

Community Justice Scotland

Ceartas Coimhearsnachd Alba

Community Justice Outcome Activity Across Scotland: Edinburgh Community Safety and Justice Partnership Annual Return Template 2021-22

April 2022



1) Community Justice Partnership / Group Details	
Name of local authority area/s	The City of Edinburgh
Name and contact detail of the partnership Chair	Name: Email: Telephone:
Contact for queries about this report	Name: Suzan Ross Email: suzan.ross@edinburgh.gov.uk Telephone: 07990791548

<p>2) Template Sign-off from Community Justice Partnership / Group Chair</p> <p>Date:.....</p> <p>Name:.....</p>



3) Governance Arrangements

Describe your current governance structure for community justice arrangements and include links to wider community planning.

Edinburgh's Community Safety and Justice Partnership (CSJP) is a strategic group responsible for co-ordinating a multi-agency response to community safety and community justice, and to reducing reoffending and tackling antisocial behaviour. The CSJP is a sub-group of the [Edinburgh Partnership](#); Edinburgh's community planning partnership and is responsible for developing and implementing both the Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan (CJOIP) and the Community Safety Strategy (CSS). The CSJP oversees community justice activity through progress reports submitted to its quarterly meetings and in turn it provides an update on community justice work to the Edinburgh Partnership annually.

The Edinburgh Partnership's [Community Plan 2022-28](#) (Local Outcome Improvement Plan) sets out community planning partner's collective vision which is that "*Edinburgh is a thriving, connected, inspired and fair city, where all forms of poverty and inequality are reduced*".

The [CJOIP 2019-22](#) local priorities directly support the Community Plan's aspiration through focusing on the provision of timely positive interventions for people in the justice system, many of whom are amongst the most marginalised and vulnerable in society. Local community justice activity is working to support those in the justice system who are the most disadvantaged, and to create a fairer, safer, and more inclusive society, where individuals realise their full potential.

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

4) Progress From 2020-21 Recommendations

These recommendations were published at the end of the reporting year and concern 3rd sector engagement, futures planning, and compliance with the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016. Please detail what work partners have undertaken, or intend to undertake, in response to the following 2020-21 recommendations:

Recommendation 1: Partnerships should build on work undertaken within the reporting period relating to third sector identification and engagement, and apply lessons learned to ensure they have established mechanisms to identify and engage with victim organisations as well.



4) Progress From 2020-21 Recommendations

a) What local strengths or recent progress relates to recommendation 1?

The CSJP continues to build relationships with the Third Sector both through commissioning arrangements and regular review meetings with Third Sector service providers delivering community justice provision locally. Justice partners also continue to work to develop closer links with the wider Third Sector and the following (non-statutory) organisations are members of the CSJP:

- Victim Support Scotland (VSS)
- Sacro
- Edinburgh Voluntary Organisations' Council (EVOC)

During 2021/22, significant progress was made in relationship building with EVOC whose Chief Executive is now a regular attendee at the CSJP; this development has ensured that relevant Third Sector agencies are kept abreast of relevant community justice activity and development.

The partnership works closely with Victim Support, and two information sessions were delivered to staff working in justice and community safety/support services by the Victim Support locality manager for Edinburgh, Lothian, and Borders, to raise awareness of local provision for victims of crime and antisocial behaviour

Additionally, the CSJP lead officer and a CJ Development officer met with Skills Development Scotland (SDS) in May 2022 to discuss progressing the Edinburgh Partnership's employability workstream; this activity will also feed into the CSJP and CJOIP activity and support improved partnership working between justice partners and SDS.

Recommendation 3: Partnerships should undertake (or evidence the work already undertaken) to understand the future need and demand on their services: in particular, but not constrained to, recovery from the pandemic.

b) What gaps or emerging changes in need and demand for services have been identified?

Justice services are currently under review as part of a wider local authority restructuring exercise to support future service sustainability; this project is a work in progress and is expected to be completed in late 2022. Individual services have also been reviewed as part of COVID-19 recovery and possible areas of development have been identified with options being explored to address gaps including:

- Weekend provision for arrest referral services
- Responsive drop-in facility for people appearing at court who are subsequently released into the community without existing supports
- Weekend workshops/activity for people completing a Community Payback Order who work standard Monday to Friday hours
- Further development of trauma informed services for men in the justice system
- Development of pathways for peer support within Domestic Abuse Services
- Provision of a continuum of support for people on remand in HMP Edinburgh



4) Progress From 2020-21 Recommendations

c) How has this been identified?

The above bullet points have been identified through a combination of service reviews, practice evaluations, partner needs assessment activity, and feedback from people using justice services.

d) How will partners respond?

Partners are:

- working with the Third Sector and procurement services to look at the most efficient way of addressing any gaps in provision
- commissioning weekend provision within the arrest referral service
- exploring with the Third Sector, the provision of weekend activity for people undertaking a Community Payback Order (CPO)
- co-locating Third Sector staff members within existing services to improve co-ordination within justice supports for men and women

e) What has restricted progress in this recommendation?

A key challenge identified is the short-term resource allocation applied to the Third Sector; this funding formula has led to:

- a piecemeal approach to procuring services
- significant resource spent on procurement exercises for short term provision/projects
- inability to invest in and engage partners in longer term planning for justice provision
- workforce planning issues and difficulty recruiting staff in some areas

Additionally, where national funding has been used to procure local services, this has been at the expense of locally procured Third Sector provision which in some cases has had to be scaled back.

Recommendation 4: Partners should note their collective statutory responsibilities under the Act to ensure that:

- all partners are aware of the statutory obligations, and that clarity and agreement is sought over partner expectations and contribution to ensuring these are met
- all national partners understand and comply with their individual responsibilities to supporting partnerships achieve their aims (section 35)

f) What work has been undertaken or planned to make improvements against recommendation 4?

