



A Community Justice Improvement Tool:

The Role of Local
Evidence in the
Community Justice
Performance
Framework

First published: 31 March 2023

Version 1.0

Contents

01 The Act

02 The National Strategy

03 The Community Justice Performance Framework

National Outcomes

National Indicators

Local Evidence

04 Planning for Improvement

05 Annual Reporting

06 National Indicators and Local Evidence

07 Additional Notes and Guidance

01 The Act

The [Community Justice \(Scotland\) Act 2016](#) ('the Act') sets out the legislative framework for the model for community justice in Scotland.

02 The National Strategy

The Scottish Government's [National Strategy](#) for Community Justice ('the Strategy') sets the national direction for community justice and highlights key areas for partners to focus on to drive improvement.

03 The Community Justice Performance Framework

National Outcomes

The [Community Justice Performance Framework](#) ('the Performance Framework') sets out nine national community justice outcomes which are aligned to the priority areas in the Strategy. Community Justice Partnerships should target their local activity to contribute to these outcomes.

National Indicators

The Performance Framework includes 10 national indicators which are to be used to measure performance in achieving the national outcomes. Where possible, national indicator data will be centrally sourced by the Scottish Government and disaggregated to local partners. The national indicators relate predominantly to performance.

Local Evidence

Evidence collected at a local level will supplement the national indicator data and will provide local context to the performance data. National indicator data, coupled with local evidence, will enable local analysis to be undertaken to explore specific improvements that may be needed. Local supporting evidence relates predominantly to improvement. We understand that local area needs may be met in a range of different ways and therefore we encourage you to use the local evidence to articulate arrangements in the way which is the most meaningful and relevant reflection of your local area.

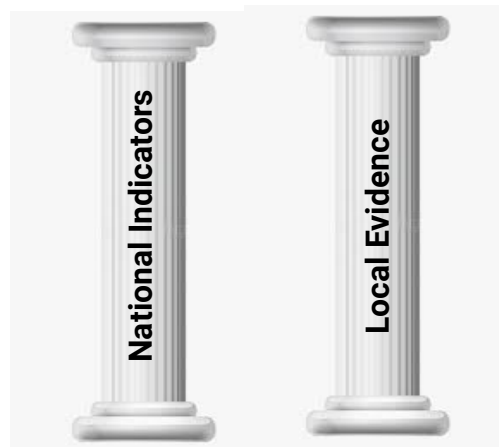
04 Planning for Improvement

The national indicators are quantitative and support understanding of the high level directional progress towards the achievement of national outcomes. In order to be evaluative when using the national indicators in improvement planning, local evidence should be collected and considered by community justice partners throughout the

reporting year to support a more robust assessment of performance across the outcomes.

Collectively, the national indicators and local evidence should inform community justice partners to *plan services, measure progress, identify where resources may be best applied, assess good practice and report on achievement, as well as identify issues and blockages*¹.

National Outcomes



05 Annual Reporting

Community justice partners in each local authority area have a legislative duty to report on performance in relation to community justice on an annual basis (as set out in s23 of the Act).

In addition, Community Justice Scotland has a legislative duty to report to Scottish Ministers its assessment of performance in Scotland as a whole in relation to the achievement of the national outcomes (as set out in s27 of the Act).

The national indicator data, coupled with the local evidence collected throughout the reporting year, should be the foundation upon which both statutory reports are based.

This community justice improvement tool outlines the local evidence that will supplement the national indicator data, providing local context to help drive improvement and better understand performance in relation to national outcomes. The local evidence should be sourced and analysed by community justice partners as part of their annual assessment of performance in relation to each national outcome. We understand that local area needs may be met in a range of different ways and therefore we encourage you to use the local evidence to articulate arrangements in the way which is the most meaningful and relevant reflection of your local area.

