Workshop: Unpaid work

Market Engagement – 11th September 2018

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Protecting and advancing the principles of justice
Unpaid Work

- Unpaid work is a requirement attached to a community or suspended sentence order. It can also be made as a supervision default order and enforcement order, but can not be a licence condition.

- It is one of the most commonly used requirements. In 2017 there were 60,000 requirements made. Courts can impose between 40-300 hours reflecting the seriousness of offences.

- It is used by the courts as a punishment as it deprives individuals of their free time and as reparation to communities (it is often referred to as Community Payback). It can also support rehabilitation by instilling a work ethic and routine, teaching cooperation and work-related skills, and promoting reintegration in the community.

- Unpaid work can be delivered in a group or one to one setting. Examples include gardening, painting and decorating, waste clearance, charity work and graffiti removal.

- Work should benefit the local community. Views of local people and community stakeholders such as PCCs are taken into account when identifying potential work placements. Unpaid Work is visible to the public through clothing and signage.
In the consultation document we ask:

**Question 3:** How can we promote unpaid work schemes which both make reparation to communities and equip offenders with employment-related skills and experience?

We are also keen to explore the following issues:

- How can we maximise the rehabilitative potential of unpaid work?
- How can we improve the delivery of intensive unpaid work for unemployed individuals?
- What can we do to secure appropriate placements for females?
Future design intentions

- Enabling a timely and quality assessment and induction to take place prior to commencement
- Introduce quality measures
- Increase rehabilitative focus
- Measurement of acceptable absences and appropriate use of professional judgment
- Completion within 12 months
- Reduce stand downs
- Timely enforcement
- Revised practice guidance and national standards
- Delivery of placements for females

Points from Day 1
- Review of intensive working as difficult group to work with
- Use of the 20% hours for ETE and apprenticeships
- Appropriate placements for high risk service users
- Appropriate placements for females
Roundtable questions

• How can we maximise the rehabilitative potential of unpaid work?
• How can we get greater involvement of the community in nominating and offering projects?
• How can we maximise the use of the 20% ETE hours?
• How can we secure placements which offer employment related skills and experience?
• How could apprenticeships be used?
• Could the ETE RAR also be applicable to UPW?
• How can we improve the delivery of intensive unpaid work for unemployed individuals – 28 hours a week?
• What can we do to secure appropriate placements for females?
• How can we reduce stand downs?
• What measures would increase quality of delivery?
Important points to note

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