Community Justice Scotland

Ceartas Coimhearsnachd Alba

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

April 2020

1. Background

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

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

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

2. Statement of Assurance

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

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

3. General principles of the template

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

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

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

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

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

This is the third iteration of the template and guidance.

4. Template Completion

1. Community Justice Partnership / Group Details	
Community Justice Partnership / Group	Midlothian Community Justice Partnership
Community Justice Partnership Group Chair	Jim Sherval, Public Health Consultant, NHS Lothian
Community Justice Partnership / Group Co-ordinator	Fiona Kennedy, Community Safety and Justice Manager, Midlothian Council
Publication date of Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP)	31 March 2020

2. Template Sign-off

The content of this annual report on community justice outcomes and improvements in our area has been agreed as accurate by the Midlothian Community Justice Board and has been shared with our Community Planning Partnership through our local accountability arrangements.

Signature of Community Justice Partnership / Group Chair: Date: 24/09/2020

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3. Governance Arrangements

Please outline below your current governance structure for the community justice arrangements in your area:

The Midlothian Community Safety & Justice Partnership Board was established to coordinate and oversee community justice in Midlothian. The Board has responsibility for the implementation of the improvement actions contained within the CJOIP and content of the national strategy. Members of the Board report annually on the indicators contained within the National Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework.

A multi-agency Midlothian Community Justice Working Group – consisting of statutory and non-statutory partners - was established alongside the Board to develop the CJOIP and drive forward the improvement actions agreed within. The progress of the working group is overseen by the Midlothian Community Safety and Justice Partnership Board.

The statutory partners are required to review the Midlothian Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan throughout the three year period, and in the following circumstances, to determine when a new plan is required:

- When a revised National Performance Framework for Community Justice is published
- When a revised National Strategy for Community Justice is published
- When a revised (Community Planning Partnership) Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) for the local authority area is published. Indicators within the CJOIP are included in the LOIP (Single Midlothian Plan) and reported on by the Community Planning Partnership.

The Midlothian Community Safety and Justice Partnership is one of five strategic groups within the Community Planning Partnership, and is made up of the following statutory partners:

Police Scotland
Midlothian Council (Communities and Lifelong Learning, Housing, Education, Children and Families, and Justice Social Work).
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
NHS Lothian
Integrated Joint Board for Health and Social Care
Skills Development Scotland
Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service
Scottish Prison Service
Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service

In addition to a number of non-standard partners agreed by the partnership:

Victim Support Midlothian
Midlothian and East Lothian Drugs and Alcohol Partnership (MELDAP)
Mid and East Lothian Women's Aid
Change Grow Live
Health in Mind

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 creates the legislative framework for community planning in Scotland. It places a duty on specific statutory partners to contribute towards improving outcomes through community planning. One of the strategic priorities within community planning is reducing inequalities; this includes all of the services that support the reduction of offending and reoffending.

4. Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

NATIONAL OUTCOME ONE Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice		
Indicator	**Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)**	
	Please describe the activity	**Then describe the impact**
Activities carried out to engage with 'communities' as well as other relevant constituencies	'Introducing Community Justice in Midlothian' event on 20/11/19 attended by 80 services users, partners from Justice, health, substance misuse and third sector. Speakers included Karyn McCluskey Naomi Breeze (one woman drama performance) and James Docherty (professional and personal experience of navigating the care and criminal justice system). Rewrite of the CJOIP half-day workshop held on 19/02/20. Brought together statutory partners, third sector, service users with lived experience of the justice system, elected members and Board members. 'Inclusive Justice Co-producing Change' by Weaver et al was used to ensure that voices, in particular of those with experience of the justice system, were heard and encouraged. Focus groups were established to look at the National Indicators. Community Council training day in Sept 2019- presentation on Community Justice delivered to Community Council members. Social Media continuing to be used as a platform for sharing relevant local and national consultations, strategies and partnership movements. 884 posts shared on Twitter and 79 posts on Facebook in 2019/20.	MOTIVATION - Improved awareness, motivation and enthusiasm for CJ partners and communities to work together in the delivery of CJ services. Event feedback extremely positive - 78% of attendees rated the event 5/5. Written feedback included "Inspiring and proof that change can happen". Overall impact was as intended. SERVICE USER LED CJOIP NOW FIT FOR PURPOSE - Rich data collected that formed the basis for joint actions and indicators for the new CJOIP. Positive feedback from service users who said they were pleased to have been invited and were left feeing "respected and listened to". INCREASED AWARENESS of the issues that underpin offending behaviour and how effective partnership working can begin to address issues within Midlothian. WIDER AUDIENCE AND ABLE TO REACH MORE PEOPLE - Social media pages gained 89 Twitter and 5 Facebook followers in 2019/20. Total following at 31/03/20 was 515 people, up 79 from 2018/19 (436).
Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning	May/June 2019 - CJ survey undertaken with individuals who live and/or work in Midlothian and included individuals held in prison custody at HMP Edinburgh/ Cornton Vale. CSJP Manager carried out two weeks of public consultations at a	GREATER COMMUNITY EDUCATION REQUIRED. Impact on the partnership going forward will be considerable resources deployed towards at enhancing community awareness of CJ.

and service provision	number of community centres throughout Midlothian. Geographic representation was considered to obtain a balance between rural and urban areas. 450 responses received, an increase (+14.2%) on the 2017 consultation (n=394). The survey found that awareness of community justice is low among the general Midlothian population and significant work is required to develop public/partner understanding of the link between risk factors and desistance from (re)offending. Communication and Engagement Strategy 2020-23 developed in Spring 2020 - outlines the partnership's approach towards National Outcome 1 along with performance framework. Community Planning Development Day took place in Nov 2019, the purpose being for all statutory and non-statutory partners, members of the public and young people to set Midlothian's priorities for the next year. CSJP Manager delivered a presentation on the successes and challenges of the CSJP over the last year and co-facilitated an afternoon workshop run in conjunction with an individual who has lived experience of the justice system.	17 consultation and engagement actions have been agreed that the CSJP will to take forward through 2020-23. GAINED VIEWS from partners, stakeholders and members of the public as well as providing both a soapbox and networking opportunity. INCREASED AWARENESS OF CJ and what it looks like in Midlothian, and understanding the story behind people who have come through the justice system.
Participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery	All Midlothian residents incarcerated in HMP Edinburgh and HMP Cornton Vale were consulted within the 2019 Spring Consultation. Focus groups held throughout the year with justice service users in relation to proposed partnership activities such as the CJ booklet. Rewrite of the CJOIP half-day workshop held on 19/02/20. Individuals were split into five groups each focusing on a national outcome, 13 males on unpaid work attended, providing valuable insight into what is working in CJ in Midlothian, what gaps there are in service provision, and ultimately what support is needed to prevent them from (re)offending. 2019 Spring CJ consultation Q - "How might you able to support or help people in the community from becoming involved in crime?" 240 responses and 4 themes identified: educating communities, supporting people in local groups,	Demonstration of positive joint working with SPS. Voices of service users heard. Positive feedback from participants who felt were listened to and actively participating in "making changes to how things are done". The booklet is user-led and will contain contact details for services identified as essential in recovery. SERVICE USER LED CJOIP NOW FIT FOR PURPOSE - Rich data collected that formed the basis for joint actions and indicators for the new CJOIP. This proved very positive with service users, who noted afterwards that they were pleased to have been invited and were left feeing "respected and listened to". There is clearly appetite among the general public to volunteer in some capacity. This will be taken advantage of in the coming months as we STRIVE TO