The CSJP has reviewed its Terms of Reference which sets out partner's individual and collective responsibilities. As a result of the May 2022 local council elections, a new administration is in place in Edinburgh and a new Chair has been appointed to lead the CSJP. This has presented an opportunity for the CSJP to revisit and reiterate partner



4) Progress From 2020-21 Recommendations

responsibilities, clarify core partnership business, and take forward CSJP projects under the direction of the new Chair. Additionally, CSJP members continue to follow up with individual partners where partnership work could be further developed, and examples of this have been cited at 4a) above.

g) What did this achieve?

Partners are clear about the purpose of the CSJP, the reporting requirements, partner accountability, and the collective shared vision to build safer communities, reduce reoffending, and support rehabilitation into communities. There is a renewed commitment to improving community justice outcomes and improved attendance and participation in the CSJP from the Third Sector.

h) In what ways did local partnership compliance to the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 change during 2020/21?

There has been activity to further cement partnership working locally as outlined above within the local partnership structure and governance arrangements which remain unchanged. Partners are developing a new CJOIP for 2023-28 and a draft will be published later this year.

Partnership compliance activity did not change in 2020/21 and included:

- Quarterly partnership updates to review community justice activity
- Publication of the Community Justice Annual Return 2020/21 showing progress towards national and local outcomes
- Partner co-operation in areas of information sharing, strategic commissioning, and staff co-location



5) Covid-19 Pandemic Impact	<p>The pandemic continued in 2021-22. This section should be used to reflect some of the a) challenges/negative implications and b) opportunities/positive implications from the Covid-19 pandemic on the community justice partnership. This can include impact on the improvement activity, partner collaboration, delivery of services.</p>
Challenges / Negatives	Positives / Opportunities
<p>Partners were invited to reflect on the challenges faced as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners considered that opportunities to network and discuss community justice activity informally had considerably reduced • Poor connectivity was also cited as having a negative impact on partnership meetings although this was not a common occurrence within the CSJP • It was acknowledged that some CSJP attendees may experience challenges securing private and quiet spaces at home which could negatively impact on performance and wellbeing. <p>Within service provision, social distancing requirements presented challenges for staff hosting workshops for people completing unpaid work, particularly during the winter months where activity took place indoors. To ensure that the activity workshops continued to operate, the Council hired a large hall between December 21 and March 22 to accommodate them. This enabled staff to deliver the workshops safely and in accordance with social distancing guidelines.</p>	<p>The CSJP continued to convene virtually throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and partners agreed that there had been no significant challenge or negative impact on the function of the CSJP. Some partners preferred holding virtual meetings citing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More efficient use of partners' time due to not being required to travel to the meetings • Significant reduction in travel costs for many partners due to extensive home working • Reduced carbon footprint due to removal of the travel requirement • Less waste, as meeting papers were not printed for all attendees • Less expensive for the meeting hosts in relation to venue and refreshment costs <p>In relation to service provision, many partners prioritised digital inclusion for the most vulnerable, and many individuals being supported within justice services were issued with mobile phones and supported to attend appointments and access assistance remotely. The rapid upskilling required to meet the challenges of social distancing was a huge learning curve both for staff and people using services however, it has led to a blended approach to service delivery which is both efficient and flexible.</p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL OUTCOME ONE</p> <p>Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice</p>	<p>With regard to the following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Activities carried out to engage with 'communities' as well as other relevant constituencies ➤ Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision ➤ Participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery ➤ Level of community awareness of / satisfaction with work undertaken as part of a CPO ➤ Evidence from questions to be used in local surveys / citizens' panels and so on ➤ Perceptions of the local crime data
<p>New activities: What new activities in 2021-22 were driven / undertaken collectively by the community justice partners/hip in relation to outcome one?</p>	<p>What was the impact of these activities?</p>
<p>The Willow service supports women in the justice system in Edinburgh. A new and significant development within Willow has been the move from a service specific building into a shared space/Women's Centre with other justice services working with women across the City. This is a work in progress; some services have moved into the building and are using it; plans are also being agreed for renovation of the space to provide a more trauma informed environment for women accessing the City's justice services.</p>	<p>The development of this shared space/Women's Centre is allowing women working with different support teams, the ability to benefit from the collective resources and expertise of different services, whilst maintaining each team's focus for intervention. A partnership joined up approach to working with women is being applied and the women using the Centre are actively involved in its development.</p>



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What ongoing activities took place in relation to outcome one?	What was the impact of these activities?
<p><u>Co-production</u></p> <p>During the COVID-19 restrictions, groups such as ‘Just Us’ (a group of women who have previously used the Willow service), were unable to meet in person however, staff continued to support and engage with those who were involved with Just Us and peer support within Willow. Post COVID-19 restrictions, plans are now underway to restart those groups and increase participation.</p> <p><u>Consultation activity</u></p> <p>Although face to face community consultation events did not proceed during the period of COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, 22 Practice Evaluations, which use self-evaluation exercises as a key tool to inform service improvement and professional development of community justice staff, took place. The following services participated:</p> <p>Drug Treatment and Testing Order (DTTO) service Community Intervention Teams (North and South) Willow Domestic Abuse Services (DAS) Young People’s Service (YPS)</p> <p>The Practice Evaluation annual report for 21/22 has not yet been collated therefore the examples cited opposite are taken from the previous annual report.</p>	<p>What was the impact of these activities?</p> <p>A key benefit from Just Us and similar groups is that they ensure that the voices of people using justice services are heard and incorporated into service planning and with Just Us, contributing to the development of the Women’s Centre. This includes decorating the Centre and exploring creative ways to use peer support to engage women with the services using the Centre.</p> <p><u>Key learning from Practice Evaluations</u></p> <p>Positive observations included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits of multi-agency working in services such as Willow and DTTO • Understanding of people’s needs/vulnerabilities/risks and focussed interventions • Commitment of effort of individual workers and teams • Reports and reviews completed timeously <p>Areas for development consisted of suggestions/ recommendations from practice evaluators, individual practitioners, and community justice teams, and for specific cases included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further development of risk management planning in relation to alcohol use • Training need highlighted in relation to the Stalking and Assessment Manual • Refresher Suicide Prevention training



