



THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Community Justice Annual Activity Return 2019/20

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 The Edinburgh Community Safety Partnership (ECSP) is responsible for developing and implementing Edinburgh's Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan (CJOIP) on behalf of the Edinburgh Partnership (community planning). The completed Community Justice Local Area Annual Return Template attached at Appendix 1 contains examples of partner's individual and collective community justice activity during 2019/20.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 The Board is recommended to:
- i. Consider and approve the completed Community Justice Local Area Annual Return for 2019/20 attached at Appendix 1.

3. Main Report

- 3.1 Activity detailed in the completed Local Area Annual Return Template supports the Scottish Government's vision for community justice set out in the [National Strategy for Community Justice](#) which states that:

Scotland is a safer, fairer and more inclusive nation where we:

- Prevent and reduce further offending by addressing its underlying causes; and
- Safely and effectively manage and support those who have committed offences to help them reintegrate into the community and realise their potential for the benefit of all citizens.

- 3.2 Community Justice Scotland (CJS), the national agency responsible for promoting world-leading standards of community justice across Scotland, requires that community planning partnerships report annually on community justice activity carried out in their area. CJS provides a template for this purpose, and guidance on completing the annual activity return, which is underpinned by the national [Community Justice Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework](#) (OPI Framework). CJS will then consider the community justice

activity and progress made locally, against the national outcomes and indicators set out in the OPI Framework and provide feedback, including any recommendations for future activity returns.

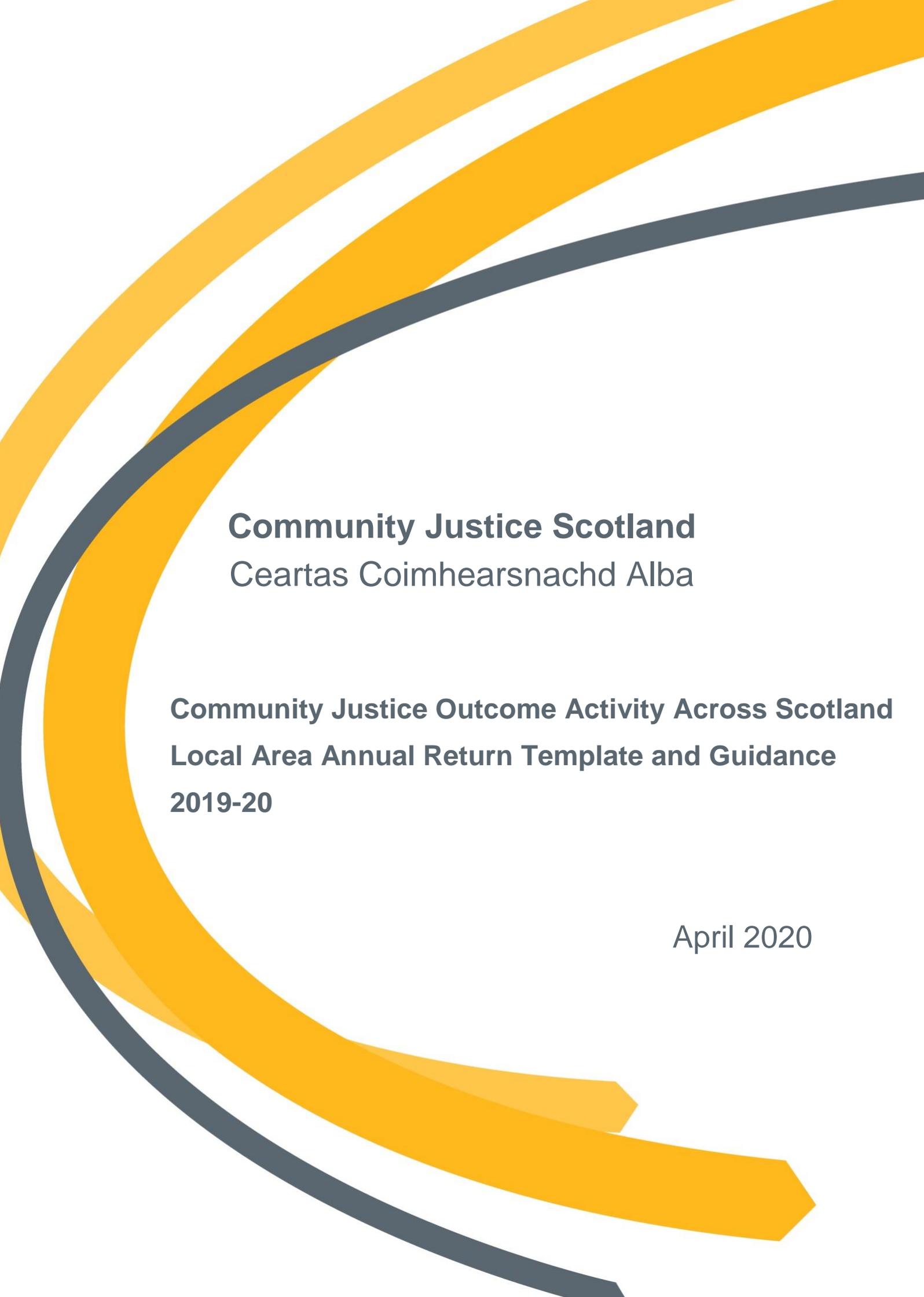
- 3.3 The Community Safety Partnership agreed the Community Justice Local Area Annual Return for 2019/20 on 8 September 2020. It will be submitted to CJS for consideration and feedback once approved by the Edinburgh Partnership.

4. Contact

Carey Fuller, Acting Community Justice Senior Manager, Tel: 07711 016 163, carey.fuller@edinburgh.gov.uk

Appendices:

Appendix 1; Community Justice Local Area Annual Return 2019/20



Community Justice Scotland
Ceartas Coimhearsnachd Alba

**Community Justice Outcome Activity Across Scotland
Local Area Annual Return Template and Guidance
2019-20**

April 2020

1. Background

The introduction of the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 triggered the formal implementation of the new model of Community Justice in Scotland. A number of key documents are associated with the Act including the National Strategy, Justice in Scotland: Vision & Priorities and the Framework for Outcomes, Performance and Improvement.

The 2016 Act places a duty on community justice statutory partners to produce a Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP) which outlines key local needs and priorities and the plans and actions to address these against a backdrop of the documents noted above. Beyond this, the partners are also tasked with reporting, on an annual basis, the community justice outcomes and improvements in their area, again with reference to the associated strategy and framework documents and, when complete, submit those annual reports to Community Justice Scotland.

Community Justice Scotland is committed to working in partnership with community justice partners and have designed the template and guidance to support local areas in reporting on their annual outcomes and improvements in a meaningful way that captures necessary data in an effective and efficient manner.

2. Statement of Assurance

The information submitted to Community Justice Scotland using this template is for the purpose of fulfilling the requirement under s27 of the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 for Community Justice Scotland to produce a report on performance in relation to community justice outcomes across Scotland.

The data submitted using this template will be used for this reporting purpose only. In the report, local authority areas will only be specifically identified with their consent. However, Community Justice Partnerships should be aware that any information held by Community Justice Scotland is subject to statutory Freedom of Information obligations.



3. General principles of the template

The template is designed to capture a range of important data in a way that allows local partners to highlight key aspects of community justice activities, outcomes and improvements over the specified period without it being onerous or time and resource demanding.

Most of the template is self-explanatory and, where this is the case, there is little guidance required. In the sections that require more direction for completion, please refer to the template completion guidance which was issued alongside this reporting template. The text (in blue) will outline what is expected in terms of reporting.

It would be helpful if responses in each of the “evidence and data” boxes within section 4 of the template (“performance reporting”) is held to a maximum of 300 words per indicator to ensure the main points are captured. This allows for an efficient analysis by Community Justice Scotland on return. The use of bullet points in your answers is acceptable.

Where the template asks for evidence, a written response will suffice and there is no expectation that you send additional supporting documentation – if there are any aspects Community Justice Scotland is unclear on it will be our responsibility to request clarification where necessary.

If any response or evidence requires details about people with lived experience (e.g. evidence in respect of someone’s life story) please **NO NOT** include any personal sensitive information (as outlined in Schedules 2 & 3 of the Data Protection Act 1998) as Community Justice Scotland does not require such information. If this is unavoidable then please ensure that the data is fully anonymised.

This is the third iteration of the template and guidance.



4. Template Completion

1. Community Justice Partnership / Group Details	
Community Justice Partnership / Group	Community Safety Partnership
Community Justice Partnership Group Chair	Councillor Amy McNeese-Mechan
Community Justice Partnership / Group Co-ordinator	Suzan Ross
Publication date of Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP)	October 2019

2. Template Sign-off	
<p>The content of this annual report on community justice outcomes and improvements in our area has been agreed as accurate by the Community Justice Partnership / Group and has been shared with our Community Planning Partnership through our local accountability arrangements.</p>	
Signature of Community Justice Partnership / Group Chair:	Date :
.....

3. Governance Arrangements
<p>Please outline below your current governance structure for the community justice arrangements in your area:</p> <p>Edinburgh’s Community Safety Partnership (CSP) incorporating community justice, is a strategic group responsible for co-ordinating a multi-agency response to community safety and community justice, and to reducing reoffending and tackling antisocial behaviour. The CSP is a sub-group of the Edinburgh Partnership; Edinburgh’s community planning partnership, responsible for developing and implementing both the Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan (CJOIP) and the Community Safety Strategy (CSS). The CSP oversees CJOIP activity through progress reports submitted to its quarterly meetings and in turn, provides an update on community justice to the Edinburgh Partnership annually.</p> <p>The Edinburgh Partnership’s Community Plan 2018-28 (Local Outcome Improvement Plan) sets out community planning partners’ collective vision which is <i>‘that Edinburgh is a thriving, connected, inspired and fair city, where all forms of poverty and inequality are reduced’</i>.</p> <p>The CJOIP 2019-22 local priorities directly support the Community Plan’s aspiration through focusing on the provision of timely positive interventions for people in the justice system, many of whom are amongst the most marginalised and vulnerable in society. Local community justice activity is working to support those in the justice system who are the most disadvantaged, and to create a fairer, safer and more inclusive society, where individuals realise their full potential.</p>



The CJOIP is also closely linked to Edinburgh's new [Community Safety Strategy 2020-23](#), which is committed to the development of safer communities and reducing the harm caused by antisocial behaviour, including reducing the likelihood of children and young people engaging in harmful or offending behaviour, and safeguarding people from online harm.



4. Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

NATIONAL OUTCOME ONE

Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice

Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
Activities carried out to engage with 'communities' as well as other relevant constituencies	<p><u>Localities activity</u> South West locality activity The Community Help and Advice Initiative (CHAI) received a grant through the NHS Lothian Health Improvement Fund to employ a part time advice worker to deliver a Family Support and Advice Service in Oxfgangs Primary School.</p> <p><u>North East locality activity</u> The North East (NE) Action on Alcohol Group (a partnership group set up in response to community members identifying that addressing and preventing alcohol-related harm is a priority), co-designed an event with young people and people in recovery, which was held on 13 November 2019 during Alcohol Awareness Week. Two Licensing Board members, two local Councillors, twelve local people and five supporting practitioners participated in the workshop.</p> <p><u>Unpaid work consultation events</u> Community justice held two consultation events; one at the beginning of October and one in mid October 2019, to obtain feedback from unpaid work participants about their experiences of unpaid work and hear their suggestions for how the service could be improved.</p>	<p>55 individuals received tailored support and advice. Positive outcomes included reduced risk of homelessness; financial gain for clients totalled £10,459. The initiative helped people access employability support, reduce levels of stress and mental health issues, improve the health and well-being of clients and their families, and helped increase children's attainment at school.</p> <p>Making use of an engagement tool 'the Community Board', developed by the NE Health and Wellbeing Team and with members of the NE Action on Alcohol Group facilitating, participants openly discussed issues relating to alcohol-related harm in the area and came up with potential solutions that could be taken forward in partnership.</p> <p>The consultation events were attended by 8 and 6 men respectively. The feedback obtained is informing service development and the resulting recommendations below are being taken forward;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants to be informed about the availability of food packs with information being included in induction sessions • Contact phone number to be available for weekend sessions so that participants can contact staff if they need to • Men to be encouraged to use kitchen facilities to make hot drinks before going out on jobs



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of toilet facilities at job locations to be considered as part of job planning
<p>Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision</p>	<p><u>People's Stories</u> A consultation project entitled 'People's Stories' was developed and launched in 2019 as part of a framework of consultation activity with people who use social work services. The project has been implemented across all three social work sectors; Health and Social Care, Communities and Families, and Community Justice. The model involves a staff member working in quality assurance and compliance, meeting with service users individually to hear about their life experiences and the impact on their lives of a social work intervention. The quality assurance officer will then produce an anonymised synopsis from the meeting. The collection of reports champion good practice, recognise where progress has been achieved, and highlight areas where improvements are needed. The project set out to achieve a target of meeting with 36 individuals during the year across the three sectors; the target of 12 was achieved for community justice services.</p>	<p>From a snapshot of People's Stories, it is evident from the background information provided that the individuals using social work services had experienced a range of difficulties in their lives, including various forms of abuse in childhood, and diagnosed health conditions which had directly influenced their behaviours. The positive impact of community justice services on the lives of the individuals interviewed is clear from their comments, examples of which are below:</p> <p><i>"towards the end of the exercises I had a test... I didn't realise how much I had benefitted from these exercises...I didn't realise how far I had come"</i> <i>"I'm in a good place...it's been a long time coming"</i> <i>"I'm a law-abiding citizen"</i> <i>"my social worker has really helped me believe in myself"</i> <i>"it's thanks to my social worker...I can't give her enough praise"</i> <i>"the supervisor was good and listened to me and was really helpful"</i> <i>"there has been so much good from community justice services"</i></p> <p>A section has also been added to social work practice evaluation forms asking evaluators and social workers to consider whether people in their cases discussed, would be suitable for People's Stories.</p>
<p>Participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery</p>	<p><u>Peer mentoring</u> The Peer Mentoring Service delivered by Sacro, is in its third year of delivery, supporting males and females in the justice system over 16 years of age who are subject to statutory justice social work supervision. The Service is delivered in the community and in custodial settings in preparation for the individual being released from custody on post release supervision licences/orders. The peer mentors are volunteers with an offending history and/or relevant lived experience; providing one to one non-judgemental support and encouragement, they assist the service users (mentees), to</p>	<p>The Peer Mentoring reporting period runs from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019. Since its inception, the Service has continued to expand, and referrals increased from 30 throughout 2018 to 41 in 2019, a 37% increase. In 2019, a total of 2599 hours of support was delivered to service users, which included 877 hours of face to face support.</p> <p>Table 1 below lists the peer mentoring outcomes alongside targets and achievements, showing that targets were met or exceeded in 10 of the 15 outcomes.</p>



	<p>address their unmet needs, tailoring the interventions to suit the individual.</p> <p>Their holistic person-centred approach helps to channel people away from issues in their lives that increase their likelihood of reoffending, providing robust routes into support services and networks that are right for them. It includes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to improve self-efficacy, motivation and feelings of self-worth • Support to develop pro-social skills and attitudes • Challenging and addressing pro-offending attitudes • Providing out of hours crisis support to mentees • Introductions to suitable community resources to address specific issues for example, employment or mental health support • Support to build personal assets and reduce reoffending 	<p><i>Table 1 – Peer mentoring outcomes</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Outcome</th> <th>Target</th> <th>% achieved</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>For those who have substance misuse issues, evidence of abstinence/stable use of illegal drugs/NPS/alcohol</td> <td>80</td> <td>81</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>For those on prescribed drugs there is evidence of a reduction in using/prescription</td> <td>80</td> <td>88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Evidence of a reduction in offending behaviour</td> <td>90</td> <td>89</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Evidence of a reduction in pro-offending attitudes</td> <td>90</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Evidence of increase in ability to withstand pressure from peers who are still offending and/or involved in substance misuse</td> <td>90</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>For those who have physical health problems, evidence of improved physical health</td> <td>90</td> <td>93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Evidence of a reduction in chaotic or risky behaviour</td> <td>90</td> <td>88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>For those who have mental/emotional health issues, evidence of improved mental health</td> <td>90</td> <td>88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>Evidence of improved motivation to change negative behaviour</td> <td>90</td> <td>93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>For those who are unemployed, not in education or employment, there is evidence of improvements in these areas</td> <td>90</td> <td>83</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>Evidence of positive relationships with family members who are supportive of recovery</td> <td>90</td> <td>88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>Evidence of positive relationships with others who are supportive of recovery</td> <td>90</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13</td> <td>Evidence of a better understanding of impact of the individual's offending on others</td> <td>95</td> <td>96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14</td> <td>For those who have issues with accommodation, evidence of an improvement in their housing situation</td> <td>95</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15</td> <td>For those who have issues with budgeting, evidence of improvements in their money management skills/abilities</td> <td>95</td> <td>95</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Outcome	Target	% achieved	1	For those who have substance misuse issues, evidence of abstinence/stable use of illegal drugs/NPS/alcohol	80	81	2	For those on prescribed drugs there is evidence of a reduction in using/prescription	80	88	3	Evidence of a reduction in offending behaviour	90	89	4	Evidence of a reduction in pro-offending attitudes	90	95	5	Evidence of increase in ability to withstand pressure from peers who are still offending and/or involved in substance misuse	90	95	6	For those who have physical health problems, evidence of improved physical health	90	93	7	Evidence of a reduction in chaotic or risky behaviour	90	88	8	For those who have mental/emotional health issues, evidence of improved mental health	90	88	9	Evidence of improved motivation to change negative behaviour	90	93	10	For those who are unemployed, not in education or employment, there is evidence of improvements in these areas	90	83	11	Evidence of positive relationships with family members who are supportive of recovery	90	88	12	Evidence of positive relationships with others who are supportive of recovery	90	90	13	Evidence of a better understanding of impact of the individual's offending on others	95	96	14	For those who have issues with accommodation, evidence of an improvement in their housing situation	95	100	15	For those who have issues with budgeting, evidence of improvements in their money management skills/abilities	95	95
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<p>Level of community awareness of / satisfaction with work undertaken as part of a CPO</p>	<p><u>Community payback consultation</u></p> <p>A public consultation on community payback ran from 1 August 2019 to 31 August 2019 asking respondents the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know what a Community Payback Order is? • Do you know what we mean by unpaid work? 	<p>Responses to the consultation questions showed that 98% of respondents were either fully aware or partly aware of Community Payback Orders; up from 90% last year and representing an 9% increase.</p> <p>All respondents stated that they knew what was meant by unpaid work, consistent with last year.</p>																																																																



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you think that Community Payback helps to reduce offending? <p>Beneficiaries of unpaid work were asked to provide feedback on how community payback had impacted their activity/work/business.</p>	<p>76% of respondents believed that community payback either fully or partly helped to reduce offending, with 86% believing either fully or in part, that community payback gives those who have committed offences an opportunity to repay the community for their crimes.</p> <p>Comments from beneficiaries were positive for example;</p> <p><i>“we rely heavily on the unpaid workers that you place in our shop, as it can be difficult at times to recruit and retain reliable volunteers”</i></p> <p><i>“Customer service duties include being till trained, to answering the phones; providing excellent customer care which helped us gain 100% in our last Mystery Shop Report”</i></p> <p><i>“It has helped us dramatically as if we are short of volunteers, the help provided by community payback clients makes up the shortfall and allows us to make the money required to contribute towards homelessness, children, modern slavery, as well as people in poverty to name but a few...with all the help we received last year from volunteers and the community payback team we were able to raise the most, in remuneration, out of all of our Edinburgh stores!”</i></p> <p><i>“the help is greatly appreciated”</i></p>
<p>Evidence from questions to be used in local surveys / citizens’ panels and so on</p>	<p><u>Consultations</u></p> <p>A local community justice consultation conducted in August 2019 asked the public for their views on;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What communities can do to support people to steer away from crime How communities can help to prevent and reduce offending in their local area <p>The community payback public consultation asked respondents;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether they or their organisation or community had experience of unpaid work 	<p>Suggestions from the public which contributed to forming local priorities include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A focus on tackling alcohol and drug issues Ensuring individual and community support is available for young people to provide them with a sense of purpose, social activities, and to divert them away from offending behaviour Tackling poverty Having accessible mental health support services <p>Responses were mixed with some saying they had no knowledge or experience of the contributions made by unpaid work teams. Amongst those who had experience of activity carried out as unpaid work, most comments were complimentary; praising the team efforts, the visual improvements to gardens, parks and</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether they felt that they or their organisation could benefit from unpaid work 	<p>facilities where work was carried out, and the positive attitude of participants.</p> <p>It was suggested that the work carried out by unpaid work teams should be more widely publicised so that people are aware of their projects and the assistance they provide to communities and individuals.</p> <p>Most respondents agreed that their communities could benefit from unpaid work and many put forward suggestions for future activity and highlighted community projects in need of assistance.</p>
<p>Perceptions of the local crime data</p>	<p><u>Crime perceptions</u></p> <p>The latest Scottish Crime and Justice Survey results were published in March 2019. This large-scale social survey asks people about their experiences and perceptions of crime; results can be broken down and viewed by police division. The latest survey covering the period 2016/18, is based on around 5,500 face-to-face interviews with adults (aged 16 or over) living in private households in Scotland.</p> <p><u>Additional resources</u></p> <p>Recorded crime in Scotland 2018/19</p> <p>Key points from national figures include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes recorded in Scotland increased by 1% from 244,504 to 246,480. • Non-sexual crimes of violence increased by 10%, from 7,251 to 8,008. • Sexual crimes increased by 8% from 12,487 to 13,547. • Crimes of dishonesty remained almost unchanged, increasing by less than 1% from 114,474 to 114,506. 	<p><u>Scottish Crime and Justice Survey - Edinburgh City (E Division)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 82% of respondents feel safe walking alone in their local area after dark (above the national average of 77%) • 97% feel safe when alone in their home at night (similar to the national average of 96%) • 72% felt that the crime level in their local area over the last two years was either the same or less (compared with the national average of 74%) • 57% of respondents feel confident that the police in their local area are able to prevent crime (consistent with the national average of 54%) • 71% are confident that the police in their local area are able to deal with incidents as they occur (compared with the national average of 66%) • 65% are confident that police in their local area are able to solve crimes (same as national average)



- Fire-raising, vandalism etc. decreased by 6% from 51,322 to 47,997.

Local crimes recorded - data for 2018/19 and 2019/20

Table 2 – local crime data

<u>Crimes</u>	<u>2018/19</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
Non-sexual crimes of violence	875	1,057
Sexual crimes	1,270	1,206
Crimes of dishonesty	18,738	17,313
Fire raising, malicious mischief etc	5,279	5,303
Other crimes	4,784	5,534
Total	30,946	30,413

Link to [Police Scotland Performance](#)

Other information relevant to National Outcome One

Supporting victims of crime

[Victim Support Scotland](#) provides victims and witnesses of any type of crime with free confidential, emotional and practical support, and information about the justice system. In the year 2019/20, over 3200 support encounters took place within Victim Support Scotland community based services in Edinburgh through support provided by telephone, writing to individuals, and face-to-face appointments in the office of Victim Support, or in people’s homes. Additionally, over 3300 supports took place over the same year in the Victim Support Scotland court-based services at Edinburgh Sheriff Court and Edinburgh High Court. These included on-the-day support, telephone support and letter contact with witnesses, as well as over 150 people taking up the option of a Court Familiarisation Visit ahead of a court trial.

Individuals accessing Victim Support Scotland’s services in the court and in the community were supported around how they were feeling, any health and wellbeing support they might need, and with any safety concerns they had, either at home, outside, or at court. Support also involved assisting individuals with understanding and accessing information throughout their justice journey.