	befriending/mentoring, and being a positive role model. Many individuals would volunteer in some capacity but do not know how. The Mental Health Strategic Partnership group includes service user and advocacy group involvement.	ENGAGE FURTHER WITH COMMUNITIES and in the coproduction of services.
Level of community awareness of / satisfaction with work undertaken as part of a CPO	Social Media is updated daily and communication continues with unpaid work managers and council communications team to promote the work undertaken by the unpaid work teams in improving local communities, including with the team at Straiton Pond Nature Reserve to achieve a Green Flag award in Oct19. Positive feedback from community groups resulted in other organisations approaching the UW service asking for support. Beneficiary feedback has been very positive with 90% describing the service as excellent and 10% good. Quotes from beneficiaries include "I can't praise the supervisor's and workers enough for all the work they do for us. The guys are always very polite, respectful and civil to everyone at the Church" Waste Amnesty co-ordinated by CSJP and delivered by SFRS and the Unpaid Work Team in Nov 2019. Successful event with statistics showing a 135% increase in uplifts. There were 101 referrals and 405 items collected from gardens, public spaces and stairways by unpaid work. Spring 2019 CJ consultation - 407 respondents provided an example of UW they'd like to see in Midlothian. Responses fell broadly into three separate themes - improving the environmental attractiveness of the area, 'filling the gap' in terms of council cutbacks, and restorative work with victims. There was support for Unpaid Work that helps to develop skills, work experience or otherwise improves future prospects.	GREATER UNDERSTANDING among the public of what unpaid work is and what it achieves for communities. More community-led unpaid work provision. Reduce the likelihood of deliberate fireraisings. SUPPORTS CPP REDUCING INEQUALITIES AGENDA by focusing on three areas of deprivation/need in Midlothian. Collaborative working and UW benefiting communities. IMPACT. More measurable outcomes for those on UW. Will enable us to measure the benefit that UW is giving to communities. Feedback will in turn be valuable to those on UW and in making them feel appreciated and included.

Evidence from questions to be used in local surveys / citizens' panels and so on	Spring 2019 consultation findings:
	• When asked to prioritise factors that impact on offending:
	  • 73% "working with young people to reduce early anti-social behaviour"
	  • 57% "support people to reduce/manage drug use"
	  • 56% "support people to attend school and/or gain qualifications"
	  • 49% "help to improve family life and parenting skills"
	  • 47% "support people with mental health issues"
		EDUCATION AND CJOIP INPUT. As well as educating the 560 respondents (summary evidence from the strategic assessment was presented for each of the five priorities for CJ identified in the Spring consultation), responses yielded excellent insight into the public's perception of Community Justice and the

	• 46% "Support people to reduce/manage alcohol use" • 252 (56%) respondents were aware of a service/s helping to prevent people from (re)committing crime in their local area. • What more needs to be done to stop people from (re)committing crime in your local area?" • Enhanced policing, diversion, prevention and early intervention, offender-led support, parental responsibility, and partnership working. • Respondents are often unclear as to how they as an individual can impact on a reduction of (re)offending. Despite this, there is willingness for greater participation evidenced by engagement (or desire to engage) with partner agencies to meet the needs of communities. Winter 2019 Citizen's Panel survey - consideration was given to the format of the questions around CJ. Questions re-written to reflect and build on the information gleaned during the spring public consultation and allow for more open ended, qualitative responses. Analysis revealed four central concepts prioritised by respondents: • Diversion; • Community education and awareness raising of issues affecting (re)offending; • Creating more inclusive communities • Early intervention support service	work that is FELT to be required to address them. Insights played a key part in the writing of the CJOIP.
Perceptions of the local crime data	The Scottish Government statistics on the public's perception of crime shows that in Midlothian for the period between 2014-17 the percentage of the population stating that crime in their area was "about the same, or a little or a lot more" was 30.81% an increase from 2012-15 when it was 28.82%. Looking solely at 2018 data, crime perception has decreased from the previous year and three-year average with 31% stating that crime in the area was the same or more (compared to 37.67% in 2017 and 33.8% three-year average). Data Source SSSQ https://bit.ly/2sTQgfo Police Scotland crime statistics for 2019/20 show: • Crimes of violence down 2 in the last 12 months (n=62)	The number of crimes have decreased in Midlothian in the last 12 months, in particular housebreaking, shoplifting, vandalism, and complaints of ASB. It is anticipated that reductions in crime will lead in the longer term to a reduction in crime perception and the fear of crime.

	• Theft by housebreaking (including attempts) down 26.3% (n=260) • Shoplifting down 21.8% (n=637) • Vandalism down 8.1% (n=729) • Complaints of ASB down 9.0% (n=5311)	

Other information relevant to National Outcome One

Plans are underway to redesign and develop measurable outcomes for beneficiaries of Unpaid Work projects, and market online application form for unpaid work. There is a page on the Council website asking for ideas for Unpaid Work projects and providing an email address for ideas to be submitted.

The partnership acknowledges that better links are required with our partners representing victims and witnesses. There is a commitment from Victim Support Scotland and Mid and East Women's Aid who sit on both the Working Group and Board. It is hoped that going forward stronger partnership working can be forged so the views and hopes of victims and witnesses can be fully considered within service planning, design and delivery.

CSJP Manager sits on both the Community Planning Partnership Working Group and the Violence Against Women and Girls Working group thus promoting integrated partnership working and raising the profile of Community Justice.

There is a strong third sector involvement within the MCSJP with Midlothian Voluntary Action, Victim Support Scotland, Women's Aid East and Midlothian, Change, Grow, Live and Families Outside having places on either the Board and/or Working Group.

Presentation written on CJ- A power point presentation on CJ has been developed complete with relevant Second Chancer videos from CJS. This has, and will continue to be used to engage with community groups, internal staff teams etc.

The 2019/20 financial year saw a new approach taken to the delivery of unpaid work in Midlothian. Following the conclusion of a service review in 2018/19 the team worked alongside community groups and organisations to undertake a variety of projects that have sought to promote clients' engagement in their communities whilst making reparation (payback) to those communities who experience the highest levels of crime and anti-social behaviour. This has been a significant change in the practice of the team where in the past groups would often work alone in isolated rural locations and organisations knew little about the support the team could provide. This new approach has supported communities with initiatives including food and clothes banks, developing a community garden and community hub, gardening and maintenance work at a project for young people, creating a memory garden for a project supporting people with dementia and helping support the set-up of Midlothian's first early years outdoor nursery. Developing and maintaining the close working relationships with community groups allowed the Justice team to support these organisations and communities as they started to deal with the impact of Covid 19 in March 2020. The team supported the establishment of food banks providing hot food to the most vulnerable in the community and also assisted by delivering hot food and food parcels and in supplying the food banks by transporting donated food from supermarkets.

Alongside working in partnership with community groups and organisations the Unpaid Work Team have sought to target work on behalf of the most vulnerable members of our community. To this end we have met with colleagues from social work and NHS to promote the work that our team could do to support their clients and their interventions. This resulted in our Team receiving 170 referrals during the 2019/20 year to undertake projects for people with mental health problems, disabilities, financial problems and support needs that qualify them for social work support and intervention. This is a significant

increase of 36% in referrals from the previous year when we undertook projects for around 125 individual beneficiaries. Examples of the work that we have done has included supporting the mental health team renovate a client's home to allow them to move to accommodation more suited their needs. We supported another mental health case by helping the social worker clear the house of a hoarder who was creating a fire risk in their home. Other work has included gardening to allow a disabled person access to their garden. Having formed these contacts with social work and NHS we were able to help services respond quickly to individual need when the Covid-19 situation developed. One example involved us assisting the NHS and community care colleagues furnish a property to allow a person with physical disabilities to leave hospital at a time when demand for hospital beds was increasing. Undertaking more work for individual beneficiaries has helped motivate clients who have reported being more motivated to undertake their Order as they can see the direct benefit for the beneficiary. Some quotes from clients includes:

- "the changes in unpaid work have been brilliant. It's so different. We are helping people who without us would have nothing"
- "in the past unpaid work was boring the supervisors didn't give us much to do, the day really dragged. The new guys have been great. We now help the elderly and do work that means something. I actually want to be here"
- "I look forward to coming in. It's an amazing feeling being able to help. One old woman had no family and we were able to help clear her garden and make things better for her"
- "I truly enjoyed my time and feel like I have immensely contributed to the community".

