

Evening Seminar



# How is the criminal justice sector faring?

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 @academyjustice

 Academy for Social Justice  
Commissioning



## Academy Overview

- **The Academy's mission** is to bring people together to share knowledge, skills and practice and **to promote excellence in social justice commissioning**
- The Academy was **created in 2007** and now has over **4000 cross sector members**
- **Services** are designed to **support the development of social justice commissioning** and include nationwide events, eLearning, commissioning themed learning groups and web pages offering commissioning information

## Our vision

Our vision is of a vibrant, independent and resilient voluntary sector that enables people to transform their lives.

## Our mission

To support, represent and advocate for the voluntary sector in criminal justice, enabling it to provide the best possible opportunities for individuals and their families.

## Become a member

Our strength comes from our membership and over 500 organisations have already joined. The more members we have, the more powerful our voice becomes.

### Join today

[www.clinks.org/membership](http://www.clinks.org/membership)

Clinks is a registered charity no. 1074546 and a company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales no. 3562176.

**CLINKS**

Supporting the voluntary sector  
working in the criminal justice system

## Get in touch

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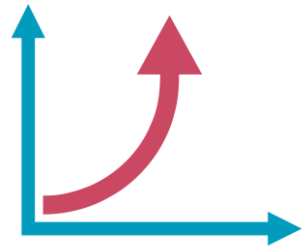
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# How we collected our results



## Financial data

### Charities

1,433 organisations  
From 2008/09 to 2015/16



## Survey

### Main areas

Service users  
Service delivery  
Staff and volunteers  
*Thematic focus-* meeting the needs of people protected under the Equalities Act (2010)



### Respondents

193 organisations



## Interviews

### Selected from survey

Size  
Specialism  
Funding responses  
Way of working

### Interviewees

10 organisations

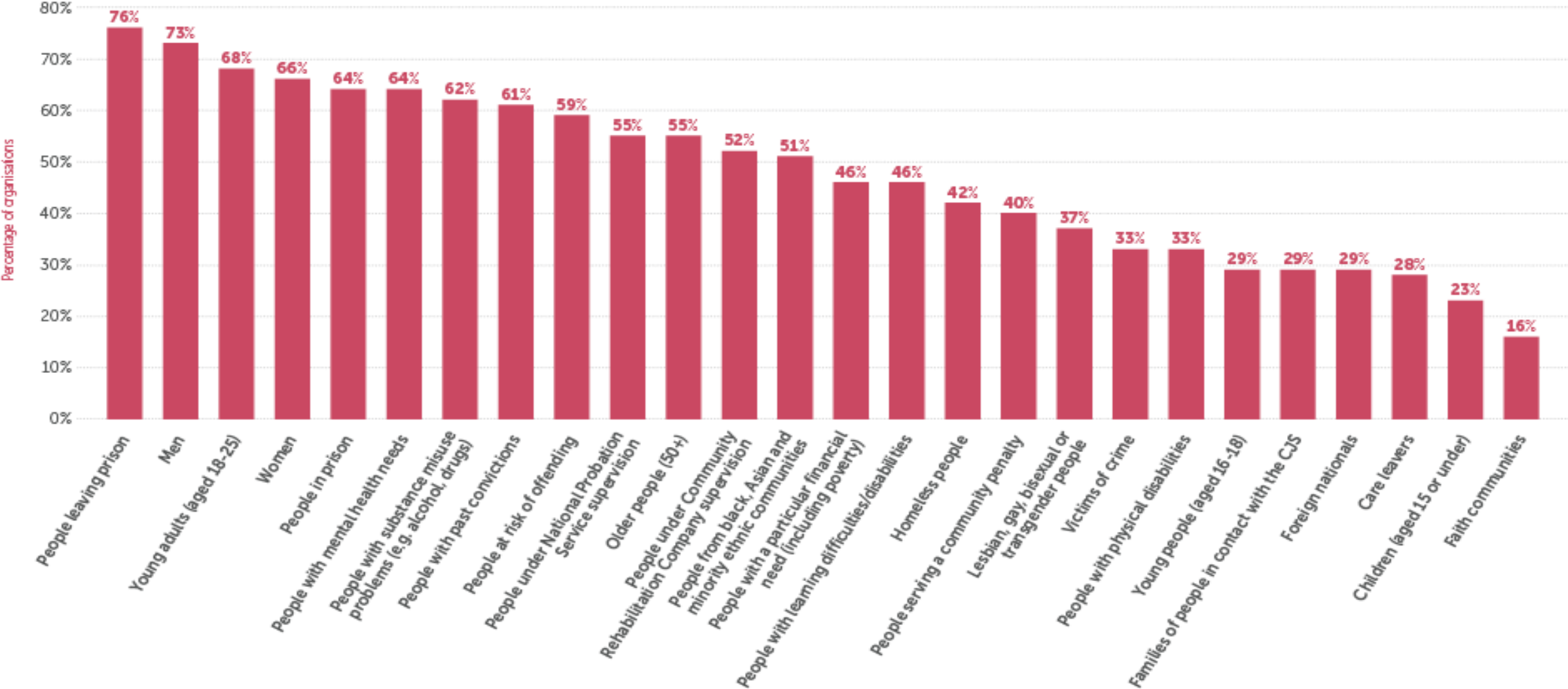
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# Who we heard from

# Organisations continue to be diverse

Figure 1 / Who voluntary organisations support



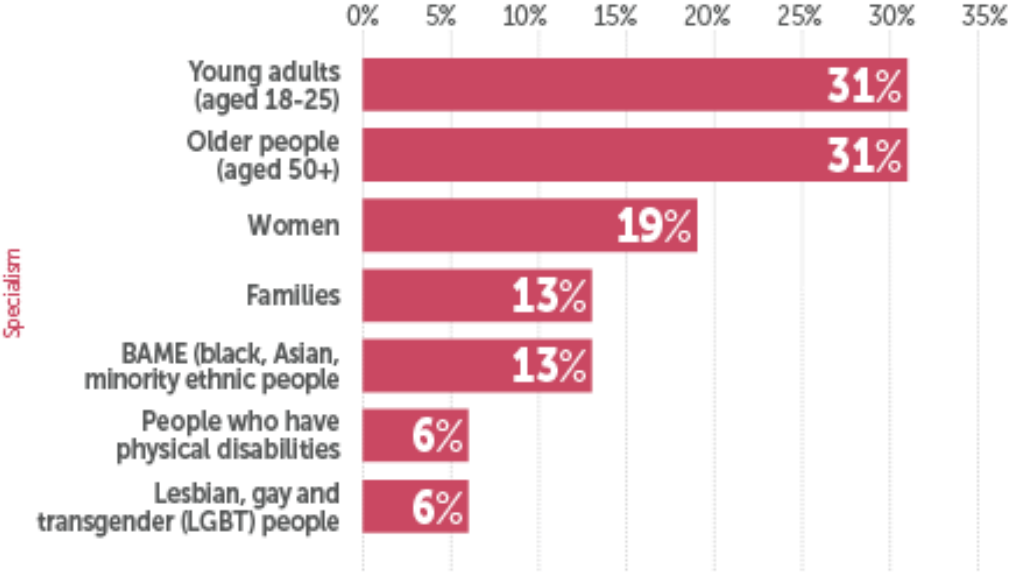
Who voluntary organisations support

# Many organisations work with people protected under the Equalities Act (2010)

Organisations provide tailored services for a particular client group

- 16% work to meet the specific needs of BAME people
- 24% work to meet the specific needs of young adults
- 25% work to meet the specific needs of women

