

Bath & North East Somerset

REDUCING REOFFENDING

Strategy



Useful Abbreviations

ASPOS	Avon and Somerset Prolific Offender Scheme	LSP	Local Strategic Partnership
ASPT	Avon and Somerset Probation Trust	MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements
CLINKS	National Charity supporting the voluntary and community sector working with offenders. www.clinks.org	MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
CJIT	Criminal Justice Integrated Team	NHS	National Health Service
CJS	Criminal Justice System	NIM	National Intelligence Model
CPS	Crown Prosecution Service	NOMS	National Offender Management Service
CSP	Community Safety Partnership	NTA	National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse
CYPP	Children and Young People's Plan	NRRPB	National Reducing Reoffending Programme Board
DHI	Developing Health and Independence	OASys	Offender Assessment System
DYO	Deter Young Offender	PCT	Primary Care Trust
DIP	Drug Interventions Programme	PNC	Police National Computer
ETE	Employment, Training and Education	PPO	Prolific and other Priority Offenders
FIP	Families Intervention Project	RRB	Reducing Re-offending Board
JCG	Joint Consultative Group	RSL	Registered Social Landlord
IOM	Integrated Offender Management Unit	YJB	Youth Justice Board
		YOT	Youth Offending Team

Contents

Introduction	1
Governance	4
Strategic Priorities	6
Accommodation	9
Employment, learning and skills	11
Mental and physical health	13
Drugs	15
Alcohol	17
Finance, benefits and debt	19
Children and families	21
Attitudes, thinking and behaviour	23
Appendix 1 – Further Reading & Useful Reports	25

Introduction

This strategy sets out our partnership plans and priorities for reducing reoffending and cutting crime in Bath and North East Somerset. Its aim is safer streets and fewer victims by turning people away from crime and anti social behaviour. We will deliver the Localism agenda where everyone has a voice in deciding the future of the place where they live.

The Responsible Authorities Group for the Community Safety Partnership will provide leadership and support for this work and act as the Local Strategic Partnership's (LSP) "delivery arm" for Community Safety. Working closely with IMPACT, the Integrated Offender Management Unit (IOM) will increase the capability of local organisations to deliver real solutions.

Why do we need a strategy?

Clear evidence shows that there is a substantial over-representation of people from socially excluded sections of the community in the offender population. These individuals often face multiple and interrelated problems which pulls them into offending and continues the cycle of reoffending. However, the disadvantages and inequalities faced by these offenders only explains why some reoffending occurs, it does not legitimise or excuse it.

Tackling these issues is important when addressing the offender's problems, providing 'pathways out of offending' and breaking the inter-generational cycle of offending and associated family breakdown. Additionally, the lack of information makes it difficult to state what the full financial cost of local reoffending is, but clearly reoffending increases the strain placed on statutory services, families and communities.

Whether in prison or under community supervision, offenders display many times the average incidence of influencing factors such as mental health problems, homelessness and poor educational achievement. Many offenders, but especially those in prison, suffer from multiple interrelated disadvantages, which are often linked to substance misuse, but frequently have their roots in childhood deprivation or negative experience of early adolescence.

A range of statutory agencies such as Probation, the Youth Offending Team and the Drug Intervention Programme provide support to offenders at various stages of the criminal justice process. They are supported by services provided by the third sector, often around specific issues - such as mental health.

Meeting the individual needs of ex-offenders will involve partnership working among a broad range of specialist and generic services. The existing range of services available within Bath and North East Somerset for ex-offenders across the eight pathways improves outcomes for offenders.

Within this strategy, the eight pathways have formed the basis of our strategic priorities.

- Accommodation
- Alcohol
- Employment, learning and skills
- Finance, benefits and debt
- Mental and physical health
- Children and families
- Drugs
- Attitudes, thinking and behaviour

Reducing reoffending is fundamental to reducing crime in local communities and benefits everyone:

- every offender who becomes an ex-offender means safer streets and fewer victims
- turning people away from crime means less pressure on the resources of the criminal justice system and its delivery partners
- offenders who stop reoffending get the opportunity to repay their debt to society and improve their own life chances, as well as those of their children and families
- design and deliver arrangements for improved services that offer greater efficiency and value for the citizen using 'Total Place' approach

In this strategy we set out:

- key facts
- 8 strategic priority themes
- the ways in which these priorities will be delivered by the partnership agencies.
- adopt the local problem solving triangle
- offender
- local tasking
- support for victim

Community Safety in Bath & North East Somerset

Key Facts for Bath and North East Somerset

Tackling serious acquisitive crime in Bath and North East Somerset is predominately offender focussed. Positive systems and mechanisms in place to manage identified offenders continue to produce significant reductions across the acquisitive crime spectrum, which include vehicle crime and burglary. This has been helped by the remand in custody of several key serial and prolific offenders. The question for Bath and North East Somerset is how it will continue to reduce and detect serious acquisitive crime in the future?