In 2019/20 we refurbished the Justice Service website and sought to promote the email address where members of the public could make referrals or submit ideas for projects. The numbers of referrals through this route has been slow and prior to the implementation of our new working practices there was a concern that the public and especially the most vulnerable would not be aware of the support offered by the team. To raise the profile of the service when working with the community groups we have asked them to publicise the support of our service on their newsletters and Facebook pages. We have also sought to use the council's and community justice's social media accounts to highlight the work of the Team. The approach of working alongside the NHS and social work colleagues has meant that we have been able to assist the most vulnerable in our community by taking away the need for them to self-refer. The benefit of this new approach has been highlighted by colleagues from the Substance Misuse Service who raised the partnership approach that we have adopted at the Scottish Drugs Forum receiving positive feedback from their colleagues around the country about the approach of our team.

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

Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
	Please describe the activity	**Then describe the impact**
Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way	In 2019 workshops were arranged for CJPWG partners to consider the Care Inspectorate self-evaluation indicators. Unfortunately workshops were cancelled due to non-attendance. Focus this coming year will be on partners' accountability within the self-evaluation process.	POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE IMPACT. Lack of engagement in the self-evaluation process from all but two partners.

	Midlothian was successful in securing funding from SG to pilot Trauma Informed Training across all Council services. The CSJ manager has now completed training for trainers and can deliver level one trauma training. Spring remains one of the best examples of strategic and collaborative working. • 19/20: 20 women referred to spring with 18 active users. Women made progress in all ten areas of the outcome star (e.g. managing mental health, progress made was 64%). • 25 women started phase 2 (group work), up from 12 the previous year. Promoted partnership participation in the Y2K180 project including peer support workers and Substance Misuse Service. Visits to HMP Edinburgh scheduled and we will be encouraging CSJP to support Y2K180 by delivering relevant input and use of the Community Reach and Inclusion Bus in Midlothian's most deprived areas. Mapping exercise carried out to identify services available for the 13700 C&YP aged 12-25 in Midlothian. Initial conversations held with voluntary sector and Early Intervention Officer to plan for transition of C&YP who may need to access CJ services.	Training will equip Midlothian workforce with skills and confidence to recognise and respond to the signs and impacts of ACES. INCREASED RESILIENCE and ability to make positive decisions and promote belief in self to achieve personal goals. *"Spring has made a massive difference to me. I feel like I can breathe again. I have got a better understanding and I don't feel alone anymore. I now feel so much more positive … I am more open minded to new things whereas before I was closed down"* Added value in the easier access for young people to contact/refer to community justice services. Further, reducing the gap between youth and adult CJ services. The partnership is aware that there is an intelligence gap around community justice services for young people.
Partners have leveraged resources for community justice	Midlothian residents incarcerated in HMP Edinburgh and HMP Cornton Vale were consulted within the Spring Consultation. A demonstration of positive joint working with the Scottish Prison Service. A Progress Record template was approved in 2019 to allow the partners to record and update the other partners on activity, improvements, partnership working and data. At each Working Group meeting one partner is asked to vocalise their progress to the group. Recovery Hub (No 11) (see page 17 for more information) No 11 Allocation Meeting (see page 16 for more information).	INSIGHT ON NEEDS - Analysis yielded some excellent insight and rich data on needs of communities and individuals in the justice system. PROMOTES ACCOUNTABILITY, INFORMATION SHARING, awareness raising and will facilitate future self-evaluation.

	The 'Women's supper' is a true community partnership project. The service was introduced following identification of a gap in service for a women only space to feel safe and feel less isolated and access services should they so desire. The Women's Social Supper was born in October 2019. Staff from Justice Social Work including Spring, Substance Misuse staff, Change Grow Live, Children's First, Horizon's Cafe and MELD provide support, encouragement and signposting to the women and children as well as the various activities each week. Access to Industry, Midlothian Housing, Health in Mind, Peer Support, With You Support Service, Citizens Advice Bureau as well as NHS Sexual Health staff have provided various services including dishwashing and food service and support to the women that attend. From October 2019 to March 2020, over 300 women and 100 children have attended.	Encompasses all women in Midlothian to reduce stigmatisation by bringing the community together. Women are able to access free food, clothing, support, new friendships, birth control and access any of the services or staff available at Number 11, St Andrew Street.
Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational/ professional /geographical boundaries	Large-scale 'Introducing Community Justice in Midlothian' event on 20/11/19 attended by 80 services users, partners from Justice, health, substance misuse and third sector organisations. Speakers included Karyn McCluskey Naomi Breeze (one woman drama performance) and James Docherty (professional and personal experience of navigating the care and criminal justice system). Midlothian CJ Peer Support Development worker, employed by third sector organisation Health in Mind sits on both Working Group and Board and has lived experience of the justice system. He coordinates a team of 25 peer support volunteers. Pathway created for people who do Peer Support Training and interested in volunteering. Over 40 people trained over the past 2 years including PDA in Mental Health (SQA accredited), Coping Strategies, Boundaries, Strengths, Trauma, and Active Listening. Next step is looking into providing SVQ's longer term to support people into employment. Statutory and non-statutory partners met every six weeks at the CJ Working Group with a focus on partner updates, accountability of actions, and CJOIP progression. Each meeting was followed by a CSJ Board to help resolve issues as they arose and provide feedback on documents and consultations. During 2019/20 the Board met and provided guidance and scrutiny on the draft CJOIP (now published). In the next six months a review will be carried out of membership and operation of CJ Board and Working Group.	MOTIVATION - The aim of the event was to improve awareness of CJ and motivate and enthuse partners and communities to work with CSJP in the delivery of CJ services. Feedback from event extremely positive - **78% rated the event 5/5** and written feedback included "Inspiring and proof that change can happen". Overall impact was as intended. Upskilling individuals to move forwards in their life. Monitoring and accountability of actions, ensures progression of the CJOIP, information sharing and allows for collaborative working.

Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of MAPPA	Multi-agency work continues to take place to effectively manage MAPPA cases and to support the implementation of the MAPPA extension. Two briefings have been given to elected members and the Midlothian Federation of Community Councils during this reporting period. Statistics are collected every quarter by the MAPPA Unit (44 indicators) and discussed as a standalone at the quarterly East and Midlothian Offender Management Group. 11 of the indicators are then included in the quarterly report for the East and Midlothian Public Protection Quality Improvement group. This group in turn reports to the Public Protection Committee. The Offender Management Improvement Plan consists of 7 outcomes and corresponding actions. Progress against these outcomes is again monitored by the Offender Management Group, the PPQI group and the PP committee. This more qualitative document includes analysis of the views of high-risk offenders about the supervision they received, carried out at the end of orders or licences. We have just started separating high-risk offenders from others to be able to look specifically at this data. There is a quarterly MAPPA Operational Group, held in Edinburgh, where Police Scotland, NHS Lothian, the MAPPA Coordinator and the 5 CJ managers from Lothian and Borders meet. This is turn feeds into the Lothian and Borders Strategic Officers Group.	Awareness raising for both elected members and Community Council members. Shared understanding of risk management and increase in public confidence. Considerable scrutiny of MAPPA information within the context of the East and Midlothian Public Protection Committee. Ability to benchmark and share good practice ideas across the two LA's. Leads to discussion opportunities to take a more joined-up approach to this area of work.