Over the past year, there has been increased service user involvement at all levels of Victim Support Scotland through the development of new victim and witness Reference Groups. People affected by crime in Edinburgh and across Scotland have given their feedback and views on Victim Support Scotland services and the wider justice system in face-to-face meetings and over the phone. This engagement with victims and witnesses has directly shaped the work of the Scottish Government’s [Victims Taskforce](#), which has been established to improve support, advice and information for victims of crime. Quotes from those supported include:

“Victim Support has always gone above and beyond. The key benefit of it has been the one to one aspect of talking to the Victim Support supporter, they always know everything that has been going on, and I update them further. I don’t have to explain it again”



"I appreciate that I can talk to you like a friend. You don't judge me and you treat all my kids as individuals, caring about each one's health and happiness. You've been really supportive and kind and showed me that what the kids and I were feeling was completely normal. Thank you for everything you've done for us"

The [Victim's Fund](#) is a newly improved grant fund, designed to directly support victims of crime at last resort with urgent needs, and which also by default builds extremely high quality partnerships with other support organisations. Since its launch, Edinburgh has reviewed and supported two dozen applications, with goods and services paid for directly by the fund when victims are unable to meet the cost. Some examples include; new beds for sexual assault victims, support with groceries and clothes for victims and children who have fled domestic abuse situations, utility support after job loss due to trauma after crime, new phones and laptops after damage or theft, locksmiths to change locks after custodies, and support for council-backed emergency housing. Feedback from all quarters is that this fund is a direct, purposeful way to support victims with their urgent needs and help facilitate recovery and ensure support to prevent revictimization. As the funds are applied for through a worker at a partner agency, the fund has also facilitated an exponential growth and improvement in relationships with local organisations who also provide frontline support, including [Another Way](#) delivered by Sacro and [Shakti Edinburgh](#).

Victim Support in Edinburgh has also continued to improve its communication and partnership with Police Scotland, including exploring new means of supporting and referring victims from the Edinburgh Division. Referral pathways have been developed with local organisations who provide specialist support, and whose work Victim Support can extend and continue with its resources. These include; [6VT](#), [Fear Free](#), [Aditi](#), [Saheliya](#), [SCORE Scotland](#), and a few LGBT+ organisations with which Victim Support is looking to improve its support for hate crime in conjunction with the Police Scotland.



NATIONAL OUTCOME TWO
Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way

Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
<p>Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way</p>	<p>Sustainable Housing on Release for Everyone (SHORE) In July 2019, the City of Edinburgh Council (the Council) and the Scottish Prison Service (SPS) signed a Data Sharing Agreement (DSA) to allow for the effective transfer of information on people being admitted to custody, and those being liberated. The DSA has reinforced partners' commitments to embedding the SHORE standards and the Council provides a housing and homelessness service within HMP Edinburgh to further support this work.</p> <p>The Council's commissioned service Four Square, concentrated on early intervention and engagement with prisoners on their housing situation when they are admitted to custody. This enabled a focus on tenancy sustainment and managing housing benefit, universal credit, and discretionary housing payments to address accrued housing debt.</p> <p>To complement the early intervention work at entry to custody, an officer from the Council's Access to Housing and Support Service has dealt with individuals managed under Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA), and any prisoners due for release who would be presenting as homeless. The DSA has been key to the development and implementation of this proactive approach to engaging with prisoners regarding their housing; working towards a positive outcome to support desistance.</p>	<p>A review of both the early intervention and liberation support elements of housing support offered in prison was conducted as part of ongoing service improvement. This has informed a decision to combine both housing support roles into one to ensure a more joined up approach to service provision for prisoners. Recruitment for a new post of prison based housing officer was underway but has been paused due to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Over the past year, The Council's Access to Housing and Support Service has focused mainly on providing housing support for prisoners due for release, with 84 people being seen for this purpose; 60 of whom were homeless and 24 had an existing tenancy. 51 people received homeless assessments and were signposted to appropriate services on release.</p> <p>A service user who would have been homeless and benefitted from the service setting up his accommodation for release, described the service as "a lifesaver", as it reduced the stress and waiting time involved in making a homeless presentation in the community, leaving more time for other essential activities such as attending medical appointments and organising benefit claims.</p>
<p>Partners have leveraged resources for community justice</p>	<p><u>Resources and training</u> Justice social work continues to work in close partnership with Community Justice Scotland (CJS), supporting the development of a curriculum of national training. The service contributes staff time to developing and delivering training on domestic abuse and sexual offending. The social work staff group includes national trainers accredited to deliver;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Caledonian programme 	<p>Justice social work staff have further improved their knowledge and skills; contributing to the ongoing development of a skilled, informed and effective workforce.</p> <p>The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS)</p> <p>The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Strategic Plan 2019-22 sets out its operating context "To work in partnership with communities</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spousal Assault Risk Assessment version 3 (SARAv3) • Stalking Assessment and Management (SAM) • Risk Matrix 2000/Stable -2007 and Acute-2007 • Moving Forward: Making Changes (MF:MC) <p>Social work staff have also helped CJS to develop a new national course for a multi-disciplinary audience 'An Introduction to Sexually Harmful Behaviour' with one of two pilots running in Edinburgh in June 2019 and now being rolled out across Scotland. Additionally, social work staff have attended CJS training around enhancing their training skills.</p>	<p><i>and others in the public, private and third sectors, on prevention, protection and response, to improve the safety and well-being of people throughout Scotland”</i></p> <p>The SFRS delivers a range of interventions supporting improved outcomes in community justice including:</p> <p><u>Fire safety projects</u> - two separate projects which aim to reduce offending in relation to alcohol; one with the NHS and one with North East Action on Alcohol. In addition, SFRS work to reduce unintentional harm and continue to carry out home safety visits jointly with justice social work to people who have recently been released from prison; providing safety advice to help minimise risk in the home.</p>
<p>Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational/professional /geographical boundaries</p>	<p><u>Community justice staff training</u> Workforce development includes large scale roll out of;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SARAv3 training for the majority of social work staff • Anti-Discriminatory Awareness Practice Training (ADAPT) for working with those convicted of hate crime offences • Restorative Justice approaches training • Refresher training in Stable-2007 and Acute-2007 (sexual offending risk assessment tools) • Staff training in a trauma enhanced practice model piloted in group work services <p>An Edinburgh Community Justice Trainers (ECJT) group was set up in 2019 to assist with co-ordinating local and national training. The group consists of managers from across all community justice teams and meets quarterly, promoting access to and development of specific trainings for staff in justice services.</p>	<p>Individual formulation approaches to assessment, management and interventions has been a common theme across much of the training provided which has enabled staff to develop a greater understanding of the developmental factors in an individual's life that may have contributed to their presenting problems, risks and strengths. This has informed staff understanding of the circumstances in which an individual may be more likely to commit harm, as well as guiding how best to intervene to manage and reduce the risks.</p> <p>Having a developmentally informed understanding of service users has also further influenced staff thinking on how services and practices may be adapted to increase the likelihood of successful engagement with them.</p> <p>Feedback from the ECJT group's attendees is positive, with the group working well to ensure that teams and staff are aware of training availability and how to access learning events.</p>
<p>Partners illustrate effective</p>	<p>MAPPA activity</p>	<p>During the reporting year, 891 registered sex offenders were managed under MAPPA, with 810 at Level 1, 78 at Level 2, and 3</p>



<p>engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of MAPPA</p>	<p>The MAPPA annual report for Edinburgh, the Lothians and Scottish Borders 2019/20 is not published until later in the year therefore feedback relating to MAPPA activity is based on the 2018/19 report.</p> <p>During the reporting year, MAPPA partners held a number of multi-agency training events:</p> <p>In November 2018, the MAPPA co-ordinator delivered training to Offender Management Unit (OMU) officers based in Lothian and Borders 'J' Division on MAPPA process, procedures and completion of MAPPA templates.</p> <p>In January 2019, the MAPPA Co-ordinator delivered MAPPA Chairs training to those new to the role.</p> <p>In February 2019, East Lothian Council hosted a multi-agency MAPPA presentation to local chairs of community councils. The aim of this event was to promote understanding in relation to the assessment of risk and management of registered sex offenders living in our communities.</p> <p>In March 2019, Police Scotland hosted training delivered by clinicians from the NHS Lothian Serious Offender Liaison Service (SOLS) to officers and justice social workers on the challenge of managing offenders who have been assessed as presenting a long term risk of serious harm.</p> <p>Also in March 2019, Edinburgh, the Lothians and Scottish Borders Strategic Oversight Group hosted a multi-agency half day conference, aimed at staff and managers relative to the increasing challenge of assessing and managing an aging sex offender population within a prison and community setting.</p>	<p>at Level 3. This was facilitated by MAPPA meetings convened across the Lothians and Scottish Borders of which there were 59 Level 2 which considered a number of offenders, and 8 Level 3 which considered one offender only.</p> <p>The Community Intervention Services for Sex Offenders (CISSO) continue to support the risk management of partner agencies through the delivery of community-based group treatment programmes and individual intervention, addressing the behaviour and attitudes associated with sexual offending. Additionally, staff provide assessments and offer advice and consultation to justice social workers in Edinburgh, the Lothians and Scottish Borders.</p> <p>The service continued to deliver the group work programme for sexual offending, Moving Forward: Making Changes (MF:MC), and stakeholders have committed to maintaining accreditation standards in this work. The CISSO team provided a range of MF:MC groups which ran weekly and included daytime and evening groups. The programme also has an adapted version for men with enhanced learning needs.</p> <p>In the past year, 45 men were involved in MF;MC group work. This is a slight reduction in numbers compared with previous years and reflects development within the service of working more intensively with a higher risk and needs group. A significant number of men attending the programme were also seen individually by MF:MC facilitators, and CISSO have seen an increased demand for those individual interventions. This is partly due to service users being released on short term sex offender licenses where there is insufficient time for them to complete MF:MC group work and a more targeted intervention is needed. For others, the service has recognised that group work was not the appropriate learning environment for them.</p>
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Other information relevant to National Outcome Two

Developing Trauma Enhanced Community Justice Services

Community justice services sought to build on their experience of developing trauma informed services, through 2019 into 2020. This involved developing, implementing and evaluating a Trauma Informed Care (TIC) model of service delivery across Community Justice Group Work Services (CJGWS). In keeping with the [Scottish Psychological Trauma Training Plan \(NES, 2019\)](#), the services sought to develop justice social work practice, to operate at a 'trauma enhanced practice' level due to their specific remit to provide long term interventions with people known to be affected by trauma. The work was led by a sector manager and a clinical psychologist who was recruited to co-locate within, and work across, a range of teams in justice social work.

Recognising the long term nature of culture and organisational change, three specific areas of activity were agreed, where initial changes could be introduced that would support the service in moving closer to working at a trauma enhanced practice level, while also gathering evidence to evaluate the impact of these service developments which are listed below, along with a brief summary of activity in the first year of the project:

- Leadership Coaching and Development
- Staff Training, Development and Wellbeing Support
- Staff Practice

1. Leadership Coaching and Development

Explicit leadership commitment to the TIC model of care is a key component to service change. In the current project this was supported through the following activities:

- Regular Leadership Development Programme: practice development sessions held every 3 months, focussing on particular aspects of the TIC model
- Coaching: sector manager has regular 1:1 sessions with each of the service leads and within these sessions, discussing barriers to change, identifying managers learning needs in relation to leading TIC, and supporting implementation
- Leaders and manager involvement in developing and delivering staff training and support: senior social worker and team leaders were involved in the delivery of the trainings outlined below. This helped ensure the materials were pertinent to the needs of their staff, while also enhancing their knowledge of and commitment to TIC.