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<p><u>Involving People strategy</u></p> <p>Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, work had begun on the development of a strategy to involve people who have or have had experience of using justice services and can provide unique insights into service delivery and improvement needed to develop more efficient, effective provision. Proposed activity included ‘People’s Stories’; one to one interviews with people using services, exit questionnaires, and focus groups. Work to take this forward is restarting in 2022/23.</p> <p><u>CPO consultation; awareness and satisfaction</u></p> <p>A CPO public consultation was conducted during May and June 2021; questions included awareness levels of CPOs and their purpose, understanding and awareness of unpaid work, and whether it contributed to safer communities and reduced reoffending.</p> <p><u>CPO exit surveys</u></p> <p>Exit questionnaires were completed by people undertaking unpaid work as part of a CPO. Participants were asked about their experience of unpaid work and what they liked/disliked about the service and how it could be improved.</p>	<p><u>CPO consultation responses</u></p> <p>Responses to the consultation showed a high level of awareness of CPOs at 100%, and 99% of respondents knew what was meant by unpaid work. 82% of respondents wholly or partly agreed that community payback provided people with an opportunity to repay communities for their crimes; respondents noted that unpaid work was more appropriate for minor offences than prison. 50% of respondents wholly or partly agreed that unpaid work helped to reduce offending, although 29% were unsure and 21% disagreed. A few respondents commented that they had not seen evidence to show that community payback reduced reoffending while others believed that acquiring skills helped to keep people out of prison.</p> <p><u>CPO satisfaction – feedback from participants</u></p> <p>Comments from people undertaking unpaid work included: <i>“no problems with unpaid work but it is a little stressful while COVID rules are in place”</i> <i>“the supervisor makes me feel at ease and explains clearly how jobs are carried out safely”</i></p>



Perceptions of crime

The latest [Scottish Crime and Justice Survey](#) results were published in March 2021; this large-scale social survey asks people about their experiences and perceptions of crime in Scotland. Findings can also be broken down and viewed by police division. The latest survey covers the period 2018/20 and is based on sample interviews with around 5500 adults across Scotland living in residential households. A snapshot of results from the survey are shown opposite.

Recorded crime (local)

"it's a reminder of the actions that got me there, there is a level of shame associated with it"
"the activities give me time to reflect on things; I'm not judged at all or made to feel like a 'bad guy'"

Suggestions for improvement included: working increased hours to complete the work more quickly, and offering more unpaid work projects instead of custodial sentences

Scottish Crime and Justice Survey – Edinburgh City E Division - [results](#)

- 81% of respondents feel safe walking alone in their local area after dark (above the national average of 77%), and similar to the 2016/18 result of 82%
- 96% felt safe when alone in their home at night (same as the national average)
- 77% felt that the crime level in their local area over the last two years was either the same or less (compared with the national average of 73%)
- 32% of respondents reported that it was common to see people in their local area behaving in an antisocial manner in public (same as the national average)
- 53% of respondents agreed that people in their local area pull together to prevent crime; slightly below the national average of 56% but up from the 2016/18 results of 49%
- 57% of respondents felt confident that the police in their local area are able to prevent crime (unchanged from 2016/18 but more than the national average of 49%)
- 67% felt that police in their local area are able to solve crimes (slightly higher than the national average of 62%) and up from the 2016/18 result of 65%



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.

Table 1 below shows the latest available [local crime data](#) over the past 3 years

Table 1 – crimes and offences recorded in Edinburgh over the last 3 years

Crimes	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Non-sexual crimes of violence	878	1,057	850
Sexual crimes	1,291	1,206	1,287
Crimes of dishonesty	18,886	17,313	12,923
Fire raising, malicious mischief etc	5,296	5,303	4,526
Other crimes	4,967	5,534	5,737
Coronavirus restrictions	0	0	2,056
Total crimes	31,318	30,413	27,379
Offences			
Miscellaneous offences	12,969	12,453	11,219
Motor vehicle offences	9,154	9,215	7,062
Total offences	22,123	21,668	18,281
Grand total crimes and offences	53,441	52,081	45,660

The latest recorded crime figures for Edinburgh at table 1 opposite show an overall fall in both crimes and offences despite the addition of 2056 'Coronavirus restrictions' crimes to the 2020/21 crimes total. Over the past 2 years however, there has been a 16% increase in 'other crimes and in the past year, a 7% rise in sexual crimes. Offences have fallen for the second consecutive year.

NATIONAL OUTCOME TWO

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

Where applicable have regard to the following indicators.

- Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way
- Partners have leveraged resources for community justice



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	<p>➤ Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational/professional /geographical boundaries</p> <p>Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of MAPPA</p>
What new activities in 2021-22 were driven / undertaken collectively by the community justice partners/hip in relation to outcome two?	What was the impact of these activities?
<p><u>Developing trauma enhanced community justice services</u></p> <p>Since April 2021, in line with the easing of safety measures, there has been a gradual increase in capacity to use office space and face to face interaction, allowing for increased levels of assessments and interventions including a return to delivering groupwork in June 2021. In September 2021 the Newkirkgate Social Work Centre was returned to the service (having been used as a Council Resilience Centre since April 2020) and repurposed as a new Women's Centre. Additionally, a part time Clinical Psychologist (funded by the CSJP with match funding from NHS Lothian) started in role in November 2021. A Trauma Informed Services Advisory Panel (TISAP) has also been developed; this group provides support to teams/Council services committed to adopting a trauma informed practice model.</p> <p><u>Structured Deferred Sentences</u></p> <p>The Crossroads men's service (see below for more detail) is part of a pilot relating to the new disposal around Structured Deferred Sentences introduced in Edinburgh from 21 August 2021.</p>	<p>The Women's Centre will be providing a 'one stop shop' and further opportunity for women engaging with different justice services to receive a gender specific trauma informed service delivery model.</p> <p>Recruiting the Psychologist has supported co-ordination between service areas in progressing the Trauma Informed Care model.</p> <p>In 2021/22, Crossroads supervised 6 Structured Deferred Sentence cases, and this has been seen as a strength in being able to offer a disposal to the courts which lends a defined period of deferment to</p>



