



THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Community Justice Activity Report 2018/19

Executive Summary

The Edinburgh Community Safety Partnership (ECSP) has responsibility for developing and implementing Edinburgh's Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan (CJOIP) on behalf of the Edinburgh Partnership (community planning). The completed Community Justice Activity Report (Local Area Annual Return Template) attached at Appendix 1 highlights examples of partner's individual and collective community justice activity during 2018/19. The ECSP agreed the draft Community Justice Activity Report on 27 August 2019.

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Recommendations

- i. the Edinburgh Partnership to approve the completed Community Justice Activity Report at Appendix 1, highlighting community justice activity in 2018/19.

1 Background

- 1.1 Activity detailed in the completed Community Justice Activity Report supports the Scottish Government's vision 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 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

2 Main Report

- 2.1 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 provide 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.

2.2 Once approved by the Edinburgh Partnership, the completed Community Justice Activity Report 2018/19 will be submitted to CJS for consideration and feedback.

Contribution to:	Low		Medium		High	
♦ Sustainability	1	2	3	4	5	
♦ Equality	1	2	3	4	5	
♦ Community Engagement	1	2	3	4	5	
♦ Prevention	1	2	3	4	5	
♦ Joint Resourcing	1	2	3	4	5	

Contact details: Rona Fraser, Community Justice Senior Manager
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Appendices:

Appendix 1: Community Justice Activity Report 2018/19



Community Justice Scotland

Ceartas Coimhearsnachd Alba

Community Justice Outcome Activity Across Scotland Local Area Annual Return Template 2018-19

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 Outcome, Performance & 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 & priorities and the plans & 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.

This guidance, which underpins the reporting template, was produced as a response to views and opinions gathered by the Community Justice Scotland Improvement Team following the publication of the 2017-18 annual report.

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 not be specifically identified. 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/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, 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 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 second iteration of the template and guidance. It is anticipated that this template will remain largely unchanged for the reporting periods 2018-2019 and 2019-2020.



4. Template Completion Guide

1. Community Justice Partnership / Group Details	
Community Justice Partnership / Group	Edinburgh Community Safety Partnership
Community Justice Partnership Group Chair	Councillor Amy McNeese-Mechan
Community Justice Partnership / Group Co-ordinator	Suzan Ross, Community Justice Development Officer
Publication date of Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP)	April 2017

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>The Edinburgh Community Safety Partnership (ECSP) (incorporating community justice) is a sub group of the Edinburgh Partnership; the community planning group for Edinburgh. The ECSP is responsible for co-ordinating a strategic multi-agency response to community safety, community justice and for developing and implementing Edinburgh’s Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan (CJOIP) on behalf of the Edinburgh Partnership. The ECSP monitors partner’s progress both individually and collectively under the CJOIP, and reports community justice performance and activity to the Edinburgh Partnership annually.</p> <p>CJOIP activity and community justice aspirations to reduce reoffending and achieve a safer, fairer and more inclusive society, support the Edinburgh Partnership’s vision and commitment highlighted in its Community Plan 2018-28 (Locality Outcome Improvement Plan), that “<i>Edinburgh is a thriving, connected, inspired and fair city, where all forms of poverty and inequality are reduced</i>”.</p>



4. Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

NATIONAL OUTCOME ONE

Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice

Indicator	Reported?	Useful?	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)
Activities carried out to engage with 'communities' as well as other relevant constituencies	No	Yes	<p><u>Community Justice partners and locality engagement</u></p> <p>Community justice partners routinely engage with communities; examples include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop in engagement sessions in localities to encourage individuals and communities to give feedback on their experiences of prevention and intervention services • Localities engagement events for example, to ascertain priorities for local communities (detailed in Edinburgh's four Locality Improvement Plans) <p>A summary of engagement across the four localities is below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South West locality consulted local people through Neighbourhood Partnership meetings, supporting events, online questionnaire, libraries engagement, and young people's questionnaire. A phase of the engagement focused on communities experiencing higher levels of deprivation. • South East conversed with local people at fayres, libraries, community centres, through community events, foot patrols, home visits with partners. • North West engaged with Neighbourhood Partnerships and local community groups which attracted over 900 responses. Views were also gathered through local pop up stalls and knocking on doors. • North East carried out an online survey, face to face street conversations, and engaging with care home and sheltered housing residents. There was an additional focus on engagement with those experiencing the greatest inequality. <p>Key priority themes emerged across all localities and are a focus of each LIP;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and employability • Safer communities • Children and young people • Health and wellbeing • Place <p><u>Community Payback Order engagement</u></p> <p>As part of our Community Payback Order (CPO) annual report consultation, we consulted with the wider community, including elected members, statutory agencies and Third Sector partners to obtain their views</p>



			<p>on community payback and reducing reoffending. This annual exercise helps to gauge public opinion and support for Community Payback going forward and positive feedback received may be used to promote the benefits of community payback more widely. An online public consultation in July/August 2018 was supported by four focus groups with people subject to Community Payback in August /September 2018 with feedback being used where appropriate to inform ongoing development of the Community Payback service.</p>
<p>Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision</p>	No	Yes	<p><u>Service user feedback</u></p> <p>Prior to formal consultation on the CPO annual report in August 2018, a communications plan was developed which utilised email, Twitter, local media and the City of Edinburgh Council's website to raise awareness of Community Payback. The communication plan incorporates stakeholder and service user feedback which includes both an online questionnaire and exit questionnaires for service users.</p> <p>Of the four focus groups mentioned above, three were held with people subject to CPOs unpaid work requirement, and one group was undertaken with people who have finished supervision, but are attending a men's 'maintenance' group on a weekly basis. This engagement assists with quality assurance of existing service provision and feedback received presents opportunities where relevant, to further improve the service.</p> <p>People engaged in unpaid work were asked to give their views on the service; what they liked and disliked about it, whether they knew who was benefiting from their work and were given appropriate feedback on it, as well as being asked to suggest improvements to support compliance. A snapshot of recommendations as a direct result of the feedback received is below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback boards in workshop muster areas showing before and after photographs of projects and positive feedback • Holding consultation events without staff present so that service user participation is uninhibited • Service users to be fully briefed at the outset of a project so they are aware who will be benefitting from their work <p>Feedback/recommendations from the men's maintenance group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring peer mentoring opportunities within the service • Community Justice manager to look at carrying out more regular consultations with service users <p>For service users, and to support their engagement, a draft strategy is being developed for implementation later this year.</p>



Participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery	No	Yes	<p><u>Peer mentoring</u></p> <p>Through the Peer Mentoring and Support Service for people currently involved in the community justice system, mentors support service users to make decisions about their lives and help them to get the right support and access to the services they need. The mentors assist service users to explore issues or obstacles, set goals and achieve the things they want to do, whilst at the same time building confidence, skills and talent.</p> <p>Volunteers with lived experience of the community justice system are now being employed to complement the work being done by paid staff, acting as positive role models for people with an offending history, encouraging them to address their offending behaviour, and re-engage with their local community. The volunteers liaise and work closely with other service-related agencies in order to support service users with addictions, mental health, literacy and housing.</p> <p><u>VOW project</u></p> <p>The VOW project led by Police Scotland engages with young people involved in offending behaviour and uses a collaborative approach with peer mentors from Aid and Abet to channel them away from the cycle of re-offending. Police officers from the project work with trained peer mentors to break down barriers to engagement and support young people who have experienced childhood trauma and are actively engaged in criminal and harmful risk taking behaviour. Work includes assisting the young people to reduce their offending and harmful behaviour, improve their mental health and build resilience skills. The project assists the young people in making positive choices and to increase their life chances; contributing to crime reduction and the wider strengthening of communities.</p>
Level of community awareness of / satisfaction with work undertaken as part of a CPO	No	Yes	<p><u>Community payback</u></p> <p>The CPO annual report for 2018/19 is not published until February 2020, therefore feedback relating to CPO activity is based on the 2017/18 report.</p> <p>Results from the CPO public online consultation showed that 90% of respondents were either fully or partly aware of community payback with all being aware of unpaid work. 73% of respondents believed that Community Payback either fully or partly supported people to reduce their offending and 91% agreed that it gives those who have committed offences an opportunity to repay the community for the crimes they had committed.</p> <p>Comments were positive including; <i>"it helps keep people out of prison and encourages them to strengthen their community's ties, improve their health</i></p>



