their dignity and human rights are respected

We will also contribute to the council intermediate outcome 'residents live in communities that are strong, self-sufficient, resilient and supportive' this will strengthen the work being progressed through the plan in the future.

### Community Justice Outcome Chain.

The following details the community justice outcome chain and how we contribute to both local and national outcomes.

National Outcomes <i>Wider Social Change</i>	SOA Strategic Outcomes	SOA Intermediate Outcomes	Community Justice Outcomes <i>What we deliver as partners</i>	Person Centric Outcomes <i>Changes to service users</i>
<p><b>We live lives free from crime, disorder &amp; danger</b></p> <p><b>We realise our full economic potential with more &amp; better employment opportunities for people</b></p> <p><b>We have strong, resilient &amp; supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others</b></p> <p><b>We live longer healthier lives</b></p> <p><b>We have improved the life chances of children, young people and families at risk</b></p> <p><b>We have tackled significant inequalities in Scottish Society</b></p>	<p>4. East Renfrewshire residents are safe and supported in their homes</p>	<p>4.2 Community safety and public protection is safeguarded →</p> <p>4.3 Residents are protected from harm and abuse and their dignity and human rights are respected →</p> <p>4.2 Community safety and public protection is safeguarded →</p> <p>4.3 Residents are protected from harm and abuse and their dignity and human rights are respected →</p>	<p>Communities Improve their understanding and participation in community justice.</p> <p>Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way</p> <p>People have better access to the services they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability</p> <p>Effective Interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending.</p>	<p>Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety being addressed</p> <p>People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities.</p> <p>Individual's resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced.</p>

## 8. Community Justice Services

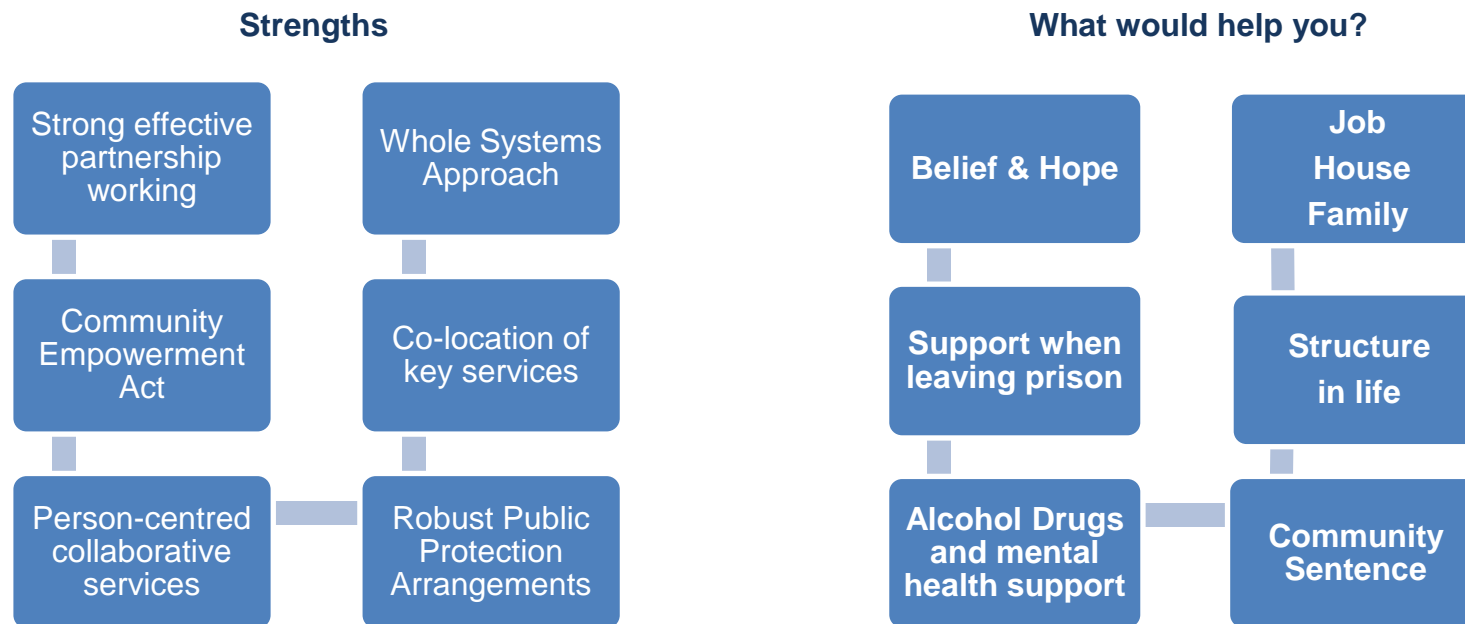
East Renfrewshire starts with the advantage of established and effective partnership arrangements. There are many services, both targeted and universal, that directly contribute to improving community justice outcomes in East Renfrewshire. The following diagram highlights some of the key services in place across the area. This provides a strong starting point.