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	address underlying mental health needs before an individual returns to court for appropriate disposal.																				
What ongoing activities took place in relation to outcome two?	What was the impact of these activities?																				
<div><div><u>Strategic planning - EMORSS</u></div><div>The Council, NHS Lothian, Midlothian Council, and the Edinburgh Alcohol and Drugs Partnership (EADP) worked together to agree a service specification for a new Edinburgh and Midlothian Offending Recovery and Support Service (EMORSS) to provide a continuum of care across 3 key areas of the justice journey: arrest referral, prison treatment, and voluntary throughcare. The service commenced in April 2022 and is delivered by Third Sector provider Change, Grow Live (CGL).</div></div> <div><div><u>Strategic planning – Crossroads</u></div><div>Crossroads is a service for men in the justice system that aims to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Improve men’s health, wellbeing, and safetyEnhance men’s access to services and community involvement</div></div>	<div><div>Table 2 – numbers supported by EMORSS across the 3 key areas of the justice system</div><table><tr><td></td><td>Arrest referral</td><td>Prison support</td><td>Voluntary throughcare</td><td>Total</td></tr><tr><td>Referrals</td><td>301</td><td>223</td><td>133</td><td>657</td></tr><tr><td>Assessments</td><td>66</td><td>84</td><td>88</td><td>238</td></tr><tr><td>Average caseload</td><td>91</td><td>102</td><td>85</td><td>278</td></tr></table><div><div>Comments from people using EMORSS in 2021/22</div><div><div><div>“I’d like to thank my worker for their time and patience in getting to know and accept the journey I’ve taken and supported me every step of the way. Thank you”</div><div>“[worker] has really helped me work through a lot of my issues and helped me equip myself with skills I’ll need for my future”</div></div></div><div><div>Crossroads feedback</div><div>In April 2022, 102 men were receiving support at Crossroads, 92 of whom were allocated to the service in 2021/22. Examples of feedback based on the experiences of Crossroads interventions are below:<div><div>“it felt a safe, comfortable space”</div></div></div></div></div></div>		Arrest referral	Prison support	Voluntary throughcare	Total	Referrals	301	223	133	657	Assessments	66	84	88	238	Average caseload	91	102	85	278
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the risks associated with offending behaviour <p>Since autumn 2021, an EMORSS worker has been embedded within the Crossroads team which has greatly enhanced the opportunities around partnership working and increased the skills base of the team. As well as co-facilitating the Men's Health and Wellbeing Group, the EMORSS worker provides immediate 1:1 support and counselling to those using Crossroads.</p> <p><u>Alcohol Problem Solving Court (APSC)</u></p> <p>Crossroads is the key partner for conducting assessments and managing cases referred by the APSC. The co-location of an EMORSS worker has resulted in quicker assessments and provision of service to those with severe and problematic alcohol use.</p> <p><u>Strategic planning – services for women</u></p> <p>The Mental Health Welfare Commission's report "Mental Health Support in Scotland's Prisons in 2021: Under-served and under-resourced" was published in April 2022. Recommendation 7 from the report emphasised the need for more joined up working between agencies in relation to liberation planning. A partnership approach has been established in relation to supports for women entitled to voluntary throughcare, and 4 key partners: the Council's housing services, Shine mentoring, EMORSS, and Willow meet monthly to discuss women being liberated after serving short term sentences or from remand, to plan for their release.</p>	<p><i>"I felt better each week and dealt with things in a calmer way"</i> <i>"I realised I was not alone by listening to others"</i> <i>"This has helped me to deal better with situations"</i></p> <p><u>Crossroads and EMORSS joint working on APSC</u></p> <p>The partnership approach between Crossroads and EMORSS has led to a more responsive and accessible service both for court outcomes and the needs of those accessing alcohol addictions supports.</p> <p>The monthly partnership meetings with key agencies supporting women in the justice system, have ensured that women receive the most appropriate service to meet their needs regardless of which service they were referred into. Evidence from the meetings has demonstrated examples of women being referred for housing support initially, however subsequently being able to access mental health supports via Shine and Willow, enabling them to maintain their housing on release.</p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<p><u>Workforce development and risk management</u></p> <p>Alongside continued investment in leaders, staff training and wellbeing support to staff is ongoing. The Team Leader for trauma work has worked with the new Clinical Psychologist to update the 4-day justice social work 'Towards Trauma Enhanced Practice Training' delivered to around 70 staff between December 2021 and April 2022.</p> <p><u>Community Intervention Services for Sex Offenders (CISSO)</u></p> <p>CISSO was involved in the pilot of a programme of trauma informed service development and staff training across group work services. CISSO staff have now been trained to complete routine trauma and mental health screening assessments for all individuals referred for intervention. Staff also received additional training in delivering safety and stabilisation interventions for people experiencing psychological distress.</p> <p><u>Multi-agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)</u></p>	<p><u>Internal audit of justice services</u></p> <p>Practice evaluations were collated following an internal audit of a cross section of justice services cases by the Council's Quality Assurance team. Comments from evaluators included the following observation about the Willow service:</p> <p><i>"This is a well-managed case where time and effort has been taken to identify the service user's specific risk/needs and then to implement an action plan to address these. It is a difficult balance to get between therapeutic interventions and the management of compliance on a court mandated order – there is identified risk of harm to others as well as to herself. It is good to see that given the flexibility and consistency offered by the social worker and line manager, that there is a substantial degree of engagement which should start to address the issues and help to improve the circumstances for the service user but also promote public protection"</i></p> <p><u>CISSO interventions</u></p> <p>The safety and stabilisation interventions have proved particularly helpful with engaging individuals who are ambivalent about participating in interventions that are targeted more directly at their offending behaviour.</p> <p><u>MAPPA data</u></p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<p>The MAPPA annual report for Edinburgh, the Lothians, and Scottish Borders 2021/22 is not published until later in the year therefore feedback relating to MAPPA activity is based on the 2020/21 report.</p> <p>Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, MAPPA practitioners found different ways to continue to work in collaboration with social work, police, health, and the prison service to ensure the protection of children, vulnerable individuals, and communities. This included dramatically reducing face to face contact with partner agencies and placing a new reliance on technology to manage the risk of harm presented by MAPPA managed offenders.</p> <p>Police Scotland and all 5 local authorities within Edinburgh, the Lothians, and Scottish Borders also continued to develop the use of remote electronic monitoring software in relation to risk management.