			<p><i>and wellbeing, and routes them away from committing further offences”.</i></p> <p>Of the 894 CPOs made in 2017/18, 621 had an unpaid work requirement with 57,294 hours of unpaid work completed benefiting the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 churches and religious establishments • 18 community spaces • 8 care homes • 31 parks and green spaces • 55 charity shops and organisations • 28 nurseries and schools <p>Quote from beneficiary of unpaid work:</p> <p><i>“We would like to express our appreciation for all the work that the Safer and Stronger Communities Team have been helping with here at Duddingston Kirk, particularly the Glebe Project. In addition to the tasks where many hands have been required in a short space of time, the teams have helped build the patio for our plants area; to install the drainage for the polytunnel; and in the construction of the steps leading to the Peace Garden.</i></p> <p><i>The teams seem to appreciate the chance to work here and to contribute to our on-going project, they are always hard-working, courteous and friendly. A huge thanks to the supervisors who bring the groups along; they are always professional and ensure that the works are carried out to the highest standards”.</i> – Minister, Duddingston Kirk</p>
Evidence from questions to be used in local surveys / citizens’ panels and so on	No	Yes	<p><u>Community payback consultation questions</u></p> <p>The Community Payback Consultation asked the public to answer questions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know what a CPO is? • Do you know what we mean by unpaid work? • Do you think Community Payback helps reduce offending? • Could you or your organisation benefit from unpaid work by offenders? <p>Key messages from the survey published in the CPO annual report 17/18 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community payback has benefited communities and charities • CPOs are of significant help as part of rehabilitation • We are interested in ideas for community payback opportunities • Feedback will help us to develop the service <p>Promoting unpaid work publicly and asking for citizen’s views, encourages requests for unpaid work submitted through the City of Edinburgh Council’s web suggestion page. The unpaid work team regularly receive</p>



			<p>enquiries, and unpaid work staff frequently meet with external agencies to discuss potential projects.</p> <p>Edinburgh People Survey</p> <p>The City of Edinburgh Council's annual citizen survey engages with around 5000 citizens each year through face to face interviews, street conversations, and door to door enquiries. The survey gathers views from the public including satisfaction with public services, public safety and crime levels in Edinburgh and identifies areas for improvement.</p>
Perceptions of the local crime data	No	Yes	<p><u>Local perceptions of crime</u></p> <p>Results from the Edinburgh People Survey (2018) showed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% of respondents were satisfied with Edinburgh as a place to live (same as 2017) with 89% satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (consistent with 2017) • 83% of respondents stated that violent crime was not common in their neighbourhood (down from 86% in 2017) • 61% were satisfied with the way violent crime is dealt with (down from 68% in 2017) • 71% stated that vandalism and graffiti is not common in their neighbourhood (down from 76% in 2017) • 54% were satisfied with the way vandalism and graffiti is dealt with (down from 63% in 2017) • 69% stated that antisocial behaviour is not common in their neighbourhood (down slightly from 72% in 2017) • 52% were satisfied with the way antisocial behaviour is dealt with (down from 59% in 2017) • 37% of respondents were satisfied with the way dog fouling is dealt with (down from 43% in 2017) • 73% do not consider street drinking and alcohol related disorder to be a problem in their neighbourhood (down from 76% in 2017) • 84% feel safe in their neighbourhood after dark (consistent with 2017) <p><u>Additional information</u></p> <p>Recorded Crime in Scotland 2017/18; includes information on crimes and offences recorded by local authority area.</p> <p>Link to Police Scotland performance</p> <p><u>Police Scotland survey</u></p> <p>Police Scotland's Edinburgh Survey 'Your View Counts' 17/18 also highlights issues which matter most to the general public; they include crime and antisocial behaviour.</p>



Other information relevant to National Outcome One			
<p>Further examples supporting national indicator “participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery”;</p> <p><u>Willow</u></p> <p>Staff from Willow have co-produced and co-facilitated two awareness raising events with women who have previously attended the service. The group of women, ‘Just Us’, hold events for professionals coming into contact with women in the justice system, to raise awareness of their experiences and their mental health needs. Willow co-produced the programme and provide ongoing support and input to each event.</p> <p>Women using the Willow service were invited to participate in a focus group and complete questionnaires, in order to seek their views about the effectiveness of the service. Specific changes were made to the manner in which we provide our service, as a direct result. This includes training more graduates of Willow to become peer supporters and providing extra support at the beginning of a woman’s engagement with the service, by allocating every woman a Community Support Worker in addition to a social worker offering proactive outreach support to all women.</p> <p><u>Victim Support</u></p> <p>Work in the community continues to raise the profile of Victim Support Scotland (VSS), and secure referrals from other organisations; identifying unmet needs and looking at how VSS can work with these organisations. VSS met with a manager from Health in Mind to discuss working together in the community and explore possible joint funding for outreach facilities. VSS also works with Social Bite looking at joint funding to enable community services and drop in facilities to allow homeless people to access support after a crime; this work is ongoing.</p> <p>VSS also attended a Multi-organisation Committee Agency (MOCA) at the Royal Infirmary Edinburgh, to network with other organisations and raise awareness about VSS. In addition, VSS attended a refresher training course on 3rd party reporting, delivered by Police Scotland which enabled staff to have a fuller understanding of this service.</p>			



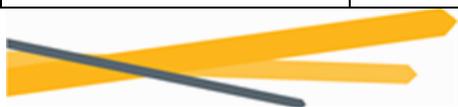
NATIONAL OUTCOME TWO

Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way

Indicator	Reported?	Useful?	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)
<p>Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>The Edinburgh and Midlothian Offender Recovery Service (EMORS)</u></p> <p>EMORS is commissioned jointly by the City of Edinburgh Council, Midlothian Council and NHS Lothian. It brings together three services; arrest referral, prison treatment for substance misuse, and voluntary throughcare; providing a continuum of support throughout an individual's journey into prison and back into the community.</p> <p>Taking a recovery centred approach, the service works with individuals to encourage and build recovery capital; helping people to move away from problematic drug and alcohol use and to address unmet needs and issues which may increase the likelihood of reoffending. The service takes a holistic approach to an individual's care and provides robust routes into a range of supports and networks helping people to access the service/support that is right for them. EMORS has recruited peer volunteers in response to service users' feedback that they would like to see more visible recovery within the service.</p> <p><u>Early and Effective Intervention</u></p> <p>Edinburgh is also reviewing its existing Early and Effective Intervention strategies (EEI) as part of our development of Whole System Approach (WSA), part of one of Edinburgh's four local priorities.</p> <p>There is a planned development of current Early and Effective Intervention multi-agency meetings which identify and engage with young people involved in offending early in their life, and the possibility of extending this to 16/17 year olds not currently involved in adult criminal justice systems is being explored. Early and Effective intervention involves sharing of information relating to the wellbeing of individuals who offend, provided by a number of statutory agencies including Police Scotland, NHS, Education and other Local Authority services, including social work and Family and Housing Support. The aim is to align services quickly without the need for statutory orders being required to provide support.</p>
<p>Partners have leveraged resources for community justice</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>Family and Household Support</u></p> <p>The Family and Household Support service is an amalgamation of three formerly separate areas of work; community safety, family support and household support, which now operate as an integrated service delivering holistic early intervention</p>