Other information relevant to National Outcome Two
The CRIB (Community Reach & Inclusion Bus) was a project between SPS and Heavy Sound. The bus was renovated by a group of 20 men and women from HMP Edinburgh, in partnership with Police Scotland's Violence Reduction Unit and the Scottish Prison Service. Midlothian CSJP has had initial talks with Midlothian youth diversionary sector and Heavy Sound in a bid to identify gaps in services where the CRIB would bridge this gap, in particular among our most deprived communities. Mapping exercise for all services and resources across Midlothian - This was a large piece of work that mapped both local and national services within our area. This directory will inform our future ALISS work.

Multi agency meeting with East Lothian around risk assessment protocol – CSJ Manager is now representing Midlothian in a cross council risk management working group. It is hoped we can establish a new protocol around high risk and vulnerable individuals who are not currently managed under existing legislation.

Strategic Assessment – In October/November 2019 a strategic assessment was produced comprising of a wealth of information and intelligence on the links between offending and health inequalities, substance misuse, education and employment, housing, positive relationships and positive attitudes. The assessment provides an evaluation of current local need and presents an intelligence picture around community justice issues and challenges. A mapping exercise was also undertaken researching all support services available to Midlothian residents in relation to the CJ issues raised in the assessment. By identifying current services in Midlothian we will be able to identify service gaps, and thereafter there is the potential to determine priority actions for Community Justice.

NATIONAL OUTCOME THREE People have better access to the services that they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability		
Indicator	**Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)**	
	Please describe the activity	**Then describe the impact**
Partners have identified and are overcoming structural barriers for people accessing services	'Housing first' approach now adopted in Midlothian. A method of helping people who are homeless/have complex needs to secure accommodation using housing as a starting point rather than an end goal. Referrals come from all sectors of health and social care.	Overcomes structural barriers in accessing housing.
	SPS and DWP have recently signed a Data Sharing Agreement which allows the exchange of personal data.	Improves housing, welfare and employability support services that promote reintegration of individuals into the community following release.
	CHIT nurse now offering health assessments to all individuals on a CPO. Hour-long appointments go beyond basic health check to look at lifestyle issues and mental/emotional health.	Reduction in waiting time for mental health and improves speedier access to services.
	Funding secured to implement 'Recruit with Conviction'. This stems after SPS research • 66% recidivist offenders are unemployed at the time of their offence • 66% feel that having a job would be an important factor in future offending • 50% believe having enough money to support themselves was important in preventing reoffending.	UW team views listened to and acted on. Longer term aim - higher employment rates among individuals with previous convictions.

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<td>Research findings have been reflected in focus groups with the UW team who find it difficult to secure work after CPO sentence finished.

Low threshold clinic now in place between Peer Dev Worker and SMS for the most at risk substance users in Midlothian. The clinic offers prescription collection, peer support, food, hot drinks/water, and a Wellbeing Nurse. On average 25 people attending weekly and viewed as hugely successful.</td>
<td>Less people being discharged from the service, improved health and wellbeing, peer support, more inclusive community.</td>
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<td>Existence of joint-working arrangements such as processes / protocols to ensure access to services to address underlying needs</td>
<td>In the last 12 months there were 176 new referrals made to Midlothian Fresh Start - Arrest referral service (see table below). Any prisoners seen at St Leonards Police station living in Midlothian were also referred.

<table>
<tr><th>Disposal</th><th>2019/20</th></tr>
<tr><td>New referrals</td><td>176</td></tr>
<tr><td>Through care</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>RoLO</td><td>12</td></tr>
<tr><td>HDC</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Closed</td><td>130</td></tr>
<tr><td>Planned</td><td>31</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unplanned</td><td>99</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assessments completed</td><td>66</td></tr>
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No 11 Allocation Meeting. This visionary forum brings together Health, SMS, SW, Housing, voluntary through care and third sector agencies and gives consideration to bespoke packages of care/support/treatment to individuals who use No 11. With a signed ISP with SPS Midlothian is now aware of individuals returning to our communities. The forum has seen excellent examples of holistic support being offered to services users. In-reach work in the prisons and then transitioning support to the community is now coordinated, person-centred and solution focused; involving Midlothian specific services, resources and agencies.

Peer Support Development Worker working in partnership with HMP Edinburgh to develop peer support in the prison for Midlothian men and women. The plan is to build a supportive relationship during their sentence, identify barriers prior to release (e.g. benefits, housing, bank account, photo identification, prescriptions), and aid a smooth transition back into the community. This service</td>
<td>Every individual liberated from HMP to Midlothian now has accommodation, is offered support through Change Grow Live, and substance misuse support.

We believe that peer support is a vital component to aid recovery and this is the first time criminal justice clients have had access to such a service. Identifying and arranging support needs in advance of release will allow for a smooth a transition back into the community.</td>
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	will also be available to those on remand who currently cannot access support services. CJ are looking at developing a Recovery Café within Edinburgh Prison alongside CJS and Natalie Logan who runs the recovery café in Barlinnie Prison. This will be a safe space for prisoners to go to talk with peers and be involved in groups.	
Initiatives to facilitate access to services	Midlothian Council is the first in Scotland to develop **a Recovery Hub (No.11)**, where all community Substance Misuse and Mental Health staff, both NHS and local authority are co-located with Justice SW and relevant voluntary sector organisations for people in recovery. An example of partnership working is highlighted by the Substance Misuse Service training a number of peer support workers and Justice Social Workers to administer Naloxone during a suspected opiate overdose. Following mapping of support services available within Midlothian, we met with the ALISS team (A Local Information System for Scotland) and created an online database of the services. From employment support, to foodbanks, family groups, financial advice services and mental health supports, all are now easily searchable on ALISS, by postcode area. 'CJ booklet' co-produced with the unpaid work team. Provides a source of information on key support services for individuals and their families at any stage in the justice system. The booklet is made up of chapters each focusing on an issue linked to reducing (re)offending (including substance misuse, ACEs, employment, housing, victims, and positive relationships). Due for print mid 2020 but delayed due to Covid-19. Women's Supper (see page 13 for details) In early 2020, The Alcohol Problem Solving Court was established in Midlothian. This brought together Justice Social Work who would provide a rapid assessment on men appearing at Court, the SMS who would provide medical support and treatment and Community Justice who would coordinate third sector support to aid recovery and rehabilitation.	The recovery hub provides a joined up approach to care, recovery and justice. Evidence from analysis of LSCMi shows the positive impact on the lives of service users and this could not be achieved without good working relationships and clear pathways/referrals to other services. Not only is ALISS a single location that helps individuals find help and support close to them when they need it most, but it is anticipated that the launch and subsequent marketing of ALISS will increase awareness and understanding of the range of community-based services that are available. SHORT TERM – Unpaid work team feel their voice is heard. MEDIUM TERM - Increased awareness and understanding of the range of elements that constitute CJ and that impact on likelihood of (re)offending. Due to the Scottish Courts closing as a result of COVID there have been no referrals to date therefore it is difficult to assess impact.