</p> <p>During the reporting year MAPPA partners held a number of multi-agency training events:</p> <p>In October 2020, a Consultant Clinical Psychologist from NHS Lothian Serious Offender Liaison Services (SOLS) and the MAPPA Co-ordinator facilitated an online workshop attended by the Detective Inspector and Detective Sergeants who manage officers who are based within the Lothian and Borders Sexual Offences Policing Unit. The aim of the workshop was to review practice and share learning relative to the assessment of risk.</p> <p>In February and March 2021, Edinburgh, the Lothians, and Scottish Borders Strategic Oversight Group commissioned 3 online training sessions delivered to police officers and justice social workers across the 5 council areas. The aim of the training was to enhance</p>	<p>During the reporting year, 899 registered sex offenders were managed under MAPPA with 819 (91.1%) at Level 1, 79 (8.79%) at Level 2, and 1 (0.11%) at Level 3. To facilitate this, 72 online MAPPA Level 2 meetings took place across Edinburgh, the Lothians, and Scottish Borders which managed Registered Sex Offenders (RSO) and serious risk of harm violent offenders, with each Level 2 meeting considering a number of offenders. There were 6 Level 3 meetings convened, of which 2 related to an RSO and 4 to serious risk of harm violent offenders. Each Level 3 meeting considered one offender only.</p> <p><u>Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPO)</u></p> <p>The SOPO is an order granted by the Court placing conditions on a person's behaviour and can include positive obligations as well as prohibitions. The SOPO provides police with an enhanced role in managing those who are subject to them and carries a power of arrest if breached. For some people who have been convicted of sexual offences, the existence of a SOPO is enough to provide structure to their daily life through which they may avoid further offending. On 31 March 2021, there were 82 SOPOs in place in the Edinburgh/Lothians/Scottish Borders area with 16 people convicted of breaching their SOPO conditions during the reporting period.</p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<p>understanding of risk formulation and scenario planning within the context of completing the National MAPPA risk management plan template. These events were well attended, and very positive feedback was received.</p> <p>In March 2021, officers from the Edinburgh Sex Offender Policing Unit (SOPU) delivered 4 online training sessions to justice social workers across the 5 council areas in Edinburgh, the Lothians, and Scottish Borders regarding the inspection of offender's devices, devices usage, and specific guidance on the mechanics of intrusively inspecting and retrieval of information. These sessions were well received by justice social work and feedback was positive.</p>	
<p>NATIONAL OUTCOME THREE People have better access to the services that they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability</p>	<p>Where applicable have regard to the following indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Partners have identified and are overcoming structural barriers for people accessing services ➤ Existence of joint-working arrangements such as processes / protocols to ensure access to services to address underlying needs ➤ Initiatives to facilitate access to services ➤ Speed of access to mental health services ➤ % of people released from a custodial sentence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) registered with a GP b) have suitable accommodation c) have had a benefits eligibility check ➤ Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
What new activities in 2021-22 were driven collectively by the community justice partnership in relation to outcome three?	What was the impact of these activities?
<p><u>New peer mentoring role</u></p> <p>To introduce more visible recovery within the EMORSS, partners commissioned the recruitment and supervision of a Recovery Motivator (paid peer mentor) with lived experience who had previously used the service, to provide support and motivation to those on their recovery journey to live crime free lives. The role commenced in January 2022.</p> <p><u>Provisions for the most vulnerable</u></p> <p>Justice partners commissioned the purchase and supervised distribution of winter liberation packs to those with an identified need who were released from prison over the winter months in 2021/22. Items available for the backpacks included mobile phone, hat, gloves, torch, diary, notebook, useful telephone numbers for supports, wipes, deodorant, and water bottle/flask.</p>	<p>The Recovery Motivator is working 10 hours per week and has settled well into the team of recovery co-ordinators delivering support to those accessing the EMORSS. Staff have reported that having lived experience within the team is an invaluable asset and once fully trained, it is the intention that the Recovery Motivator will support the arrest referral service currently delivered at St. Leonard's Police Station.</p> <p>13 liberation packs were issued between December 2021 and March 2022. In addition, 30 mobile phones, each with a credit balance, were purchased for distribution to vulnerable women attending at Willow to facilitate their maintaining contact with support networks and services, and advance digital inclusion.</p>
What ongoing activities took place in relation to outcome three?	What was the impact of these activities?
<p><u>Overcoming barriers to accessing services</u></p> <p>Within the Crossroads men's service, men may attend as part of their CPO or Licence supervision or on a voluntary basis, and a range of individual and group interventions and courses informed by research, are offered. The service provides a safe, supportive environment to</p>	<p><u>Crossroads men's service activity</u></p> <p>8 men completed the trauma psycho-educational course 'Survive and Thrive' in December 2021 and in March 2022, with all participants reporting an improvement in their mental health from before the commencement of the course.</p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<p>facilitate change and the interventions create opportunities for men to consider how they can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • realise the impact of life experiences • make changes around activities and relationships • recognise skills and develop new abilities • enhance self-esteem and self-efficacy • expand social networks through activities • take care of their physical and mental health <p>Showing commitment and sticking with those accessing the service throughout the stages in their justice journey, is vital to building trust, understanding an individual's situation, acknowledging the barriers to motivation, and managing risk. Many accessing the service have obstacles and behaviours which undermine processes and supports and developing a trauma informed approach is a key principle of Crossroads to understand those issues.</p>	<p>Improvement was noted in areas of depression, anxiety and stress, and examples of this enhancement then gave the participants greater confidence to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participate on an employment/education course • address chronic mental health needs • more effectively manage communication with Children and Families Social Work • undertake a fitness programme • participate in other groups (e.g., Men's Health and Wellbeing group, Caledonian programme) • address outstanding practical matters around benefits and housing <p>Other anecdotal examples of the impact of the service are qualitative and based on building a trusting relationship with appropriate boundaries built over time. This approach has supported specific clients to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • register with a GP • improve partnership working with other agencies (e.g., mental health, addictions, and children and families) • overcome barriers to attending hospital detox. and rehab. in relation to alcohol use • make greater sense of the impact of past experiences • promote ways of self-care • develop an understanding of emotions • work on methods to stabilise emotions • improve family relationships • try effective ways of communication and problem solving • overcome resistance to participating with other requirements (e.g., Caledonian Programme and unpaid work)