## 9. Consultation, Participation and Engagement

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 requires agencies to actively engage service users and local communities in considering their needs and shaping responses as a consequence. Similarly it is envisaged that the creation of the new community justice structure in East Renfrewshire will have the potential to strengthen user engagement in a way not previously possible because the profile of the local populations that will be served will be more defined and, as scale will be reduced, planning and decision making will be closer to those who access services - for example people who have committed offences, families and victims of crime. From the start we will ensure that users of services have the opportunity to participate and this importantly includes those who have been victims of crime as we believe that the new model makes it more possible for their needs to be genuinely addressed more effectively.

Through consultation with key partners and focus groups with people with lived experience of the justice system highlighted many examples of key strengths and opportunities that we can build on here in East Renfrewshire.





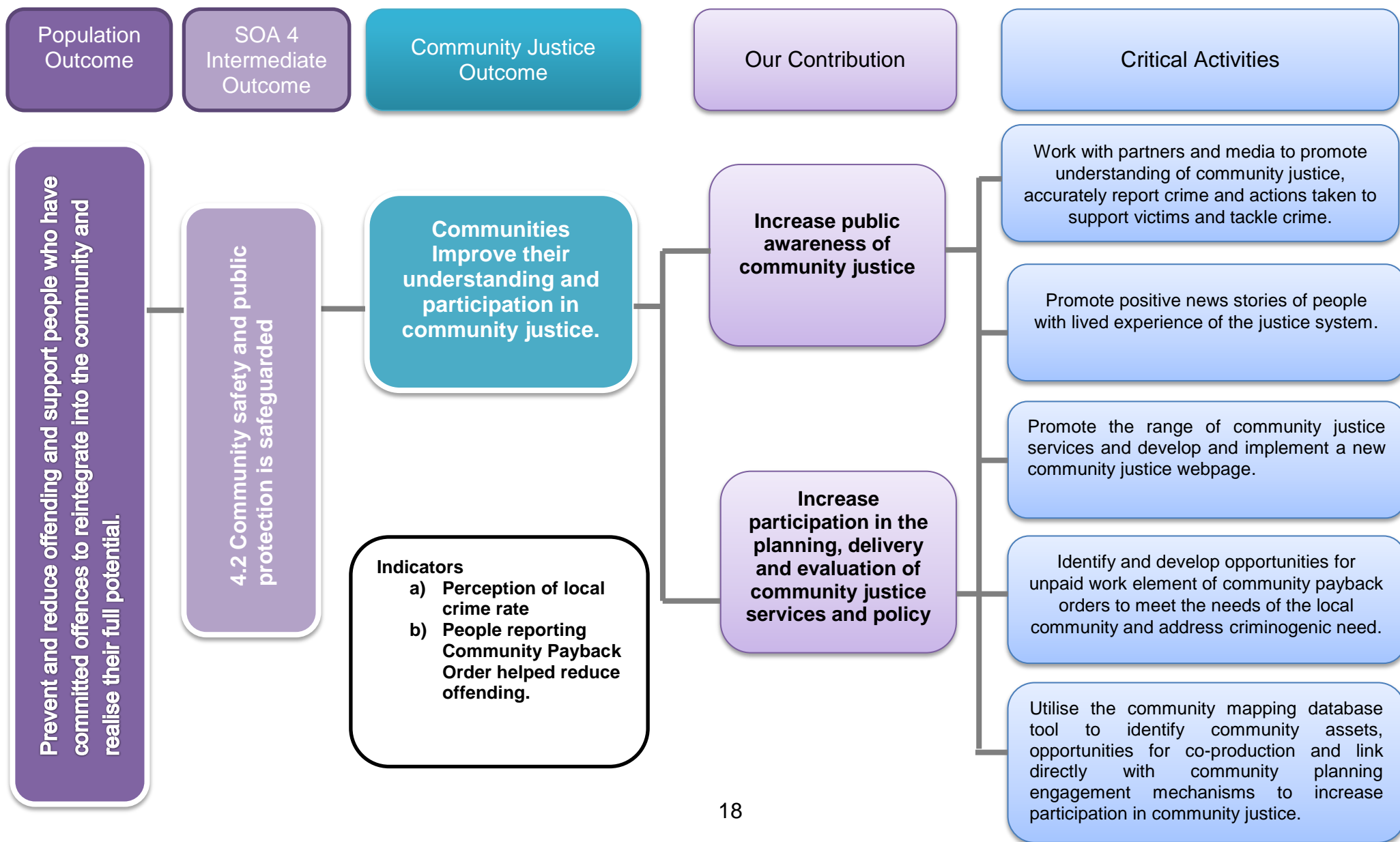
## 10. Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan 2017 - 2020