The Offender Assessment System (OASys) used by prison and probation staff assesses offenders needs, which has an impact on offending behaviour.

Avon and Somerset Probation Trust produced the chart as illustrated in table 1, which highlight offender's needs within Bath and North East Somerset for the four months from November 2010 to February 2011. This shows a comparison with both the Avon and Somerset Police Authority area and England and Wales.

Key points to be noted are that alcohol needs, accommodation and relationships are significantly higher than the average for Avon and Somerset.

Summary of offenders needs	B&NES %	Avon & Somerset %	England & Wales %
Accommodation	38	32	37
Education, training and employability	28	38	61
Relationships	60	54	60
Lifestyle and associates	53	57	59
Drugs misuse	27	36	37
Alcohol misuse	59	48	32
Thinking and behaviour	84	85	56
Attitudes	49	58	52

Table 1

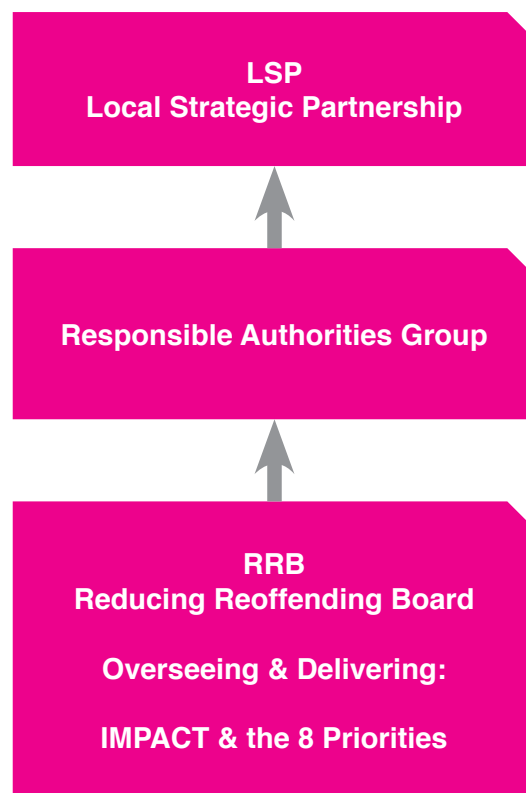
Number of offenders: 344

Produced by A&S Probation Trust, Nov 2010 - Feb 2011

Governance

The Bath and North East Somerset Responsible Authorities Group provides the strategic direction for the Community Safety Partnership (CSP). Working closely with key partners, it is accountable for preparing this planning framework. It is comprised of the Council, Police, Cabinet member, Fire and Rescue Service, Primary Care Trust, Probation Service, Somer Community Housing Trust, and Children Services.

The diagram below illustrates the local governance structure for reducing reoffending in Bath and North East Somerset:



How will the Responsible Authorities Group deliver these pathways?

For each priority, there are detailed action plans that are reviewed at Responsible Authorities Group meetings. Each action plan sets out exactly what partners will do to achieve its priorities and has a designated lead agency, which will sponsor and champion operational plans. These contain specific tasks, milestones, timescales and measures for each area of work. The Reducing Reoffending Board (RRB) will oversee this work and look at areas across the 8 pathways and report its progress to the Responsible Authorities Group.

In addition, actions are taken by partner members and through joint working with the voluntary sector and key local groups such as residents' associations, licensees and businesses.

Integrated Offender Management Unit (IOMU)

The Integrated Offender Management Unit is a multi-agency team locally known as IMPACT, who are all working together as one, including; police, probation, YOT, prison and the local authority criminal justice intervention team (CJIT)... Its aim is to build on and expand current integrated approaches such as Avon and Somerset Prolific Offender Scheme (ASPOS), Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA), Drugs Intervention Programme (DIP) and Deter Young Offender (DYO). It manages a selected and locally defined cohort of offenders who are in the community, regardless of whether they are under statutory supervision or not. In targeting those offenders of most concern, IMPACT will manage them consistently, using pooled local resources to turn them away from crime, punishing and reforming them as appropriate.