		<p>support to individuals, families and communities. Bringing the three specialisms under one management and leadership has enabled staff to deliver various tailored interventions at different times and employ a flexibility and responsiveness not supported under the old model.</p> <p>The service is focused on tackling inequalities and includes supporting wellbeing and improved health, promoting personal and community safety, and building individual resilience in tandem with community capacity. Working with individuals to improve their quality of life, meet their needs, and better their life chances is a key element of embedding the prevention agenda and contributes to reducing reoffending. The Family and Household Support service's remit includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working to reduce poverty and inequality in communities • Reducing evictions and enforcement actions • Preventing homelessness • Reducing antisocial behaviour and vandalism • Preventing and resolving neighbour disputes through the City of Edinburgh Council's in-house Mediation Service • Employing a restorative approach to problem solving • Supporting sustainable positive change through developing constructive conversations that support building positive relationships • Delivering person-centred support; promoting social, emotional, and mental health and wellbeing • Increasing engagement and participation • Putting people in touch with the appropriate services to address their needs where more specific or intensive support is required <p><u>Partnership with Police Scotland</u></p> <p>In 2018/19, the City of Edinburgh Council provided £2.6m of funding to Police Scotland for community policing. Allocated police officers work in partnership with the Family and Household Support Teams and are co-located in each of the four localities to support and keep communities safe. A Partnership Agreement between Police Scotland and the City of Edinburgh Council underpins this work, and an Information Sharing Agreement between the parties facilitates the sharing of information between staff,</p>
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			further supporting joint working to support individuals, prevent crime, and promote community safety.
Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational/professional /geographical boundaries	No	Yes	<p><u>East of Scotland Arrest Referral Faculty</u></p> <p>EMORS, delivered by Change Grow Live (CGL) and mentioned above, has been involved with the East of Scotland Arrest Referral Faculty throughout 2018/19. Faculty members include NHS, Police Scotland, and the health promotion arm of the NHS. The group meets quarterly and discussions have included improving relationships between custody staff and arrest referral providers, creating a single referral and confidentiality form for use across all custody suites in the East of Scotland, and sharing good practice. Members have also been considering ways to improve access to prescriptions for people who have been arrested, in particular those in custody on Sundays. As a result, fast track options are being explored with Edinburgh Access Practice (drop in surgery and clinic based at the Access Point), to ensure their medication needs are met.</p> <p>EMORS provider CGL, delivers arrest referral services in West Lothian and Midlothian therefore can ensure a smooth pathway to support for those arrested regardless of where they are detained.</p> <p><u>Other examples of partnership working across boundaries</u></p> <p>The City of Edinburgh Council works in partnership with three other councils in Lothian and Borders to deliver the Caledonian System to address domestic abuse. It provides the men's group work programme for partner councils in addition to case management of the men's programme for Edinburgh residents. The integrated women and children's support service to (ex)partners of men on the programme can also be shared across geographical areas, where there is a need to allocate multiple (ex)partners to ensure they can access an equal service, and to maintain source clarity where information is being shared to avoid service generated risk.</p> <p>All workers in the Domestic Abuse Service are trained in the Safe and Together approach, responsibilities related to this are, holding case mapping meetings, and informing planning at Children's Hearing's and Child Protection case conferences, to ensure a perpetrator pattern focussed approach is maintained, and strengths focussed partnering with the non-abusive parent in undertaken. The Domestic Abuse Service provides senior social workers to attend monthly Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences and Multi Agency Tasking and Co-ordinating meetings, contributing to the identification and management of risk. Workers</p>



			<p>from these teams additionally contribute to the provision of multi-agency domestic abuse awareness raising and risk assessment training, locally and nationally.</p> <p>The Community Intervention Service for Sex Offenders (CISSO) is delivered by the City of Edinburgh Council across all five Lothian and Borders councils.</p>
Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of MAPPAs	No	Yes	<p><u>Multi-agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPAs)</u></p> <p>The MAPPAs annual report for Edinburgh, the Lothians and Scottish Borders 2018/19 is not published until later this year therefore feedback relating to MAPPAs activity is based on the 2017/18 report.</p> <p><u>MAPPAs</u> brings together professionals (responsible authorities) from the police, social work, housing health and the Scottish Prison Service (SPS) in Edinburgh, the Lothians and Scottish Borders; providing a framework through which agencies can discharge their statutory responsibilities in managing high risk offenders. Arrangements are co-ordinated by a central unit in Edinburgh with practical management of offenders delivered by the responsible authorities locally. MAPPAs are supported by the following groups:</p> <p>Edinburgh, Lothian and Scottish Borders Strategic Oversight Group – co-ordinating MAPPAs and ensuring sharing of best practice, learning from significant case reviews and providing a strategic lead for developing local multi-agency policy in relation to shared priorities regarding offender management.</p> <p>Edinburgh, Lothian and Scottish Borders MAPPAs Operational Group – multi-agency group supporting the work of the Strategic Oversight Group through sharing learning, developing best practice, and ensuring consistent practice.</p> <p>Offender Management Committee – the committee monitors the performance and quality of local service delivery; providing strategic direction to local member agencies and developing local practice. Attendees include representatives from all key agencies some of whom are also members of the local adult and child protection committees, which ensures effective communication across public protection.</p> <p>NHS Lothian Public Protection Action Group – which ensures that NHS Lothian discharges its responsibilities for MAPPAs and child and adult protection. The group provides a general forum to discuss key practice issues as well as developing</p>



			good practice in management of high risk offenders in the health care setting.
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Other information relevant to National Outcome Two

Further examples supporting national indicator “**Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational/professional /geographical boundaries**”;

MAPPA

[MAPPA](#), in place to manage high risk offenders, cut across local authority, geographical, and professional boundaries. Agencies from Edinburgh, the Lothians and the Scottish Borders work together to reduce both the risk posed to the public by those subject to MAPPA, and the likelihood of re-offending.

Willow

[Willow](#) (mentioned above) provides holistic support to women at any point in the justice system. The service has continued to develop its trauma informed approach, including working towards a ‘one person one plan’ model to simplify a service user’s journey through multiple interventions. [Willow](#) have provided a new model of “coaching” with training and support being offered to housing providers who are supporting the most complex and challenging service users. Willow identify those individual women that services are finding it most difficult to maintain in temporary accommodation, who are at high risk of custody and hospitalization, and provide training for the whole team including managers. Joint meetings are held to develop a psychological formulation that informs a shared plan all staff adopt across the agencies, and ongoing advice and guidance in relation to the individual woman’s care. This is being resourced jointly by Criminal Justice Social Work and NHS staff at Willow.

Four trainings were delivered to 38 people in four housing organisations. Overall, the training was well received, and the feedback from participants was favourable, with 100% of participants noting they would recommend the training to a colleague. 93% felt the training provided them with information to help them address the challenges of working with their service users, and their team to work effectively with their service users. 94% felt that training provided them with a better understanding of how to work with women with a personality disorder, and 89% felt that the training will have a positive impact on how they work with service users. Analysis showed statistically significant improvement in all areas assessed, which indicates training was effective in enhancing participant’s knowledge and confidence in working with women with personality disorder(s).

[The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service](#)

The SFRS meets with partner agencies monthly, regarding adult protection to train staff on fire safety related issues that they may encounter within domestic premises when working with service users. This is also an opportunity to share information so that if necessary, joint visits can be arranged and advice given to the relevant social worker to address an individual service user’s needs.