Speed of access to mental health services	In the process of developing an automatic referral process to third sector support agencies with a focus on males aged 18-26 with mental health and substance misuse issues (who are on CPOs). To consider this at a strategic level, a new Desistance Team Leader Post was created, advertised and appointed to. This post will drive forward service, design, implementation and delivery. Midlothian Access Point established as a drop-in service for adults 18-65 years registered with a Midlothian GP. Self-referral clinics are tailored to meet individual needs and provides links to a wide range of other agencies that can support an individual on their personal journey of recovery. The Wellbeing service is provided by the Thistle Foundation in partnership with NHS Lothian. There is now a Wellbeing worker in every GP practice. The Wellbeing service has linked with Spring and made a number of referrals to the Spring service (5 in last 24 months). Several peer support groups aimed at supporting mental health have been initiated in the last 12 months. These include: • Anxiety and Depression weekly meeting based on the 12 Step Model for Addictions • 'Midlothian Men Matter' - weekly men's Group in partnership with local Football Club. On average 5 men attend each week. • Weekly Boxing Class for anyone in Midlothian who is using CJ services. Aim for post COVID is to have food prepared for afterwards so that people can access food and nutrition. • Peer support to accompany new attendees to the Orchard Centre Art Therapy group.	Anticipated that more effective ways of collaborative working will benefit the men aged 18-26 on CPOs. Offers an integrated drug and alcohol assessment and access to high quality services, advice, support and medical/psychological treatments. Women are referred quickly and easily to support service. Peer support plays a pivotal role in recovery and desistance from offending. Provides men and women with a sense of purpose, belonging and enhances self-esteem, exercise and nutrition
% of people released from a custodial sentence : a) registered with a GP b) have suitable accommodation	HMP Edinburgh health group have processes in place that ensure that all prisoners on liberation have 5-7 days of medication unless it is controlled medication where an appointment is made with the prescriber to ensure continuity of prescribing. a) Not recorded/able to obtain c) Not recorded/able to obtain	

c) have had a benefits eligibility check	No 11 Allocation Meeting (for details see page 16). Between December 2019 (when the forum began) and July 2020, 43 individual liberations have been discussed. Of those, all had suitable accommodation on being released from custody. Of the 21 individuals discussed between November 19 and April 20, 23% reoffended within 3 months of release. DWP are working to ensure that people being discharged from HMP Edinburgh get the necessary advice on claiming benefits following their discharge.	Every individual liberated from HMP to Midlothian now has accommodation, is offered support through CGL, and substance misuse support. Bespoke services considered based on risk and need of individual. Individuals are less likely to reoffend if they have stable accommodation and stable income. Impact being cost savings to SPS and PF and positive life outcomes for those individuals.
Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending	Peer Support Service in HMP (see page 17 for further details). In 2018/19 186 individuals commenced CPOs in Midlothian. Most CPOs included a requirement for unpaid work or other activity (67%) and offender supervision (46%). Almost a quarter had both of these requirements. Analysis of Midlothian UW client charge history for 2016/17 cohort found that: • The majority of clients (81%) who were given UW as an element of CPO had a reduced rate (or desistance) of offending following termination of UW. • Desistance from reoffending was higher for clients who successfully completed their UW with 50% not reoffending in the three years following completion of the order. • The average number of charges held by an individual in the three years prior to beginning UW was 7.9. In the three years following successful completion, the average number of charges dropped to 3.1 (a decrease of 61%). To support the implementation of the Safe and Together Model in 2019, the Justice Team continues to work closely with Children and Families Social Work by offering Midlothian Families First, a structured intervention working with unconvicted male perpetrators of domestic abuse. MFF is the same as the Caledonian programme, inclusive of women and children's workers offering support, safety planning and advocacy services for partners, ex-partners and children.	Three in four CPOs in 2018/19 were successfully completed – above the three-year average of 65%. Increased safety for women and children as men are held to account and supported more effectively to change patterns of behaviour. Provides a voice for women and children within the Justice system, which empowers women to speak more openly and honestly about the impact of domestic abuse. A positive example is where one women felt empowered through her contact with the Caledonian women's worker to

	MFF are now open to referrals following contact with police. During 2019/2020 there were 5 referrals to the service; 2 were assessed as unsuitable and 3 as suitable. Of the three cases that progressed two men remain involved with the programme; one near completion of the preparatory work.	report further patterns of abuse to police, due to feeling believed and supported.
Other information relevant to National Outcome Three		
NATIONAL OUTCOME FOUR Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending		
Indicator	**Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)**	
	Please describe the activity	**Then describe the impact**
Use of 'other activities requirements' in CPOs	To enhance the rehabilitation of Justice clients, four members of staff have been trained as Level 3 trainers now able to deliver a suite of certified Health and Safety and First Aid courses. Training was offered to female offenders as an initial target group and then the plan was to widen this out to the other clients. The Team re-wrote the induction process that clients go through at the start of their Order which will now include the opportunity to complete a Health and Safety in the work place certificate. This new approach was just being adopted when Covid 19 changed our working practices and we will return to this newly planned approach as we come out of the lockdown. Rural Skills taster courses continue to be run at Newbattle Abbey College and through partnership working with Lifelong Learning colleagues, clients can now complete training in the CSCS card. So far 20 clients have completed these training opportunities and another 12 female clients completed internal training. These opportunities have been offered under the 'other activity' component of Unpaid Work. The 'other activity' has also included the Team referring clients to substance misuse services, employability courses, the Venture Trust personal change programmes and the Spring Service. Supervisors now actively engage clients in conversations to promote the other activity.	In the last year 2018-19 the percentage of unpaid work issued as part of a CPO in Midlothian increased by 5% to 75%. Other than Unpaid Work and Supervision, in 2018-19, conduct was the most commonly issued of CPO requirements. The proportion of orders with conduct requirements has risen gradually since 2012-13 and now sits at over 7%. The proportion of orders with an offender supervision requirement rose to 53% in 2017-18, the highest level since records began, remaining high at 51% in the last year.
Effective risk management for public protection	The Offender Management Group Improvement (OMG) sits as a sub-group of the East Lothian and Midlothian Public Protection Committee. The OMG improvement plan 2018-2021 has now been brought into the overarching Public Protection Improvement Plan.	

	Quarterly data, accompanied by an analytical narrative is used to monitor performance and provide a level of scrutiny and assurance. At the end of quarter 4 (2019/20), the total number of sex offenders subject to MAPPA at the period end date was 43; the lowest in the reporting year. The number of sex offender cases managed at MAPPA Level 1 at the period end stood at 40; again the lowest in the reporting year. There were no sex offender cases managed at MAPPA Level 3 during the reporting year. One RSO managed by Police committed a further sexual offence in quarter 4. Midlothian have made strong progress with Visor. All relevant staff have been successfully vetted. The Visor terminal is now installed and operational. In 2018, the Public Protection Committee adopted Safe and Together; a domestic abuse informed approach, keeping the child safe and together with the non-offending parent. Justice staff are members of the Midlothian implementation group and provide support for Children's Services to develop their confidence and skills in working with fathers who are perpetrators of domestic abuse. In 2019/20, 23 Midlothian practitioners completed Core Practice training. A domestic abuse audit of children and families social work files was carried out to provide a baseline for measuring systems improvement. Families First (see page 19) The Community Justice Co-ordinator sits on the Violence Against Women and Girls Delivery Group.	Ensures strong strategic links between the VAWG and CSJP at a local level
Quality of CPOs and DTTOs	Justice SW planned in 2020 to redesign exit questionnaires for all individuals on CPO to gain feedback on the service delivery of the justice team. This work had stalled due to anticipation that CJ Scotland was developing one to be used nationally. As this has not happened, JSW developed a new form which will go to peer mentors to trial with service users before finalising. The peer development worker has also been involved in focus groups to gather information from the UW team on how to improve the service by asking service users for feedback as to whether their needs have been met. An analysis using data from both initial and re-assessment scores on LSCMi (assessment of risk and needs for those engaged with the Justice Service on some kind of supervision) was undertaken in June 2019. This indicated a positive	

	impact was being made on all 6 of the risk and need factors (one showed no change – companions). There were positive findings from the 55 exit questionnaires completed by JSW service users. Family relationships: Just under one third of clients reported a positive change in their relationships with family at the end of their CPOs. Housing and Employability: 17% of clients had seen improvements in their housing situation; 56% remained happy with their accommodation situation. 33% of clients noted that they had moved into employment, training or education by the end of their order; 51% had already been happy with their situation. Substance Misuse: Half of clients noted that they had a substance misuse issue. 48% stated they had reduced their drug/alcohol use and 4% felt it had stayed the same or increased. Offending behaviour: Of the 47 clients who answered this question, 8 (17%) answered yes and 38 (81%) answered no (1 unsure).	
Reduced use of custodial sentences and remand : a) Balance between community sentences relative to short custodial sentences under one year	The % of custody sentences as a proportion of all sentences remained stable through 2017/18 and 2018/19 at 6% and sits well below the national average of 16%. Financial penalties increased slightly to 55% of all convictions from 53% the previous year and 51% three-year average. The % of community sentences as a proportion of all convictions increased by 1% in 2018/19 compared to the previous year (16%) and three-year average (16%). *Source: Criminal Proceedings in Scotland 2018-19, Local Authority of the Offender Tables https://www.gov.scot/isbn/9781839606625*	

