

Faith in
Throughcare



Introductions

- ▶ Interactive game 1
- ▶ Testimonial
- ▶ What FiT does
- ▶ Interactive game 2
- ▶ Q+A



A short role play



Testimonial



Scottish Government's Reoffending Quiz!

- ▶ **Q1. How long is the average Scottish prisoner in jail for?**
- ▶ a) Up to three months
- ▶ b) Over 3 months to 6 months
- ▶ c) Over 6 months to 2 years
- ▶ d) Over 2 years to less than 4 years
- ▶ e) Over 4 years

Scottish Government's Reoffending Quiz!

- ▶ **Q2. Which of these countries imprisons a higher proportion of their population than Scotland?**
- ▶ a) Finland
- ▶ b) Ireland
- ▶ c) Denmark
- ▶ d) Italy
- ▶ e) None of the above

Scottish Government's Reoffending Quiz!

- ▶ **Q3. What percentage of offenders released from Scottish prisons are reconvicted within two years?**
- ▶ a) 24%
- ▶ b) 34%
- ▶ c) 44%
- ▶ d) 54%
- ▶ e) 64%

Scottish Government's Reoffending Quiz!

- ▶ Q4. What's the average annual cost of keeping someone in a Scottish jail?
- ▶ a) £5,000
- ▶ b) £10,000
- ▶ c) £20,000
- ▶ d) £30,000
- ▶ e) £40,000

Scottish Government's Reoffending Quiz!

- ▶ **Q5. What proportion of female prisoners test positive for drugs on admission to Corton Vale?**
- ▶ a) 20%
- ▶ b) 40%
- ▶ c) 60%
- ▶ d) 80%
- ▶ e) Almost all

Scottish Government's Reoffending Quiz!

- ▶ Q6. How much will 700 prison places likely cost over 25 years?
- ▶ a) £100m
- ▶ b) £300m
- ▶ c) £500m
- ▶ d) £600m
- ▶ e) £700m+

Scottish Government's Reoffending Quiz!

The correct answers are:

- ▶ Q1. a) 57% of prisoners serve 3 months or less.
- ▶ Q2. e) Scotland imprisons roughly twice as many people as all of these countries.
- ▶ Q3. e) 64%
- ▶ Q4. e) £40,000
- ▶ Q5. e) Almost all
- ▶ Q6. e) £700m+

FiT North Glasgow

- ▶ Reconviction rate is higher among STP's
- ▶ Aim is to intervene in the Revolving Door
- ▶ What we do
 - provide Throughcare Support Volunteers (mentors) for short-term prisoners to help with resettlement in the community.
 - STP's returning to G21, G22 & G33
 - Prison visits then mentoring
 - The Place
 - Compatible with Scottish Government's Offender Outcomes

FiT North Glasgow

Community

- Not a model to be imposed on a community
- It's about getting alongside local communities to and using their strengths and capacities to support of ex-prisoners and their families. The challenge is to ensure that solutions are tailored to each community/neighbourhood and are sustainable.
- The place is located in the St Matthews centre which is a community resource centre in Possilpark.

FiT North Glasgow

Strengths & Relationships

- ▶ We support individuals and families to identify their strengths and opportunities and channel these towards securing personal stability and contentment in their lives and home environment. This support is provided through the use of a range of tools and methods that enable participants to focus on relationship and other personal strengths.

FiT North Glasgow

Strengths & Relationships (cont)

- ▶ We try to encourage a new way of relating to people and organisations (Jobcentre, housing etc)
- ▶ Desistence literature
 - McNeil, Maruna, Ward – need positive work to motivate
- ▶ Social Bonds – need these to move away from crime

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Strengths & Relationships (cont)

- ▶ Human Capital and Social Capital (Farral, 2002)
 - HC – in the individual, e.g. employment skills, thinking processes etc
 - SC – friendships, family, support networks
- ▶ **RELATIONSHIPS**
- ▶ Rehabilitation programmes often ignore social capital (Brown and Ross, 2010)
- ▶ FiT's central focus: **RELATIONSHIPS**

FiT North Glasgow

Volunteering

- ▶ Throughcare support volunteers – a wide range of backgrounds and experience; 1 / 3 have had personal experience of prison and recovery from addiction. All are able to provide participants with a steady source of hope, inspiration and ‘can do’ attitude.
- ▶ Drop in volunteering
- ▶ Helping in the community volunteering

A wee bit about housing

- ▶ STP's The majority (60%) of prisoners reported that having a place to live would help them to stop reoffending.
- ▶ Prisoners who stated needing help with a drug problem were also more likely to state that having somewhere to live will be important in stopping them reoffending in the future (71% compared to 56%).
(MOJ 2012)

Benefits and Challenges of Volunteer led service

▶ Benefits

- Ownership of local community
- Sustainable
- Relationships more authentic
- Hope – “I want to be a volunteer”
- Opportunity for participants to contribute
- Holistic support (not specific professional support)

Benefits and Challenges of Volunteer led service

- ▶ Challenges
 - Suitable volunteers
 - Boundaries
 - Volunteer support
 - Peers – issues
 - Crises – TSV's not available
 - Not experts

A short role play



Moving forward

- ▶ External evaluation
- ▶ Kilmarnock and Greenock
- ▶ Plan is to be present in 10 local communities

Q+A