NATIONAL OUTCOME THREE

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

Indicator	Reported?	Useful?	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)
Partners have identified and are overcoming structural barriers for people accessing services	No	Yes	<p><u>Encompass employability service</u></p> <p>Encompass in a complex needs employability service funded by the City of Edinburgh Council and delivered by Access to Industry. The contract commenced in 2017/18 and has been extended to 2020. Encompass offers bespoke, skill-based training delivered in outreach locations and via Access to Industry’s in-house community college. It also offers a wide range of employability opportunities, including supportive work placements and volunteering, where participants gain qualifications in core communication and employability skills. This support is designed to address barriers to employment that are compounded by issues around substance misuse, homelessness, offending backgrounds, and psycho-social issues or complex trauma.</p> <p><u>Trauma Informed Service model pilot</u></p> <p>Community Justice has commenced a pilot of a Trauma Informed Service model, including providing a new suite of trainings to staff to develop their practice in line with National Guidelines¹. This involves new approaches to designing, planning, delivering and reviewing services that takes account of the impact of complex trauma into adulthood.</p> <p>The model also entails providing mental health training to staff that allows them to undertake routine screening in trauma and mental health prevalence and impact, training staff in Stage 1 Safety and Stabilisation trauma interventions, training some to deliver specific evidence-based courses to men, and reviewing the impact of environmental factors and existing policies and procedures. 43 staff have commenced the training pathway of five days training; the training pilot is due to be completed by mid-December 2019.</p> <p>The pilot also involves leadership coaching for nine managers in groupwork services and a programme of “training for trainers” to build capacity for future trauma trainings.</p>
Existence of joint-working arrangements such as processes / protocols to ensure access to services	No	Yes	<p><u>Data sharing arrangement</u></p> <p>The City of Edinburgh Council (Community Justice) and the Scottish Prison Service (SPS) have developed and agreed a Data Sharing Agreement (DSA) to enable SPS to share information with a point of contact in both</p>

¹ The Scottish Psychological Trauma and Adversity Training Plan; NHS Education for Scotland and Scottish Government (2019)



to address underlying needs			<p>Criminal Justice Social Work, and Access to Housing. The DSA allows for the transfer of information which underpins the reintegration of people back into their community. The information shared will include details of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People being admitted to custody each week from the City of Edinburgh Council area • People liberated over the preceding week into the City of Edinburgh Council area • People scheduled for liberation to the City of Edinburgh Council area in the forthcoming twelve weeks <p>Sharing this information will enable better co-ordination of activities in preparation for individuals leaving custody, and improved planning for community based service provision. For example, sharing admission and liberation dates with Access to Housing staff ensures that appropriate steps can be taken in line with the Sustainable Housing on Release for Everyone (SHORE) standards, to sustain accommodation, or where this is not possible due to sentence length, ensuring individuals have somewhere to live on release, with appropriate supports in place; reducing the risk of reoffending.</p> <p><u>Joint working and co-location</u></p> <p>EMORS provides an arrest referral service to people in custody in St Leonard's Police Station and at Edinburgh Sheriff Court. In 18/19, the service assessed 381 individuals and service provision was extended to cover Sundays at St Leonards, and evenings where this is required. EMORS continues to develop positive relationships with police custody and NHS staff at St Leonards with 85 referrals received from police/NHS staff at the location. This voluntary service supports people at point of arrest, offering an immediate assessment to establish their needs so that they may link in with the EMORS and access relevant supports they require including health, welfare, substance misuse, finance, and housing.</p>
Initiatives to facilitate access to services	No	Yes	<p><u>Edinburgh Alcohol Problem Solving Court</u></p> <p>The Edinburgh Alcohol Problem Solving Court has been overseen by a named Sheriff since February 2016 and uses community payback legislation, with frequent court reviews. Key to its success, is the partnership with CGL which supports service users to engage and maintain engagement with services aimed at addressing alcohol use. The community justice social work service provides the court with speedy assessments with a focus on alcohol, and ensures streamlined access to substance misuse services through close partnership working.</p> <p>Following an evaluation of the Alcohol Problem Solving Court which took into consideration the views of service users, staff (including CGL), managers and the named Sheriff, the court assessment was reviewed and a</p>



			<p>community detox is being developed which aims to offer another intervention for service users whose offending is directly related to their alcohol use.</p> <p><u>Throughcare</u></p> <p>EMORS mentioned above, offers voluntary Throughcare support to individuals returning to Edinburgh, to those within HMP Edinburgh, and to those in HMP Edinburgh with Edinburgh or Midlothian liberation addresses. As shown at table 1 below, in 2018/19, the service saw an increase in the numbers provided with support ranging from assessing clinical treatment, accessing group work and mutual aid, motivational interviewing, relapse prevention work, and pre-release planning.</p> <p><i>Table 1</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="767 741 1423 1032"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">EMORS Throughcare</th> <th colspan="3">2017-18</th> <th colspan="3">2018-19</th> </tr> <tr> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>Total</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Voluntary Assistance Cases commenced</td> <td>381</td> <td>79</td> <td>460</td> <td>536</td> <td>85</td> <td>621</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Individuals who received assistance</td> <td>243</td> <td>105</td> <td>348</td> <td>265</td> <td>160</td> <td>425</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Peer mentoring</u></p> <p>The Peer Mentoring and Support Service mentioned under National Outcome one above, is also relevant to this national indicator.</p>	EMORS Throughcare	2017-18			2018-19			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	Voluntary Assistance Cases commenced	381	79	460	536	85	621	Individuals who received assistance	243	105	348	265	160	425
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Speed of access to mental health services	No	Yes	<p><u>Work to improve access to mental health services</u></p> <p>The NHS in Scotland has a target set by the Scottish Government that 90% of patients referred for Psychological Therapies should commence treatment within 18 weeks. Latest figures from the NHS Lothian Local Delivery Plan 2017-18 show that 65.2% of patients achieved the target in January 2017. This figure relates to the whole population; there is currently no available breakdown of people awaiting treatment by background and circumstance including people in the criminal justice system who are disproportionately impacted by poor mental health and likely to be over represented in this statistic. Improving the mental health and wellbeing of service users is addressed through peer mentoring, Throughcare, and other support services. Specialist psychiatric help is limited to NHS provision.</p> <p>The Edinburgh Integration Joint Board (EIJB) (Health and Social Care Partnership) is working to improve the wellbeing of people who use health and social care services, particularly those with complex needs.</p> <p>The EIJB's draft Strategic Plan 2019-22 contains three workstreams, one of which includes mental health, and</p>																											



			<p>outlines plans to work intensively with people in crisis, with mental health hubs to provide an increase in response to crisis management not able to be contained in primary care, along with increased capacity in selected practices reducing referrals to acute mental health services.</p> <p>The EIJB's draft Annual Performance report 2018/19 captures areas of progress that the EIJB and the Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership (EHSCP) have made over the last financial year, and measures performance against the national health and wellbeing outcomes. A series of engagement and co-production events with stakeholders across the City led to the development of Thrive Edinburgh; a response to addressing the mental health and wellbeing needs of all our citizens explained in the report.</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>	No	Yes	<p><u>Work in HMP Edinburgh to prevent and reduce homelessness on liberation</u></p> <p>Edinburgh implemented the SHORE standards in April 2018. Early intervention was delivered by Four Square; case numbers showed that between April and September 2018, 73 people entering HMP Edinburgh received housing related assistance including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • homelessness advice • homelessness assessment • tenancy sustainment • rent arrears • repossession advice • housing benefit and council tax reduction advice • neighbour issues • security of tenure advice • information on housing allocations, transfers and exchanges • private landlord rent and arrears <p>The Housing Offender Management Team undertook a Housing Options Prison Outreach role, engaging with prisoners being managed under MAPPA, and other prisoners due for release, who were going to be homeless at that time. Housing options were discussed, and where appropriate, a homeless assessment took place ahead of release, meaning that those prisoners had silver priority for housing at the earliest possible opportunity and were supported to complete their Housing application (EdIndex form) and commence bidding. Where possible, referrals were also made for temporary accommodation to coincide with liberation dates.</p> <p>As part of the Advice Service Review, a decision was taken to cease the third sector provision and to merge the early intervention and homelessness prevention tasks into one Prison Based Housing Outreach worker. This is currently in the early stages of recruitment.</p>



