Annual Report
2014–2015

Our partnership’s achievements and direction of travel
Our Annual Report fulfils one of our statutory responsibilities to report annually on our activities and performance against the aims and objectives set out in our Partnership Area Plan 2014/17. The Report recognises the partnership’s achievements and communicates the current direction. Our strategic aims and objectives are:

1. Using resources where they are most effective.
   i. Effective Information sharing.
   ii. Community justice commissioning strategy.
2. Recognising where a different approach is needed.
   i. Improve health & wellbeing – knowledge and learning.
   ii. Understand how and when to intervene and respond together at the right time.
   iii. Inform early / earlier intervention and prevention.
   iv. Tackle root causes of offending.
   v. Understand the evidence.
   vi. Listen to and act on victim’s voice.
3. Identifying and building protective factors: employability; relationships; health and wellbeing; learning and accommodation.
   i. Address the recommendations of the Commission on Women Offenders.
   ii. Address addiction issues.
   iii. Champion learning.
   iv. Improve employability pathways.
   v. Engage with housing providers to find suitable accommodation.
   vi. Support families.
   vii. Support and prioritise public protection.
4. Acting on service user voice.
   i. Engage service users at the heart of service planning and delivery.
5. Delivering structural change without compromising quality or progress.
   i. Support Community Planning Partnership (CPP) to prioritise reducing re-offending.

Our progress against these aims (see centrefold) supports our vision for Glasgow as a city where re-offending is reduced and our communities are safer, now as in the years ahead.

About Glasgow Community Justice Authority
Glasgow is one of eight Community Justice Authorities across Scotland. We bring together a wide range of agencies to co-ordinate services for offenders and their families at a local level, to reduce re-offending. Our partnership approach reflects the challenges involved in reducing re-offending and recognises that no single agency can deliver this in isolation.

We are led by a Board of Elected Members of Glasgow City Council. Our partners lead work to achieve our strategic aims and objectives. Our statutory partners are listed on the back page of this document.

Key Facts – Our city and offending
- **Our population** – In 2014 Glasgow was home to 599,650 citizens, 11.2% of the overall population for Scotland.
- **Crime** – Police Recorded Crime per 10,000 people – 796 in 2014/15 (852 in 2013/14) – a reduction of 6.6%. Glasgow accounted for 18.6% (47,758) of the total number of recorded crimes (256,350) in 2014/15.
- **Impact on Glasgow Citizens (victims)** – A higher crime rate means that more people in the City are victims of crime – The Scottish Crime & Justice Survey 2012/13 shows that over 24.7% (1 in 4) people in Glasgow reported being the victim of a crime in that period, compared to the national figure of around 17%.
- **Prison** – Snapshot on 1st March 2015
  - 1328 male Glasgow citizens were held in Scottish Prisons (approx. 18.5% of the overall male prison population). Of these 21% were un-sentenced (remand).
- **Reconviction**
  - 1 year reconviction rates for those leaving custody (Scotland 2012/13) was 43.3% – for those serving their sentence in the community with a Community Payback Oder 32.1%.
  - One year reconviction rates for Glasgow offenders (Reconviction Rates in Scotland 2012/13) – Male 31.4%, Female 26.8%, young people (aged under 21) 31.1%, (aged 21-25) 31.2%.
- **Short-term sentences** – approx. 40% of Glasgow citizens (male and female) serving sentences were serving short term sentences (less than 4 years).
- **Community Sentences**
  - Glasgow Criminal Justice Social Work Services supervised 2,872 Community Payback Orders made by the court in 2014/15 for 2,474 individuals.
  - The most recent evidence (Reconviction Rates Scotland 2012/13) shows that around 28.6% of people serving community sentences in Scotland are reconvicted within 1 year – for Glasgow citizens 30.5%.
- **Process Impact**
  - Glasgow Sheriff Court is the busiest court in Europe.
  - Glasgow City Council Criminal Justice Social Work prepared 3,836 court reports in 2014/2015 to support background sentencing for 3,248 individuals.