¹ [Community Justice \(Scotland\) Act 2016 - Explanatory Notes \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://legislation.gov.uk)

06 National Indicators and Local Evidence

| National Outcome: More people successfully complete diversion from prosecution. | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| National Indicator(s) | Local Evidence | Definition | Rationale | Data Sources |
| Number of diversion from prosecution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) assessments undertaken ii) cases commenced iii) cases successfully completed. | 1. Mechanisms are in place to understand the views of people undertaking diversion from prosecution and are used to support improvement. ¹ | This local evidence should be populated using a locally developed mechanism to capture this qualitative information. | Assessing the views of people receiving support through diversion from prosecution will help partners to understand people's experiences and will aid the evaluation of quality of delivery. | COPFS Justice Social Work Third Sector People completing diversion |
| | 2. Mechanisms are in place to understand the views of people supporting the delivery of diversion from prosecution and are used to support improvement. ² | This local evidence should be populated using a locally developed mechanism to capture this qualitative information. | The views of people delivering support through diversion from prosecution will help partners to assess whether the use of diversion from prosecution is appropriate in the local authority area, and will help to identify what works in delivery and identify any barriers that exist. | |

| National Outcome: More people in police custody receive support to address their needs. | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| National Indicator(s) | Local Evidence | Definition | Rationale | Data Sources |
| Number of: i) referrals from custody centres. | 3. There is an effective relationship between community justice partners, Alcohol and Drug Partnerships (ADPs) and police custody centre for local population. ³ | This local evidence should be populated using a narrative description of the ways in which the community justice, ADP and police custody centre partners work together to deliver arrest referral services for the local authority area population. | This local evidence supports effective communication and engagement between partners and facilitates information sharing and information flow. For example, local MAT standards ² implementation, collaboration and leveraging of resources. | Police custody centres Community Justice Partnerships Alcohol and Drug Partnerships |
| | 4. Referral pathways and support are in place from police custody centre for local population. ⁴ | Narrative description of referral mechanisms and an assessment of how effective they are for the local authority area population. The narrative should describe how local partners and police custody hub partners work together to dovetail any locally commissioned services (such as local arrest referral provision) with the central custody hub offer. | This local evidence supports understanding of how individuals are supported to access services to address their needs at point of arrest. | Police custody centres Community Justice Partnerships Justice Social Work Alcohol and Drug Partnerships Community Planning Partnerships Integration Joint Boards Third sector |
| National Outcome: More people are assessed for and successfully complete bail supervision. | | | | |

² [Medication Assisted Treatment \(MAT\) standards: access, choice, support - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](http://www.gov.scot)

| National Indicator(s) | Local Evidence | Definition | Rationale | Data Sources |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Number of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) assessment reports for bail suitability ii) bail supervision cases commenced iii) bail supervision cases completed. | 5. Mechanisms are in place to support a high quality bail assessment. ⁵ | This local evidence should be populated using a narrative description of the ways in which the community justice partners work together to support the assessment of suitability to additional bail conditions, as a direct alternative to remand. | Supports effective communication and engagement between partners in assessing an individual's suitability for additional bail conditions. | SCTS COPFS Defence agents Justice Social Work |
| | 6. Referral pathways are in place that support identified needs of people on bail supervision. ⁶ | Narrative description of referral mechanisms and an assessment of how effective they are for those subject to additional bail conditions. | Helps community justice partners to understand the availability and impact of quality of bail supervision delivery. | Justice Social Work |

National Outcome: More people access services to support desistance and successfully complete community sentences.