			<p>The DSA mentioned above, between the Scottish Prison Service and the City of Edinburgh Council, effectively means that information will be sent to a generic Housing In-box, on a weekly basis, advising of all prisoners entering prison and those due for release. This will allow development of targeted communication with prisoners to establish if they need any housing options advice at the start and end of their time in HMP Edinburgh.</p> <p>Partners are considering effective ways of gathering data on GP registrations for those leaving prison.</p>
Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending	No	Yes	<p><u>Targeted interventions through community payback</u></p> <p>People undertaking unpaid work receive a personal assessment which addresses both risk and needs. Appropriate work is then identified which takes into account an individual's personal circumstances, skills and aspirations, in recognition that the work placement is likely to be more successful, useful and fulfilling if they are active participants in identifying a suitable placement. This is evidenced from in service user comments for example:</p> <p>"Loved it, still volunteer with Sue Ryder. Developed structure, increased self-worth"</p> <p>"I learned how to build sheds, use certain equipment...painting, building, grave restorations, woodwork skills, customer services...fixing bikes, joinery work, masonry work"</p> <p>Community payback requirements are used to address offending driven by drug and alcohol misuse and mental health issues. Those issues are also addressed through supervision plans with the development of recovery hubs in Edinburgh and the strong working relationships between criminal justice social work, substance misuse, homelessness services, and mental health, ensuring a clear pathway into services to address an individual service user's needs.</p> <p>Sheriffs can refer men over 18 years of age who frequently appear in court for alcohol related offences, to the Alcohol Problem Solving Court. This court uses community payback legislation (supervision requirement) and the individual is offered a fast track alcohol focus assessment and the immediate offer of engagement with substance misuse services along with regular court reviews with the sentencing Sheriff.</p> <p>A service user who agreed to participate in an interview concerning his experience of the Alcohol Problem Solving Court provided the following feedback:</p> <p><i>"I'm still drinking, but not every day... I'm drinking less"</i></p> <p><i>"I've distanced myself form certain people and that has helped"</i></p> <p><i>I just want to see this Order through, and don't want to get in any trouble again... then I can make a fresh start."</i></p>
Other information relevant to National Outcome Three			



A further example supporting national indicator **“Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending”**;

Groups to support men

A review of groupwork services has taken place over the last 12 months, in relation to groups for men over the age of 18 years, convicted of general offending including crimes of violence (non-sexual/non domestic). This involved a review of a range of literature and research related to desistance, reducing offending and the impact of trauma in men as adults. It also involved consultation with stakeholders and took account of the views of service users previously consulted; this has led to the development of a new day service for men which will include provision of a new range of interventions and is due to commence in early September 2019.



NATIONAL OUTCOME FOUR

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

Indicator	Reported?	Useful?	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)
Use of 'other activities requirements' in CPOs	No	Yes	<p><u>Developments in 'other activities' for CPOs</u></p> <p>As well as continuing with group work initiatives, the delivering of 'other activity' has become more focused on individual needs. The opportunity to participate in other activities is now introduced to service users individually at their unpaid work induction and provision has been extended to include attendance at mental health support groups, health initiatives and maintaining contact with treatment providers. Developments in this area now ensures that each service user will have an individual support plan which identifies the issues that are contributing to offending, and be given the opportunity of addressing those difficulties.</p> <p>In 2017/18, 214 people requested 'other activities, with 85 attending and undertaking learning or training; this represents almost 100% increase in the uptake of 'other activity' within twelve months. Staff continue to develop partnerships for 'other activity with various organisations to ensure that where possible, activity options are available to suit all abilities, skills and needs.</p> <p>Twenty organisations now provide 'other activities' including new partners:</p> <p>All Clean Up – employability programme targeted at individuals over 25 with a criminal conviction which focuses on integrating participants into a team and building their confidence, while undertaking industry recognised vocational training. Those who successfully complete the course, receive the BICSc License to Practice (Health and Safety in the workplace qualification).</p> <p>Skillset – a new programme designed to allow young people the opportunity to gain practical experience to enhance their skills. Participants in this service have gained manual handling and safety awareness certifications, taken part in practical activities, improved their knowledge through attending education sites, worked on CVs, and participated in community projects.</p>
Effective risk management for public protection	No	Yes	<p><u>MAPPA training events</u></p> <p>MAPPA partners held a number of training events in 2018, including the Edinburgh Lothian and Borders Strategic Oversight Group which co-ordinates MAPPA, hosting a multi-agency half day workshop for staff and managers directly involved in the management of Registered Sex Offenders who present a risk of serious harm and are also in need of support and protection. The workshop provided</p>



			<p>advice and guidance on the legislation relating to adult support and protection to further understanding of managing offenders who present risk, but who are also at risk. The training included considering case studies and discussing the challenges associated with working with this group of service users.</p> <p>The Community Intervention Service for Sex Offenders (CISSO) supports risk management of partner agencies through delivering community based group treatment programmes and individual interventions, addressing behaviour and attitudes associated with sexual offending. The service has delivered the accredited groupwork programme Moving Forward; Making Changes (MF:MC), delivering five groups run weekly. The programme incorporates new approaches in line with the latest research and theories into sexual offending. An adapted version of the programme is run for men with lower cognitive functioning. 49 men were involved in the MF:MC groupwork over the reporting year. Additionally, CISSO runs a specific internet Offending Behaviour Programme delivering 18 sessions biannually, and giving places to 16 men per year.</p> <p>The project also offers training for local criminal justice staff on working with people with sexual offending convictions including a three day management course for MF:MC consolidating learning with case management and risk assessment courses. National training in the use of risk assessment tools is also part of the service.</p> <p><u>Domestic Abuse Service</u></p> <p>The Domestic Abuse Service mentioned under National Outcome two above, is also relevant to this national indicator.</p>
Quality of CPOs and DTTOs	No	Yes	<p><u>Service user feedback; CPOs</u></p> <p>Performing unpaid work gives participants the opportunity to learn new practical skills such as masonry and woodwork, and team building alongside improving self-confidence and repaying and benefiting the community. A snapshot of comments from unpaid work participants taken from consultations and unpaid work exit questionnaires is below:</p> <p><i>“It mainly helped me get back out and socializing with people and also being involved in projects that were beneficial to others”</i></p> <p><i>“There is a lot of pride in what we are putting out”</i></p> <p><i>“Painting fences, built rabbit hutches, being part of a group and getting on well with them, team building. Time passed quickly”.</i></p> <p>For people subject to community payback, outcomes are summarised in exit questionnaires completed at the end of each order. Comments received are from</p>



			<p>those who have complete their orders, with positive outcomes reported in many areas for example;</p> <p>Reduction in drug and alcohol use – 37% Improved employment and training – 35% Improved relationships – 33% Housing – 29% Supervision helping to stop or reduce offending – 88% Being treated with respect and courtesy – 96% Having their personal circumstances taken into account – 95%.</p> <p>Service user feedback included the following comments:</p> <p><i>“It’s been hard but the support has had a positive effect, even when I relapsed, I came back from it and I wasn’t judged”</i> <i>“Pushed me to get a job. Kept me focused on not drinking alcohol. Worker’s been really helpful and easy to talk to and always had good advice”</i></p> <p><u>Support for people subject to a DTTO</u></p> <p>For individuals subject to DTTOs, a blood borne virus service is provided for every service user, should they wish to engage with this. The service offers testing for hepatitis and HIV, 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 who have a positive diagnosis, and to link them into services within the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh and Western General Hospital.</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>	No	Yes	<p><u>Prison figures for Edinburgh</u></p> <p>A snapshot of prison figures and liberations over the past three years has shown the following:</p> <p>Table 2</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="786 1440 1431 1993"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Males</u></th> <th>April 2017</th> <th>April 2018</th> <th>April 2019</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of male prisoners in HMP Edinburgh</td> <td>781</td> <td>730</td> <td>806</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total number of male prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode currently in prison across the prison estate, including HMP Edinburgh</td> <td>506</td> <td>472</td> <td>501</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of male prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode in HMP Edinburgh</td> <td>271</td> <td>254</td> <td>290</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of male prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode in other prisons across the estate</td> <td>235</td> <td>218</td> <td>211</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode on remand across the prison estate</td> <td>80</td> <td>78</td> <td>107</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving short term sentences (under 2 years) across the prison estate</td> <td>121</td> <td>93</td> <td>96</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Males</u>	April 2017	April 2018	April 2019	Number of male prisoners in HMP Edinburgh	781	730	806	Total number of male prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode currently in prison across the prison estate, including HMP Edinburgh	506	472	501	Number of male prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode in HMP Edinburgh	271	254	290	Number of male prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode in other prisons across the estate	235	218	211	Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode on remand across the prison estate	80	78	107	Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving short term sentences (under 2 years) across the prison estate	121	93	96
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Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving longer term sentences (over 2 years) across the prison estate	297	293	291
Number of males liberated who have an Edinburgh postcode (from across the prison estate)	52	41	42