2. Staff Training and Development

A four and a half day training package was developed and delivered to all CJGWS staff. The components of this training included:

- Understanding and working with complex trauma
- Responding to common trauma symptoms and trauma skills practice
- Trauma Informed Service frameworks
- Staff self care
- Understanding mental health in the context of trauma

Staff Well Being

Another key element of a TIC model of care is the recognition that staff well-being is key to the successful delivery of this model. Group supervision/reflective practice sessions were provided to teams. These groups serve multiple functions, including:

- Modelling TIC at a service level, in relation to staff



- Supporting staff in attending to their own well being
- Supporting the implementation of TIC approaches to working with service users

3. Staff Practice

Staff were encouraged to adopt working practices consistent with the TIC model of care. One of the key elements of this within the current project was the introduction of routine screening for trauma and mental health difficulties for all clients of CJGWS. A key element of the current project included gathering data on rates, nature and impact of trauma on service users. This entailed the development of a semi-structured assessment instrument 'Trauma and Mental Health Screening' (TAMHS) to be used with all new and existing clients. The clinical psychologist was available to senior social workers and team leaders to help work through any initial difficulties in incorporating the TAMHS as part of routine assessments. This support also included the clinical psychologist participating in Q&A practice development sessions with the teams.

In addition to and alongside the TAMHS, resources were developed to support staff in the delivery of interventions including:

- Survive & Thrive Group (forensic version)
- Toolkit (Men's version and Women's version): incorporating a range of interventions to support service users in managing common mental health difficulties; safety and stabilisation materials

Evaluation:

Formal evaluation of the project is ongoing and includes the following:

- Anecdotal feedback from team leaders and seniors
- Formal feedback on each training session
- Survey feedback from all staff involved
- Focus groups for managers
- Focus groups for workers

To date, this feedback has been overwhelmingly positive. Examples of findings from the staff surveys include:

- 87% feel more confident asking about trauma
- 73% are confident asking about common mental health difficulties
- 83% report using a TIC approach in their work with service users
- 93% report finding working in a TIC way helps them work more effectively with service users
- 93% of staff believe having a clinical psychologist embedded in the service is valuable
- 80% of staff report finding group supervision sessions helpful



NATIONAL OUTCOME THREE

People have better access to the services that they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability

Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
<p>Partners have identified and are overcoming structural barriers for people accessing services</p>	<p><u>EnCompass employability programme</u> The EnCompass project delivered by Access to Industry (AI) is an education, training and employability service for people moving on from past offending behaviours, people in recovery from substance misuse, and those affected by homelessness. The project is delivered through AI's in-house community college and its focus is on assisting those who are furthest removed from the labour market to build their skills, gain access to training opportunities and where appropriate, move into employment.</p> <p>A range of employability opportunities are offered, including supportive work placements, and volunteering. The programme of activity included Edinburgh College courses covering digital media, photography and computer game design, IT courses, creative writing and communication skills, and a weekly Spanish language and culture class delivered voluntarily by a local NHS occupational therapist.</p> <p>EnCompass continues to work with Disclosure Scotland/Scotland Works for You, to support more employers to make fair recruitment decisions on people with convictions. The project pro-actively builds relationships with employers in construction, retail, hospitality, catering and leisure, the care sector, cleaning and facilities management, and is looking to include agriculture and hairdressing to this list.</p>	<p>During the year, 286 people were supported, 60 of whom had been engaging with the service the previous year and continued their attendance into 2019/20. The majority of referrals came from justice social work followed by substance misuse services. Self referrals were also accepted. The number of referrals from homelessness organisations was low at 3%, despite the proportion of service users describing themselves as having accommodation issues being 36%. In recognition of the challenges faced in supporting this group, the service is working in partnership with a Salvation Army hostel in central Edinburgh to improve outreach work with the homeless community.</p> <p>In the reporting period, Encompass achieved the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 people secured employment (sustained at 4 weeks) • 15 people has sustained employment at 13 weeks • 122 trainings* were delivered • 49 people sustained further education** beyond 13 weeks • 122 qualifications were awarded to service users in core subjects, as well as The Royal Environmental Health Institute of Scotland (REHIS) first aid and construction Health and Safety • In total, 257 Encompass service users attended 3172 sessions. Classes included core subjects in partnership with Edinburgh College, gardening, mindfulness, the Summer Programme (6 different programmes), careers education, and Construction Skills Certificate Scheme (CSCS). <p>*training included beauty basics, gardening, cooking and CSCS classes **included Counselling, HNC Working with Communities, Social Sciences, NC Beauty Care, NC Photography, NPA Creative Industries, Digital Passport and Computing, and Psychology</p>



<p>Existence of joint-working arrangements such as processes / protocols to ensure access to services to address underlying needs</p>	<p><u>Partnership working</u> The Edinburgh and Midlothian Offender Recovery Service (EMORS) delivered by Change Grow Live (CGL), is a partnership between the City of Edinburgh Council justice services, Midlothian Council justice services and the NHS. The service supports individuals at all stages of the justice system to address their unmet needs, particularly those that may have channelled them towards offending, including addictions, poor mental health, homelessness and financial difficulties. The service provides complete continuity of care throughout an individual's justice journey, from point of arrest (arrest referral), into prison (providing NHS treatment for substance misuse and psychosocial supports), and back into the community (voluntary throughcare), including prison gate pickups. The service has close links with community-based recovery hubs where the presence of peer volunteers ensures that recovery is visible and evident within the service.</p> <p>EMORS staff participated in a Doors Open Day at Edinburgh Sheriff Court in September 2019 which also attracted members of the public and provided an opportunity to promote and share with them, the services being delivered to those in the justice system.</p> <p>EMORS continues to work in partnership with the Alcohol Problem Solving Court (APSC) and there were 8 referrals made to the service during the reporting period, 4 of whom completed their CPO with alcohol treatment requirement and continued to engage voluntarily.</p>	<p><u>Arrest referral</u> EMORS has developed a good working relationship with Police Scotland's custody staff in St Leonard's Police Station where they provide an arrest referral service 3 afternoons a week on Sundays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Following regular communications and meetings, police staff began to refer cases directly to the service from July 2019. In addition, EMORS staff have now been vetted by Police Scotland allowing them easier access to the custody suite to offer support to those being held. In 2019/20, 89 people received an assessment to begin their support.</p> <p><u>Prison treatment</u> The prison treatment element of the service which provides psychosocial support to prisoners with addictions and is funded by the NHS, is available to all prisoners regardless of their home address, as many prisoners from out with Edinburgh and Midlothian serve their sentences in HMP Edinburgh. The prison treatment service received 355 referrals, 152 of whom were assessed to begin support.</p> <p><u>Voluntary throughcare</u> The service received 262 referrals, with 252 of those receiving an assessment to begin their support in the community.</p> <p>Of the referrals across the prison and voluntary throughcare elements, the service actively supported 379 individuals from Edinburgh and Midlothian who were initially seen in prison and then supported following their release.</p> <p>EMORS used the Recovery Outcome Web tool to measure both progress and deterioration in the lives of service users accessing support. Data for those receiving voluntary throughcare is shown below:</p> <p><i>Table 3 – Voluntary throughcare 2019/20</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Issue</th> <th>Outcome</th> <th>Number of service users</th> <th>% of service users</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Drug/Alcohol Use</td> <td>Improved</td> <td>65</td> <td>39</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Issue	Outcome	Number of service users	% of service users	Drug/Alcohol Use	Improved	65	39
Issue	Outcome	Number of service users	% of service users							
Drug/Alcohol Use	Improved	65	39							



			Same	87	52
			Worse	14	9
		Offending Behaviour	Improved	43	26
			Same	107	64
			Worse	16	10
		Physical/mental health	Improved	54	32
			Same	92	55
			Worse	22	13
		Family/relationships	Improved	50	30
			Same	103	61
			Worse	15	9
		Housing	Improved	55	31
			Same	98	55
			Worse	15	14
Initiatives to facilitate access to services	<p><u>Shine</u> Shine women’s mentoring service delivered by Sacro works with adult women who are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serving a custodial sentence of less than four years and not subject to a statutory order or; • On remand or; • Subject to a CPO <p>Mentors provide one to one support to the women to assist them with the many issues they may face in the community and to achieve their goals. Engagement with the service is voluntary and women are supported with a range of issues including their mental health and wellbeing, addictions, positive use of time, parenting, relationships, accommodation, living skills, self-care and to live a crime free life.</p> <p><u>New Routes</u> New Routes offers short term male prisoners who are not eligible for statutory throughcare, ‘through the gate’ support. Men are matched with a mentor while in prison and practical and</p>	<p>In 2019/20, Shine in Edinburgh received 47 referrals and at the end of the reporting period, continued to work with 12 of those referred. Shine’s target is for 60% of women who engage with the service in the community, to progress to a planned exit from the service. In the reporting period, 30 women achieved a planned exit representing 86% of cases closed, while 5 were unplanned.</p> <p>Areas where Shine mentees needed the most support were in relation to accommodation, mental health and wellbeing, living skills and self-care. The least support was required in dealing with relationships and family, managing strong feelings, and living a crime free life.</p> <p>In 2019/20, 30 men returning to Edinburgh signed up to the New Routes service with 25 engaging post liberation. Of those engaging,</p>			