| National Indicator(s) | Local Evidence | Definition | Rationale | Data Sources |
|---|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Percentage of: i) CPOs successfully completed ii) DTTOs successfully completed. | 7. Availability of local programmes to support desistance from domestic abuse and sexual offending. ⁷ | Narrative description of local programme availability in respect of: a) Programmes designed to address domestic abuse (e.g. Caledonian Programme, UP2U, Respect or equivalent) b) Programmes designed to address sexual offending (e.g. MFMC, Good Lives or equivalent). | Programmes designed to address sexual offending and domestic abuse are an important element of individual desistance journeys and area population public protection arrangements. | Local community justice partners |
| | 8. Availability of referral pathways to support the needs of local population on community disposals. ⁸ | Narrative assessment of availability of referral pathways for people completing community sentences. | People require access to specialist and universal services in order to support their basic needs, to rehabilitate themselves, and to support desistance from offending. Sentencers require confidence in the availability of referral pathways when considering community sentences. | Local community justice partners |
| | 9. Mechanisms are in place to understand the views of people with experience of | This local evidence should be populated using a locally developed mechanism to | Assessing the views of people receiving support on community sentences will help | People completing community sentences |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| | community disposals to support improvement. ⁹ | capture this qualitative information. | partners to understand people's experiences and will aid the evaluation of quality of delivery. | |
| | 10. Mechanisms are in place to understand the views of the community justice workforce with regard to supporting the needs of people subject to community disposals to support improvement. ¹⁰ | This local evidence should be populated using a locally developed mechanism to capture this qualitative information. | The views of people delivering support through community sentences will help partners to identify what works in referral and delivery and identify any barriers that exist. | Justice Social Work Universal service providers Third sector Community planning partners Judiciary |

National Outcome: More people have access to, and continuity of, health and social care following release from a prison sentence.

| National Indicator(s) | Local Evidence | Definition | Rationale | Data Sources |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| Number of transfers in drug/alcohol treatments from: i) custody to community. | 11. Health and social care circumstances/care plans are reflected in collaborative plans for release. ¹¹ | Narrative description of how health and social care circumstances and care plans are reflected in release planning. | Partner collaboration in release planning will maximise opportunities for continuity of care on release from custody. | SPS NHS Boards Third sector |
| | 12. Referral pathways and information sharing arrangements are in place to support timely access to health and social care supports upon release. ¹² | Narrative description of the mechanisms by which partners lawfully share information and facilitate a secure baton transfer to required supports. | Collaboration within organisations and between organisations working across the custody and community setting is critical to a person's experience of continuity of care and relationship with services. | SPS NHS Boards Integrated Joint Boards Third sector |

National Outcome: More people have access to suitable accommodation following release from a prison sentence.

| National Indicator(s) | Local Evidence | Definition | Rationale | Data Sources |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Number of: i) homeless applications where prison is last known address. | 13. SPS admissions and liberations information is shared with relevant partners to support suitable accommodation planning. ¹³ | Narrative description of how the SPS / local authority admissions and liberations data enables accommodation planning for those on admission to custody. "Suitable" accommodation is defined by the person's assessed need and an honest assessment of the options available. | The provision of information should help partners work collaboratively to provide services that are focussed on meeting individual's housing needs on release. | Local Authority (Housing and Justice Social Work) SPS |
| | 14. Proportion of admissions where housing advice was provided. ¹⁴ | This local evidence is made up of the following data points: a) No. of admissions b) No. of housing needs assessments carried out by prison staff (within 72 hours of entry) c) No. of contacts between SPS and local authority to agree prevention options (within 14 days) | Individuals are supported to sustain existing accommodation and possessions or end tenancies appropriately, securing furniture and belongings where this is the best option. Their housing needs are identified and support plans put in place, for the duration of the sentence, for those that require suitable housing on release. | Local Authority (Housing and Justice Social Work) SPS |
| | 15. Percentage of people leaving prison who have been housed by the local authority and have maintained tenancy for more than 1 year. ¹⁵ | This local evidence is made up of the following data points (as defined within the source) | Demonstrates proportion of people who are sustaining new tenancies following release from prison. | Local authority (as part of their annual return to the Scottish Housing Regulator on Scottish Social |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | <p>technical guidance document³) for those people leaving prison: Number of new tenancies commenced during the previous reporting year by source of let: a) existing tenants b) applicants who have been assessed as statutory homeless by the local authority c) applicants from the local authority housing list d) nominations from local authority (RSLs only) e) other</p> <p>By source of lets, the number of new tenants who remained in their tenancy for more than one year.</p> | | <p>Housing Charter – indicator 16)</p> |
|--|--|--|--|--|