Table 3

<u>Females</u>	April 2017	April 2018	April 2019
Number of female prisoners in HMP Edinburgh	92	104	111
Total number of female prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode currently in prison across the prison estate, including HMP Edinburgh	23	20	23
Number of female prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode in HMP Edinburgh	9	16	15
Number of female prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode in other prisons across the estate	14	4	8
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode on remand across the prison estate	7	5	5
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving short term sentences (under 2 years) across the prison estate	5	4	5
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving longer term sentences (over 2 years) across the prison estate	11	10	13
Number of females liberated who have an Edinburgh postcode (from across the prison estate)	4	3	8

- Short term prison figures shown are for sentences under two years
- Prison numbers for sentences under one year are not available
- We know how many prisoners in HMP Edinburgh have an Edinburgh address, and also how many with an Edinburgh address are in other prisons (figures in blue)
- Prison numbers can be broken down by status (remand, short term, long term) **across the estate for those with an Edinburgh postcode**. A further breakdown showing this information **by individual prison** is unavailable
- For example, we cannot say how many females **with an Edinburgh address** are on remand **in HMP Edinburgh**.

Community sentences –

Table 4 below relates to outcomes for which criminal justice social work reports were completed in 2018/19

Table 4

Outcome	Male	Female	Total
Restriction of Liberty Order	86	11	97
Deferment for DTTO assessment	8	7	15



			<table border="1"> <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> </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> </tr> <tr> <td>CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and offender supervision requirement*</td> <td>122</td> <td>10</td> <td>132</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monetary penalty</td> <td>69</td> <td>12</td> <td>81</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>676</td> <td>119</td> <td>795</td> </tr> </table> <p>*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)</p>	CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and no offender supervision requirement	191	27	218	CPO with offender supervision requirement* and no unpaid work or other activity requirement	200	52	252	CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and offender supervision requirement*	122	10	132	Monetary penalty	69	12	81	Total	676	119	795
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The delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and alcohol use [NHS Local Delivery Plan (LDP) Standard]	No	Yes	<p><u>Alcohol interventions</u></p> <p>The Alcohol Problem Solving Court mentioned above, provides a targeted intervention to 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 offered; referrals are made by Sheriffs.</p> <p>Table 5 below shows numbers of CPOs made with alcohol treatment over a 3 year period; 18/19 figures will be available on publication on the CPO annual report.</p> <p><i>Table 5</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2015/16</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Drugs interventions</u></p> <p>DTTO outcomes in 2018/19 are shown at table 6 below.</p> <p><i>Table 6</i></p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of cases returned to community prescribers (GPs)</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of cases using recovery hubs</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of cases returned to custody on prescriptions</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number no longer on a prescription/detoxed</td> <td>49</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As mentioned above, targeted interventions for those subject to a DTTO include health advice and provision of a Blood Borne Virus service offering hepatitis and HIV testing, and hepatitis A and B vaccinations. A specialist hepatitis C nurse is also available to support</p>	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	3	2	7	Number of cases returned to community prescribers (GPs)	35	Number of cases using recovery hubs	10	Number of cases returned to custody on prescriptions	37	Number no longer on a prescription/detoxed	49						
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			<p>those living with hepatitis C and can refer them to appropriate interventions at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh/ Western General Hospital.</p> <p>At the men's service we signpost service users to Chalmers Street Clinic for Sexually Transmitted Infection testing and we also have a supply of condoms that we can offer.</p> <p>With regard to other health interventions, we offer naloxone packs and training for overdose, brief interventions regarding alcohol, checking an individual's Body Mass Index, and offer support around weight and diet, offer harm reduction advice, run benzodiazepine and relapse prevention groups, and monitor service users' mental health; through work on anxiety management and offering CBT, and liaising with GPs regarding their treatment and other medications the service users are prescribed.</p>																																	
<p>Number of Police Recorded Warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, community sentences (including CPOs, DTTOs and RLOs)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>Data from Criminal Justice Social Work</u></p> <p>Table 7 below shows the data comparison with the previous year.</p> <p><i>Table 7</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="786 1003 1358 1469"> <thead> <tr> <th>Outcome</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Restriction of Liberty Order</td> <td>8</td> <td>97</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferment for DTTO assessment</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and no offender supervision requirement</td> <td>198</td> <td>218</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CPO with offender supervision requirement* and no unpaid work or other activity requirement</td> <td>171</td> <td>252</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and offender supervision requirement*</td> <td>134</td> <td>132</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monetary penalty</td> <td>91</td> <td>81</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred (3 months or more)</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diversion from prosecution cases</td> <td>289</td> <td>247</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bail supervision cases</td> <td>31</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>945</td> <td>1084</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Supervised bail</u></p> <p>A supervised bail assessment is offered to all under 21 year olds appearing from custody and all women appearing from custody are offered an enhanced supervised bail assessment. We are in the process of establishing an agreement with the Fiscals whereby we will be alerted to all cases where bail is being opposed and we would therefore be able to make a supervised bail assessment available to the Court immediately.</p>	Outcome	2017/18	2018/19	Restriction of Liberty Order	8	97	Deferment for DTTO assessment	23	15	CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and no offender supervision requirement	198	218	CPO with offender supervision requirement* and no unpaid work or other activity requirement	171	252	CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and offender supervision requirement*	134	132	Monetary penalty	91	81	Deferred (3 months or more)	0	0	Diversion from prosecution cases	289	247	Bail supervision cases	31	42	Total	945	1084
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Number of short-term sentences under one year	No	Yes	<p><u>Short term sentences (under 2 years)</u></p> <p>Table 8 below shows snapshot figures of short term sentences for males over the past three years.</p> <p><i>Table 8</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="786 398 1433 770"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Males</u></th> <th>April 2017</th> <th>April 2018</th> <th>April 2019</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of less than 3 months across the prison estate</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 3 months and less than 6 months across the prison estate</td> <td>18</td> <td>10</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 6 months and less than 2 years across the prison estate</td> <td>101</td> <td>82</td> <td>86</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The figures in table 8 do not include numbers on remand <p>Table 9 below shows snapshot figures of short term sentences for females over the past three years.</p> <p><i>Table 9</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="786 1005 1433 1429"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Females</u></th> <th>April 2017</th> <th>April 2018</th> <th>April 2019</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of less than 3 months across the prison estate</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 3 months and less than 6 months across the prison estate</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 6 months and less than 2 years across the prison estate</td> <td>5</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The figures in table 9 do not include numbers on remand Figures for short term sentences under one year specifically, are not available 	<u>Males</u>	April 2017	April 2018	April 2019	Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of less than 3 months across the prison estate	2	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	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	<u>Females</u>	April 2017	April 2018	April 2019	Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of less than 3 months across the prison estate	0	1	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	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
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Other information relevant to National Outcome Four

Additional information supporting this national outcome that “**Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending**”;

Criminal Justice Social Work reports are now delivered directly to the Sheriff Clerks which has streamlined the disposals’ process.

Welfare assessments for young people

All under 21 year olds appearing from the cells are interviewed and offered a welfare assessment which identifies areas of difficulty, and allows staff to undertake rapid and focused interventions and also refer to specialist agencies.



CPO 'other activity' provision

All service users subject to an unpaid work requirement are offered the opportunity to address issues connected with their offending through the use of the "other activity" provision. DTTO resource workers also have direct access to Housing Information Systems and can fully assist service users with accommodation problems.

Women's group

The unpaid work service has started a women's group which allows vulnerable women to opportunity to complete their Order in a safe and calm environment; this has increased attendance and reduced breach rates.

Data collection

We are reviewing our data collection system to ensure that we are capturing all the instances where we are offering early interventions.