	<p>emotional support is provided to assist them reintegrate into the community and build a life free of offending. This includes assisting with access to longer term support services in the community.</p> <p><u>Another Way</u> Another Way delivered by Sacro, offers non-judgemental one to one support to women involved in selling or exchanging sex. Women are supported in areas including addictions, domestic abuse, healthcare, housing, parenting, benefits, employment, exiting sex work if they wish to do so, and attending other services relevant for them.</p>	<p>20 reported an improvement in their employment skills, 15 in their accommodation situation, and 15 reported improvements in their relationships.</p> <p>Outcomes for Another Way are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women involved in prostitution have increased access to co-ordinated support and healthcare, minimising the risks and providing opportunities to exit • Less women are at risk of commercial sexual exploitation through greater access to information and support • Increased support is provided to 'hard to reach' women who advertise sex online, by developing a model for engaging with them <p>Throughout Another Way's reporting period from June 2019 to June 2020, 314 women were supported via outreach across Edinburgh, the Lothians, and the Scottish Borders, although physical outreach was suspended from mid March 2020 due to COVID-19 restrictions.</p>																																	
<p>Speed of access to mental health services</p>	<p>Psychological Therapies Waiting Times The Scottish Government is committed to delivering faster access to Psychological Therapies for those with mental illness or disorder. Patients and clinicians have identified access to therapies as a key service improvement to better meet their needs and expectations. Psychological Therapies have an important role in helping people with mental health problems, who should have access to effective treatment, both physical and psychological. It is generally accepted that these therapies can have demonstrable benefit in reducing distress, symptoms, risk of harm to self or others, health related quality of life and return to work. It is recognised that delivering faster access is a significant and complex challenge, and the standard is seen as an opportunity to drive local service redesign informed by evidence.</p> <p>Mental Health Policy and Standards - the Mental Health Strategy is set within the context of the NHS Scotland Quality Strategy</p>	<p>The latest data available for psychological therapies is shown below:</p> <p><i>Table 4 – People seen who started treatment between January to September 2019 (per quarter)</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1261 962 2058 1174"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Jan to Mar 19</th> <th>% seen within 18 weeks</th> <th>April to June 19</th> <th>% seen within 18 weeks</th> <th>July to Sept 19</th> <th>% seen within 18 weeks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NHS Lothian</td> <td>3,181</td> <td>75.1</td> <td>3,369</td> <td>78.9</td> <td>3,071</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nationally</td> <td>17,951</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>17,679</td> <td>78.7</td> <td>17,697</td> <td>79.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Table 5 – Referral numbers between January to September 2019 (per quarter)</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1261 1289 1982 1382"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Jan to Mar 19</th> <th>April to June 19</th> <th>July to Sept 19</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NHS Lothian</td> <td>4,935</td> <td>5,042</td> <td>4,712</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nationally</td> <td>43,443</td> <td>38,336</td> <td>39,483</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Jan to Mar 19	% seen within 18 weeks	April to June 19	% seen within 18 weeks	July to Sept 19	% seen within 18 weeks	NHS Lothian	3,181	75.1	3,369	78.9	3,071	80	Nationally	17,951	77.4	17,679	78.7	17,697	79.4		Jan to Mar 19	April to June 19	July to Sept 19	NHS Lothian	4,935	5,042	4,712	Nationally	43,443	38,336	39,483
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	<p>which sets out three quality ambitions that care must be person-centred, safe and effective.</p> <p>Developments in mental health care have been driven by a series of reports and policy recommendations: In April 2011, a HEAT Target for Psychological Therapies was introduced. This target (now a standard) is that no person will wait longer than 18 weeks from referral to treatment for Psychological Therapies from December 2014. Following the conclusion of previously planned work on a tolerance level for Psychological Therapies waiting times and engagement with NHS Boards and other stakeholders, the Scottish Government has determined that the Psychological Therapies standard should be delivered for at least 90% of patients.</p> <p>In August 2012, the Mental Health Strategy for Scotland: 2012-2015 was produced which set the policy direction for the next four years and included a commitment to achieving and maintaining waiting times standards. In March 2017, this was updated and reissued as the Mental Health Strategy 2017-2027.</p> <p>Child & Adolescent Mental Health (CAMH) Services Waiting times for CAMH Services are also published.</p>	
<p>% of people released from a custodial sentence :</p> <p>a) registered with a GP</p> <p>b) have suitable accommodation</p> <p>c) have had a benefits eligibility check</p>	<p><u>Voluntary throughcare</u> EMORS mentioned above, provides voluntary throughcare to those leaving custody to support their successful rehabilitation into the community. The service includes support for prisoners to access benefits, and to register with a GP to ensure that they can access prescription medication and medical treatment as required.</p> <p><u>Accommodation</u> As part of the SHORE standards Four Square assisted prisoners with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing housing related debt 	<p>In 2019/20, the average number of people being supported by EMORS with voluntary throughcare at any one time during the year was 102, while the total number of individuals being supported throughout the year was 379.</p> <p>Data on the percentage of households presenting as homeless in Edinburgh due to being discharged from prison had remained static for six years between 2013/14 and 2018/20 at 3.3% of homeless presentations, averaging 120 per annum. The impact of embedding the SHORE standards is evident in 2019/20, as the number of</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring rent continued to be paid wherever it was assessed that the prisoner's tenancy could remain available for them on release • Notifying the landlord in a timely manner when a tenancy needed to be terminated • Arranging for belongings that remained in the tenancy to be collected/stored <p>Access to Housing and Support Services activity included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing housing options and advice up to eight weeks ahead of liberation • Undertaking a homeless assessment where required • Requesting accommodation be reserved for prisoners on their release date where appropriate • Assisting prisoners to complete an EdIndex form in order to access social housing • Supporting prisoners to bid for appropriate housing through Key to Choice • Liaising with the Access to Housing and Support Services Lead Officers regarding individuals managed under MAPPA, where relevant information has been gathered that could inform Risk Management Plans • Review of people entering prison and those due for release through weekly reports received from SPS 	<p>people presenting as homeless who reported being discharged from prison fell from 123 (3.7% of homeless presentations) in 2018/19 to 101 (2.8% of homeless presentations) in 2019/20; a reduction of 18%</p>
<p>Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending</p>	<p><u>Edinburgh Alcohol Problem Solving Court (APSC)</u> The APSC which is overseen by a named Sheriff, was established in February 2016 and uses community payback*** legislation with frequent court reviews. The APSC operates in partnership with CGL, and supports males over 18 years of age who have a pattern of alcohol related offending resulting in frequent appearances in court, or who have developed a significant alcohol dependency, to engage and maintain engagement with services aimed at addressing problematic alcohol use. Justice social work provides the court with speedy assessments with an alcohol focus and ensures streamlined access to alcohol misuse services.</p>	<p>Examples of service user feedback from those who received support for alcohol issues:</p> <p><i>"Reduced alcohol use. More of a social drink now and again now"</i> <i>"Alcohol use now much more under my control - no longer a problem"</i> <i>"K helped with alcohol counselling and anger management, kept me on track"</i> <i>"I have cut down drinking a lot in the 2 years and have had periods on Antabuse to help no drinking for a few weeks at a time"</i> <i>"Feel can't make rational decisions when very intoxicated but cut down on drinking and realised the seriousness, don't want to be involved in more offending"</i></p>



Following a comprehensive review of the APSC, recommendations have been taken forward including the development of a community detox which aims to offer another intervention for service users whose offending is directly related to their alcohol use. Table 6 below shows the numbers of people supported by the APSC; although numbers are relatively low and do not reflect the scale of the problems for those subject to community payback, many other service users are supported through their supervision plans to access alcohol misuse services.

Table 6 – APSC cases

	2018/19	2017/18	2016/17
Alcohol treatment (APSC)	6	7	2

***As the CPO annual report for 2019/20 is not published until February 2021, feedback in relation to CPO activity is taken from 2018/19 findings.

“Stopping drinking, taking a different attitude towards my neighbours”
“The supervision process in general has helped me to realise about drinking/offending”
“I have changed a lot. Stopped using drugs and alcohol”
“Helpful in reducing or stopping offending”

Other information relevant to National Outcome Three

Partnership working

Encompass has developed close links with HMP Edinburgh to ensure that prisoners can access opportunities to improve their skills. Encompass has also engaged with housing association Castle Rock Edinvar to contribute to a planned accommodation and support package being offered to a pilot group of male and female prisoners. Encompass also developed a partnership with CGL addiction services which led to AI and CGL combining their outreach approach to the homeless community; this has encouraged service users to access where appropriate, both addictions and employability services.

In January 2020, a CSCS training course was delivered in HMP Edinburgh. All 18 participants fully engaged with the course and achieved the REHIS qualification, bringing the total number of prisoners passing CSCS in HMP Edinburgh to 125.

Following the development of successful working links between Balfour Beattie and SPS, construction, engineering and concrete specialist company CIDON visited HMP Edinburgh in February 2020 to explore how they could offer prisoners employment opportunities on liberation. CIDON has agreed to provide notice of upcoming vacancies, with SPS and AI identifying 2 to 4 suitable candidates per vacancy. AI would then complete preparatory employability work such as their CV and assist the individual with interview preparation. 2 vacancies had been identified before COVID-19 restrictions were implemented.

[The Edinburgh Integration Joint Board \(EIJB\)](#)



The EIJB for the [Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership](#) (EHSCP) is made up of representatives from the Council and NHS Lothian, Third Sector representatives, service users and carers. Through its Chief Officer, it has responsibility for the planning, resourcing and the operational oversight of a wide range of health and social care services. The latest [annual performance report 2018/19](#) captures areas of progress that the EIJB and the EHSCP have made against the six strategic priorities set out in the previous Strategic Plan 2016-19 and the national health and wellbeing outcomes. The EIJB's latest [Strategic Plan 2019-22](#) is underpinned by extensive engagement with health and social care professionals, the housing, third and independent sectors, academics, carers and broad representation from Edinburgh residents. It seeks to build on its strengths, identify areas in need of improvement, and work together with partners to provide the best possible health and social care outcomes for the citizens of Edinburgh.

Thrive Edinburgh

[Thrive Edinburgh](#) is the innovative new strategy for improving the mental health and wellbeing of all citizens in Edinburgh. The [Thrive Collaboration](#) offers a fresh public health approach to urban mental health, aligning with the priorities of the Edinburgh Partnership's [Community Plan 2018-28](#) and the [Edinburgh Poverty Commission](#), offering an opportunity for Edinburgh to reduce the toll of mental illness and promote and protect mental health, resilience, self-esteem, family strength and joy.



NATIONAL OUTCOME FOUR

Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending

Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
<p>Use of 'other activities requirements' in CPOs</p>	<p><u>CPOs; 'other activities'</u> Delivering 'other activity' has become more focussed on individual needs and is offered as a supplement to group work initiatives. At their induction, each service user is given information about 'other activity' available and has opportunities to participate individually in 'other activities' during their order.</p> <p>Examples of 'other activity' provision include attending mental health support groups, accessing health initiatives, and undertaking learning or training. Justice social work is committed to continuing to develop 'other activity' as a vehicle to address the causes of offending, reduce the risk of reoffending, and improve community safety, through working with organisations to ensure that options are available to suit all abilities and needs.</p> <p>23 organisations now provide 'other activities' and new partners include;</p> <p>School of Hard Knocks – an employability programme for unemployed individuals over 18 years of age, delivering life and employability skills such as goal setting, fear and anger management, CV writing and interview skills. The programme aims to assist participants in finding employment and to realise their potential.</p> <p>Start Scotland – an employability programme funded by the Scottish Government through Fedcap Employment Scotland to support people into work. Specifically, the programme is tailored to those who have been out of work for approximately two or more years, lone parents, and those with health conditions which limits the types of work they can perform. Participants are supported to secure employment through developing CV writing and interview skills.</p>	<p>****In 2018/19, 233 people requested 'other activities' with 91 people attending and undertaking training and learning; an increase on the previous year where 214 people made requests and 85 attended the sessions.</p> <p>****As the CPO annual report for 2019/20 is not published until February 2021, feedback in relation to CPO activity is taken from the 2018/19 report.</p>



<p>Effective risk management for public protection</p>	<p><u>Community Intervention Services for Sex Offenders (CISSO)</u> In addition to MAPPA activity described under National Outcome Two, CISSO run a specific Internet Offending Behaviour Programme which operates as a closed group and is 18 sessions long. It takes place biannually with spaces for 16 men per annum. Over the MAPPA reporting period (18/19), the service saw a sharp rise in the number of men convicted for online sexual communication with children, a relatively new form of sexual offending, and the service has been considering the current research literature towards improving understanding of the risks and treatment of this group.</p> <p>CISSO have also supported CJS in developing a national training pathway around working with sexual offending behaviour. The services were involved in the development and pilot of a course entitled 'An Introduction to Sexually Harmful Behaviour'. CISSO also release staff to deliver national training, including Risk Matrix 2000 and Stable/Acute 2007 and MF:MC facilitator training. More recently CISSO have been involved in a short working group set up by CJS to develop learning products around internet-mediated sexual offending.</p>	<p>The Community Disclosure Scheme provides that parents, carers and guardians of children under 18 years of age, can ask for information about a named person who may have contact with their child if they are concerned that he or she might have convictions for sexual offences against children for example, if a parent wants to find out more about a new partner. Police officers discuss the concerns of the applicant in a face to face meeting and offer advice and support.</p> <p>In the reporting year, police in Edinburgh, the Lothians and Scottish Borders received 45 applications under the scheme.</p> <p>About CISSO, a service user commented <i>"the services I have used have been fundamental; if I wasn't using them I would still be in the house, terrified...in particular having social work there... they were really core to my experience of being able to get back to a point where I can live normally again"</i></p>
<p>Quality of CPOs and DTTOs</p>	<p><u>CPOs</u> People attending for unpaid work are encouraged to learn new skills while making reparations through contributing to their local community. Justice social work has been actively creating a workplace environment so that service users carrying out unpaid work can gain employment like experience. Service user feedback forms have been an important part of the development of the unpaid work experience and as a result of comments received, more spaces have been provided in specialist groups offering additional support.</p> <p><u>Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs)</u></p> <p>Justice social work has a well-established DTTO team which provides a Blood Borne Virus (BBV) service for every service</p>	<p>Comments from service users carrying out unpaid work show that participants benefit from experiencing structure and routine, working as part of a team, being supported by a supervisor, and giving something back to others:</p> <p><i>"I got new skills", "working as a team with good supervisors"</i> <i>"I got to meet good people", "I enjoyed working on bikes"</i> <i>"It does feel like we are giving something back"</i></p> <p>For those undertaking community payback, outcomes are summarised in exit questionnaires completed at the end of each order, with positive results reported in many areas for example:</p> <p>Relationships are stable or have improved – 74% Reduction or stability in alcohol and drug use – 89%</p>