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.

Service entry and exit questionnaires are being revamped to improve the quality of eliciting feedback which included:

*“Trust was so important, and I am now more open to try new things”
“I gained perspective on my life”*

Access to housing; Sustainable Housing on Release for Everyone (SHORE)

A Prison Based Housing Outreach Officer with HMP Edinburgh has been in post since January 2021 and has built an excellent relationship with an extremely supportive SPS. The post has been key to embedding the SHORE standards in 2021/22.

Referrals for housing assessment/advice are received from those on remand as well as those serving sentences either when first admitted via Core Screening, or at a later date if housing advice is requested. Additionally, Housing Officers from the Council and Housing Associations have been made aware of the service and request referrals on behalf of their tenants. SPS staff, CGL (EMORSS provider), Sacro ([New Routes](#) provider), and prison based social work also make referrals for face to face meetings with those in HMP Edinburgh. For those in other prisons across the estate, advice and homeless assessments are conducted by telephone.

COVID-19 has presented challenges within HMP Edinburgh as restrictions have impacted on the time available to spend interviewing, the number of interview rooms available, and the number of SPS staff on shift to bring people to appointments; refusals to attend have been higher than expected however every effort is made to ensure a second opportunity for housing

SHORE standards referrals

Table 3 below shows the breakdown of referrals received for housing assessments/advice in 21/22

Table 3 – referrals to Prison Based Housing Outreach Officer 21/22

Referral sources	
Self-referrals (prisoners)	278
The City of Edinburgh Council Housing Officer referrals	30
Registered Social Landlord (RSL) Housing Officer referrals	8
Agency/SPS/Social Work referrals	47
Remand letters sent (generic letter with advice)	30
12-week letters sent (generic letter advising will meet 12 weeks prior to release)	29



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

assessment is offered as in some cases, the aforementioned issues may have impacted on an individual's ability to attend their housing assessment appointment.

SHORE: collaborative working

Partners in housing, both Council and Housing Associations, as well as SPS and other referrers have established good partnership working relationships. Referrals are also made to the prison-based Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) staff to ensure that individuals in prison can claim any housing costs to which they are entitled and can make an informed choice about their tenancy in relation to termination, rent arrears, and any issues which could impact on future tenancy prospects.

The lack of availability of suitable temporary accommodation, in particular supported accommodation, continues to present a challenge however, the Housing Outreach Officer has forged links with Streetwork and Registered Social Landlords and is exploring options for Scottish Short Secure Tenancies with suitable housing providers as an alternative to temporary accommodation for those being liberated.

Homeless presentations

Data on the percentage of households presenting as homeless in Edinburgh and stating the reason as "due to being discharged from prison", is shown at table 4 opposite. The impact of embedding the SHORE standards is evident in the 33% reduction in presentation numbers for this group over the past 5 years as although total homeless presentations have also fallen, people being liberated face

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.

Terminations arranged	14
Tenancies maintained (avoided termination/abandonment process)	27
Temporary accommodation bed spaces arranged on liberation	37
Homeless assessments completed	24
<u>Total number of referrals</u>	<u>363</u>

Implementing the SHORE standards has ensured that homeless assessments are offered to eligible people 12 weeks prior to their liberation; they are also given the option to choose their preferred locality office for their housing contact, or they may choose the [Access Place](#) in the City centre. For those requiring temporary accommodation on liberation, this is arranged. Similarly, for those with live homeless applications who are serving short term prison sentences, temporary accommodation is offered on liberation.

Homeless presentations – data

Table 4 – Homeless presentations in Edinburgh; figures citing prison liberation as a factor (over the past 5 years)

Year	Number presenting from prison	Total homeless presentations	% from prison
2017/18	120	3273	3.7%



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

particular challenges relating to housing and the data also shows a 14% fall in the proportion of prison release presentations.

Initiatives to facilitate access to services

An arrest referral service is delivered at St. Leonard's Police Station offering support to those in custody. The service is delivered on 2 weekday afternoons and on Sunday afternoons.

Referral sources:

- Police Scotland custody staff
- Nurses working in the police custody suite
- EMORSS staff visiting people held in the cells

Table 5 opposite shows that of the many individuals seen via the arrest referrals scheme, most chose not to engage in follow up supports, recognising that the motivation to engage may fall away once a person is released from custody/court. The continuity of the EMORSS model, however, ensures that support is offered at point of entry into the justice system and that should an individual subsequently be sent to HMP Edinburgh or HMYOI Polmont, the same/recognisable support service will be available to them should they wish to access it.

Access to mental health services

The Scottish Government's target for accessing NHS Scotland's psychological therapies is to achieve a maximum wait of 18 weeks

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.

2018/19	123	3368	3.7%
2019/20	101	3556	2.8%
2020/21	80	2215	3.6%
2021/22	81	2540	3.2%

Table 5 – EMORSS activity at St Leonard's Police Station 2021-22

St Leonard's Police Station	Number of people seen	Number of people assessed
Wednesdays	114	19 (17%)
Thursdays	104	19 (18%)
Sundays	548	158 (29%)
Total	766	196 (26%)

Table 5 above shows that on average 26% of referrals/initial contacts translated into an agreed, more detailed assessment with the individual and that the Sunday sessions have the highest success rate. In recognition of the higher weekend success rate, partners are exploring extending the service to include provision on Saturdays.

Table 6 – numbers and % of adults who started psychological therapies treatment over the past 3 years (source [Public Health Scotland](#))



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

from a patient's referral to treatment, for at least 90% of patients. Psychological therapies refer to a range of interventions, based on psychological concepts and theory, which are designed to help people understand and make changes to their thinking, behaviour, and relationships in order to relieve distress and to improve functioning. The standard applies specifically to psychological therapies for treatment of a mental illness or disorder.