Information sharing

Key partner agencies will share information and intelligence under sections 17 and 115 of the Crime & Disorder Act 1998 and section 29 of the Data Protection Act, which informs and structures a multi agency approach. The overriding principle will be that of protecting people from harm and reduce risk. In the unforeseen case of any blockages enabling agencies to share information, then there will be a single point of contact for each agency to resolve this issue.

Equalities Impact Assessment

Promoting equality of opportunity for all groups and individuals across all equality strands and promoting community cohesion will be integral to our work. The partnership will pay particular attention to reducing the impact of crime and the fear of crime on how people live their lives. Working with the voluntary and community sector, we will highlight the needs of disadvantaged groups and identify outcomes and delivery mechanisms to address inequalities. We will work with local communities to assess the impact of relevant projects and these will be reflected in operational plans.

Strategic Pathways

It is acknowledged that various factors contribute to an individual's inclination to reoffend. The 2004 Home Office National Reducing Reoffending action plan grouped these factors under seven 'pathways'. The needs of offenders are expected to be met by existing services along these pathways to divert individuals away from reoffending. Within Bath and North East Somerset, we have recognised that alcohol needs and accommodation are significantly higher in our area. We have therefore, separated drugs and alcohol increasing the total number of pathways to eight. The pathways form the basis for each priority within this strategy.

The table below sets out the eight priorities. The Reducing Re-offending Board will be the responsible body to oversee and guide this work. For each of these priorities, a sponsor agency has been allocated, which will appoint a named "champion" for that priority. We have also identified that each priority helps to deliver the IMPACT targets within the Bath and North East Somerset IOM. Each year the priorities will be subject to a 'refresh' process through which changes are agreed.

Priority Pathways	Lead Sponsor Agency	Governance
Accommodation Suitable housing is at the heart of reducing reoffending because it is the foundation of structured support and represents a springboard for most other interventions	Bath & North East Somerset Council (Housing)	B&NES Health & Wellbeing Board
Employment, learning and skills The principal means to feel part of society and provide a positive effect on the lives of offenders and risk of reconviction	Connexions / Job Centre plus	
Mental and physical health To support a healthy living life style and reduce the risk of harm	Physical Health: Bath & North East Somerset Council Mental Health Lead: Avon & Wiltshire Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust	B&NES Health & Wellbeing Board
Drugs Minimise the harm that drugs misuse causes to individuals well being	Bath & North East Somerset Council (Drugs & Alcohol Team)	B&NES Joint Commissioning Group Health and Wellbeing Board (DIP/NTA/JCG)

Priority Pathways	Lead Sponsor Agency	Governance
Alcohol Minimise the harm that alcohol misuse causes to individuals well being	Bath & North East Somerset Council (Drugs & Alcohol Team)	B&NES Joint Commissioning Group Health and Wellbeing Board (DHI/NTA/JCG)
Finance, benefits and debt support Support access to a legal income, welfare benefits and other financial problems	Bath & North East Somerset Council	Responsible Authorities Group
Children and families Support regular contact between families and children to establish long term resettlement outcomes	Bath & North East Somerset Council (YOT)	YOT Management Board
Attitudes, thinking and behaviour Addressing the way that offenders think about crime, victims, and their lifestyles can contribute to reducing the likelihood of reconviction	IMPACT - B&NES Integrated Offender Management Unit	Responsible Authorities Group

How we will deliver our priorities

The Community Safety Partnership recognises the negative impact that reoffending has on communities and victims, as well as the important role both communities and victims can play in supporting actions to reduce reoffending.

Many of these priorities are interlinked and reliant upon each other. To ensure that our aims are delivered, this strategy brings together all partner agencies to share responsibilities and decision making for each priority.