	<p>user who would like to engage with this. The service offers testing for hepatitis and HIV as well as vaccinations for hepatitis A and B and information on reducing transmission and lowering risk. A hepatitis C nurse is also available to see service users with a positive diagnosis and to link them into services within the Royal Infirmary Edinburgh and Western General Hospital.</p>	<p>Improved or stable housing – 76% Positive experience of supervision – 91% Supervision helping to stop or reduce reoffending – 85%</p> <p>Service user comments in relation to drug use specifically include:</p> <p><i>“Reduced drug taking massively. Used about 3 times on order”</i> <i>“Most of offending drug related”</i> <i>“Drug cravings stopped”</i> <i>“Addressing my drug use”</i></p>																																																
<p>Reduced use of custodial sentences and remand:</p> <p>a) Balance between community sentences relative to short custodial sentences under one year</p> <p>b) Proportion of people appearing from custody who are remanded</p>	<p><u>Community sentences</u></p> <p>Table 7 below relates to community sentence outcomes for which justice social work reports were completed in 2019/20. 2018/19 figures are included for comparison purposes.</p> <p><i>Table 7 – number of community sentences</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="465 746 1234 1375"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Outcome</th> <th colspan="3">2018/19</th> <th colspan="3">2019/20</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Restriction of Liberty Order</td> <td>86</td> <td>11</td> <td>97</td> <td>66</td> <td>8</td> <td>74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferment for DTTO assessment</td> <td>8</td> <td>7</td> <td>15</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and no offender supervision requirement</td> <td>191</td> <td>27</td> <td>218</td> <td>153</td> <td>9</td> <td>162</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CPO with offender supervision requirement* and no unpaid work or other activity requirement</td> <td>200</td> <td>52</td> <td>252</td> <td>139</td> <td>43</td> <td>182</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CPO with unpaid work or other</td> <td>122</td> <td>10</td> <td>132</td> <td>115</td> <td>12</td> <td>127</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Outcome	2018/19			2019/20			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Restriction of Liberty Order	86	11	97	66	8	74	Deferment for DTTO assessment	8	7	15	5	5	10	CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and no offender supervision requirement	191	27	218	153	9	162	CPO with offender supervision requirement* and no unpaid work or other activity requirement	200	52	252	139	43	182	CPO with unpaid work or other	122	10	132	115	12	127	<p><u>Presumption against short sentences</u></p> <p>The Scottish Government has begun to monitor the impact of extending the presumption against short sentences from 3 months or less to 12 months or less which took effect from 4 July 2019. National initial monitoring information has been published which covers all charges disposed of in Scotland’s courts from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2019 however, due to the time between an offence being committed and disposed of in court, the data includes relatively few offences that are subject to the presumption.</p>
Outcome	2018/19			2019/20																																														
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CPO with unpaid work or other	122	10	132	115	12	127																																												



activity requirement and offender supervision requirement*						
Monetary penalty	69	12	81	47	8	55
Total	676	119	795	525	85	610

*also includes those where, in addition to supervision, the main outcomes also included at least one of the other 7 requirements (conduct, compensation, alcohol treatment, mental health treatment, programme and residence)

Prison data for Edinburgh including remand

Snapshots of prison figures, remand and liberations for males and females over the past 3 years are shown in tables 8 and 9 below

Table 8 – prison data snapshots (males)

<u>Males</u>	April 2017	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020
Number of male prisoners in HMP Edinburgh	781	730	806	761
Total number of male prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode currently in prison across the prison estate, including HMP Edinburgh	506	472	501	560
Number of male prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode in HMP Edinburgh	271	254	290	300
Number of male prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode in other prisons across the estate	235	218	211	260
Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode on remand across the prison estate	80	78	107	88

Tables 8 and 9 – prison data

- Short term prison figures shown are for sentences under 2 years
- Prison numbers for sentences under one year are not currently available
- Remand numbers for males and females with an Edinburgh postcode who are in prison across the estate (including HMP Edinburgh) are highlighted in blue
- Prison numbers can be broken down by status (remand, short term, long term) across the estate for those with an Edinburgh postcode. However, a further breakdown showing this information by individual prison is currently unavailable

Table 8 shows that notwithstanding fluctuations, the number of males with an Edinburgh postcode in prison across the estate has increased, in particular for those serving sentences of over 2 years.



Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving short term sentences (under 2 years) across the prison estate	121	93	96	88
Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving longer term sentences (over 2 years) across the prison estate	297	293	291	376
Number of males liberated who have an Edinburgh postcode (from across the prison estate)	52	41	42	69

Table 9 – prison data snapshots (females)

<u>Females</u>	April 2017	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020
Number of female prisoners in HMP Edinburgh	92	104	111	80
Total number of female prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode currently in prison across the prison estate, including HMP Edinburgh	23	20	23	27
Number of female prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode in HMP Edinburgh	9	16	15	13
Number of female prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode in other prisons across the estate	14	4	8	14
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode on remand across the prison estate	7	5	5	8
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving short term sentences (under 2 years) across the prison estate	5	4	5	6
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving longer term sentences (over 2 years) across the prison estate	11	10	13	13

Table 9 shows that the number of women with an Edinburgh postcode in prison across the estate has remained relatively stable however, the number of females in HMP Edinburgh has fallen.



	Number of females liberated who have an Edinburgh postcode (from across the prison estate)	4	3	8	1																				
The delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and alcohol use [NHS Local Delivery Plan (LDP) Standard]	<p><u>Alcohol interventions</u></p> <p>The APSC mentioned above, provides a targeted intervention for men who frequently appear in court for alcohol related offences. A fast track assessment with an alcohol focus, alongside the immediate offer of engagement with substance misuse services is provided; referrals are made by Sheriffs.</p> <p>Table 10 below shows numbers of CPOs made with alcohol treatment over a 4 year period; 2019/20 figures will be available on publication of the CPO annual report for that period.</p> <p><i>Table 10 - APSC</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="468 715 1151 783"> <thead> <tr> <th>2015/16</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Drugs interventions</u></p> <p>DTTO outcomes over the past 2 years are shown at table 11 below:</p> <p><i>Table 11 - DTTOs</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="468 997 1198 1267"> <thead> <tr> <th>DTTO outcomes</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of cases returned to community prescribers (GPs)</td> <td>35</td> <td>29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of cases using recovery hubs</td> <td>10</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of cases returned to custody on prescriptions</td> <td>37</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number no longer on a prescription/detoxed</td> <td>49</td> <td>17</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	3	2	7	6	DTTO outcomes	2018/19	2019/20	Number of cases returned to community prescribers (GPs)	35	29	Number of cases using recovery hubs	10	22	Number of cases returned to custody on prescriptions	37	24	Number no longer on a prescription/detoxed	49	17	<p>Service user feedback examples form alcohol and drug interventions:</p> <p><i>"I have significantly reduced my alcohol use. I rarely drink now"</i></p> <p><i>"Alcohol was the issue - worked on this and I am managing so much better"</i></p> <p><i>"Looked at my alcohol use and how it affects others"</i></p> <p><i>"Reducing alcohol. Able to solve problems when sober"</i></p> <p><i>"Stop drinking. Think better. Thinking is more positive"</i></p> <p><i>"Stopped drinking alcohol with help from Smart Recovery and Turning Point, 30+ months no alcohol"</i></p> <p><i>"R helped me a lot to address my drug problems"</i></p> <p><i>"No drug use at moment no alcohol use. Prescription reducing"</i></p> <p><i>"Talking about problems instead of taking drugs"</i></p>
2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19																						
3	2	7	6																						
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	<p>In addition to the health interventions mentioned above under Outcome Four for those subject to DTTO, the following are also offered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • naloxone packs and training for overdose • harm reduction advice • benzodiazepine and relapse prevention groups • alcohol brief interventions • cognitive behavioural therapy and anxiety management for mental health • support and advice on body weight, Body Mass Index, and diet • signposting to Chalmers Street Clinic for Sexually Transmitted Infection testing for those in the men's service • Free condoms <p>Four substance misuse recovery hubs are located across Edinburgh. Those one stop shops run by a team of staff from the voluntary sector, NHS and social work, offer a full range of drug and alcohol treatments and support services for addictions. People can access support by attending one of the regular drop in sessions at their local hub.</p>																					
<p>Number of Police Recorded Warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, community sentences (including CPOs, DTTOs and RLOs)</p>	<p><u>Data from Justice Social Work</u></p> <p>Table 12 below shows the data comparisons over the previous two years.</p> <p><i>Table 12 – justice social work outcomes</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Outcome</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Restriction of Liberty Order</td> <td>8</td> <td>97</td> <td>74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferment for DTTO assessment</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and no offender supervision requirement</td> <td>198</td> <td>218</td> <td>162</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CPO with offender supervision requirement* and no unpaid</td> <td>171</td> <td>252</td> <td>182</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Outcome	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Restriction of Liberty Order	8	97	74	Deferment for DTTO assessment	23	15	10	CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and no offender supervision requirement	198	218	162	CPO with offender supervision requirement* and no unpaid	171	252	182	<p><u>Supervised bail</u></p> <p>Justice social work court-based staff are notified of those appearing from custody which states the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) bail position. This enables social workers to carry out a bail supervision assessment in every case where bail is opposed. The assessment report is made available to the Sheriff at the individual's first appearance, which reduces the number of cases of people being bailed following appeal.</p>
Outcome	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20																			
Restriction of Liberty Order	8	97	74																			
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	work or other activity requirement CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and offender supervision requirement* Monetary penalty Deferred (3 months or more) Diversion from prosecution cases Bail supervision cases Total	 134 91 0 289 31 945	 132 81 0 247 42 1084	 127 55 0 285 33 928																					
Number of short-term sentences under one year	<p><u>Short term sentences (under 2 years)</u></p> <p>SPS data produced monthly, provides snapshot figures on the number of individuals serving sentences under 2 years in Scottish prisons. Figures for short term sentences under one year specifically, are not currently available.</p> <p>Table 13 below shows the snapshot figures on sentences under 2 years for males over the past 4 years. The figures do not include those on remand.</p> <p><i>Table 13 – prison data for short term sentences (males)</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="472 900 1209 1375"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="472 900 831 963"><u>Males</u></th> <th data-bbox="831 900 927 963">April 2017</th> <th data-bbox="927 900 1016 963">April 2018</th> <th data-bbox="1016 900 1113 963">April 2019</th> <th data-bbox="1113 900 1209 963">April 2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="472 963 831 1082">Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of less than 3 months across the prison estate</td> <td data-bbox="831 963 927 1082">2</td> <td data-bbox="927 963 1016 1082">1</td> <td data-bbox="1016 963 1113 1082">1</td> <td data-bbox="1113 963 1209 1082">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="472 1082 831 1230">Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 3 months and less than 6 months across the prison estate</td> <td data-bbox="831 1082 927 1230">18</td> <td data-bbox="927 1082 1016 1230">10</td> <td data-bbox="1016 1082 1113 1230">9</td> <td data-bbox="1113 1082 1209 1230">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="472 1230 831 1375">Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 6 months and less than 2 years across the prison estate</td> <td data-bbox="831 1230 927 1375">101</td> <td data-bbox="927 1230 1016 1375">82</td> <td data-bbox="1016 1230 1113 1375">86</td> <td data-bbox="1113 1230 1209 1375">82</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				<u>Males</u>	April 2017	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020	Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of less than 3 months across the prison estate	2	1	1	1	Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 3 months and less than 6 months across the prison estate	18	10	9	5	Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 6 months and less than 2 years across the prison estate	101	82	86	82	
<u>Males</u>	April 2017	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020																					
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Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 6 months and less than 2 years across the prison estate	101	82	86	82																					



Table 14 below shows the snapshot figures on sentences under 2 years for females over the past 4 years and does not include the numbers on remand.

Table 14 - prison data for short term sentences (females)

<u>Females</u>	April 2017	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of less than 3 months across the prison estate	0	1	0	0
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 3 months and less than 6 months across the prison estate	0	1	1	2
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 6 months and less than 2 years across the prison estate	5	2	4	4

Other information relevant to National Outcome Four

[The VOW Project](#)

This project engages with vulnerable young people aged 16 and over, to support them to break the cycle of reoffending and assists them in making positive decisions and changes to their lives so they can realise their potential. In turn, it reduces crime, the number of victims of crime, and creates safer and stronger communities. The project may also on occasion, support a young person under 16 in partnership with the Council's Young People's Service.