³ [Scottish Social Housing Charter Indicator \(housingregulator.gov.scot\)](http://housingregulator.gov.scot)

| National Outcome: More people with convictions access support to enhance their readiness for employment. | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| National Indicator(s) | Local Evidence | Definition | Rationale | Data Sources |
| Participation in employability services: i) percentage of people with convictions. | 16. Effective links between the Local Employability Partnership (LEP) and Community Justice Partnership supports: i) local employment, education and training providers to respond to the needs of those with convictions ii) local employment, education and training providers are confident and competent in providing effective conviction disclosure support iii) local employers to develop more inclusive recruitment processes and employ people with convictions. ¹⁶ | Narrative description of how local employability partners and community justice partners work together to support the justice population into meaningful activity and work through education and skills development. | LEPs and Community Justice Partnerships work together to ensure the justice population have equitable access to employability support services, and their specific needs are taken account of in whole population planning. | Local employability partners Local community justice partners Community Learning and Development partners |
| | 17. Referral pathways are in place to connect people to appropriate services and support: i) at commencement of, during and at the end of a CPO ii) following release from custody. ¹⁷ | Narrative description of planning process, referral mechanisms and an assessment of how effective they are for those requiring access to education, learning, training, career services and relevant benefit services. | Completing a CPO and nearing release from custody are crucial planning opportunities for people requiring support to move on to a positive destination following their contact with the justice system. | Local community justice partners Community planning partners Local employability partners Community Learning and Development partners Third sector partners |
| National Outcome: More people access voluntary throughcare following a short term prison sentence. | | | | |

| National Indicator(s) | Local Evidence | Definition | Rationale | Data Sources |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| Number of: i) voluntary throughcare cases commenced. | 18. Mechanisms are in place for partners to support people serving short term sentences. ¹⁸ | Narrative description of voluntary throughcare arrangements. | Partners need to collaborate and lawfully share information about people being released from prison after serving a short sentence to ensure they are able to receive the right support during reintegration into the community. | SPS Justice Social Work Local community justice partners |
| | 19. Proportion of people liberated from short term custody: i) made aware of support ii) accepting support offer iii) with a co-ordinated pre-release plan in place. ¹⁹ | This local evidence is made up of the following data points: a) No. of people liberated b) No. of people made aware of support c) No. of people accepting support d) No. of people engaging with the support e) No. of people leaving custody with a pre-release plan in place. | People need to be made aware of support if they are to make an informed decision as to whether to accept and engage. | SPS Justice Social Work |
| | 20. Mechanisms are in place to understand the views of people accessing voluntary throughcare to support improvement. ²⁰ | This local evidence should be populated using a locally developed mechanism to capture this qualitative information | Assessing the views of people eligible and/or receiving support through voluntary throughcare will help partners to understand people's experiences and will aid the evaluation of quality of delivery. | People serving short term custody sentences and those accessing voluntary throughcare |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| | 21. Mechanisms are in place to understand the views of community justice partners in delivering voluntary throughcare to support the needs of people leaving short term custody. ²¹ | This local evidence should be populated using a locally developed mechanism to capture this qualitative information. | The views of people delivering support through voluntary throughcare will help partners to assess whether it's use is appropriate in the local authority area, and will help to identify what works in delivery and identify any barriers that exist. | Justice Social Work Third Sector PSPs |
|--|--|--|---|---|

| National Outcome: More people across the workforce and in the community understand, and have confidence in, community justice. | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| National Indicator(s) | Local Evidence | Definition | Rationale | Data Sources |
| Percentage of people who agree that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) people should help their community as part of a community sentence rather than spend a few months in prison for a minor offence. | 22. Community justice partner contribution to joint activity across policy areas to tackle stigma. ²² | Narrative description of how partners across the local authority area work together to tackle multiple stigmas experienced by our shared population, and a description of their impact. | By addressing stigma we make it easier for people to seek help and support desistance from offending. | Local community justice partners Community planning partners Alcohol and Drug Partnerships Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Partnerships Multi-agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| | 23. Impact of activities undertaken to improve understanding and confidence across the workforce and the community. ²³ | Narrative description of the activities undertaken to improve understanding and confidence across the workforce and the community, and a description of their impact. | Partner assessment of the impact of activities will help partners to target the most effective methods of increasing confidence and understanding of community justice across the workforce and the community. | Local community justice partners Community justice workforce Communities |
|--|---|---|--|--|