The Reducing Reoffending Board will:

- Deliver the 8 priorities and cover the key community safety elements of intelligence, enforcement, prevention and education and, where possible, objectives set should be driven by the “SMART” principles (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bounded)
- Tackle issues with communities and involve people in the decisions that affect them through local businesses, community and voluntary groups
- Ensure IMPACT priorities are fully integrated and linked with partner agencies relevant programmes
- Undertake Equalities Impact Assessments to ensure that specific projects and services meet the needs of all communities where there is a potential disproportionate impact of crime and the fear of crime
- Develop services within all priorities to ensure the specific needs of women offenders are met appropriately, including specialist support when they are also victims of domestic violence
- Utilise the National Intelligence Model (NIM) to build intelligence profiles around the prolific offender group in order to tackle offending behaviour
- Review the results of the March 2011 consultation on women offenders conducted by Julian House in partnership with South West NOMS and CLINKS and investigate any gaps identified
- Identify gaps in provision for non-statutory offenders, for example around domestic violence perpetrators
- Make referrals to key support services including Safeguarding adults and children to reduce the risk of harm.



Accommodation

Strategic lead: Bath and North East Somerset Housing Services

Around one third of prisoners about to leave prison have no accommodation arranged for their release. Living in a settled home provides the vital foundation for structured support, engagement in services and is a springboard to interventions aimed at meeting an offender's other needs as well as helping them restore or continue family ties.

As well as being at the heart of reducing reoffending, suitable housing has a direct impact on prison overcrowding when defendants of 'no fixed abode' have to be remanded to custody to reduce the risk of absconding. Meeting the need for temporary and suitable move-on accommodation will require the local authority, registered social landlords (RSL), the voluntary and private sector, and resettlement agencies to work in partnership.

Our aim:

We will aim to identify adequate and properly managed provision that will not only result in good outcomes for offenders, but also make a significant contribution to the enhancement of public safety.

Over the coming year:

- IMPACT will develop a closer working relationships with Bath and North East Somerset Housing Services and continue to build on existing partnerships with local housing providers, registered social landlords, as well as the voluntary and private sectors
- YOT will build on existing relationships and continue to target strategic accommodation issues through the Bath and North East Somerset Young Person's Housing Group; with specific individual needs being dealt with by the Young Person's Case Subgroup.
- Bath and North East Somerset Council will work closely with the Avon and Somerset Probation Trust Accommodation Officer in promoting and securing accommodation. The Trust Accommodation Officer is responsible for finding and placing high risk of harm offenders in suitable accommodation.



Employment, learning and skills

Strategic lead: Job Centre Plus / Connexions

Many people enter the criminal justice system with a history of educational under-achievement, exclusion from school, truanting, low levels of literacy, poor skills and high levels of unemployment.

A key factor in the difficulty of getting employment for offenders is their lack of basic educational and vocational skills and qualifications. Employment in particular is said to reduce the risk of reoffending by as much as 50%. Despite the positive effect of employment on the lives of offenders and risk of reconviction, a term in prison usually reduces future work prospects substantially.

The Employment Training and Education (ETE) Team within Probation, works with supervised statutory offenders to help them overcome barriers to employment. This initiative provides opportunities for offenders to develop their skills portfolio that will ultimately lead to employment. Additionally, Jobcentre Plus has an important role in helping all ex-offenders move back into employment and there is a range of provision and help available that is designed to help remove barriers to employment.

Our aim:

To ensure that lawful work is the principal form of income. This means offenders make a contribution to their local community and feel a valued part of society as a whole.

Over the coming year:

- IMPACT will establish working relationships with agencies to provide help for non-statutory offenders to overcome barriers to employment.
- YOT will work on improving the attendance and behaviour of young offenders within educational placements.
- YOT will continue to help young offenders over 16 to identify learning and training opportunities and assist in making them “work ready”.
- The Avon and Somerset Probation Trust’s Education, Training and Employment Team will act as the assessment, referral and support gateway for offenders identified with educational, training and employment needs.



Mental and physical health

Strategic lead: Bath and North East Somerset Council

The extent of mental health problems in the prison population is well recognised; but the prevalence of learning disability and difficulties (including dyslexia and autistic spectrum disorders) are only recently becoming known. Diagnosis of learning disability and difficulties is a specialist task and moderate cases may be easily overlooked.

Additionally a report by Booker ¹ 'et.al' found that offenders being supervised in the community have significantly worse health than the general population and that their health needs are different in a number of respects to those of prisoners.

People suffering from mental health disorders, and learning difficulties and disabilities, may communicate poorly, experience anxiety, or fail to understand what is happening in court or the police station. They risk being viewed by staff in criminal justice agencies as rude or recalcitrant and may have problems giving information or keeping appointments.