The project is a collaboration between Police Scotland and peer mentoring initiative [Aid & Abet](#) which employs workers and volunteers with lived experience of the justice system to break down barriers to engagement with young people which police officers alone are unable to do. Many of the young people supported through the project have experienced childhood trauma and are actively engaged in repeated criminal and risk-taking behaviour both within and out with school. Potential service users are identified through their involvement in the justice system; peer mentors and VOW police officers carry out initial interactions, exploring with the young person their suitability and willingness to be part of the project. Once a young person has agreed to engage with the project, the presence of a peer mentor can help facilitate further engagement with police officers on the project to overcome barriers and develop positive relationships with them based on mutual respect. The project is overseen by Police Scotland who ensure the suitability and match of each peer mentor to their young mentee.



The project works with justice social work, the court system, and third sector partners including Access to Industry, Action for Children and Venture Scotland to ensure the young person is fully supported to address their unmet needs for example housing, health, benefits, further education and training, employment or modern apprenticeships, and also to acquire new skills, resilience, and build support networks.

In the project's reporting period from January 2019 to December 2019, the project approached 59 young people involved in offending behaviour, of whom 25 accepted the offer of support. The average reduction in offending behaviour per person on the project was 77.4%.

The project also works in partnership with the Council's [Turn Your Life Around](#) initiative to deliver presentations to pupils in state schools across Edinburgh about life choices, positive futures, and being a role model. Presenters are drawn from volunteers many of whom have experience of the justice system and have overcome adversity to turn their lives around. The project has engaged with independent schools including delivering inputs to pupils on crime, offending and life choices. Additionally, the project has worked in partnership with SPS at HMYOI Polmont, delivering a training input into a leadership course running every six weeks; peer mentors have had a key role in facilitating engagement with the young prisoners.

In September 2019, the project was actively involved in the 'Ignite' two week programme run by SFERS and mentioned under National Outcome Seven below, delivering presentations to the young people on the course about positive choices and the consequences of offending behaviour and involvement in serious and organised crime.

NATIONAL OUTCOME FIVE		
Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety, being addressed		
Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
Individuals have made progress against the outcome	<p><u>Willow; women's service</u></p> <p><u>Willow</u> is a partnership between NHS Lothian and the Council providing a range of interventions, support and opportunities to women over the age of 18 in the justice system to address their health, social and welfare needs. It takes account of the prevalence and impact of complex trauma in this group and</p>	<p>Feedback from women who have attended Willow included:</p> <p><i>"It's a positive big step that I've made coming to Willow...and I've seen a lot of changes with my aggression. I can actually, when I get angry and that, I've got all the tools that I can use to switch that anger into something positive"</i></p>



	<p>includes a strong emphasis on mental health to support recovery, improve self efficacy and move away from offending. Women may attend Willow as part of a CPO, license or voluntarily and can participate in a variety of groups and courses provided by social workers, nurses, psychology and support staff who all work in partnership to improve outcomes for the women in their care. Shine, a national women’s mentoring service for women in the justice system and mentioned under National Outcome Three, works closely with Willow to provide the holistic support they require to address their needs.</p> <p>Crossroads is a recently developed service for men in the justice system who are aged 18 and over. It works with partner agencies to include health and other relevant expertise and provides group interventions 3 days a week aimed at reducing the risks associated with offending behaviour, including problems associated with experiences of trauma, mental health problems, managing emotions, lack of resilience, low self esteem and relationship difficulties. Men may attend as part of a CPO, license or voluntarily.</p>	<p>Another described Willow as her “<i>foundation...I know there is always somebody here if I need help...this is what’s keeping me sane</i>”</p>
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Other information relevant to National Outcome Five

EMORS

EMORS also mentioned under National Outcome Three, has offered SMART Recovery meetings within HMP Edinburgh 4 times a week to short and long term male and female prisoners to support those with addictions. In early 2020, EMORS worked with SPS to introduce Narcotics Anonymous meetings into the prison, facilitated by an addictions officer. Cocaine Anonymous representatives have also met with EMORS and SPS staff to agree bringing meetings into HMP Edinburgh. EMORS has also supported the development of the Recovery Café which has been established in HMP Edinburgh (and explained in the Case Studies section below), and the facility will be used to deliver recovery support. In 2019, EMORS introduced its Foundations of Recovery programme within HMP Edinburgh delivered by trained EMORS staff, delivering three 8-week groups, with 5 people on average graduating from each programme. Feedback from serviced users who participated included:

“I feel that the group will help me with my attempt to stop using”
“Very interesting and gives me hope I can change”
“I enjoyed today and gave a sense of achievement”
“I’ve struggled today as my head’s not in a good place but I’m glad I came down. I feel better for coming”



In September 2019, EMORS held a New Psychotic Substances (NPS) awareness and harm reduction event in HMP Edinburgh at which a peer navigator with the Salvation Army attended to share with the prisoners, his experience of prison, NPS use and recovery. 20 prisoners attended the event.

In support of the [Recovery Walk Scotland](#) which took place in Inverness in September 2019, EMORS held 2 prison recovery walks in HMP Edinburgh over 2 days, also in September 2019. Around 50 prisoners attended this event.

Health interventions

Substance Misuse Recovery Hubs - the four recovery hubs based in Edinburgh are one stop shops offering a full range of drug and alcohol treatment services run by social work staff, NHS and voluntary sector in partnership. They host regular drop in sessions where individuals can attend without appointments to access advice and information to support recovery.

An [ARC-Edinburgh](#) app has also been developed for anyone in recovery from addiction to drugs or alcohol. ARC-Edinburgh brings together information and tools to help people in recovery access recovery services, organise their lives, and keep motivated to stay on track.

Housing support

Housing support for prisoners in HMP Edinburgh is explained under National Outcome Three.



NATIONAL OUTCOME SIX

People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities

Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
Individuals have made progress against the outcome	<p>Skills Development Scotland (SDS)</p> <p>SDS has delivered careers advice and guidance to people of all ages who have been or are currently in the justice system. The service supports people to develop their career management skills to allow them to make informed and realistic decisions about their future. SDS work coaches have engaged with people with convictions to improve their confidence and resilience through one to one support.</p> <p>The career management skills explore with an individual, their interests, hobbies, values and help them to consider their personality, all of which can direct them towards making the right career decisions. Individuals are encouraged to build on their strengths through recognising their talents, skills and qualities. A tailored plan is put in place for each individual, where learning opportunities, qualifications, apprenticeships, training courses, and funding for education are explored according to personal preference. Individuals are also supported where appropriate, to contact other organisations, people, services, and networks that can help them sustain a positive career journey.</p> <p>For those looking to move straight into employment, job profiles and employment opportunities are explored in more detail to support each person towards finding work which suits their needs and aspirations. SDS also provided support for people to create and improve upon their CVs.</p> <p>Where appropriate, transition support is provided to assist people to feel comfortable in a new setting for example attending college, starting a new job, or changing career path. Work coaches are also able to access resources such as the Employability Fund which can be used to support people to develop the employability and vocational skills they need to</p>	<p>In 2019, SDS further developed its 'My World of Work' website which contains online tools and guides for people looking to access employment, training and education. During the reporting year, 22 people in the justice system in Edinburgh were supported into positive destinations.</p>



	make the transition into a Modern Apprenticeship or employment.	
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Other information relevant to National Outcome Six

Capital City Partnership

Edinburgh's [Capital City Partnership](#) is the delivery body for Edinburgh's employability strategy, working with partners to tackle inequality, poverty and barriers to employment. It supports and develops the City's Jobs Strategy and works to improve outcomes from funded employability services which help more people into employment and skills. The Jobs Strategy's Joined Up for Jobs framework sets out a partnership of key agencies and frontline services that work together to help more people into employment and improve their skills.

EnCompass mentioned at National Outcome Three, has delivered regular wellbeing inputs incorporating an employability element, to people in recovery from substance misuse at the weekly outreach sessions at the Ritson Clinic, Royal Edinburgh Hospital, and within Lothian and Edinburgh Abstinence Programme (LEAP). This scheduled programme introduces EnCompass, to stimulate thinking about work and training and to encourage each LEAP graduate to refer on completion of their twelve week programme as part of their aftercare. The project also accepts referrals from the four local recovery hubs, three of which are managed by CGL and one by Turning Point Scotland, as well as from local DTTO services, and has developed close working links with [Edinburgh Recovery Activities](#) which provides fulfilling and enjoyable experiences through trips, meet ups, events and training for those in recovery.

Living Wild Programme

Living Wild supports men and women aged 16 to 40, on community payback and other orders including DTTO, Restriction of Liberty Orders, Home Detention Curfews and diversion from prosecution, who want to make positive and sustained changes in their lives and move away from offending.

After an assessment period, the programme offers regular community-based outreach support wrapped around a 10-day 'Wilderness Journey' usually in the highlands of Scotland. Through intensive learning and personal development, individuals consolidate their new skills, boost confidence, motivation and aspirations, which in turn allows them to tackle complex circumstances and patterns of behaviour, address reoffending and receive support with their rehabilitation. The programme provides support for up to 9 months to help individuals to make and sustain connections to services and employment, education, training or volunteering opportunities within their communities.

NATIONAL OUTCOME SEVEN

Individuals' resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced

Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact



<p>Individuals have made progress against the outcome</p>	<p><u>Domestic Abuse Services (DAS)</u> The Trauma and Mental Health Screening Assessment (TAMHS) has been implemented as a pilot for routine trauma screening for men in contact with the justice system who are attending group work services. The screening assists staff to measure the prevalence of trauma in those men and current mental health difficulties, and assess appropriately which men may benefit from and be ready to engage with the community forensic Survive and Thrive course for men.</p> <p><u>Respekt service</u> The Respekt service which mirrors the Caledonian System to address domestic abuse has been established and provides a first language voluntary and court mandated service to Polish men, and a voluntary service to the Polish women partners of these men when they are the victim/survivor of the abusive behaviour.</p> <p><u>DAS training and development</u> The Respekt service's children's worker achieved accreditation from the Safe and Together institute as a Safe and Together Champion. Requirements to achieve this included completing a minimum number of training hours, training delivery, discussing feedback with a mentor and completing assignments.</p>	<p><u>Respekt service</u> The service faced a significant challenge in recruiting to the Women's Service Post which was filled in December 2019 however since then, it has been able to locate 10 women survivors of abusive behaviour, and 3 remain allocated to other DAS Women's Service Workers. The women have been able to benefit from this intervention and from a response that felt consistent and safe for them. A significant benefit has also been the joint work undertaken alongside Children and Families social work colleagues particularly in complex cases and below are examples of quotes from family members helped by Respekt:</p> <p><i>"No one had explained to me how the children have been affected (by trauma), now I know this, it will be hard, but I will agree to no contact and keep working to become better"</i> <i>"Keeping him away for a while has helped us come to terms with it and now, we can heal, that has been very, very helpful"</i></p> <p>The newly accredited worker delivered 4 days of Safe and Together trainings in 2019/20. Three 2-day Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Trainings were also provided during the period.</p> <p><u>Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)</u> 9 MARACs were held with representation from DAS at each. 17 Eastern European families were discussed, all of which were Polish. As Respekt is a service specific to the Polish community, it brings a unique value to the MARACs in Edinburgh, as discussions and plans are informed by and have access to first language, culturally informed, support and interventions.</p>
<p>Other information relevant to National Outcome Seven</p>		
<p><u>Interventions for young people</u></p> <p>The SFRS runs programs for young people both for the wider school audience and targeted to those at risk of offending as follows:</p>		



FireSkills is a targeted programme in Edinburgh's high schools managed by Education, SFRS and the third sector; engaging with young people who have difficulty in education and are identified as on the cusp of low level offending. The programme delivers awareness raising on the impacts of antisocial behaviour and highlights the dangers of fire related antisocial behaviour. The course aims include developing an individual's ability to work in a team, confidence building, and improving healthy eating.

Young Drivers Event at which SFRS and other partners attend is an event targeted at high school students approaching driving age and aims to raise awareness of road safety and the consequences of dangerous driving; it engages with around 6000 students from across Edinburgh over the course of a week.