Table 6 opposite relates to NHS data only and does not include the range of routine trauma informed psychological interventions and supports delivered to those in the justice system locally for example, at Willow, Crossroads, DAS, EMORSS, and CISSO.

Targeted interventions

Targeted support for those in the justice system delivered by EMORSS considers attitudes to offending behaviour as part of outcome measurement using the Recovery Outcome Web (ROW) tool. Table 7 opposite shows the results of feedback taken from people at each of the 3 elements of the justice system. Despite half of those who engaged with EMORSS across the 3 areas of the justice system stating that their attitude to offending had not changed, it is nevertheless encouraging that a significant number and proportion (44%) overall, expressed an improved attitude to offending.

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.

	April 19 to Mar 20	Number and % seen within 18 weeks	April 20 to Mar 21	Number and % seen within 18 weeks	April 21 to Mar 22	Number and % seen within 18 weeks
NHS Lothian	13,331	10,553 = 79.2%	13,979	11,081 = 79.3%	15,134	11,870 = 78.5%
National	70,834	55,717 = 78.7%	60,891	47,497 = 78%	76,260	64,410 = 84.5%

Table 7 – attitudes to offending behaviour across the justice system (source EMORSS data)

Offending behaviour		Arrest referral/ Community e.g., outreach work	Prison (HMP Edinburgh and HMYOI Polmont)	Voluntary throughcare	Total
	Improved	20 (38%)	39 (46%)	18 (45%)	77 (44%)
	Same	24 (46%)	46 (54%)	21 (53%)	91 (51%)
	Worse	8 (16%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	9 (5%)
<u>Number of responses</u>		<u>52</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>177</u>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
NATIONAL OUTCOME FOUR Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending	<p>Where applicable have regard to the following indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use of 'other activities requirements' in CPOs ➤ Effective risk management for public protection ➤ Quality of CPOs and DTTOs ➤ Reduced use of custodial sentences and remand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Balance between community sentences relative to short custodial sentences under one year b) Proportion of people appearing from custody who are remanded ➤ The delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and alcohol use [NHS Local Delivery Plan (LDP) Standard] ➤ Number of Police Recorded Warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, community sentences (including CPOs , DTTOs and RLOs) <p>Number of short-term sentences under one year</p>
What new activities in 2021-22 were driven collectively by the community justice partnership in relation to outcome four?	What was the impact of these activities?
<p><u>Offering additional CPO interventions</u></p> <p>In the latter part of 2021 until March 2022, partners agreed to expand social distancing compliant 'other activities' options offered to people completing CPOs to increase choice and encourage uptake. Partners commissioned local Third Sector providers the Wise Group and Apex to deliver flexible, online, person centred interventions, focusing on a range of support areas including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving physical and mental health 	<p>The Wise Group delivered its CPO Connect programme to referred individuals in Edinburgh between September 2021 and March 2022. 67 people were referred and engaged with the project, in total attending 177 support sessions overall translating into 354 hours of unpaid work being completed. An additional 31 sessions are ongoing. Feedback from those attending the programme included:</p> <p><i>"The main thing I learned is how to approach certain issues better with other people"</i></p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving pro-social networks Financial inclusion Increasing employment options through improved employability support Improving understanding of employment related issues including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> dealing with convictions in job applications spent and unspent convictions Letters of Disclosure CV workshops Action planning 	<p><i>"I understand the difference between anger, aggression and conflict; learnt new tools on how to be assertive, very good session"</i> <i>"it was very informative on feelings and how you react"</i></p> <p>Apex received 83 referrals for individuals between January and March 2022, 52 of whom engaged with the team (63% engagement rate), and supporting individuals to complete 1175 hours of activity achieved through a combination of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tutored training (structured weekly timetable) non-tutored activity (available 24/7 online) one-to-one mentoring support (via phone or video call) <p>At the time of reporting, participants were at varying stages of CPO completion.</p>
What ongoing activities took place in relation to outcome four?	What was the impact of these activities?
<p><u>CPOs – ‘other activities’</u></p> <p>All unpaid work participants attended an induction at which they received information about the ‘other activity’ opportunities available and the option to undertake those remained open throughout their CPO. Activities included specific interventions to suit all skills and abilities, to improve individual circumstances and live a life free of offending. Topics included goal setting, anger and fear management, access to an employability programme, and team building.</p> <p><u>Quality of CPOs</u></p> <p>The unpaid work team routinely reviews activities undertaken as part of a CPO and the Council’s website invites suggestions from members of the public for projects that could benefit from unpaid</p>	<p><u>Feedback from participants and beneficiaries</u></p> <p>In 2021/22, 247 people commenced a CPO with ‘other activity’</p> <p>Comments from participants included: <i>"I learn new skills"</i> <i>"you get to socialise with other people you don't know and also learn new stuff"</i> <i>"the activities give me time to reflect on things; the tasks are rewarding when completed"</i></p> <p>Quotes from beneficiaries of unpaid work included: <i>"a massive thank you for donating children's bikes to our school, our school is an area that has been identified as having high numbers of</i></p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<p>work support. Additionally, people completing a CPO are asked for feedback on their experience including suggestions for how unpaid work could be improved; this informs service planning and development. The wider public consultation on CPOs which takes place annually, also invites respondents to suggest projects and improvements in relation to unpaid work.</p> <p>Examples of work carried out includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gardening projects • Bicycle recycling and repair for co-ordination/non-profit sale • Decorating Council care homes • Gravestone repair • Litter picking and graffiti removal <p>A group of women completing their unpaid work also knitted woollen hats which were then donated to a local charity for distribution amongst people who were homeless and living on the streets over the winter period. This practical activity benefitted the most vulnerable in the homeless community. The women also made Christmas decorations for a Christmas party at a children's cancer charity.</p> <p><u>Risk management for public protection</u></p> <p>CISSO mentioned above under Outcome 2, continued to support the risk management of partner agencies through the delivery of community-based group treatment programmes and individual interventions, addressing the behaviour and attitudes associated with sexual offending. Additionally, staff provided assessments and offered advice and consultation to justice social workers in Edinburgh, the Lothians, and Scottish Borders.</p>	<p><i>children living in poverty. I had a large response from parents who would love bikes to give their child for Christmas, and I am able to hand out bikes to most of these families...many thanks once again</i></p> <p><i>"The path around the new medicinal area looks really good! We are so pleased with what you have done, it has really pulled the area together. The new path cut through the scrub is exactly what we wanted – just better!"</i></p> <p><i>Feedback from people undertaking community payback included:</i></p> <p><i>"the chance to repay for my crimes in a safe environment"</i></p> <p><i>"my supervisor was very fair, friendly and always understanding"</i></p> <p><i>"helping others and giving back to others"</i></p> <p><i>"it made me contribute to the community what I may not have ordinarily in terms of unpaid labour; it afforded me the opportunity to meet other people and also realise the importance of not having a breach of the law"</i></p> <p><i>"there should be other alternatives like this to pay for your crimes I think it also educates you on what's right and wrong"</i></p> <p><i>"the fact that I am doing something useful for the community and meeting other people"</i></p> <p><i>"working as a team"</i></p> <p><u>Public protection interventions</u></p> <p>Shorter psychoeducational virtual group work interventions were delivered for men assessed as lower risk of harm and offending who had offended online, with 2 of those groups delivered during 2021/22, each with 7 participants.</p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