Offenders are amongst the least healthy groups in society. Many have very significant multiple or complex needs and chaotic lifestyles. However, tackling the health inequalities they face can have a significant impact on both their re-offending and social exclusion. To achieve this requires a multi-agency or partnership approach.

Similarly, both mental and physical health can affect a young person's risk of reoffending. Their involvement in the criminal justice system can also have an adverse affect on their health.

¹ (Booker C, Fox C, Barratt P, and Syson-Nibbs L (2008) A Health Needs Assessment of Offenders on Probation Caseloads in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire)

Our aim:

To support a healthy living life style for offenders through joint needs assessment by relevant partner agencies.

Over the coming year:

- The IMPACT will strengthen links with health service providers to address individual physical and mental health needs of offenders.
- YOT will expand the mental and physical health support for young offenders by integrating the new schools nurse role into the existing team, who will screen physical health needs and undertaking the appropriate interventions. Additionally, this role will work closely with mental health colleagues, strengthen existing partnerships and gain young offenders the help they need.
- Appropriate assessments will take place at all points of intervention along the offender healthcare pathway including: police custody, courts, reception into prison and release from prison.



Drugs

Strategic lead: Bath and North East Somerset Primary Care

Addressing substance misuse through prevention, enforcement and treatment is vital to any efforts to reduce crime. Studies suggest that around three-quarters of prisoners have taken illegal drugs in the 12 months before entering prison; of these, more than one-half reported that they had committed offences connected to their drug taking. Both research and experience suggest the health of drug-using ex-offenders continues to be a major concern. Likewise, a significant number of young people who offend have issues with drugs, whether offending under the influence of substances or offending in order to gain drugs.

Locally, both adult and young offenders receive targeted intervention and support from both health service providers and commissioned voluntary organisations.

Our aim:

To ensure that problem drug users are effectively identified through the criminal justice process, and make certain they engage in effective treatment to enable them to become free of their addictions to recover fully and contribute to society.

Over the coming year:

- Probation will work in partnership with Bath and North East Somerset PCT and Council to ensure that those leaving prison have access to effective treatment and are referred into the Drug Intervention Programme (DIP). The DIP will work with offenders to stop offending, effective treatment, recover fully, contribute to society, and abstain from misusing drugs.
- Probation will ensure that all statutory offenders have a clear care plan included in their sentence plan, which is managed by their Offender Manager.
- IMPACT will strengthen partnership links by referring both statutory and non-statutory offenders with issues around drug misuse into the existing services.
- YOT will continue to work closely with the voluntary sector to ensure that young offenders with high levels of need and risk receive targeted intervention work.



Alcohol

Strategic lead: Bath and North East Somerset Primary Care

Nationally offenders are more likely than the general population to be problematic or heavy drinkers, but alcohol consumption is not as closely linked to reoffending as drug use. However, in Bath and North East Somerset 59% of offenders identified alcohol misuse linked to offending and 73% of domestic violence have high alcohol needs. According to the YOT, this is reflected with young offenders. A significant number of young offenders have issues with alcohol and they reoffend under the influence of alcohol, as well as to gain access to alcohol.

Our aim:

To ensure that problem alcohol users are effectively identified through the criminal justice process, and make certain they engage in effective treatment and recover fully.

Over the coming year:

- Probation will work in partnership with Bath and North East Somerset PCT & Council to build on the success of the pilot of Alcohol Treatment Requirements (ATR) in Avon and Somerset, to ensure that drinkers access effective treatment.
- IMPACT will strengthen partnership-working practices by referring both statutory and non-statutory offenders with issues around alcohol misuse into the existing services.
- YOT will work with existing service providers to ensure that young offenders receive the intervention and support needed to reduce reoffending.



..... **Finance, benefits and debt**

Strategic lead: Bath and North East Somerset Council

The chaotic nature of many offenders' lifestyles means they find themselves in debt. Many also lack 'financial capability' skills which means they struggle to manage their money, access appropriate financial services and get themselves out of debt.

It is highly likely that not having access to a legal income and other financial problems will feature strongly among the needs of ex-offenders and particularly those leaving prison. These issues will range from debts (often related to housing) to problems accessing appropriate benefits and delays in such payments, to issues around exclusion from financial services.