<table>
<tr>
<td>b) Proportion of people appearing from custody who are remanded</td>
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<table>
<tr><th>People Convicted by Main Penalty</th><th>3-yr avge</th><th>2017/18</th><th>2018/19</th></tr>
<tr><td>Custody</td><td>93 (8.4%)</td><td>96 (9.3%)</td><td>89 (9.4%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Community Sentence</td><td>182 (16.3%)</td><td>165 (16.0%)</td><td>157 (16.6%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Financial Penalty</td><td>569 (51.0%)</td><td>542 (52.5%)</td><td>521 (55.2%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>271 (24.3%)</td><td>230 (22.3%)</td><td>176 (18.7%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>1116 (100.0%)</td><td>1033 (100.0%)</td><td>943 (100%)</td></tr>
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<tr><th>Sentence Length</th><th>3-yr avge</th><th>2017/18</th><th>2018/19</th></tr>
<tr><td>Up to 3 months</td><td>29</td><td>22</td><td>17</td></tr>
<tr><td>Over 3 months to 6 months</td><td>34</td><td>49</td><td>40</td></tr>
<tr><td>Over 6 months to 1 year</td><td>14</td><td>7</td><td>9</td></tr>
<tr><td>All prison sentences under 1 year</td><td>77</td><td>78</td><td>66</td></tr>
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The number of short-term prison sentences under 12 months reduced from 78 to 66 in the last 12 months and sits below the previous three-year average.
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<td>The delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and alcohol use [NHS Local Delivery Plan (LDP) Standard]</td>
<td>The Section 27 allocation has been used to meet a number of Community Justice outcomes. The Peer Support Development worker is funded by the allocation, but is employed by a third sector organisation, Health in Mind. The grant has also been used to enhance substance misuse services in Midlothian, such as the MELD worker whose remit is to provide support to Spring and to people on statutory supervision.

Recovery Hub (see page 17 for further details)

In 2018/19 Midlothian's SMS developed a café style clinic based within a local charity in Midlothian. There is an open-door policy with service users having the chance to engage with peer support workers, access to housing and benefits advice, mental health referrals, physical health checks, and a chance to pick up clean needles or overdose-reversing naloxone kits. The low threshold services has been successful in attracting and sustaining contact with a group of people who previously were not in contact with services or who had a poor record of service engagement. Some 12 at risk clients, mostly men attend weekly and the service has been able to deliver same day or next day providing for those clients</td>
<td>Services provided through at Number 11 continue to evolve with the increased presence of MELD and peer workers to complement the work of health, mental health and criminal justice staff. Initiatives such as the Women's Supper Club have proved to be extremely successful in creating a safe space for women and families to meet and access support and advice.</td>
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most at risk as well as providing support to family through the engagement with the Children 1st family peer worker.

Midlothian clients are able to access support for their alcohol use through a prison based alcohol service run by Edinburgh and Lothian Council for Alcohol (ELCA). In 201920- ELCA received 13 referrals of which 8 people engaged, 7 males and 1 females. Services provided were Alcohol Brief Interventions (5), short-term support (2) and counselling (1).

Number of Police Recorded Warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, community sentences (including CPOs, DTTOs and RLOs)[i]

Police Disposals	3-yr avge	2017/18	2018/19
ASBFPN (Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notice)	119	90	77
Police Formal Adult Warning	18	0	0
Recorded Police warnings	192	203	222
Total Police Disposals	*329*	*293*	*299*

Source: Criminal Proceedings in Scotland 2018-19, Local Authority of the Offender Tables https://www.gov.scot/isbn/9781839606625

There were 299 police disposals in 2018/19 which although an increase of six from 293 the previous year, is 9.1% below the previous year. The majority of police disposals are recorded police warnings (74%), the other 26% ASBFPNs.

PF Disposals	3-yr avge	2017/18	2018/19
Fiscal Fine (COFF)	301	214	152
Fiscal Fixed Penalty (COFP)	98	69	93
Fiscal Combined Fine with Compensation (COMB)	38	26	63
Fiscal Compensation (Comp)	13	20	7
Fiscal Fixed Penalty (Pre- SJR)	-	-	-
Total Fiscal Disposals	*450*	*329*	*315*

Source: Criminal Proceedings in Scotland 2018-19, Local Authority of the Offender Tables https://www.gov.scot/isbn/9781839606625

In 2018/19 there were 315 fiscal disposals issued in Midlothian, down from 329 the previous year and 30% below the three-year average of 450.

Community Payback Order imposed	3-yr avge	2017/18	2018/19
Community Payback Order	224	217	208
Unpaid work	*121*	*100*	*102*
Unpaid work and supervision	*49*	*52*	*53*
Supervision	*54*	*64*	*53*
Drug Treatment Order (DTTO)	17	15	19

There were 208 CPOs issued in 2018/19 to 186 individuals, which is a slight decrease from the previous year (217 orders, 198 individuals) and three-year average (224 orders, 202 individuals). Unpaid work or other activity was a requirement in 75% of CPOs (up from 70.0% the previous year), and offender supervision orders a requirement of 51% having decreased from 53.5% the previous year.

Number of short-term sentences under one year

The % of custody sentences as a proportion of all sentences remained stable through 2017/18 and 2018/19 at 6% and sits well below the national average of 16%. Financial penalties increased slightly to 55% of all convictions from 53% the previous year and 51% three-year average.

The % of community sentences as a proportion of all convictions increased by 1% in 2018/19 compared to the previous year (16%) and three-year average (16%). *Source: Criminal Proceedings in Scotland 2018-19, Local Authority of the Offender Tables https://www.gov.scot/isbn/9781839606625*

People Convicted by Main Penalty	3-yr avge	2017/18	2018/19
Custody	93 (8.4%)	96 (9.3%)	89 (9.4%)
Community Sentence	182 (16.3%)	165 (16.0%)	157 (16.6%)
Financial Penalty	569 (51.0%)	542 (52.5%)	521 (55.2%)
Other	271 (24.3%)	230 (22.3%)	176 (18.7%)
Total	1116 (100.0%)	1033 (100.0%)	943 (100%)

Sentence Length	3-yr avge	2017/18	2018/19
Up to 3 months	29	22	17
Over 3 months to 6 months	34	49	40
Over 6 months to 1 year	14	7	9
All prison sentences under 1 year	77	78	66

In terms of short-term prison sentences under one year, in 2018/19 66 people received a short term prison sentence, down from 78 in 2017/18 and a three-year average of 77.

Other information relevant to National Outcome Four

A new unpaid work process has been created on Mosaic (computer records system) to understand referrals and team performance. Unpaid work has adapted to incorporate rehabilitation into the day-to-day work of the Team and supervisors now actively look to support their clients with any problems and issues that arise promoting their desistance from re-offending. Feedback from clients about this approach has been hugely positive including: "I would never have become involved with the recovery community without the supervisor taking me to my first meeting. Without their support I would have kept putting off doing anything about my drinking".