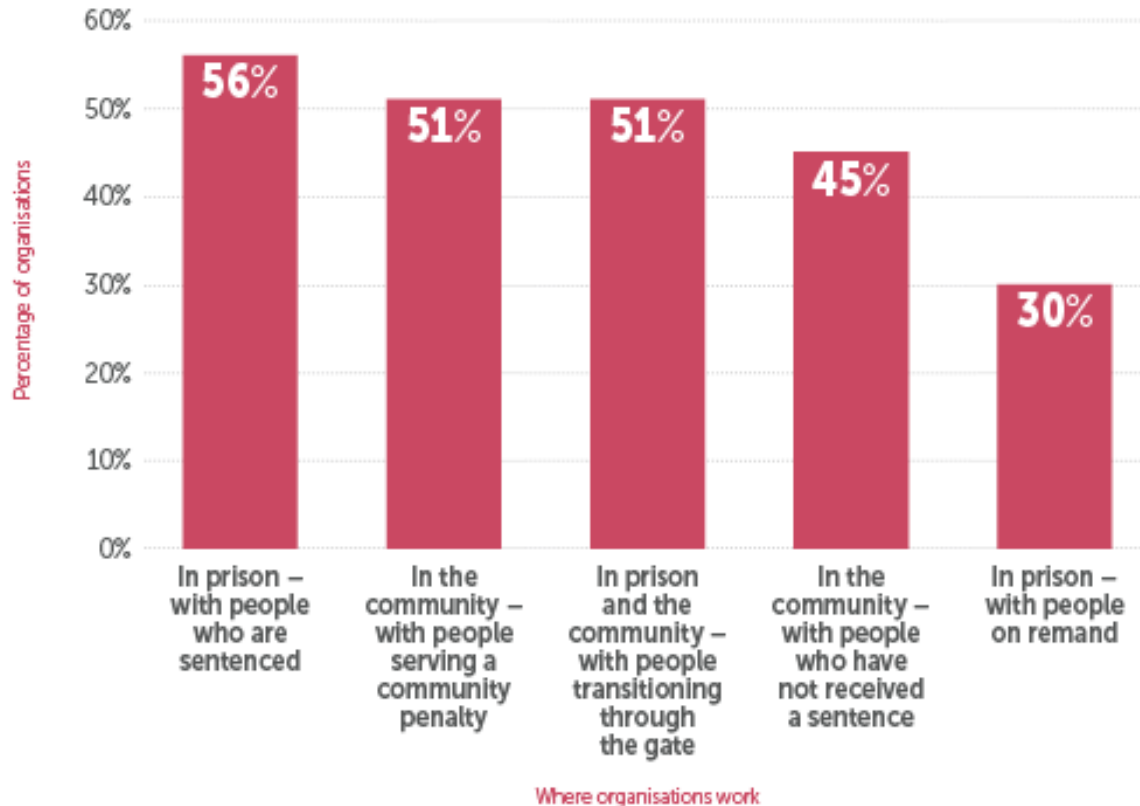
Figure 2 / People organisations provide a specialist service for





# Organisations deliver services across England and Wales, both in prisons and the community

Figure 5 / **Where organisations work**



A larger proportion of organisations deliver their services **locally (47%)** compared to **regionally (35%)** and **nationally (35%)**

Organisations deliver services over a broad geographical area:

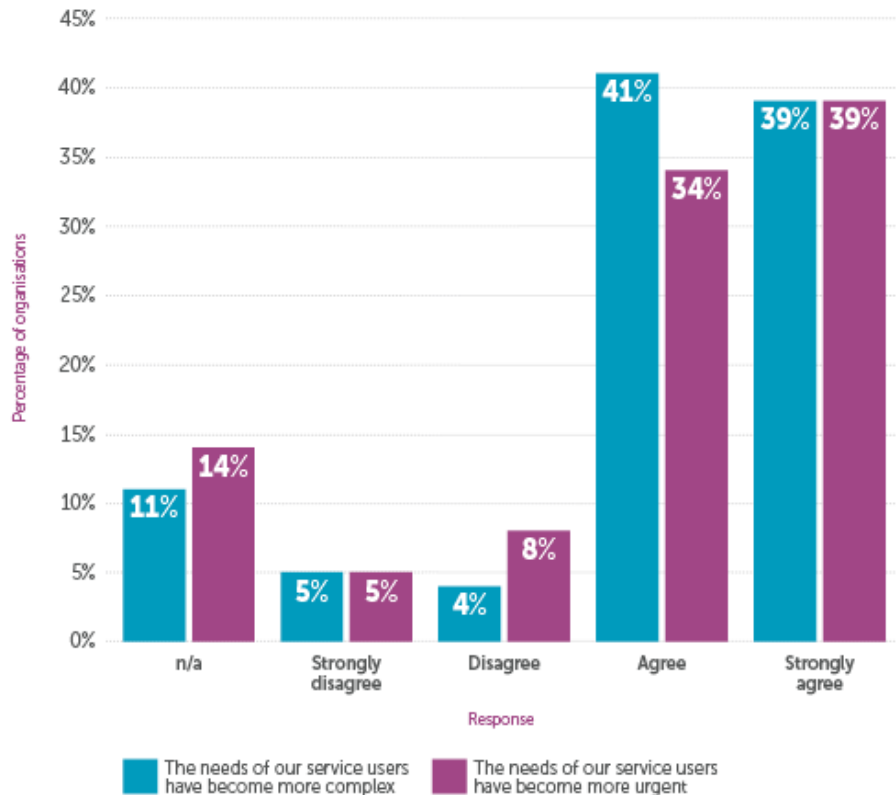
- **40%** deliver services in **Greater London**
- **33%** deliver services in the **North West**
- **32%** deliver services in the **North East**
- **33%** deliver services in the **South West**
- **19%** deliver services in **Wales**



# The people organisations support

# The number of service users continues to rise, with needs becoming more complex and urgent

Figure 7 / How strongly organisations agree or disagree that the needs of their service users have become more complex and urgent



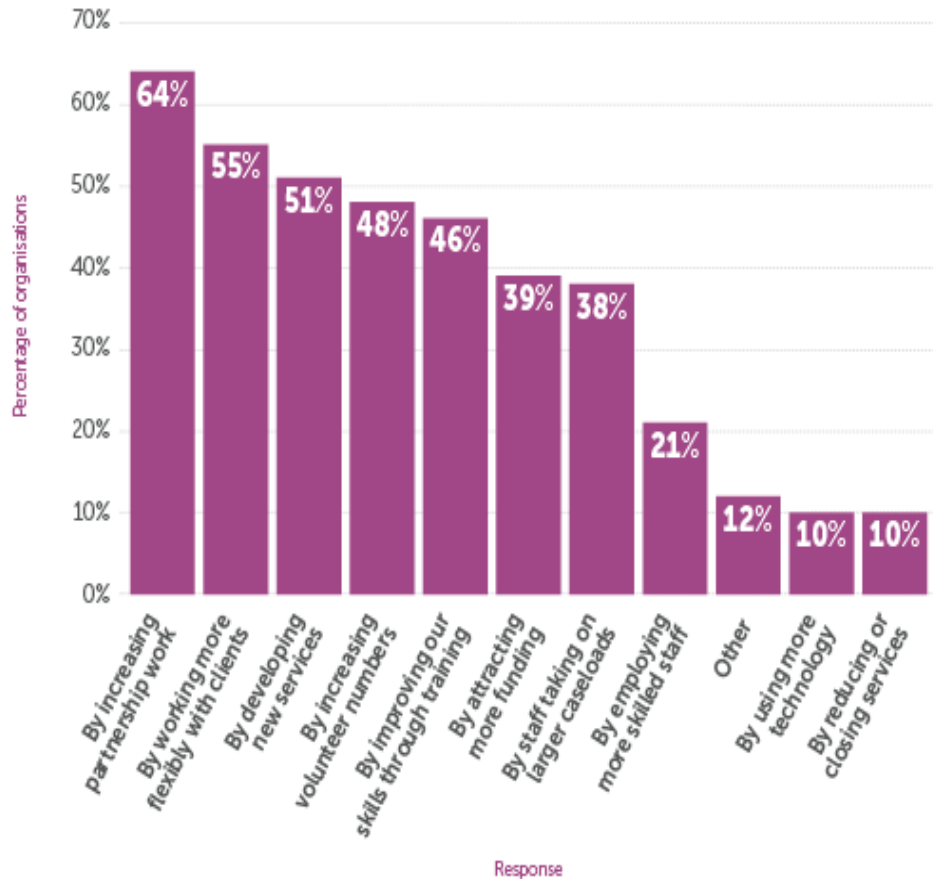
Organisations working to meet the needs of **particular client groups**, including those protected under the Equalities Act (2010) are more likely to say the needs of their service users have become:

- **more complex (84%)** and
- **urgent (79%)**

... than organisations who do not work in this way

# People's basic needs are no longer being met

Figure 8 / How organisations are responding to the changing needs of service users



- Welfare reforms are pushing people into poverty and homelessness
- There remains a lack of secure, safe and appropriate housing
- Mental health provision in the community is more challenging to access
- Limited resources for both statutory and voluntary sector criminal justice organisations is reducing support available for people

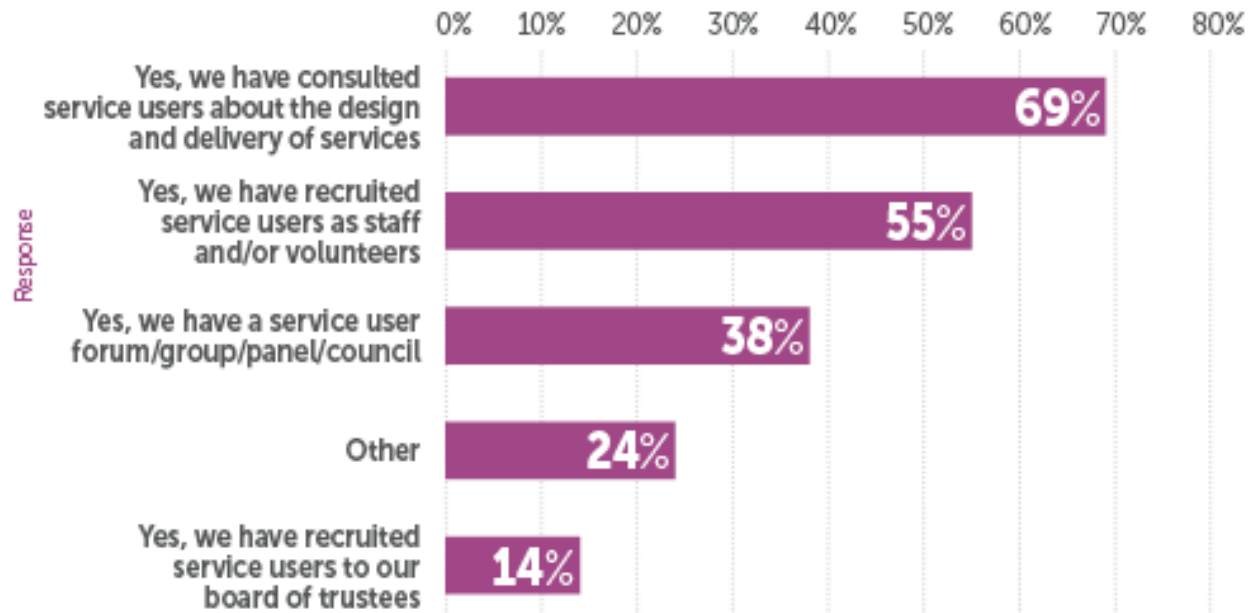
# There is inconsistent understanding of the needs of people protected under the Equality Act (2010)

*“We track ethnicity, we track age, we track disability, we track whether they're a care leaver... That's all stuff that we do take into account in our initial assessment and our ongoing support. I guess it's not necessarily a case of us tailoring our work depending on what boxes people tick...It's a relationship with an individual regardless of background or race or whatever else, but those things are obviously a huge part of the individual and are very, very carefully considered in the way that our mentors would work...It's highly personalised and is about the individual and what they're telling us they need for themselves.”*

Interviewee

# Organisations remain committed to service user involvement...

Figure 11 / Ways organisations have facilitated service user involvement



## But could do more to represent service users on their trustee boards



# The services being delivered

# Organisations providing a service tailored to meet the specific needs of particular client groups are more likely to be reducing services

Figure 12 / **Change in organisations' services by whether they provide specific services to meet the needs of a particular client group**

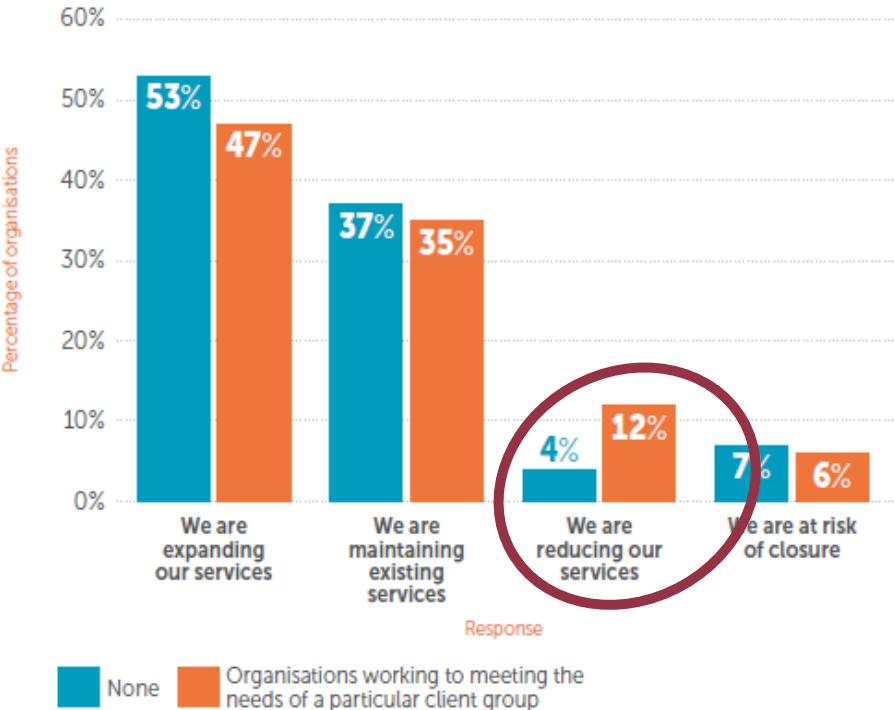
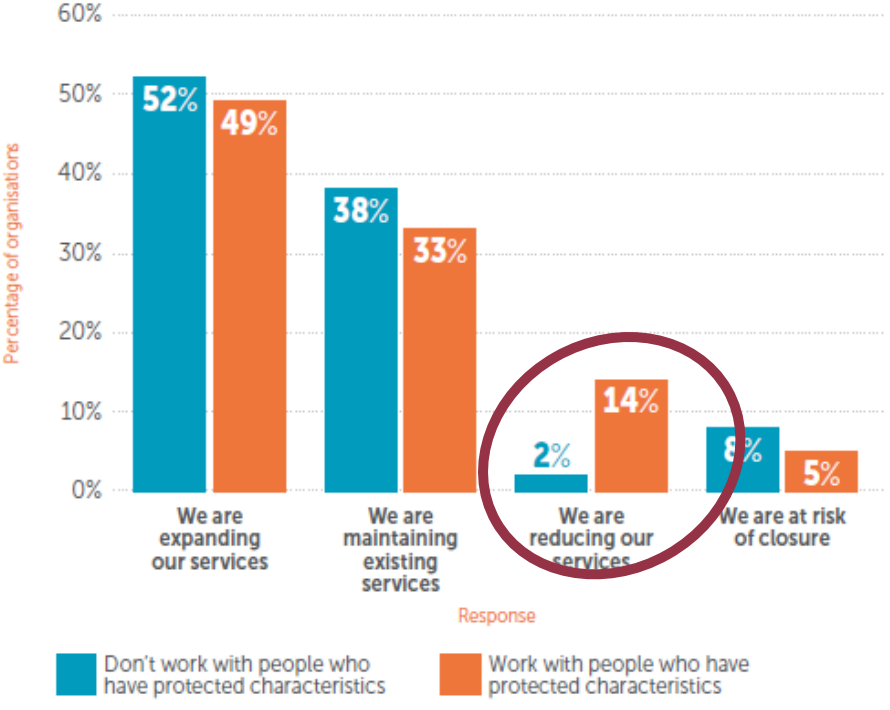