Offending and imprisonment can often result in the families and children of offenders finding themselves in financial hardship and debt. Even where debt and income are not issues, lack of access to affordable mainstream financial products such as bank accounts and insurance can also prove barriers to offenders 'going straight'.

Our aim:

To ensure that offenders receive guidance and advice on all available welfare benefits and financial support services.

Over the coming year:

- IMPACT will work in partnership with the local benefits agency to address any financial needs affecting offenders.
- HM Prisons will ensure benefits are in place prior to an offender's release
- Bath and North East Somerset Council Connect will provide offenders with support with their housing benefit and council tax benefit applications.
- YOT will continue to assist young people to set up bank accounts and gain access to benefit entitlements.



Children and families

Strategic lead: Bath and North East Somerset Council

There are good reasons to promote this pathway as a priority. Simple measures to encourage prisoner/family contact can promote this virtuous cycle and some prisons have improved visitor centres and organise family visits. Offending often results in the breakdown of an offender's relationships, which increases the likelihood of reoffending, intergenerational offending, mental health and financial problems.

Strong relationships with their families and children can play a big role in helping offenders make sustainable changes in their lives to help them avoid reoffending. However, this is difficult as having a family member in prison places added strains on family relationships.

The children and families of offenders are adversely affected by the offender being in custody. They are often the unseen victims of crime, suffering stigma and financial hardship because of a family member's criminal conviction.

Our aims:

To provide a better coordinated multi-agency approach to the delivery of support services to the families and children of offenders, both adults and young people, at each stage of the criminal justice system and beyond.

Over the coming year:

- All agencies within Bath and North East Somerset will work in partnership to adopt the broad range of interventions advocated by NOMS to address the risks and needs of offenders, children and families.
- IMPACT will work in partnership to ensure that a multi agency approach is taken to provide both interventions and support for families and offenders.
- YOT will continue to work in partnership to deliver interventions for young people and support to their families.
- The Family Intervention Project (FIP) will continue to provide a whole family approach to working with young people currently in the youth justice system whose needs have not been successfully addressed by individual interventions from a wide range of agencies.
- With multi agency support, the Strengthening Families Strengthening Communities team will continue to provide the 13-week programme aimed at parents experiencing behavioural difficulties, which contributes to offending and re-offending.
- IMPACT will identify repeat victims and vulnerability and make referrals to Safeguarding Boards where appropriate to reduce risk/harm.



Attitudes, thinking and behaviour

Strategic lead: Avon and Somerset Probation Trust

Prisoners are more likely to have negative social attitudes and poor self-control. Addressing the way that offenders think about crime, victims, and their lifestyles can contribute to reducing the likelihood of reconviction.

Probation run independently accredited cognitive skills programmes for offenders to address this need. Such interventions, for example Community Payback sentencing, aim to target the way that offenders may view the world and how that has contributed to their criminal behaviour, their thinking styles, their impulsivity, their general emotional management such as anger management and specific offence issues to include domestic violence or sex offenders.

ASPT delivers Accredited Programmes to offenders. Currently ASPT runs one integrated domestic abuse programme in Bath and this includes the provision of a Women Safety Worker who works with the victims and current partners of men who are undertaking the programme. All other programmes are delivered in Bristol, Bridgewater and Yeovil, but offenders living in Bath and North East Somerset can attend these and assistance with transport is available to facilitate their attendance. ASPT's core programme is the Thinking Skills Programme, followed by relevant (Alcohol, Drugs, Anger) additional modules which will be delivered on a 1-1 basis

by their Offender Manager or Offender Supervisor in Bath and North East Somerset. ASPT also delivers 2 Sex Offender Programmes, one for offenders who have committed contact offences and one for internet offences. Again, these are delivered in Bristol and there is an expectation that offenders will travel there.

Our aim:

To refer offenders to a range of one or more programmes depending on their identified individual needs and the amount of intervention the level of risk requires. This will include locally developed non-accredited programmes that are available to address specific needs.

Over the coming year:

- IMPACT will develop access to offending behaviour intervention programmes that is available to all non-statutory offenders.
- Probation will engage all statutory offenders in offending behaviour programmes appropriate to their assessed needs.
- YOT will work in partnership with IMPACT to provide multi-agency interventions for young people with attitudes, thinking and behaviour assessed as presenting a high risk of reoffending and/or serious harm.