Improved Collective Leadership and Engagement

Improved collective leadership relates directly to National Strategy for Community Justice Aim 4 'strengthen the leadership, engagement, and partnership working of local and national community justice partners', for which the following local evidence will apply:

| |
|--|
| Improved Collective Leadership and engagement supports achievement of shared community justice outcomes. |
| <p>Local evidence:</p> <p>Mechanisms are in place to support engagement in each local authority, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a community justice outcomes improvement plan (CJOIP) ii. a participation statement iii. an annual report on progress towards nationally and locally determined outcomes. <p>Mechanisms are in place to support an effective interface between national partner organisations and their local representatives within Community Justice Partnerships.</p> <p>Evidence of mechanisms to engage non-statutory partners in strategic planning</p> <p>Use of the Care Inspectorate 'self-evaluation guide to support quality improvement for community justice in Scotland', with focus on Leadership and Direction</p> |

07 Additional Notes and Guidance

¹ This local evidence aims to collect information on the mechanisms used to gather the views of individuals undertaking diversion from prosecution, and to gain a high level overview of how these views are used to quality assure and influence service delivery.

The mechanisms described within this local measure will be locally determined using locally determined methodologies and tools. There are varying ways of collecting this qualitative data, including questionnaires, surveys, focus groups etc. If mechanisms are not in place, it may be helpful for partners to consider developing a question set that can be consistently used to capture the views and experiences of people receiving support through diversion from prosecution. Some example key questions can be found in the [CJS Targeted SNSA Template](#) for diversion from prosecution.

The responses should be analysed by partners and used to make an overall assessment of whether people feel the support they received met their needs. Include a high level overview of themes when reporting against this local measure. Learning should feed into iterative improvement processes.

² This local evidence aims to collect information on the mechanisms used to gather the views of the workforce supporting individuals undertaking diversion from prosecution, and to gain a high level overview of how these views are used to quality assure and influence service delivery.

The mechanisms described within this local measure will be locally determined using locally determined methodologies and tools. There are varying ways of collecting this qualitative data, including partnership discussion, questionnaires, surveys, focus groups etc. If mechanisms are not in place, partners may wish to develop a question set that can be consistently used to capture the views and experiences of people delivering support through diversion from prosecution. Some example key questions can be found in the [CJS Targeted SNSA Template](#) for diversion from prosecution.

The responses to the questions should be analysed by the partners and used to make an overall assessment of the delivery of diversion from prosecution in their local authority area. Include in the narrative a description of what works and what the main barriers are to delivery and referral. Learning should feed into iterative improvement processes.

³ Local partners should work together to ensure they have a shared knowledge and understanding regarding the assessment, management, and referral mechanisms for those with identified problematic substance use.

⁴ If the local authority area has a locally commissioned arrest referral service it would be helpful, in the overall assessment against this outcome, to consider local data trends in terms of demographics and need. If there is any local data available that shows the returning population this will be helpful in the

assessment of progress, particularly if it helps partners to understand whether needs have or have not been met through previous contact with custody hubs.

Strategic partnerships such as Integration Joint Boards and Community Planning Partnerships have a crucial role to play in ensuring that the multiple needs of people in contact with the justice system are supported in a coordinated manner through universal service provision. IJB strategic commissioning plans are an important source of information for this local measure, particularly in those local authority areas where the IJB has delegated responsibility for justice social work. Close links with CPP locality plans are particularly helpful in establishing needs and the availability of services and present opportunities for CPPs to consider multiple needs and improve outcomes for community justice through a 'community of interest' approach to complement the more traditional focus on geographical localities.

If the data is available locally, an overarching view of how many people within police custody are being assessed and referred for health support will help community justice partners to understand the needs profile of the justice population within their local authority area.

⁵ COPFS, defence agents, court based social work, and local authority social work are the main partners involved in the bail with additional conditions assessment process. This local evidence aims to collect information on the mechanisms used to gather the views of partners involved in the processes whereby bail is assessed.