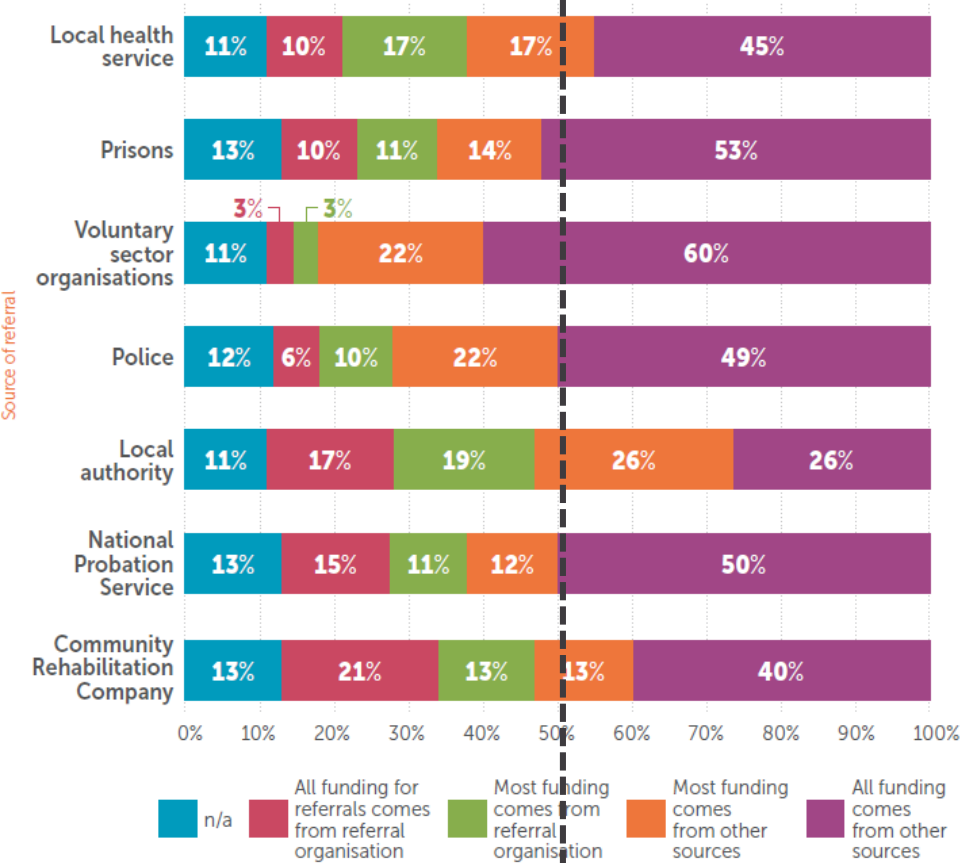
Figure 13 / **Change in services by whether organisations work with people who have protected characteristics**

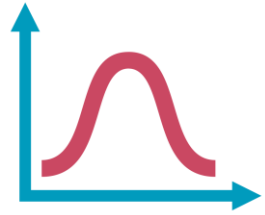




# Statutory organisations referring people to the voluntary sector do not provide adequate levels of funding

Figure 15 / Percentage of organisations receiving funding for people referred to their service





# The people delivering services

# The workforce of voluntary organisations is considerable and continues to rise

Figure 17 / **Number of employees, specialist criminal justice organisations, 2008/09 to 2015/16**

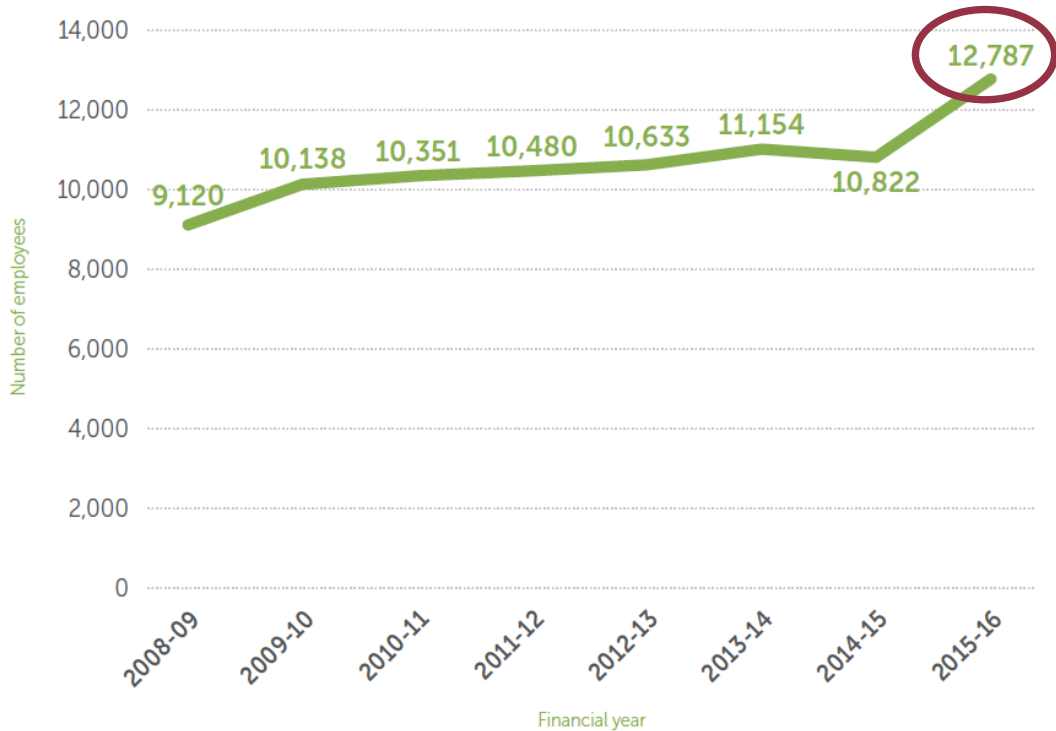
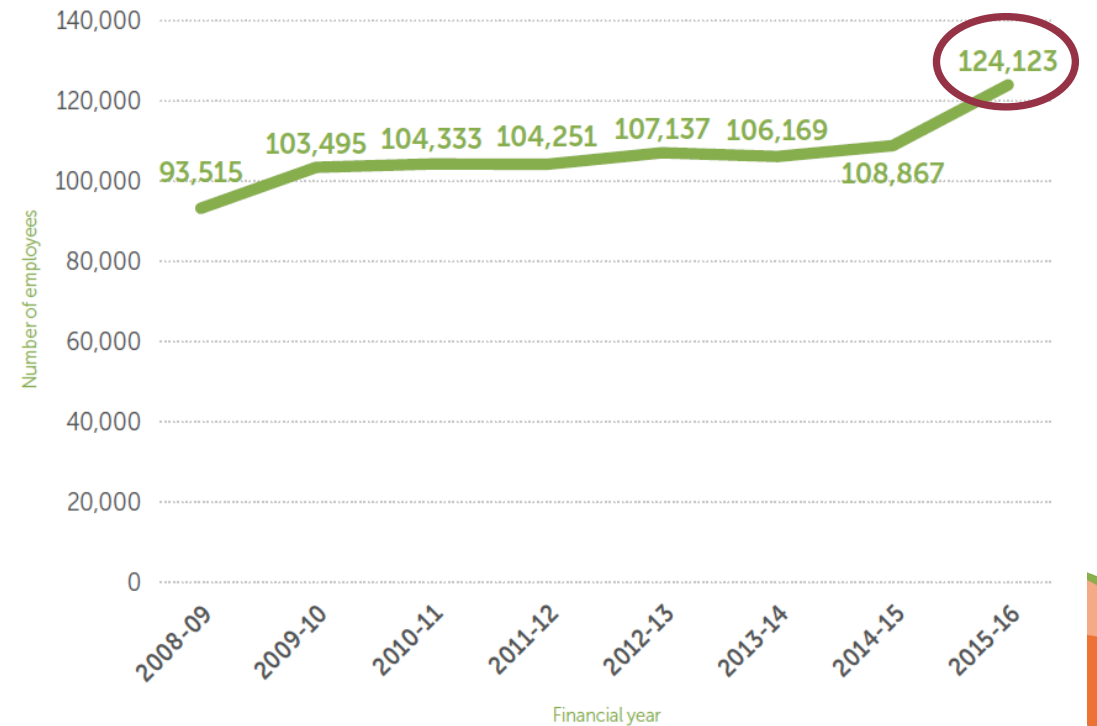