Appendix 1

Further information and reports

Integrated Offender Management Efficiency Toolkit Phase 1: Maximising Local Efficiency and Effectiveness.

This tool is to help areas develop and embed local IOM approaches; in particular the IOM Key Principles and the IOM Key Principles Self Assessment tool.

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/crime/reducing-reoffending/IOM-efficiency-toolkit>

Integrated Offender Management Toolkit Phase 2: Break Even Analysis Handbook.

This handbook is designed to complement the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Efficiency Toolkit / Phase one: Maximising Local Efficiency and Effectiveness. It aims to further strengthen the case for local IOM arrangements by demonstrating improved value for money (VFM) through assessing the costs and benefits of IOM.

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/crime/reducing-reoffending/IOM-Toolkit-Phase-2>
Green paper on criminal justice and addiction: (The Centre for Social Justice.)

This document outlines the coalition's plans to reshape and develop both the criminal justice system and the drug and alcohol treatment services.

http://www.centreforsocialjustice.org.uk/client/downloads/CSJ_Green_paper_criminal_justice_07%2007_WEB.pdf

Lord Marmot Report - Fair Society, Healthy Lives.

This report shows how an individual's socio-economic position has an impact on their health. If the social/economic problems of these offenders can be improved, it is hoped that they will not only reduce their rate of reoffending but also improve their health.

<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/gheg/marmotreview>

Lord Bradley Report – review of people with mental health problems or learning disabilities in the criminal justice system.

This document reports on the level of mental health problems amongst offenders and the problems faced by these individuals. It also gives recommendations on how to improve services for this group.

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_098694

Beacon Council Good Practice Guidance on Reducing Reoffending (Ministry of Justice/IDeA 2009) www.beacons.idea.gov.uk/idk/aio/11258017

IDeA Reducing Reoffending Good Practice Website www.idea.gov.uk/idk/core/page.do?pageId=8790076

Going Straight: Reducing reoffending in local communities (Local Government Association, 2007) www.lga.gov.uk/lga/publications/publication-display.do?id=22313

Various reports from CLINKS regarding offenders on a range of specific issues, introduce the policy and context, and offer recommendations for change.

<http://www.clinks.org/publications/reports>

Working with Offenders Directory (CLINKS, 2009) www.workingwithoffenders.org/

Factors linked to reoffending: a one-year follow-up of prisoners who took part in the Resettlement Surveys (May C, Nalini S and Stewart D, 2008 London: Ministry of Justice) www.justice.gov.uk/publications/docs/research-factors-reoffending.pdf

Homelessness prevention and meeting housing need for (ex)offenders: A guide to practice (Department of Communities and Local Government, 2009) www.communities.gov.uk/publications/housing/homelessnesspreventionguide

An accommodation self assessment toolkit for the Socially Excluded Adults Public Service Agreement (Department of Communities and Local Government, 2009) www.communities.gov.uk/publications/housing/accommodationtoolkit

Delivering better housing and employment outcomes for offenders on probation (Department for Work and Pensions, 2009)

<http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd5/rports2009-2010/rrep610.pdf>

Employing Ex-Offenders (Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development)

www.cipd.co.uk/subjects/dvsequ/exoffenders

Offender Health Strategy (Department of Health, 2009)

Offender Health Publications and Guidance (Department of Health)

www.dh.gov.uk/en/Healthcare/Offenderhealth/DH_4032016

Improving Health, Supporting Justice (Department of Health, 2009)

www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_108606

Alcohol Learning Centre – Offender Health (Department of Health, 2009)

www.alcohollearningcentre.org.uk/Topics/Browse/OffenderHealth

Reducing reoffending: supporting families, creating better futures: A framework for improving the local delivery of support for families of offenders (October 09)

www.justice.gov.uk/publications/reducing-reoffending-supporting-families.htm

Information for the Children and Families of Offenders (National Offender Management Service/Welsh Assembly Government, 2009) www.cfopathway.org.uk

Signposting Offenders to Financial Capability Training, Debt Advice and Financial Services (Financial Services Authority/Ministry of Justice, 2007) www.fsa.gov.uk/financial_capability/pdfs/signposting.pdf

UNLOCK Information advice and guidance: bank accounts, insurance, housing and employment

<http://www.unlock.org.uk/main.aspx>



AVON & SOMERSET