To illustrate the impact that the new approach to Unpaid Work has had please see the case study on page 31.

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

Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
Individuals have made progress against the outcome	An inspection into mental health problems by HM Chief Inspector of Prisons for Scotland found that around 4.5% of prisoners (excluding Polmont) have a severe or enduring mental health condition, compared to the estimated 1-1.5% of the general population. Further research by SPS in 2017 found that 46% of prisoners reported they rarely/never 'felt interested in other people', 48% reported they rarely/never 'felt loved' and 49% reported they rarely/never 'felt close to other people'. No 11 Allocation meeting (see page 16 for further details).	

There were positive findings from the exit questionnaires completed by Justice Social Work service users. Of the 55 CPO exit questionnaires that were analysed in this reporting period, 83% stated they had not been charged with a new offence.

- Just under half (48%) of clients had reduced their drug/alcohol use.
- 17% of clients had seen improvements in their housing situation.
- Just under one third of clients stated that family relationships had improved as a result of being subject to supervision.
- An overwhelming majority of clients (98%) felt that they had made payback to the Community by the work they had done during their CPO.
- In relation to attitudes towards CPOs, all clients felt they had been treated with respect and courtesy during their CPO. 96% of clients felt their circumstances had been taken into account.

The Spring Service statistics for the period of 2019/20 highlight a number of outcomes that demonstrate the effectiveness of the support and intervention offered by the service.

Outcome Percentage by Scale	Decrease	Same	Increase
Managing mental health	23%	14%	64%
Physical health and self-care	27%	23%	50%
Living skills	27%	27%	45%
Social networks	23%	-	77%
Work	32%	27%	41%
Relationships	14%	32%	54%
Addictive behaviour	18%	18%	63%
Responsibilities	9%	18%	72%
Identity and self-esteem	18%	27%	55%
Trust and hope	9%	32%	59%

INCREASED RESILIENCE and ability to manage emotions to support women to make positive decisions and promote belief in self to achieve personal goals. Potential cost savings as a result of early intervention

Other information relevant to National Outcome Five

In 2019/20 the Justice Team arranged training for all members of the team in the administration of Naloxone (an emergency treatment to those who have overdosed on an opiate). The team are now able to train clients in the use of the drug and as part of a local strategy to reduce the number of drug related deaths have been training and providing kits to those most at risk of overdose.

NATIONAL OUTCOME SIX People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities		
Indicator	**Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)**	
	Please describe the activity	**Then describe the impact**
Individuals have made progress against the outcome	Several focus groups with people serving unpaid work orders have been carried out through 2019/20, many individuals spoke of the purpose that unpaid work gave them. Several spoke of anxiety around completing unpaid work, and how they would spend their time going forward. In light of this we have secured funding to implement the programme designed by Recruit with Conviction with training due to begin in April 2020 however delayed due to COVID.	UW team views listened to and acted on. Longer term aim - higher employment rates among individuals with previous convictions.
	In early 2020 the CJP agreed to finance a youth project with specifics around educating parents and family relationships. Play Midlothian supports families to engage children in happy and healthy relationships. Research by the Scottish Prison Service found that almost two thirds of those taking part in the prisoner survey reported having children (62%). Of these, two in five (40%) had one child and almost a third had two children (30%). Along with a family history of problem behaviour, offending risk factors include poor parental supervision and discipline, family conflict, family involvement and attitudes towards condoning problem behaviour.	Play Midlothian supports families to engage children in happy and healthy relationships.
	The CJ Manager met with colleagues from Skills Development Scotland (SDS) to consider how best to link in workers from SDS to the No 11 Allocation Meeting mentioned above. Making links with employment agencies and other positive destinations (training and volunteering) is critical when individuals are 'ready'. SDS workers have also spoken about in-reach to prisons for identified individuals. Initial conversations have also taken place with the Department of Working Pensions around how DWP colleagues can be more integrated into the Recovery Hub (#11). Potential for staff from DWP to spend some time meeting with #11 teams and basing themselves in a drop-in location within.	Joined up working with a focus on streamlining the accessing of services. Removal of physical and structural barriers that can exist for service users who require support from services.

Other information relevant to National Outcome Six		
Case example: Mr A was sentenced to 275 hours unpaid work. On completion, Mr A explained that whilst he was working through his Order he felt supported, especially throughout the difficulties he experienced along the way, such as having a close family bereavement, and anxieties of this being his first community disposal. Mr A said that by attending charity shop and working together with volunteers, he built close working relationships and felt a sense of achievement when helping members of the community – "many who are disadvantaged". Mr A reported that since starting his placement, cycling has become a new enjoyable hobby for him, which in turn has improved his health and well-being. Mr A has continued to volunteer 2/3 days per week at charity shop since completing his Order and has further developed his communication, teamwork and problem solving skills. Mr A has also provided support and guidance to new charity shop volunteers and encourages others by sharing his positive placement and volunteering experiences		

NATIONAL OUTCOME SEVEN Individuals' resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced		
Indicator	**Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)**	
	Please describe the activity	**Then describe the impact**
Individuals have made progress against the outcome	Midlothian Families First project (see p19) Wellbeing worker in every GP practice (see p18) All women on a CPO are considered for the Spring service. The Spring service offers one to one support and programmed group work. Spring offers opportunities to learn new skills to cope with difficult and stressful situations and manage complex emotions, build self-esteem and reduce isolation, improve health, wellbeing and safety and access a range of supports. • 19/20: 20 women referred to spring with 18 active users. Women made progress in all ten areas of the outcome star (e.g. managing mental health, progress made was 64%). • 25 women started phase 2 (group work), up from 12 the previous year. The Edinburgh and Midlothian Offender Recovery Service (EMORS) provides Throughcare support to individuals for 12 months after their liberation. The figures for throughcare for 2019/20 are shown below.	INCREASED RESILIENCE and ability to make positive decisions and promote belief in self to achieve personal goals. *"Spring has made a massive difference to me. I feel like I can breathe again. I have got a better understanding and I don't feel alone anymore. I now feel so much more positive"*

Numbers of service users in Through-care	Total
No. of new referrals	25
No. of assessments	16
No. of closed cases - Planned	10
No. of closed cases - Unplanned	15

Other information relevant to National Outcome Seven

5. Priority Areas of Focus

Please use this section to describe the main area(s) of focus of your Partnership's activity over the reporting period. This could be described in relation to the national outcomes, people's needs or something else.

For example, you may feel that the work of your Partnership has been mainly focused around improving people's health and wellbeing. Or you may describe that the majority of your activity has been around improvement towards national outcome one.

Please also describe why your Partnership has chosen to focus on these areas of activity. You may refer, for example, to evidence within the strategic needs and strengths assessment or local consultation.

Please describe no more than 3 main areas of focus.

1. Unemployment – particularly post COVID-19. It is projected that unemployment will rise by 10% in Midlothian as a result of COVID-19. This will cause even more challenge to individuals with experience in the justice system obtaining employment post prison sentence or post CPO. An action in our new three-year CJIOIP is to implement the project Recruit with Conviction.
2. Mental health – again post COVID and we have several actions in the CJOIP around this
3. Deliver the Midlothian Community Justice Partnership's newly published communication plan 2020-23 to help raise the profile of Community Justice.

6. Case Studies

Please use this section to describe one aspect of your Partnership's work that has demonstrated significant improvement towards one, or a number of, the national outcomes.

Please try and describe an area of activity that is directly related to the work of the Partnership – something that in all probability would not have happened if your local Partnership did not exist.

The key aspect of this section is about the IMPACT this activity had on the achievement of one, or a number of, national outcomes.