Figure 18 / **Number of employees, non-specialist criminal justice organisations, 2008/09 to 2015/16**



# Volunteers tend to be more representative of service users than paid staff

Figure 23 / Representativeness of staff and volunteers for organisations reporting they do not work with people who have protected characteristics

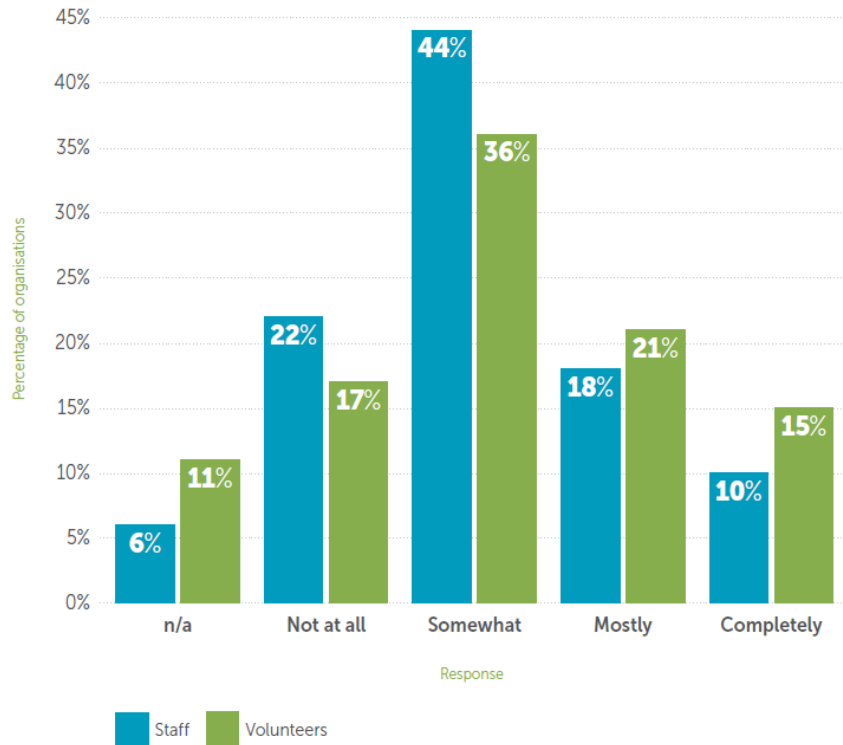
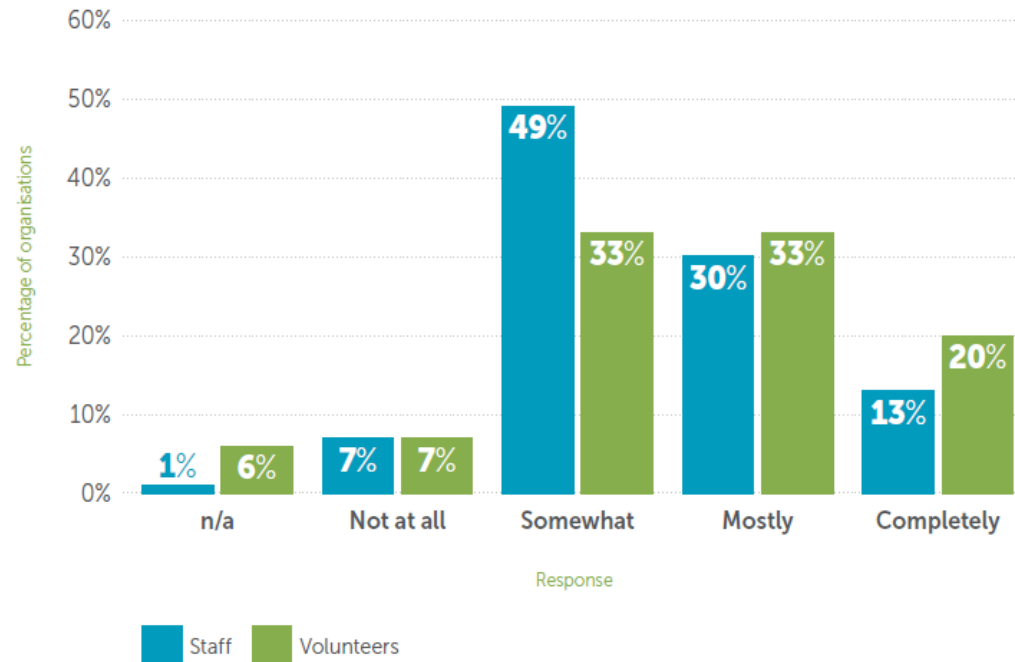


Figure 24 / Representativeness of staff and volunteers for organisations reporting they work with people who have protected characteristics



# Organisations recognise the importance of a diverse workforce but challenges remain in achieving it

*“ We strive to be representative but find it challenging to provide opportunities for internal progression for service users. In terms of volunteers we get many graduates wanting to volunteer and have to invest more time and resources to target vulnerable groups and volunteers from BAME communities. ”*

Survey respondent

*“ Around 30% of our staff team have lived experience of the type of issues our service users have. Over half [of] our volunteers have been service users and 70% of the volunteer hours worked were done by former service users or people with lived experience. ”*