The mechanisms described within this local evidence will be locally determined. There are varying ways of gaining an understanding of these processes, including questionnaires, surveys, focus groups etc. If mechanisms are not in place, it may be helpful for partners to consider developing a question set for partners. Some example key questions for partners can be found in the [CJS Targeted SNSA Template](#) for bail supervision and support.

⁶ In making an assessment of progress within this local evidence, it is important to understand how bail supervision is delivered locally and the range of partners contributing to this process. The way in which partners determine how effective the pathways and processes are within this measure will be locally determined. Some example key questions for partners to ask each other can be found in the [CJS Targeted SNSA Template](#) for bail supervision and support.

⁷ It is important to understand programme availability across a local authority area and to identify any barriers to delivery, such as geography. Programmes and interventions should be available to all individuals where assessed as required and the individual is suitable.

It is important to understand programme availability across Scotland to ensure equitable access to support for perpetrators and victims of domestic violence and sexual offending.

⁸ Partners should understand the range of support and services available in their local area for people to access when they are completing a community sentence, and opportunities to remain linked to these following completion of community disposal. Community planning partners in particular, through their knowledge and experience of locality planning approaches, will be able to assist community justice partners to assess whether local services are available to meet the needs of the justice population. Specific arrangements for referring people on community sentences into services, through fast track mechanisms for example, should be considered.

⁹ This local evidence aims to collect information on the mechanisms used to gather the views of individuals undertaking community sentences, and to gain a high level overview of how these views are used to quality assure and influence service delivery.

The mechanisms described within this measure will be locally determined using locally determined methodologies and tools. There are varying ways of collecting this qualitative data, including questionnaires, surveys, focus groups etc. and it is not the intention of the OPIF to mandate these mechanisms. If, however, mechanisms are not in place, it may be helpful for partners to consider developing a question set. This information should be collected using locally determined methodologies and tools. There are varying ways of collecting this qualitative data, including questionnaires, surveys, focus groups etc. It is important to develop a question set that can be consistently used to capture the views and experiences of people receiving support through community sentences.

It is recognised that not every community sentence will afford the same opportunities to gather detailed views of participants. Partners should seek out opportunities to garner as representative a view as possible from people completing CPO, DTT0, SDS and RLO disposals.

The responses should be analysed by partners and used to make an overall assessment of whether people feel the support they received met their needs. Include a high level overview of themes when reporting against this indicator. Learning should feed into iterative improvement processes.

¹⁰ This local supporting evidence aims to collect information on the mechanisms used to gather the views of the workforce supporting individuals undertaking community sentences, and to gain a high level overview of how these views are used to quality assure and influence service delivery.

This information should be collected using locally determined methodologies and tools. There are varying ways of collecting this qualitative data, including questionnaires, surveys, partnership discussion, focus groups etc. It is important to develop a question set that can be consistently used to capture the views and experiences of people delivering support through community sentences. Third sector colleagues will be particularly important in this discussion.

The legislation for CPOs contains provision for courts to carry out discretionary periodic review hearings at any stage during the CPO, known as “progress reviews”. Partners may wish to do a review of progress reviews to establish what is reportedly working well and if there are any themes emerging in terms of barriers to progress for individuals.

The responses to the questions should be analysed by the partners and used to make an overall assessment of the delivery of community sentences in their local authority area. Include in the narrative a description of what works and what the main barriers are to delivery and referral. Learning should feed into iterative improvement processes.

¹¹ Integrated planning with social and healthcare professionals who know the individual and are aware of the available community support and services will be crucial to the success of continuity of care on release. Each individual should have a collaborative plan for release.

¹² There are differing arrangements in place in each local authority area to support continuity of care for people going into, and leaving, custody. Understanding arrangements experienced by the local populations and discussing them with community justice partners will help in formulating the narrative assessment within this local supporting evidence. The Health in Custody Network has some useful resources which might help to facilitate the conversation, such as 'Review into the Delivery of Forensic Mental Health Services', 'My 1st 48 Hours Out, Naloxone on Release' and 'Scottish Government Prisons to Rehabilitation, Procedure Protocol'.