Substance misuse focus

The EMORS service mentioned above provides complete continuity of care and is offered from point of arrest, through to an individual's stay in prison, and back into the community. The service has a substance misuse focus and provides recovery-orientated support to reduce the risk of reoffending; the substance misuse treatment intervention is provided by the NHS to individuals in prison. For those exiting the criminal justice system, the service assertively links individuals into long term community recovery supports to minimise the risk or relapse; providing crisis care for the most vulnerable. The service aims to deliver continuity where possible, through use of the same case worker and supports individuals to gain recovery capital that will continue into the community.



NATIONAL OUTCOME FIVE

Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety, being addressed

Indicator	Reported?	Useful?	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)
Individuals have made progress against the outcome	No	Yes	<p><u>EMORS; service user feedback</u></p> <p>The EMORS routinely measures the progress of individuals towards and during recovery using the Recovery Outcomes Web (ROW) tool. Examples of service user feedback:</p> <p><i>“very helpful and got me thinking about my drug use and how and what I can do to change”</i> <i>“my worker has done mostly everything in including me in planning and reviewing my care”</i> <i>“I am happy to be working with you, and will continue outside, hopefully until I make better life choices”</i></p> <p><u>Risk assessment tool for young people</u></p> <p>For young people, a new risk assessment tool (START-AV) is being used for under 18’s involved in offending, and it is proposed that this will identify both protective and criminogenic factors and allow analysis of need, including unmet need. Work is also being undertaken to strengthen service user feedback and consultation. Some of this work is taking place as part of ongoing Youth Talk events (community safety issues for young people in small localities), and other objectives involve widening service user consultation to involvement in strategic planning; using regular feedback from consultations and service evaluations.</p> <p><u>SFRS safety projects</u></p> <p>The SFRS are working on 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 criminal justice social work to people who have recently been released from prison; providing safety advice to help minimise risk in the home.</p> <p><u>Supporting victims</u></p> <p>Victim Support supported 101 victims of crime through giving practical safety advice, emotional support and provision of personal safety alarms. 144 victims of crime were supported with information about the criminal justice system.</p> <p><u>Additional examples</u></p> <p>Other examples which support this outcome are expanded upon throughout this document for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work to embed the SHORE standards



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health interventions as part of DTTOs • Health and substance misuse treatments accessed through the Alcohol Problem Solving Court
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Other information relevant to National Outcome Five

Willow and service user feedback

Willow mentioned above; a partnership between NHS Lothian and the City of Edinburgh Council works with partners to address the social, health and welfare needs of women in the justice system who are resident in Edinburgh or returning to Edinburgh from custody elsewhere. Willow runs a programme specifically designed to meet the needs of women and provides interventions including:

- assessment of physical, mental and sexual health
- help to cope with trauma and abuse
- improve mental health and wellbeing
- address offending behaviour
- address substance misuse problems
- develop plans for education, training and employability

Women who attended Willow were asked for their views and they mentioned that it was helpful to have a range of services there for them and that it was a women only environment. They felt their confidence had increased and they were able to deal with situations better. The women appreciated the welcoming environment at Willow, including reception staff and proactive follow ups evidenced by their comments below:

“When I was scared to come out and didn’t make an appointment, Willow was reassuring, said it was fine and told me not to get upset. When I missed a few appointments, the worker did a home visit to check in. When I attended another group work programme and didn’t attend appointments I was closed. No one checked in on me then. The experience here is positive and you don’t get fobbed off. I have never come into a building before where all the people are nice!”

“Willow is quite an amazing place, anyone who says different is lying”

“Having the connection with Just Us (a service group) and continuing to be part of stuff that includes women – ex service users/active service users. Like the open days and this questionnaire”

NATIONAL OUTCOME SIX

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

Indicator	Reported?	Useful?	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)
Individuals have made progress against the outcome			<p><u>SFRS interventions</u></p> <p>The SFRS runs a number of programs for young people both for the wider school audience and targeted to those at risk of offending as follows:</p> <p><u>FireSkills</u> 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.</p>



			<p><u>Young Drivers Event</u> 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.</p> <p><u>Fire Setters Intervention</u> - 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.</p> <p><u>Ignite</u> is a ten 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.</p> <p>For the wider audience, SFRS works with partners to support the <u>Risk Factory</u> 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.</p>
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Other information relevant to National Outcome Six

Support for young people

As mentioned above, Edinburgh works hard to engage with those who offend (under 18's) without the need for statutory intervention and we would like to expand this further if at all possible. Both employment and education are significant factors for 16/17 year olds and the City of Edinburgh Council has invested in a number of Third Sector services to provide training opportunities, including working closely with Skills Development Scotland in promoting employability for young people.

Edinburgh Travel Service

In recognition of the importance of support networks for those in prison, the City of Edinburgh Council commissions Sacro to operate the Edinburgh Travel Service' to provide transport for adults and accompanied children who are eligible for the Assisted Prison Visit Scheme (AVPU). The Service provides transport to all Scottish prisons and secure hospitals for visitors who may have difficulty travelling to those establishments. Reasons for this include remote location of some prisons, lack of personal transport, lack of suitable public transport, passenger age and/or infirmity, and problems travelling with children on lengthy, multi-stage journeys.

The Service enables prisoners and patients to maintain contact with their families and friends which in turn, helps to sustain family relationships and facilitates prisoners/patients re-integration into the community on release. Maintaining family and friends' relationships as a support network contributes to reducing the risk of reoffending and increases the chance of successful rehabilitation on their release. In addition, it helps to mitigate the negative impact of separation on children of people in prison/hospitals and promotes the importance of maintaining good quality, stable visiting arrangements. Feedback from service users:



Service User travelling to State Hospital, Carstairs – “I just want to thank you for helping me see my son, I really can't express to you how much it meant to me to see him after all this time. I think what you do is fantastic and I'm so very grateful to you”

Service user travelling to HMP Glenochil - “On my last run to see my son just before Christmas my benefits were paid into my post office account early for the holiday and I wouldn't have been able to get into the post office to take it out due to visiting that day if W (volunteer driver) had not stopped on our way back from the visit and let me go in, I would have spent Christmas without money until they opened again. He saved Christmas for me”

NATIONAL OUTCOME SEVEN

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

Indicator	Reported?	Useful?	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)															
Individuals have made progress against the outcome			<p><u>Peer mentoring</u></p> <p>Throughout 2018, the Peer Mentoring and Support Service funded by the City of Edinburgh Council to work with people over 16 years of age and under a statutory supervision order, has continued to develop since starting up in October 2017. A key element of the service is using fully trained volunteer mentors with 'lived experience' of the criminal justice system and this has proved hugely beneficial to the service users. Training events for mentors have provided input on how to work with people with convictions for sexual offences; this is particularly relevant, as during the reporting period (1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018), 50% of the service user group supported had a history of sexual offences. (One of the reasons for this may be that few services in Edinburgh will work with individuals with sexual offences). The service will work with individuals for up to two years where required, irrespective of when their order finished.</p> <p>The service uses the Outcomes Star assessment tool to monitor an individual's progress and performance monitoring has shown high outcomes achievements across most areas. A snapshot of results is shown at table 10 below. The service received 30 referrals in the reporting period and by the end of 2018 was working with 23 service users.</p> <p>Table 10</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Outcomes</th> <th>Target</th> <th>% Achieved</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <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>Evidence of a reduction in offending behaviour</td> <td>90</td> <td>97</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evidence of a reduction in pro-offending attitudes</td> <td>90</td> <td>92</td> </tr> <tr> <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>94</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Outcomes	Target	% Achieved	For those who have substance misuse issues, evidence of abstinence/stable use of illegal drugs/NPS/alcohol	80	81	Evidence of a reduction in offending behaviour	90	97	Evidence of a reduction in pro-offending attitudes	90	92	Evidence of increase in ability to withstand pressure from peers who are still offending and/or involved in substance misuse	90	94
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			Evidence of a reduction in chaotic or risky behaviour	90	88
			Evidence of improved motivation to change negative behaviour	90	98
<p><u>Restorative Justice</u></p> <p>Restorative Justice, also relevant to this outcome is highlighted below.</p>					

Other information relevant to National Outcome Seven

Domestic Abuse Services

[Domestic Abuse Services](#) have recently concluded an organisational review which in part was designed to improve access for men who perpetrate domestic abuse but are not prosecuted, and support to their ex/partners. Part of this has been to agree a new referral pathway involving multi-agency working with police, colleagues in FHS, and Women's Aid. Now the review has concluded, we are moving to implement the changes on a permanent basis. This will improve access to support for women and children affected by domestic abuses, aiming to reduce risks posed to them. Men will have access to an increased type of supports and interventions aimed at reducing the likelihood of future violence.