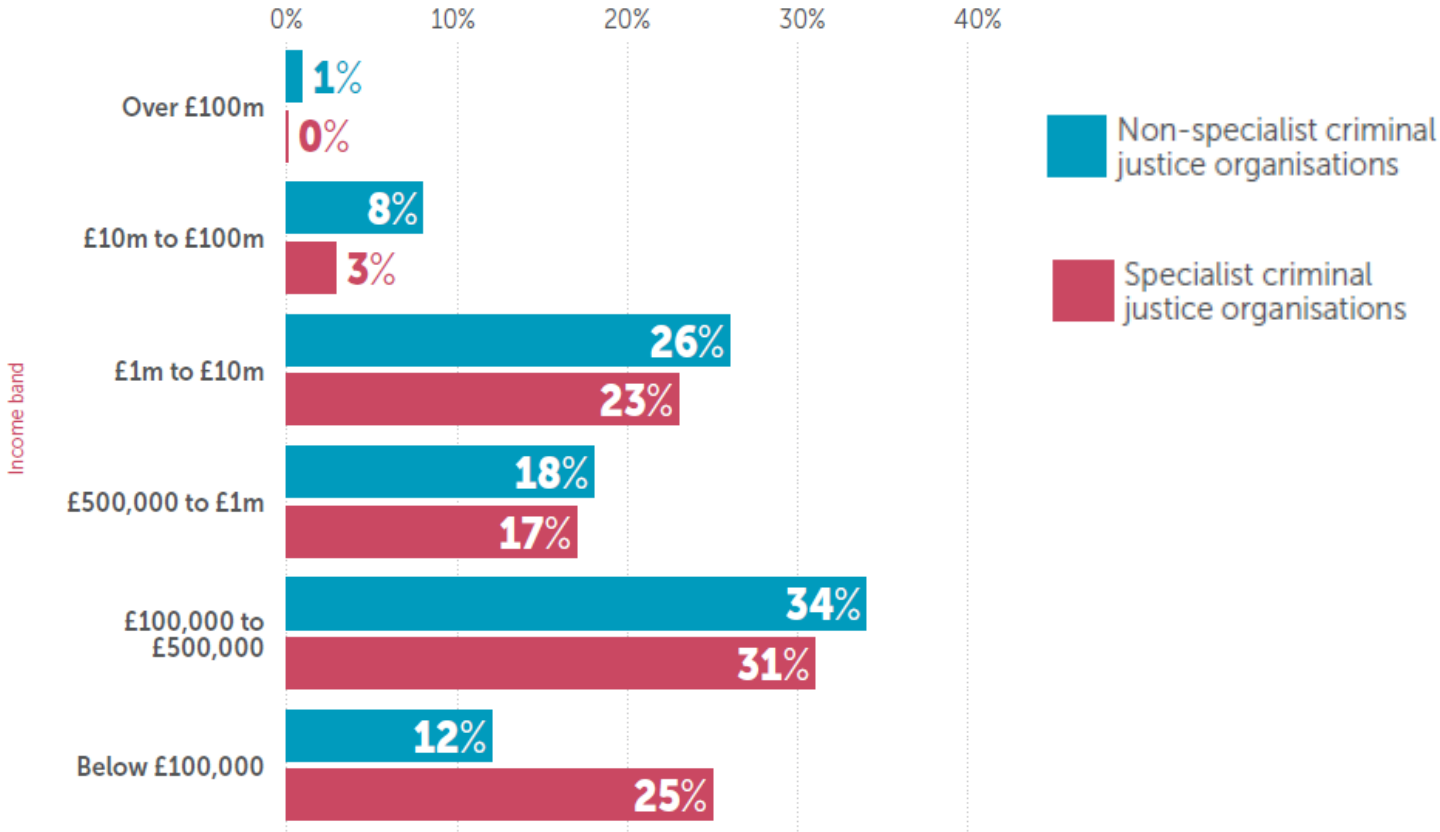
Survey respondent



# How organisations are funded

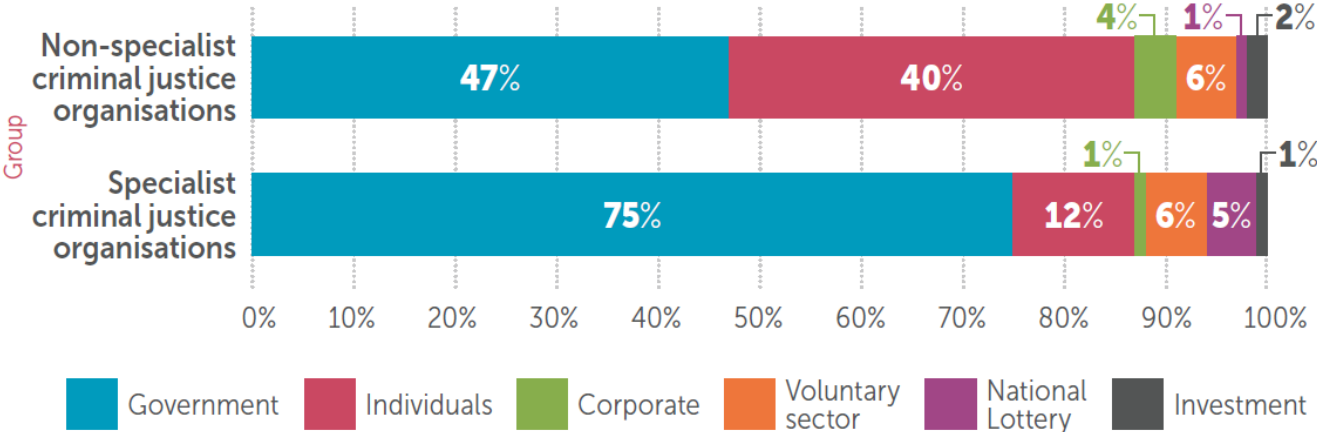
# Specialist criminal justice organisations are smaller than non-specialist criminal justice organisations

Figure 25 / Number of organisations by income band, 2015/16



# Government accounts for most of the income for specialist criminal justice organisations

Figure 28 / **Income sources as % of total income by group, 2015/16**

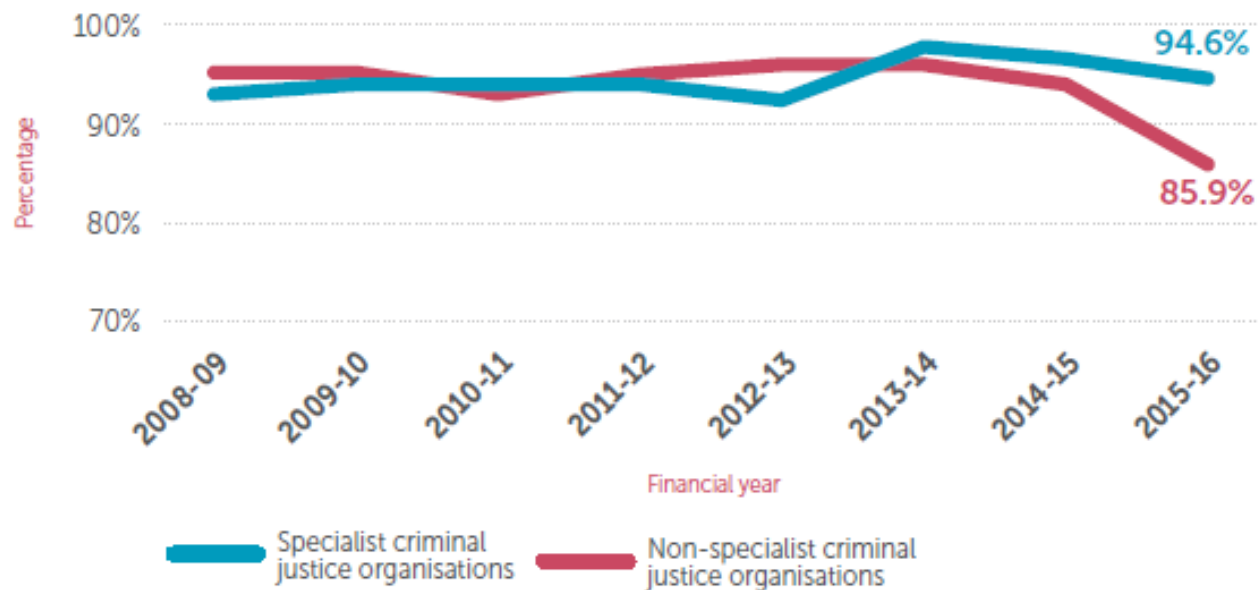


- The sector received a total income of £6.5bn in 2015/16.
- Government is the **largest source of income.**
- It makes up:
  - 75% of income for specialist organisation
  - 47% of income for non-specialists



# Government predominantly funds specialist criminal justice organisations through contracts

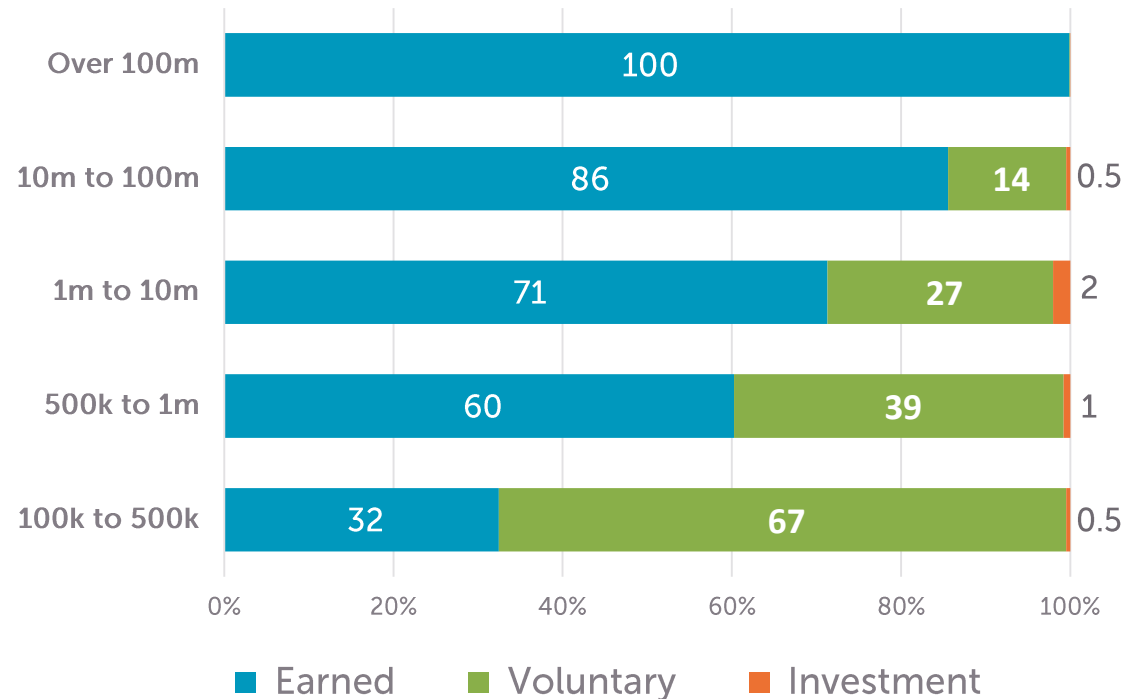
Figure 34 / **Income from government contracts as % of total government income by group, 2008/09 - 2015/16 (%)**