The following diagrams outline the key activities we will deliver across each of the community justice outcomes how they contribute to community planning intermediate outcomes and critical indicators to measure improvement. We recognise that this is essentially the beginning of a journey and as we move forward the plan will develop over time which is why we will review the plan annually. The Scottish Government have developed a national outcome performance framework which identifies a range of both qualitative and quantitative outcome indicators to help partner's measure improvement over time. We will review the performance framework and provide additional evidence across each outcome when available.

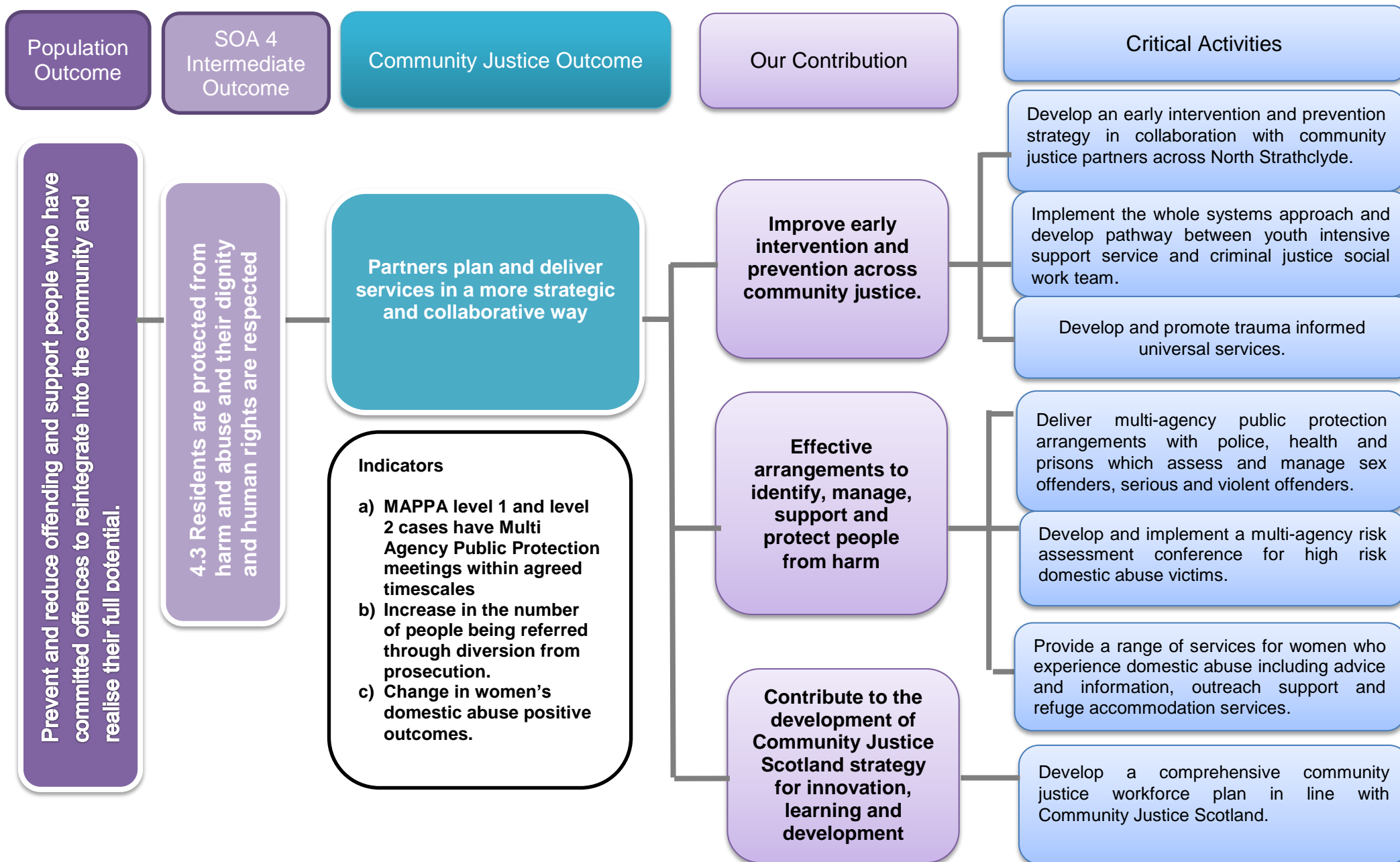
### *How will we know we have made a difference?*

We will publish an annual report on performance and share this with Community Justice Scotland. Community Justice Scotland will review all local plans and annual reports, providing feedback to partners in order to share good practice and drive improvement and provide independent professional assurance to Scottish Ministers and Local Government Leaders.