Case Study 1

Mr A was sentenced to 275 hours Unpaid Work, or Unpaid Work and Other Activity, to complete within 9 months. During his Unpaid Work Induction, Mr A reported having high levels of anxiety due to this being his first Community disposal. Mr A also highlighted to the Community Payback Case Manager that he had recently given up his full time employment due to new family care commitments. He also advised that he may experience some travel difficulties as he no longer had a car. Mr A was therefore concerned that he would be unable to complete his hours within the 9 months ordered by the Court. Mr A was reassured and provided with support/guidance in order to effectively manage his concerns and anxieties. The Community Payback Case Manager researched various individual placement options that would allow Mr A to complete his Unpaid work hours around his family care commitments. A follow up meeting was arranged with Mr A to discuss these options and during this meeting Mr A agreed to complete his Unpaid work Order at a local clothing library. The clothing Library is a recycling project that aims to provide clothing (for all ages), home and baby goods to vulnerable individuals and families.

The Community Payback Case Manager and Mr A attended the charity shop for an introductory meeting with the service manager, before Mr A began his placement there. Mr A initially agreed to attend the shop one day per week and purchased a bike in order to prevent him having travel difficulties. Mr A gradually increased his attendance to 2 days per week once he felt comfortable to do so. As Mr A was determined

to complete his Unpaid work hours within the required time frame, it was suggested that he could take on extra practical tasks at home, such as organising clothes into age/ size order then boxing them up appropriately and creating home starter kits. Mr A also agreed to this, which allowed him to care for his family member whilst completing his Unpaid work hours and also helping the charity to develop its service.

The effective working relationships between services allowed Mr A to successfully complete his Order within the given expiry date. Mr A explained that whilst he was working through his Order he felt supported, especially throughout the difficulties he experienced along the way, such as having a close family bereavement. Mr A said that by attending his placement and working together with volunteers, he built close working relationships and felt a sense of achievement when helping members of the community – "many who are disadvantaged".

Mr A reported that since starting his placement, cycling has become a new enjoyable hobby for him, which in turn has improved his health and well-being. Mr A has continued to volunteer 2/3 days per week since completing his Order and has further developed his communication, teamwork and problem solving skills. Mr A has also provided support and guidance to new volunteers and encourages others by sharing his positive placement and volunteering experiences.

Case Study 2
Mr B was concerned about the impact of his conviction and offending behaviour on his employment so made the decision to resign from his job. He was conflicted by wanting to work in terms of use of time and money, and his chronic low mood which had deteriorated prior to attending court and would make sustaining employment difficult.

Mr B was able to discuss these concerns and potential consequences during supervision as part of his Community Payback Order and made contact with Citizen Advice Bureau and was supported to apply for benefits therefore addressing some of his financial concerns. He was then referred by his Justice SWer to Access to Industry for support and assistance around writing a CV and discussion on future employment options with the intended outcome that Mr B would increase his sense of agency and self-determination by completing tasks related to his future goal of being back in employment. The worker from Access to Industry met with him, fortnightly in a local café and supported him with developing his CV and addressing gaps in employment. This was an important first step in working towards his goal of employment.

Mr B also had to undertake unpaid work as part of his Community Payback Order. This has benefitted him in terms of reducing feelings of isolation and making him feel included and valued in the group. Mr B has also learnt new skills which he has been able to incorporate into this CV and which he has also been able to use to structure his time on a home project during lockdown. This has provided him with a positive use of time and he advised that this type of project and distraction helps improve his mental health which enables him to maintain a sense of purpose during a stressful period and helped him to reduce the ongoing risk of further offending.

Case Study 3
Mr T was sentences to an 18 months Community Payback Order with a supervision and unpaid work element. His children has been removed from his care several years before because of the risks he posed to them and due to the nature of his offending he became marginalised within his community and had no social networks. Work was undertaken with Mr T has part of his CPO to support him to integrate himself into his current community and to structure his use of time resulting in him gaining employment. Mr T established a relationship and his partner became pregnant and, due to the previous concerns, their unborn child became subject to child protection procedures.

Mr T's mental health deteriorated and his social worker worked closely with him and professionals from other agencies involved with the family unit. Mr T was linked in with agencies with specialist knowledge related to his assessed risk, voluntary organisations and Children and Families and a robust Child Protection Plan was developed and agreed. The work that was undertaken, and is ongoing, has empowered Mr T in terms of developing his knowledge and understanding of his behaviour and enabled him to access services where he can continue to make necessary changes to his behaviour and to make positive decisions. Crucially Mr T has stated that he feels more included in the current child protection process even though some of the strategies being put in place are similar to those made previously.

Case Study 4
Mr C was given an 18 month CPO with supervision and 100 hours unpaid work for a range of different types of offences. Work was undertaken around the triggers to his offending and these were identified as being substance misuse, family relationships, education/employment, accommodation and issues related to his mental and physical health. The social worker supported Mr C in his communication with other agencies to ensure that the housing issue was addressed and he was able to take action regarding his substance misuse. Mr C ceased his alcohol use and has maintained abstinence over the last 9 months. As a consequence he was able to commence and maintain full-time employment; which he had previously found unsustainable. He also successfully complete his unpaid work which Mr C stated had helped him to develop his confidence and supported him to get back into his paid employment.

Mr C's sobriety, stability in his accommodation and employment has enabled him to better manage his mental health and meant that he has been more able to build better relationships with his family and spend increased time with his daughter, with an improved relationship with his ex-partner.

7. Challenges

You may want to reflect on the structure or functioning of your Partnership or outline issues that were particularly problematic in the implementation of your CJOIP. Also, you may want to reflect on any non-structural barriers, e.g. factors outwith the remit of the Partnership that you thought hindered progress.

In Midlothian there have been a number of challenges since the Partnership's existence. Examples of these are as follows;

- Lack of partnership engagement in the self-evaluation process.
- COVID – The pandemic and lockdown posed a number of challenges to the partnership towards the end of the fiscal year (including the Community Safety and Justice Manager being seconded to head up the Shielding Team in mid-March), during the writing of the annual report, and will likely continue to do so in the coming months as resources are stretched and business processes altered significantly post COVID.
- Whilst we have managed to increase the public's awareness of Community Justice we feel that our audience is limited and we need to explore ways of communicating with the broader public, those involved in the justice system and victims of crime.
- There is a lack of data available to the Partnership relating to disposals. The information on disposals is provided at Court level and as Midlothian residents will normally appear at Edinburgh Sheriff Court our data is combined with City of Edinburgh and East Lothian. The demographics of Midlothian are considerably different from both of these other Local Authorities. The Scottish Government have produced "experimental statistics" at Local Authority level but these have health warning as the data disaggregation is not complete. It should also be noted that the data available to Partnerships does not include 2018/19 and 2019/20. If we are to measure change systems will be needed to be put in place to collect and analyse real-time data.
- The Common Indicators included in the Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework are vague and difficult to measure as methodologies do not exist to ensure consistent measurement by partnerships. Clarification on the Common Indicators is required.
- All partners are experiencing reducing resources and the leveraging of financial resources to reduce offending will be a challenge. Partnerships will have to look at innovative ways of sharing resources to improve the services that are provided. The funding received from the Scottish Government for Community Justice is not permanent and lack of investment could result in the National Outcomes not being achieved.
- There are ongoing challenges related to the waiting lists of Psychological services. This is proving complex in an ever changing landscape of need versus resources. Partners will be required to seek innovative ways of working within the constraints.
- Double reporting within the various frameworks that exist for Community Justice can be time consuming and prove of limited benefit.

8. Additional Information

[i] Criminal Proceedings in Scotland 2018-19, Local Authority of the Offender Tables
https://www.gov.scot/isbn/9781839606625