- Specialist criminal justice organisations experienced
  - 5% reduction in grants
  - 25% increase in contracts
- Non-specialist criminal justice organisations experienced
  - 156% increase in grants
  - 19% decline in contracts

# Voluntary income is essential for small specialist criminal justice organisations

Income types by income band for specialist criminal justice organisations, 2015/16 (%)



The smaller the organisation, the more reliant they are on voluntary income, including

- Grants
- Donations and legacies
- Sponsorship

# Trusts and foundations provide essential grant funding for small, specialist organisations

Figure 35 / Income sources by income band for specialist criminal justice organisations, 2015/16 (%)

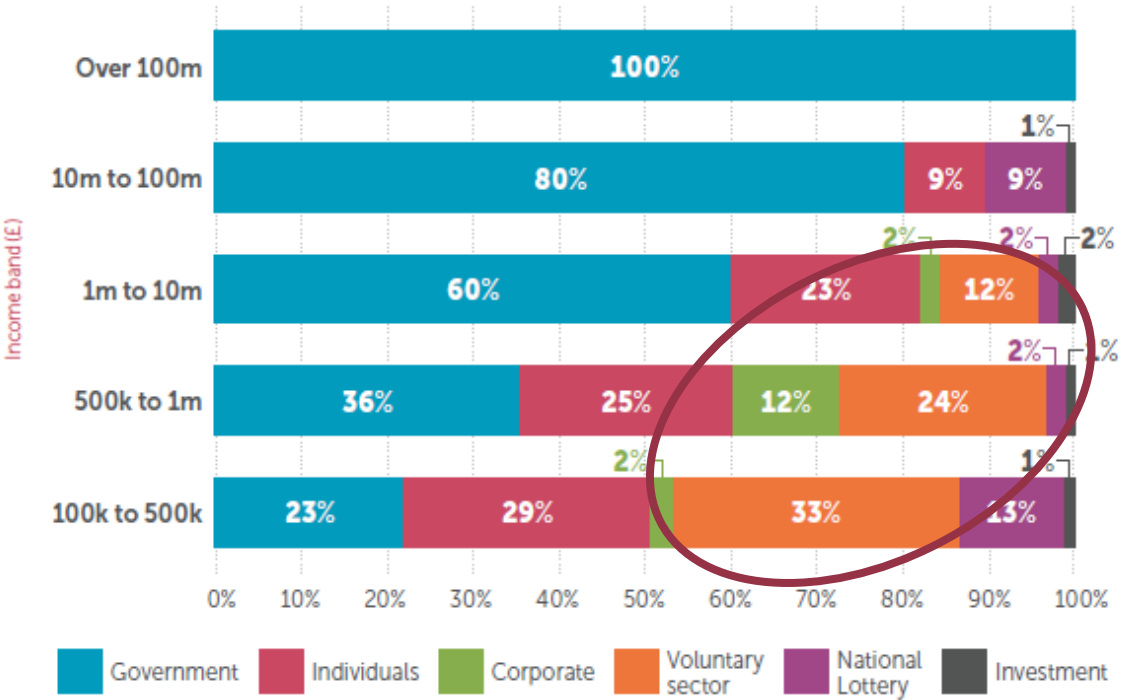
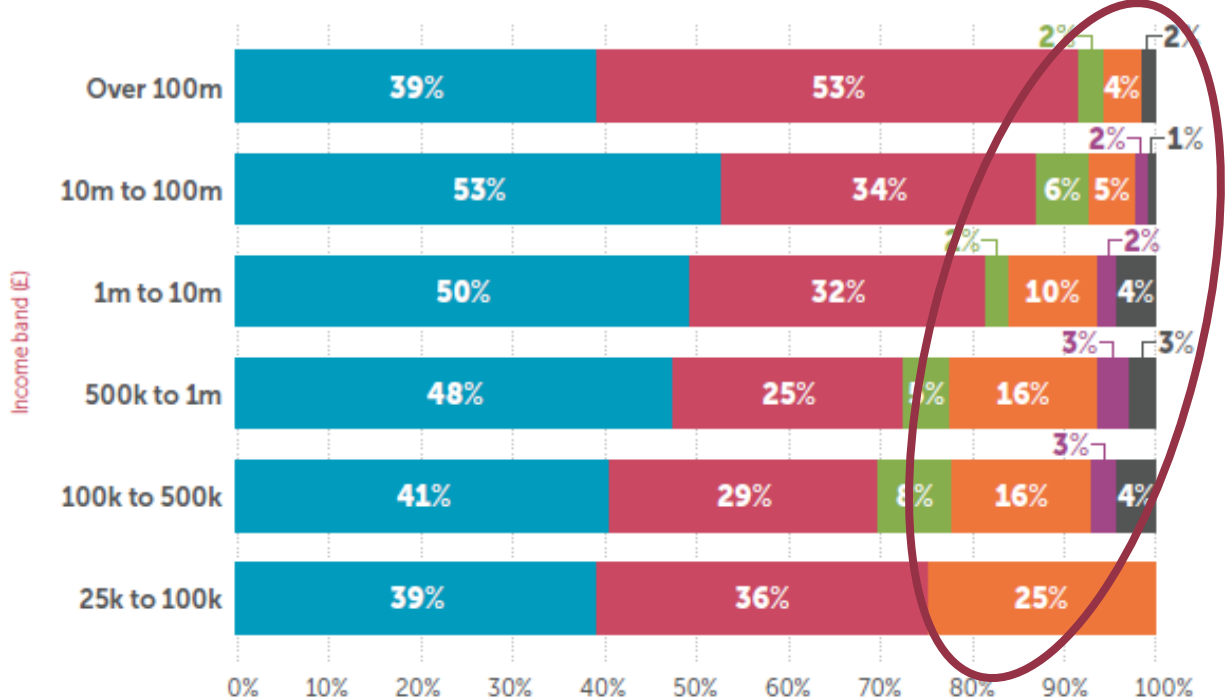
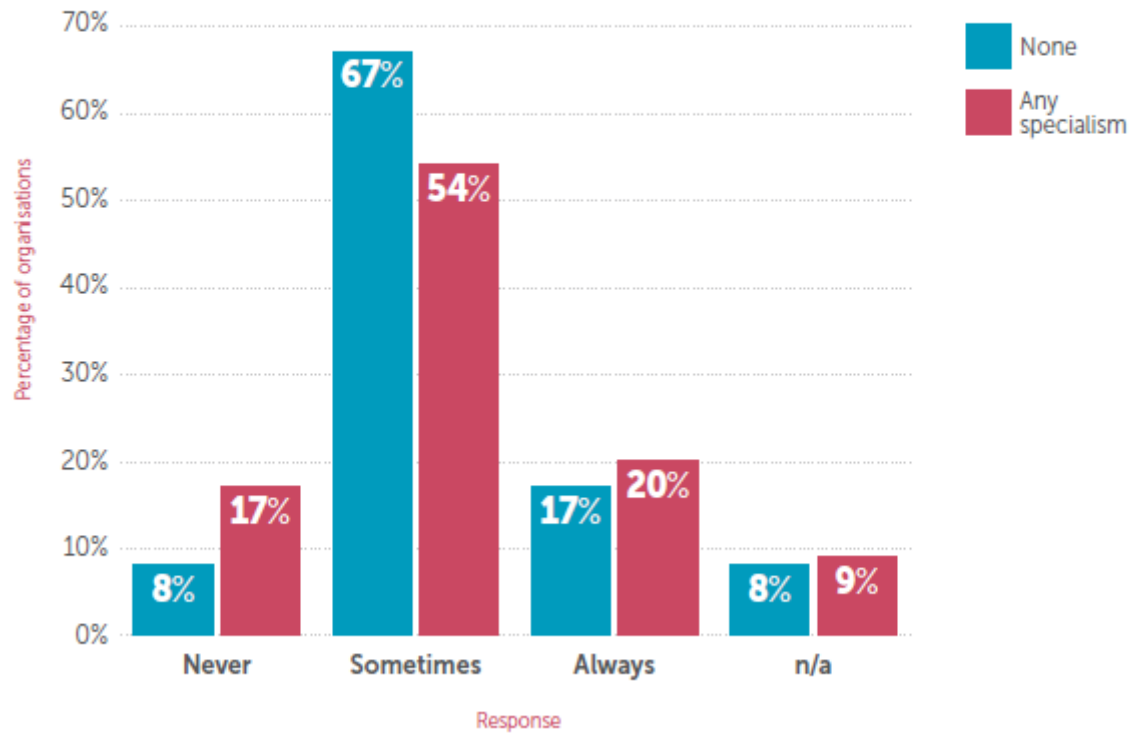