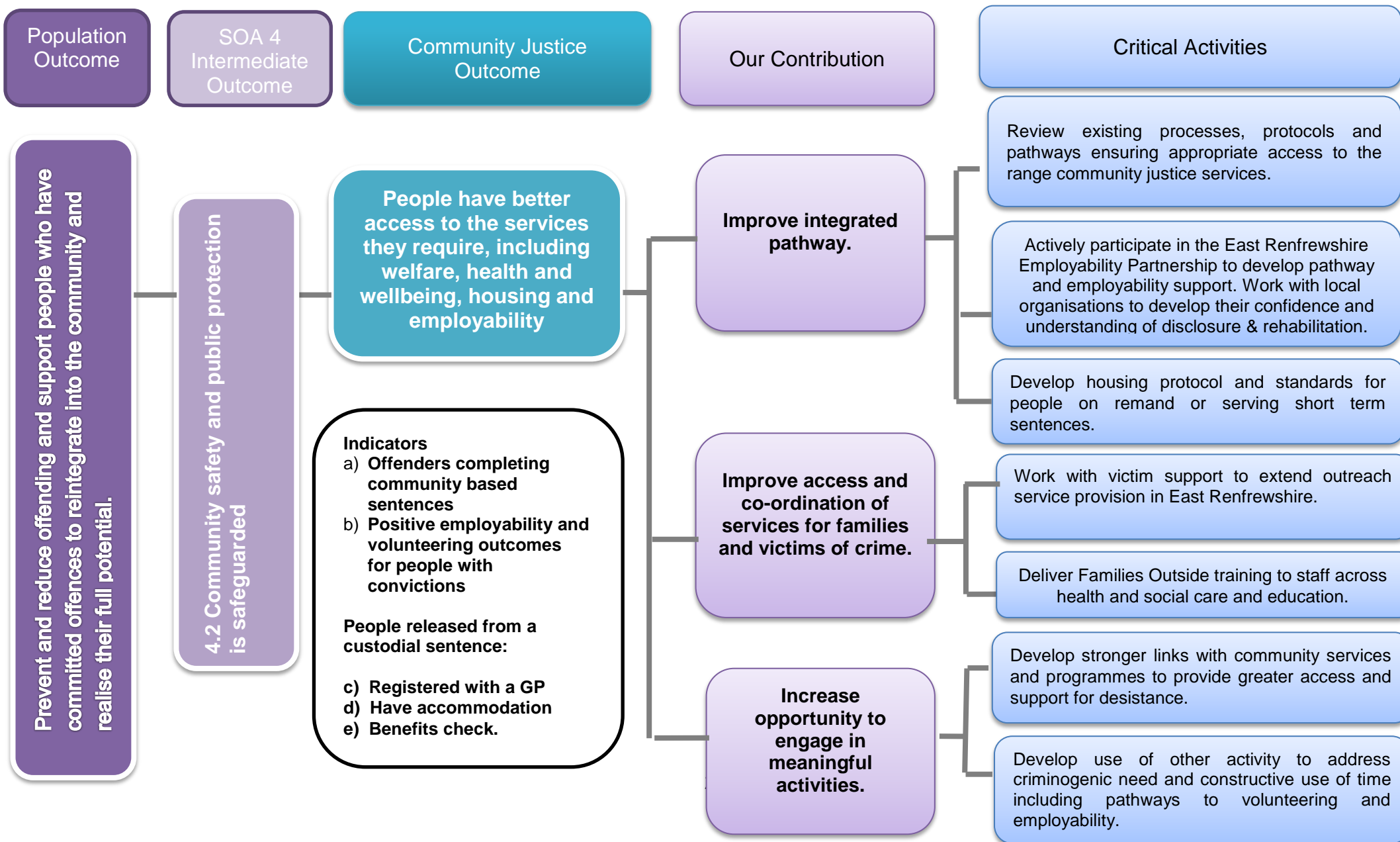
## 10.1. East Renfrewshire Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan 2017 - 2020