Fire Setters Intervention - A program of guidance and training is being delivered to SFRS staff to ensure their effective engagement with young people identified by Police Scotland and Young People's Service (YPS) social work, as having an unhealthy interest in fire, or who have been involved in fire related antisocial behaviour.

Ignite is a 10 day course working with partners to educate the students on issues including sexual and mental health, online and digital safety, drugs and alcohol misuse, and onward employability. These are additional attributes which build upon the founding principles of the FireSkills course (mentioned above), such as team building and discipline.

For the wider audience, SFRS works with partners to support the [Risk Factory](#) Primary 7 interactive student programme where the consequences of antisocial behaviour are discussed using a variety of scenarios and settings. The programme teaches young people how to keep safe and deal with emergency situations.

Restorative Justice (RJ)

RJ has been offered to adults on statutory supervision who have been convicted of a hate crime, and the victim of that offence (or a representative). A national action plan was published in June 2019 to support the Scottish Government's commitment to have RJ services widely available across Scotland by 2023. To support this, justice services aim to extend the availability of RJ in Edinburgh to ensure that victims of harm (or a representative) caused by children and young people have access to it.

Peer mentoring

Peer mentoring support provided to eligible people in the justice system and mentioned under National Outcome One includes empowering individuals to make positive changes to their lives and develop resilience, improved mental health, and pro-social attitudes. Quotes from service users included:

"It's great to have some moral support, someone to bounce ideas off and help me make positive decisions."

"I've gotten a great deal from your support. Don't know what I would have done without you. Times I've been cracking up and you've supported me to get back on the right track. I was really at danger of me going down the wrong path without your support."

Travel Service



The Travel Service delivered by Sacro, provides free, safe and reliable transport to eligible family and friends of prisoners serving their sentences in Scottish prisons or secure hospitals. The Council funds a co-ordinator to recruit, train, manage, and support a team of volunteer drivers so that transport can be provided for each passenger/family. Passengers are picked up at their home address, driven to their destination prison, and returned to their homes. Journeys are carried out individually by the drivers who are courteous and non-judgemental, and who provide a listening ear for those who wish to share their experiences, while maintaining passenger confidentiality. The service provides reassurance to passengers and removes some of the stresses that may be associated with prison visits such as age and/or infirmity travelling alone, stigma, concerns about transport costs, public transport reliability, and the inaccessibility/ remoteness of some prisons. The service enables prisoners to sustain relationships through maintaining their support network of family and friends, which has been shown to be a key contributor to reducing reoffending and successful rehabilitation.

In 2019/20, volunteer drivers carried out 247 journeys transporting passengers to and from Scottish prisons, driving a total of 30,257 miles and supporting 454 passengers, 125 of whom were children. Feedback from services users included:

“This service and the drivers are a lifeline to me as you know, and each means something individual to me whether its laughing at my singing to the radio or the way they notice the details and care for me”

“The travel service helped me and my son see his dad/my partner, twice a month without worrying of expenses and how we would travel there. They were always on time, reliable and very reasonable.”



5. Priority Areas of Focus

Early intervention activity

An early intervention group was created in 2019 to further develop and take forward early intervention activity over the next three years. The focus in 2019/20 has been on three areas of work summarised below:

Whole System Approach (WSA) for young people who offend – a process has been developed so that court based social work staff are notified when a young person aged 18 to 20 is remanded or sentenced and then released. For those remanded or receiving a custodial sentence, the team notify the destination prison of any specific needs of the young person. This extension of the WSA to all those aged under 21 ensures that the offer of support can be targeted at young people who do not have existing social work connections and work is ongoing to develop pathways to support young people within existing services.

Early identification of vulnerable people at likelihood of remand – in July 2019, it was agreed that court based social work staff would extend the age range of welfare checks in the court cells from 16/17 year olds, to all those aged under 21 who are appearing on an unplanned basis. This facilitates oversight of all those at risk of remand, enabling the court based team to carry out an enhanced supervised bail assessment where bail is opposed. Work is ongoing to strengthen existing practice and explore a formal process for bail information to ensure that no young person is remanded due to having no fixed abode.

To further develop and enhance the skills of staff working in this area, the Centre for Youth and Criminal Justice (CYCJ) has delivered training on using trauma informed child centred approaches and the teenage brain.

Support for young people who attend court and receive a custodial sentence – pathways into housing for young people are being strengthened through the retendering process of voluntary throughcare and a housing officer will be appointed to assist with housing and support for young people on their release from HMYOI Polmont. This will mirror housing support currently available in HMP Edinburgh. The Transitions and Reintegration Guidance and Procedures for custody reviews for young people has been reviewed and updated to include the protocol for custody reviews for all young people aged under 21. This will support the development of a shared agreement between key agencies delivering services for young people in the justice system.

6. Case Studies

HMP Edinburgh Recovery Café

HMP Edinburgh has set up a recovery café (the Café) to provide opportunities for prisoners to access support to address substance misuse and reoffending. The new project is led by HMP Edinburgh head of offender outcomes and has been established to create a positive and welcoming environment in which to run group sessions. The Café has recruited a dedicated recovery officer, and 2 group sessions have been established which are co-facilitated by the recovery officer and staff from Sustainable Interventions Supporting Change Outside (SISCO). The sessions allow prisoners to relax in the Café, discuss their addiction issues, and speak freely to the facilitators about the help and support they need to improve their life chances and achieve lives free of addiction and offending.

The room which hosts the Café has been given to members of the group to design, decorate and maintain. The prisoners are also designing, manufacturing and installing the furniture, giving them complete ownership and pride in the Café. Group members are working on a timetable of skills, building activities to prepare for when they leave prison that will be offered in the Café for example, budgeting, first aid training, sports, fitness, and DIY. Many members of the group are keen to learn how to cook and



are compiling a combined recipe book which supports healthy eating and cooking, achievable on a budget.

The project will continue to evolve with prisoners' participation and staff driving the development of positive relationships with people using the Café. The dedicated recovery officer is developing the new role to encourage prisoner engagement and promote accessibility to the network of support agencies available to them, both within HMP Edinburgh and in the community.

Service User Engagement Framework

Community justice services have committed to develop and sustain a framework of activity which encourages and enables regular engagement with the people who use its services. Engagement, consultation and acting on the feedback provided will assist in quality assuring existing service provision, championing successes and making improvements, where required.

To support consistency in gathering feedback from the people who use justice services, a Service User Engagement Framework has been created which consists of the following examples of consultation and activities carried out by justice services. These activities are supported by the Quality Assurance and Compliance service and, where possible, will include a 'You Said/We Did' element to confirm and track service improvements. The evidence from these activities is collated annually, submitted to the Chief Social Work Officer (CSWO), and informs the CPO annual report:

People's Stories

As described under National Outcome One, the People's Stories model is promoted by the CSWO and facilitated by a Quality Assurance Officer (QAO), who meets the people who use justice social work services to hear about their experiences of a social work intervention. The aim of People's Stories is to embed a culture of qualitative engagement and to recognise the impact that a social work intervention can have on individuals and the people around them; the expectation is that justice services will continue to identify 12 participants annually for interview.

Service Reviews

Community justice services will review its services on an ongoing basis. One of the main areas of activity in the review process will be consultations with, and acting on feedback from the people who use its services.

Contracted Services

The services contracted by community justice services are reviewed regularly and are expected to provide evidence of feedback from people who use each service, together with case studies which evidence effective practice and positive outcomes.

Entry and Completion Questionnaires

Following a review and update of the questionnaires, the feedback provided will be evaluated and written up annually to inform what is working well in justice services and what requires to be improved. These reports will inform service review activity.

Suggestion Boxes

This feedback model will be used to invite those who use justice services to provide direct feedback about individual services. Boxes will be made available in the waiting areas and emptied on a monthly basis by a designated staff member. Each service will look at what it can address and suggestions which are about community justice as a whole, will be passed to senior managers. Each service will produce a 'You Said, We Did' poster on a 6-monthly basis detailing which actions have been taken forward.

7. Challenges

Unfunded pay award



The Section 27 funding received by the Council in 2019/20 was £90,826 less than the previous year's grant allocation for justice services. Financial pressures increased in 2019/20 and will continue into 2020/21 due to the unfunded pay award for public sector staff. In Edinburgh, this equates to approximately £225,000 per annum and to address this, a service review commenced which was suspended when COVID-19 restrictions were imposed and will resume when restrictions are reduced. This shortfall may also impact on the ability of justice social work to manage workload demands when COVID-19 restrictions are eased, as the Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service and Parole Board Scotland backlogs are likely to lead to an increase in the numbers of justice social work reports required and of community based disposals.

Supporting remand prisoners

NHS Lothian conducted a Health Needs Assessment (HNA) reviewing resources and the addiction pathway for drug and alcohol treatment in HMP Edinburgh. Recommendations from the HNA highlighted that continuity of care in supporting remand prisoners had remained a challenge as their imprisonment is often short term, their release unplanned, and communication between courts, prisons and services may not always keep pace with a remand prisoner's movements. Their unsettled status also means they have less opportunity for purposeful activities than sentenced prisoners, and those with addictions are particularly at risk. To address this, partners have identified additional resources for a 2 year pilot dedicated to supporting remand prisoners with addictions, and processes within voluntary throughcare are being revised to ensure that all remand prisoners in HMP Edinburgh can access support and are encouraged to do so. The pilot will see the establishment of robust referral processes and a clear pathway for supporting remand prisoners in HMP Edinburgh that can be mainstreamed into existing services.

COVID-19 pandemic

During the COVID-19 pandemic, almost all justice social work staff have been working from home. As part of the Council's Adaption and Renewal Programme, justice services are examining how they will deliver services effectively going forward and are drawing up plans to reopen suitable buildings where this can be done safely and in accordance with health and safety and risk management procedures.

As mentioned, the Scottish Courts have accumulated a backlog of cases and this is likely to result in increased demands being placed on justice services. While COVID-19 restrictions remain in place, returning to full capacity operation while trying to clear a backlog of cases is expected to present challenges.

8. Additional Information



Operation Threshold

Following an increase in non-fatal overdoses, Operation Threshold was created to identify, engage and support drug users at greatest risk of harm through an assertive outreach approach. The [VOW project](#) mentioned under National Outcome Four was actively engaged with NHS Lothian in this partnership initiative to reduce drug related harm and death.

The operation intelligence and enforcement work formed part of the operation, alongside an early intervention and prevention approach adopted by the project. Information systems were reviewed to identify those who had suffered instances of non fatal overdose and other drug related adverse incidents. Once identified, the individual's circumstances were triaged by a single point of contact within NHS Lothian to evaluate their health needs, review recent contact with support and treatment services, and generate an anticipatory care plan. The VOW team then traced the individual and provided the necessary support, including advice on how to access alcohol and drug addiction services, information relating to drug use, and where appropriate arranged accommodation and food provision. Between January 2019 and January 2020, the initiative engaged with over 100 individuals who were identified as being at significant risk of drug related death or harm. The operation achieved its overall aim which was to reduce the number of drug related deaths in Edinburgh.

The success of the operation has highlighted the positive impact of employing an assertive outreach approach to harm reduction for those with drug addictions and has also encouraged partners to reflect on their service delivery model and how best to work collaboratively. Key to the approach was the experience and skillset of the VOW engagement team and their ability to break down barriers with some of the most marginalised in society and engage with them constructively.

The VOW project is now working with the NHS Harm Reduction Team and Assertive Outreach Group which sees dedicated substance abuse nurses and outreach workers introduced to support the recovery hubs in each of the four localities. VOW participate in weekly teleconferences led by the NHS to review and prioritise cases and establish ownership of allocated tasks aimed at engaging with those identified to be at the highest risk of harm from drug use and overdose.

The project has promoted the mentoring work of its partners [Aid & Abet](#) which has seen positive outcomes for individuals involved, with 2 of the mentors securing employment with a charity which is running an initiative aimed at diverting young people away from involvement in serious and organised crime.