Figure 36 / Income sources by income band for non-specialist criminal justice organisations, 2015/16 (%)



# Organisations with a specialism more often experience never achieving full cost recovery

Figure 40 / Whether organisations achieve full cost recovery on the contracts they are delivering based on whether they provide a service tailored to a specific group



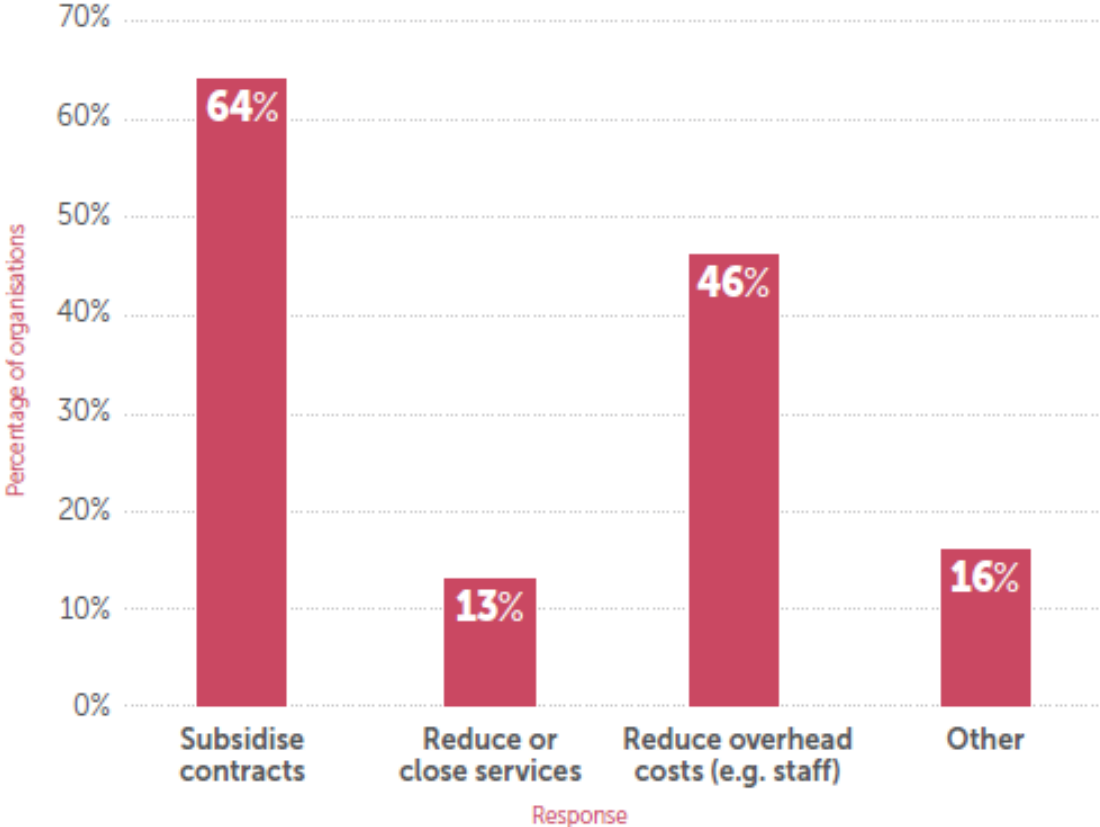
- 17% of organisations with a specialism never achieve full cost recovery
- versus 8% of other organisations

But:

- 20% always achieve full cost recovery
- versus 17% of other organisations

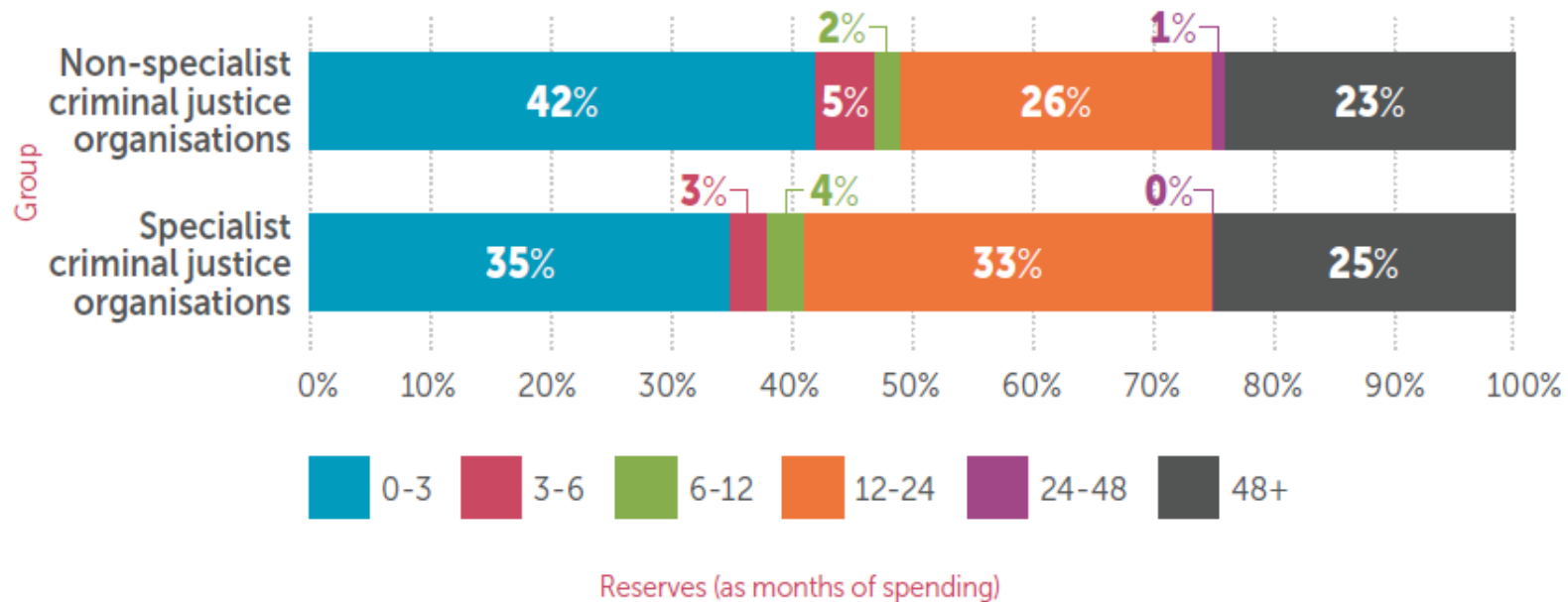
# Many organisations subsidise contracts to achieve full cost recovery

Figure 41 / How organisations are responding to not achieving full cost recovery on contracts



# Specialist criminal justice organisations have fewer reserves on average than the UK voluntary sector

Figure 44 / **Proportion of organisation by level of reserves (as months of spending) by group, 2015/16**



# Three top tips....

- Government and criminal justice agencies-recognise the value of small, specialist voluntary organisations
- Charitable Trusts and Foundations-provide essential long-term grant funding for specialist criminal justice organisations
- The voluntary sector- continue to prioritise service user need and speak out on behalf of their service users



# The state of the sector

Key trends for voluntary sector organisations working in the criminal justice system



# Any questions?

# The state of the sector

Key trends for voluntary sector organisations working in the criminal justice system