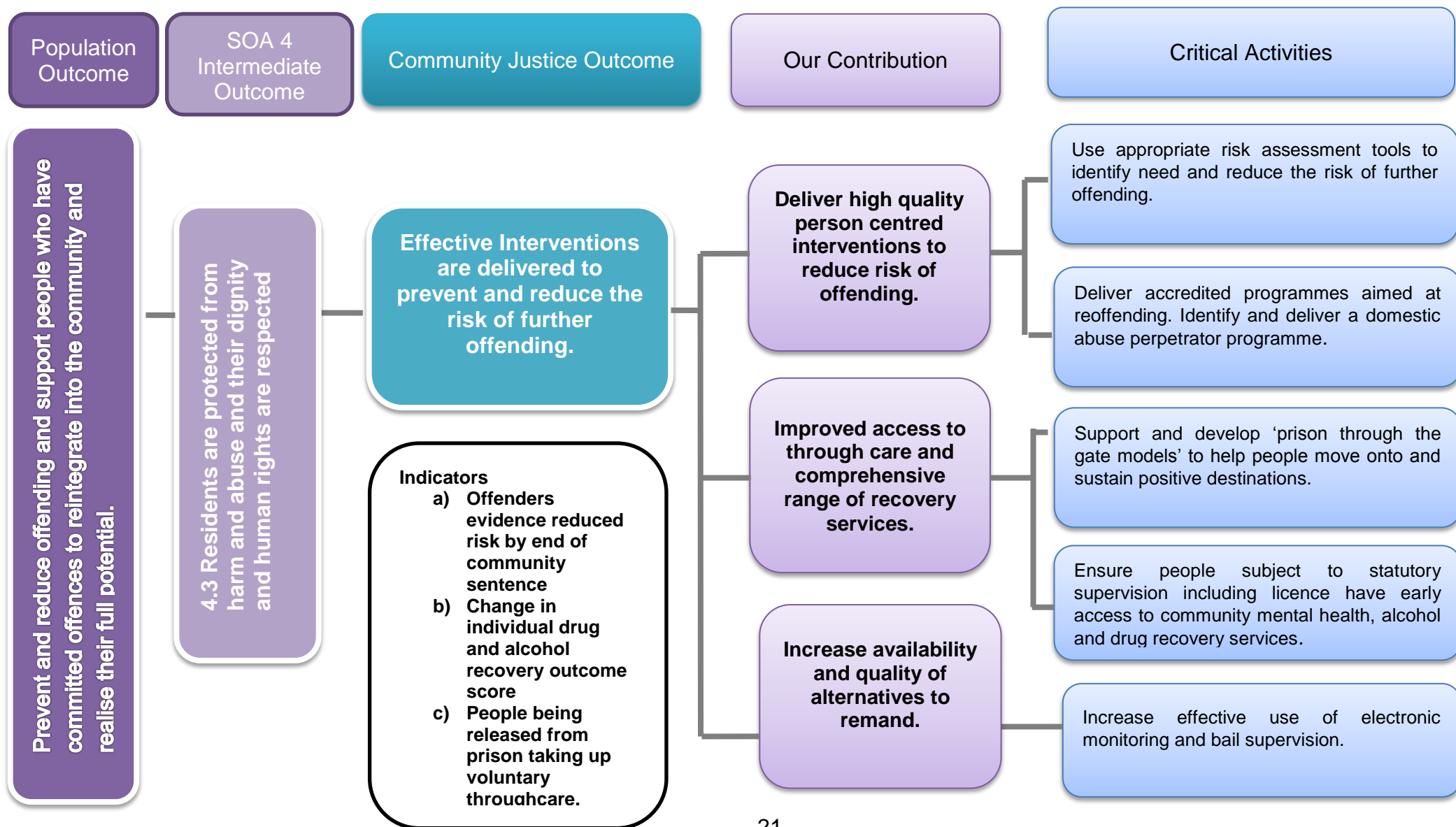
## 10.2. East Renfrewshire Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan 2017 - 2020



### 10.3. East Renfrewshire Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan 2017 - 2020



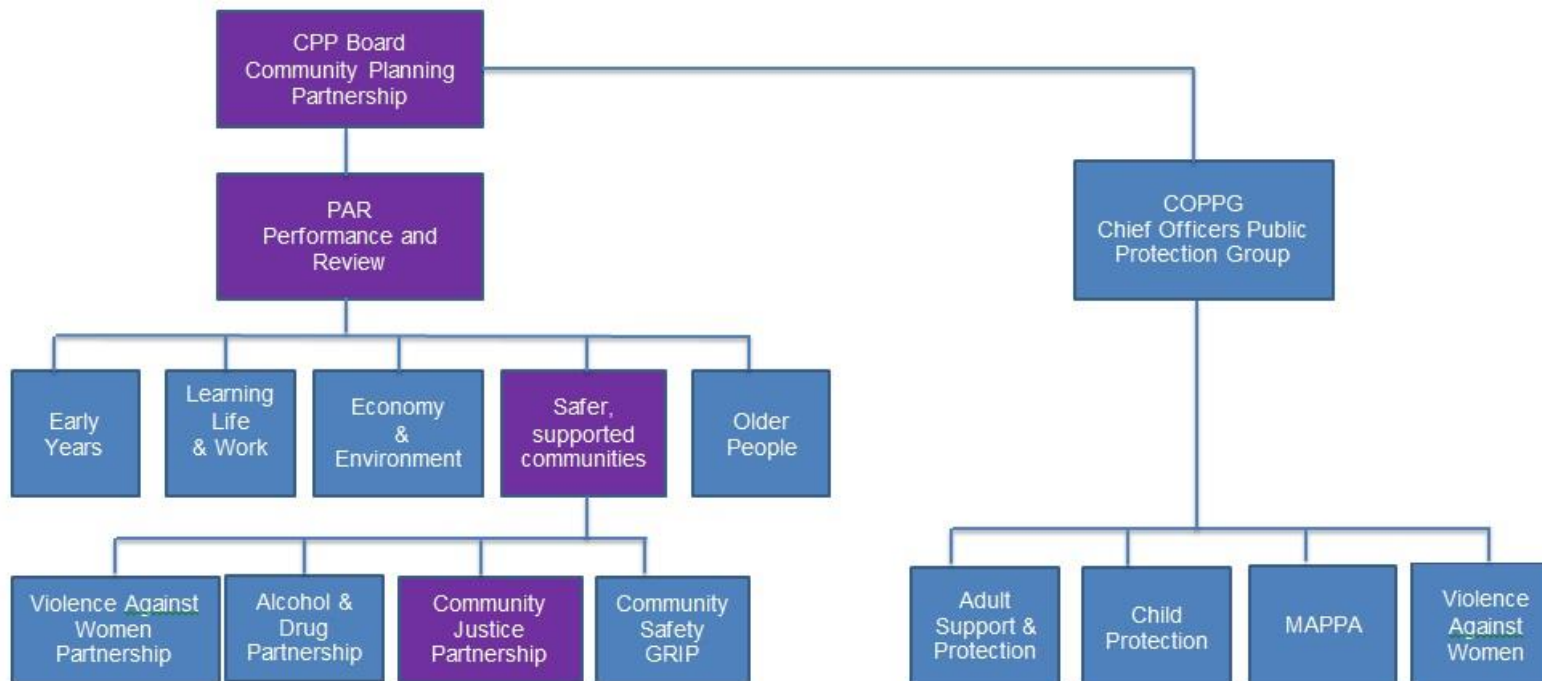
## 10.4. East Renfrewshire Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan 2017 - 2020