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For our partnership this has meant working closely with the Glasgow Community Planning Partnership (GCPP) to ensure that:

- The current picture is understood – a mapping exercise was established to assess what is in scope for Community Justice in Glasgow – what resources are and can be utilised.
- Knowledge is transferred.
- A clear transition plan is developed to ensure that our community justice services are linked into opportunities to leverage resources including non-justice services.
- Glasgow’s priorities, local strategic planning, design and delivery of community justice services to reduce re-offending reflect local need and are embedded in community planning for the future.
- Community Justice services benefit from joint commissioning and joint delivery to support assistance to achieve best value for money.
- There is better integration between structures to deliver shared outcomes that make a real difference to the people of Glasgow.

Measuring the success of our Partnership

In measuring our progress towards achieving the aims and objectives set out in our Area Plan 2014/2017 we:

i. Measured what we did (our outputs) to check whether our actions have been achieved and to look at the new and different things that are happening.
   - Did we achieve the actions we committed to delivering?
   - Are community justice systems and processes improved?
   - Is partner and stakeholder activity resulting from actions?

ii. Measured what happened as a result (our outcomes) by reviewing information from partners and stakeholders to check whether the actions and activities we committed to have resulted in the changes we all want.
   - Reduced re-offending.
   - Reduced crime.
   - People involved in offending play a positive role in their families and communities.

iii. Looked at impact (how things changed for people) to check that our work first in with the bigger picture.
   - Safer communities.
   - Reduced inequality.
   - Improved integration.
   - We hope that by reducing re-offending and supporting those who have been involved in the justice system to play a positive part in their community we will improve the lives of all the people in the city.
   - A full, descriptive, progress update against our 3 year action plan can accessed in the full digital version of our Annual Report 2014/15 as well as our new performance framework showing progress and trends in meeting our key performance measures.

Challenges faced by our partners

- Glasgow CJA is unique in that it is the only CJA with a single local authority (This is in recognition of the size of the population and the challenges the city and our partners face).
- Deprivation – The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2012 shows that more than 1 in 5 people in the City are income-deprived, meaning they live in a home where someone receives Income Support, Jobseeker’s Allowance or Pension Credit – There is a strong correlation between poverty, deprivation and crime levels.
- Drugs Misuse – NHS statistics suggests that in 2012/13 amongst those aged 15-64 in Glasgow there was a drug misuse prevalence rate of 2.76% compared to a national average of 1.68%. The Scottish Prison Service Prisoner Survey 2013 suggests that 51% if HMP Barlinnie prisoners were under the influence of drugs at the time of committing their offence.
- Alcohol – Glasgow Centre for Population Health suggests that Glasgow has experienced considerably more deaths aged under 65 than comparable UK cities, with a high proportion of these being related to alcohol consumption. The Scottish Prison Service Prisoner Survey 2013 suggests that 38% of Barlinnie prisoners were under the influence of alcohol at the time of committing their offence.

A health needs assessment of Glasgow’s prisoners (NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, 2012) established links between alcohol misuse and crime, in particular violent crime and anti-social behaviour.

In the 2011 Scottish Prisoner Survey, 55% of participants in HMP Barlinnie and 52% in HMP Greenock reported being drunk at the time of committing their offence.

- Homelessness – Glasgow cases account for 20% of all homelessness applications in Scotland.

Recent research undertaken with Glasgow prisoners showed that 15% were homeless when they first came in to prison and 42% had no accommodation on release. Almost 1 in 5 were not sure where they would be staying on their first night out of prison.

- Short-term sentences / Remand – Many individuals are given short sentences for non-violent crimes. This reflects the chaotic lifestyles of the individuals concerned and often a failure to address the root cause of their offending. It would also appear that short term prison sentences are having little positive impact, given the numbers of repeat offenders remains high compared to community sentences.