¹³ The SHORE standards advocate, following on from the first contact between prison and local authority, that partners should work collaboratively (facilitated by SPS) with individuals on an ongoing basis (from 5 days after entry to custody to 6-8 weeks prior to release), proactively inquiring about housing circumstances, to plan for sustainable accommodation and provide ongoing support as part of the case management approach. The data sharing agreement that is in place between SPS and the local authority should facilitate the provision of timely information to local authority housing officers about people on admission and prior to liberation. Within this local supporting evidence, community justice partners should assess how well that information supports planning and engagement with the identified individuals.

¹⁴ This local supporting evidence can be used to demonstrate trends. The ambition is that all individuals requiring housing advice have access following admission to custody.

¹⁵ This local supporting evidence can be used to demonstrate trends and can provide an indication as to whether support provision is adequate or additional support provision may be required to support to maintain tenancies. The ambition is that all people who have been housed maintain their accommodation.

¹⁶ Local employability partners will be driving the No One Left Behind agenda. Through No One Left Behind, people can gain skills, confidence and access support to help achieve their goals. Support should be flexible, tailored and person-centred, and connected with other key services including health, justice,

housing provision and advice services. It is helpful to find out how local employability and education partners collect information from people receiving their support and how the support has impacted on their readiness for employment.

Include links to Community Learning and Development if that is relevant for the local authority area.

¹⁷ Strategic partnerships such as Community Planning Partnerships and Local Employability Partnerships have a crucial role to play in ensuring that the needs of people in contact with the justice system are supported in a coordinated manner through universal service provision. Close links with CPP locality plans are particularly helpful in establishing needs and the availability of services and present opportunities for CPPs to consider multiple needs and improve outcomes for community justice through a 'community of interest' approach to complement the more traditional focus on geographical localities. Service and process mapping as indicated in CJS' [SNSA guidance](#) can support in this process.

¹⁸ Describe in this local supporting evidence how partners in the local authority area work together to identify, offer and deliver support to people leaving custody after a short sentence (less than four years). This will involve identifying the various ways voluntary throughcare is delivered, connections between these (for example Justice Social Work service, third sector, Public Social Partnerships etc.) and how partners lawfully share information about an individual's engagement and progress.

¹⁹ This data can be used to demonstrate trends and ensure that all those individuals entitled to support are offered. The ambition is that all people liberated from short term custody are made aware of the support available, and where support is required all that are offered accept and a co-ordinated plan is in place.

²⁰ This local supporting evidence aims to collect information on the mechanisms used to gather the views of individuals undertaking voluntary throughcare, and to gain a high level overview of how these views are used to quality assure and influence service delivery.

The responses should be analysed by partners and used to make an overall assessment of whether people feel the support they received met their needs. Include a high level overview of themes when reporting against this measure. Learning should feed into iterative improvement processes.

²¹ This local supporting evidence aims to collect information on the mechanisms used to gather the views of the workforce supporting individuals undertaking voluntary throughcare, and to gain a high level overview of how these views are used to quality assure and influence service delivery.

The responses to the questions should be analysed by the partners and used to make an overall assessment of the delivery of voluntary throughcare in their local authority area. Include in the narrative a description of what works and what the main barriers are to delivery and referral. Learning should feed into iterative improvement processes.

²² Consistent narratives across shared populations are central to reducing stigma. Partners should describe within this local supporting evidence the joint activity that partners are driving to address stigma. Communities and families with high offending rates, problem substance use and prevalent mental health issues can also become stigmatised and feel defined by these issues. Partners should seek to describe within this local supporting evidence the methods used to identify the populations facing multiple stigmas and the activities deployed to tackle these stigmas. Importantly, an assessment of the methods to understand the impact of these activities should be included.

²³ Within this local supporting evidence, partners should seek to describe the methods by which they communicate and raise awareness about community justice across the workforce and within communities. Include references to collectively agreed communication and participation approaches which are explicitly underpinned by agreed community justice framing principles. Evidence of key activity to champion community justice across community planning, and its impact, should also be included.