These services are engaged in a programme of self-assessment, training, and development activity to become trauma enhanced, including ensuring workers can identify and respond to complex trauma presentations, and support the safety and stabilisation of service users. We will contribute to the delivery of a pilot of a community forensic Survive and Thrive course for men, and will provide workers to become trainers accredited to deliver Trauma Skilled Practice (level 2) Training, to contribute to the delivery of NHS Education for Scotland trauma training framework.

Supporting young people

All staff supporting those under 18, are trained in child development and adverse childhood experiences/trauma (ACEs). In addition, staff draw on motivational interviewing techniques when working with our young people. We strive to engage with them in a way that is warm and understanding whilst maintaining clarity of the responsibilities associated with supervising young people in the community. Our engagement with young people assists us in developing stronger relationships, which is a central component of enhancing motivation to change.

Several YPS staff will become 'Train the Trainers' in relation to ACEs and we are reviewing how trauma friendly our workplace and associate staff are in welcoming and engaging with our service users. This includes wider training for a range of staff including security staff, reception staff, as well as social workers. We hope this assists young people who have experienced multiple adversities to feel welcomed and positively regarded when attending appointments with staff.

Feedback from victims and witnesses supported by Victim Support

Victim Support routinely gathers feedback from victims and witnesses; monitoring progress across three areas; health and wellbeing, feeling safer, and feeling informed. Service user feedback included the following comments;

"I could not have managed to get through all this without your help."
"I feel my life is getting back to normal, thanks"



5. Priority Areas of Focus

Data sharing

The ECSP continues to work to improve data sharing between partners where doing so will facilitate improved outcomes for service users and/or quicker access to the services they require to address their needs. The DSA between SPS and the City of Edinburgh Council developed in 2018 and explained under outcome 3 above is a big step to achieving improvements in this area. Prior to development of the DSA, social work staff would receive information relating to statutory prisoners; representing some of those eligible for services. Personal data would not be routinely shared consistently. The DSA allows for the sharing of personal data on the full cohort of individuals (non-statutory and statutory prisoners) being liberated which will allow more effective service planning and for relevant social work staff to:

- Identify those who are leaving and who have left custody which will assist in determining their eligibility for social work support
- Offer individuals in prison an option (via specific consent) to access social work services similar to those in the community
- Offer individuals in prison support around offending behaviour, to address personal problems such as family breakdown or drug/ alcohol issues, and support to reintegrate into society on release

The DSA allows for data to be shared on people being liberated to Edinburgh both from HMP Edinburgh and from across the prison estate. The DSA however, only covers the sharing of information on people who have been convicted therefore, further work will be required to ensure that remand prisoners being liberated are able to access the support they need.

6. Case Studies

Restorative Justice

The City of Edinburgh Council's Community Justice service is now offering Restorative Justice (RJ) to those who are subject to statutory supervision, having been convicted of a hate crime (an offence aggravated by race, religion, sexual orientation, disability, or transgender identity), and the victim and of that offence (or a representative). The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 and the creation of Community Justice Scotland are drivers for this project, and seeking input from victims of crime and communities affected by crime will also be of key importance when delivering our service. RJ is a medium which includes victims, offenders, and communities in repairing the harm caused by crime.

Police Scotland, specifically the Preventions, Interventions, and Partnership Department (E-Division, Tophichen Street, Edinburgh), are a key partner in this process, and an Information-Sharing Protocol has been agreed and signed off with them, allowing our service to contact the victim of the hate offence. Police Scotland have agreed to provide victims of hate crime information about RJ and gain explicit consent for the Council's RJ service to contact them, as well as undergoing joint RJ training with staff from our service, and to co-facilitate RJ where appropriate.

The RJ service is initially focusing on hate crime and operating across all community justice services where appropriate. It is the intention in the future, to extend the project to encompass all offences following successful implementation and evaluation with hate offences. Relevant staff across Criminal Justice Social Work, Young People's Service, Family and Household Support, and the residential accommodation service for men who pose a risk of serious harm, have been trained in the Anti-Discriminatory Awareness Practice Training (ADAPT) toolkit; a one to one hate crime intervention that can be used by all staff, not just those involved in delivering RJ.



Specifically RJ contributes to National Outcome 7 through enhancing victims' resilience and by supporting behavioural and attitudinal change, self-management and reducing the risk of reoffending in those who have committed hate offences. RJ also support National Outcome 2; national indicator "partners have leveraged resources for community justice" through collaboration, co-facilitation, information sharing and attending joint training.

7. Challenges

Employing people with lived experience

To promote community justice, reduce re-offending and deliver effective interventions, partners are keen to tap into the wealth of experience, knowledge and understanding that exists in those who have lived experience of the criminal justice and have turned their lives around. Employing ex-service users and people with lived experience brings a legitimacy to support services as it provides visible evidence of recovery which can be particularly appreciated by service users; inspiring and motivating them to make changes in their own lives. However, employing mentors with lived experience presents procedural challenges with PVG Scotland checks.

In terms of challenges to employing mentors with lived experience, the main issue relates to Protecting Vulnerable Groups (PVG) Scotland scheme. When the PVG is submitted, this automatically triggers consideration for listing (i.e. adult or child listing) and results in considerable delays to the recruitment process. This could potentially discourage those with lived experience from taking on professional mentoring roles. To mitigate the impact, service providers are now seeking to conduct PVG checks before the recruitment processes begins.

Data collection and analysis

Accessing readily available and easy to interpret community justice and health/drugs/alcohol data, broken down by local authority area to inform a strengths and needs assessment, remains a challenge, as information is often difficult to find and is found across a number of different sources. In addition, some of the data requested in the CJOIP return such as "number of short term sentences under one year" is not available from current systems. Similarly, gathering accurate data showing the balance between community sentences and custodial sentences has not been possible.

Social work reports are not requested for every individual entering the criminal justice system. The City of Edinburgh Council holds data on those for whom a social work report was requested but has no information on those for whom reports are not requested. As those individuals are absent from the social work system, the data, which seeks to portray an accurate picture of the community justice landscape in Edinburgh, is incomplete and further work is required to capture the range of data across partners that will provide a fuller picture of community justice.

Resources

A further challenge is the impact of the 2018/19 pay increase for social work staff which is having to be met from the existing budget, as no additional monies have been made available to fund this; the three years of pay increases amount to almost 10% of the staffing budget. The money available for social work services therefore, has reduced in real terms in 2018/19, putting greater pressure on services. This pressure is compounded by the additional demand generated by an increasing population and the shift to community sentences, where more people will require to be supported in the community.

8. Additional Information



Housing; access and sustainability

A priority for ECSP in its Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan 2019-22, is that people in the criminal justice system experience improved access and sustainability of housing; a challenge because of the pressures on affordable housing in the City, but necessary to support an individual's stability and reduce their risk of reoffending.

HMP Edinburgh is currently involved in a tripartite agreement with Community Justice Scotland and Castle Rock Edinvar. The purpose of this project/study (The Edinburgh Re- entry Study) is to evaluate the outcomes from releasing people from custody into the community with a permanent tenancy and employment prospects. To date, the partners have secured five tenancies and are hopeful that this will signify the start of something very promising. This is in direct response to the difficulties some people have faced trying to get to the stage where they have secured permanent tenancies, whilst trying to refrain from further contact with the police/courts.

SPS staff from HMP Edinburgh have also had an initial meeting with Cyrenians regarding the [Housing First](#) initiative. They currently have a number of opportunities for people exiting custody with significant needs including homelessness. The intention is to formulate a referral system and grow this relationship for the benefit of those leaving custody, and with an aim to having a positive impact on reducing potential further offending.