Many will have lost accommodation, work and family links as a result of going to prison.

Some key highlights for 2014/2015

- Links between prisons and the community – Links have improved for many prisoners especially Short Term prisoners ready for release and those serving community sentences through new Public Social Partnerships (PSPs).
- Planning & Evaluation – Support and monitoring of PSP operation has continued throughout 2014/15. Work around sustainability planning and evaluation nationally and locally has resulted in continuation funding of the PSPs until 2017.
- Throughcare – A multi-agency cross sector strategic approach to identifying issues and developing solutions around prison throughput is now in place.
- Commissioning – A framework for evidence and need based commissioning for the city is now in place for Criminal Justice. The CJA partnership has been able to contribute commissioning intelligence to other strategic reviews, including the Homelessness Review and the Review of Women’s Services.
- Community Options – The benefits of Community Payback as an alternative to custody are more visible and widely understood – use of Community Payback has increased.
- Women – More women can now be offered gender specific service in Glasgow through SHINE PSP.
- Tomorrow’s Women Glasgow, SACRO Monitoring Project and Glasgow CSW East Area Team and Routes for Women.
- Diversion – We can demonstrate the considerable savings from diversion in terms of court time and use of custody or community sentences and an increase in the use of diversion for women.
- Families – Families of prisoners now benefit from the ability to access on-site information, advice, signposting and reassurance and are now able to access community services and information.
- Employability – There is now a continued partnership focus on the role of employability and learning in reducing reoffending resulting in many prisoners receiving support and employment.
- Volunteering – Voluntary follow on option for those who have engaged in COPD activity has been established.

Opportunities – A new model for community justice in Scotland

Over the reporting period our work has been significantly influenced by Scottish Government’s commitment to delivering a new model for Community Justice in Scotland announced in December 2014. This will change how community justice services will be structured. The new model will see the transfer of the responsibility for the planning and delivery of local community justice services from Scotland’s eight CJAs to community justice partners in the 32 Community Planning Partnership (CPPs) areas. The timescale for transfer is March 2017 at which point the CJAs will be formally disestablished.
Our Performance 2014/15 Progress Towards Meeting Our Partnership’s Priority Aims, Objectives and Agreed Actions

Objective 1: Supporting those who are most effective
- High Level Progress Indicators
  - Short / medium term Outcomes achieved 2014/15
  - Increased knowledge & understanding of the services that work to reduce offending
  - More informed strategic planning and awareness in education in a new model for community justice
  - Improved knowledge, understanding and confidence amongst professionals & services
  - More people involved in the criminal justice system able to access appropriate support to balance risk of offending behaviour

Next Steps / New Target
- Work to support the Croft will continue
- Work to support the Croft will continue
- Work to develop and test forward actions from the Health & Justice Framework will be progressed
- Work to support the Croft will continue

Objective 2: Recognising where a different approach is needed
- High Level Progress Indicators
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Next Steps / New Target
- Evaluating and re-invest impact work achieved of ‘Clean Slate Project’
- Analysis and sharing of information will support forward 2015/16
- Biological CPS requirements will be further developed & progressed
- ICICP activity events will be facilitated

Objective 3: Identifying and Building Protective Factors
- High Level Progress Indicators
  - Short / medium term Outcomes achieved 2014/15
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Next Steps / New Target
- Work will continue over 2015/16 towards a strategy for information sharing framework to inform interventions including briefing / New Routes
- Pathway to better information sharing in focussed work for women in the justice system
- Pathways to learning & understanding opportunities have been improved

Objective 4: Service User Voice
- High Level Progress Indicators
  - Short / medium term Outcomes achieved 2014/15
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Objective 5: Delivering Structural Change Without Compromising quality of Progress
- High Level Progress Indicators
  - Short / medium term Outcomes achieved 2014/15
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Objective 4: Service User Voice
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Objective 5: Delivering Structural Change Without Compromising quality of Progress
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Our Partners

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