## 11. Governance and Reporting

Community Justice East Renfrewshire is firmly established within East Renfrewshire Council's Community Planning arrangements and aligned with public protection partnerships arrangements including child protection, violence against women and girls, adult support and protection, integrated children's services, Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA), criminal justice, and community safety. The local structure is detailed below.

The Community Justice Partnership will report through existing community planning structures and Single Outcome Agreement Four- Safer, supported communities. The Single Outcome Agreement is currently being reviewed in line with Scottish Government guidance and will be published in October 2017. The Partnership will produce an annual report, as required, to Community Justice Scotland in relation to performance and outcomes.



## Appendix 1 Critical Indicators

No	Indicator	2015/16 Value	2016/17 Value	2017/18 Target	2018/19 Target	2019/20 Target
10.1	A) Perception of local crime rate – (Citizens Panel Data Only) * % respondents reporting crime decreasing % respondents reporting crime increasing	9% 17%	7% 27%	-	-	-
10.1	B) People reporting Community Payback Order helped to reduce offending	-	95%	100%	100%	100%
10.2	A) MAPPA level 1 and level 2 cases have Multi Agency Public Protection meetings within agreed timescales.	100%		100%	100%	100%
10.2	B) Number of people being referred through diversion from prosecution *	13	25	-	-	-
10.2	C) Change in women's domestic abuse positive outcomes *	N/A		-	-	-
10.3	A) Offenders completing community based sentences	75%		80%	80%	80%
10.3	B) Number of positive employability outcomes for people with convictions *	N/A		-	-	-
10.3	C) % of people released from a custodial sentence registered with a GP *	N/A		-	-	-
10.3	D) % of people released from a custodial sentence have accommodation *	N/A		-	-	-
10.3	E) % of people released from a custodial sentence have a benefits check *	N/A		-	-	-
10.4	A)% offenders successfully completing community based sentences whose risk has reduced *	N/A		-	-	-
10.4	B) Change in individual drug and alcohol recovery outcome score*	N/A		-	-	-
10.4	C) People being released from prison taking up voluntary through-care *	N/A		-	-	-

Note: Indicators in the CJOIP marked with an \* are new indicators where data has not been collected before and therefore the target boxes are blank in the table. Targets will be set once baseline data has been collected.

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