Changes to service provision due to COVID-19 measures continued throughout 2021/22, including disruptions to the restarted limited group work delivering offence focussed interventions. CISSO staff adapted and switched to support clients and colleagues online or by telephone. When groups restarted, face to face contact was reduced to comply with social distancing measures. CISSO continues to work in a trauma informed manner, combining the offence focussed work with interventions to support clients and help them manage any distress they may be experiencing.

Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs)

Criminal courts may impose a DTTO community sentence following a conviction in cases where drug treatment is seen as the primary means of reducing offending behaviour. The specific objectives of DTTOs are to:

- reduce or eliminate an offender's dependency or propensity to misuse drugs
- achieve positive changes in the scale and frequency of drug related offending

The DTTO service supervises these Orders for people living in Edinburgh, East Lothian, and Midlothian. It is provided by a partnership between the City of Edinburgh Council's Justice Services and NHS Lothian, staffed by doctors, nurses, social workers, and

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.

Where COVID-19 guidance allowed, CISSO also delivered the group work programme for sexual offending Moving Forwards: Making Changes (MF:MC). During this period, 2 MFMC groups were run, including one for men with additional needs. These groups were 'rolling groups', in that they continued to operate, while men joined or left, as appropriate. Due to social distancing measures the maximum number of group members at any one time was 4, and during the reporting period, 12 men were involved in the MF:MC groupwork programme, 14 in the Virtual Internet-Offending Group, with a further 33 individuals seen for individual interventions. CISSO worked with men who had received community disposals, as well men coming from custody. Online offending was a component of over 60% of the referrals to CISSO during 2021/22, with the anticipated increase in this type of offending due to lockdown isolation, stress etc. only truly being seen this year.

DTTO data and outcomes

The numbers of new Orders made over the past 3 years are shown in table 8 below and reflect the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic:

Table 8 – DTTOs over the past 3 years

Year	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
New orders/patients	152	61	105

DTTO outcomes over the past 4 years are shown at table 9 below:

Table 9 – DTTO outcomes

DTTO outcomes	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
---------------	---------	---------	---------	---------



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.				
<p>resource workers, working as a team to support treatment and recovery.</p> <p>Table 8 opposite shows that there was a significant reduction in new Orders being made by the Court during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, followed by an increase in the second year but not a return to the usual volume. The service continues to provide opiate replacement therapies for those with opiate addictions, and a range of additional interventions to support drug treatment and recovery.</p> <p>During 2021/22 the use of Buvidal prolonged-release buprenorphine injection became more established. The service has also continued to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• offer Take-Home Naloxone to everyone who uses it• facilitate a blood-borne virus clinic at the DTTO service premises in the West End of the City centre• refer into a range of support and peer-support services• participate in the Community Inclusion Health Huddle, sharing key information with the other services who work with excluded and homeless drug users in Edinburgh <p><u>DTTO service challenges and barriers</u></p> <p>As with 2020/21, the service was impacted throughout this reporting period by the COVID-19 pandemic; during this time, it was not possible to deliver separate services to men and women from different premises, instead dedicated time slots from the same premises were provided for each service. Much of the non-clinical contact with the people subject to DTTOs was by telephone and not face to face. While staff were able to source phones for most people subject to DTTO, it did on occasion, reduce the accessibility of the</p>	Number of cases returned to community prescribers (GPs)	35	29	23	18
	Number of cases using recovery hubs	10	22	24	9
	Number of cases returned to custody on prescriptions	37	24	14	16
	Number no longer on a prescription/ detoxed	49	17	12	21
	New Order made – remain on prescription with DTTO				5
	Deceased/missing				4
<p>Staff working in the Council’s Quality Assurance team, conducted practice evaluations within the DTTO service and a case example included the following observations:</p> <p>Positive aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Case was managed in a holistic multi-agency manner; a benefit of having resource workers, Community Psychiatric Nurses, and GPs under the same roof• There was regular contact with multi-disciplinary workers, and court reviews were provided as required. Clear evidence of multi-agency communication regarding Child Protection• The strengths of the service user were identified as well as the triggers to relapse• Evidence of clarity over ongoing risk and needs beyond the expiry of the Order. It is apparent that a lot of work was put into the supervision of the Order, and all involved in treatment/intervention					



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.												
<p>service. Groupwork interventions were also suspended. In common with other drug services in the City, the service has been impacted by the ongoing high levels of drug-related deaths and overdoses, much of it associated with illicit benzodiazepines.</p> <p><u>Plans for 2022/23</u></p> <p>It is the intention to relocate the DTTO service and recommence providing services for men and women from separate premises. Dedicated psychiatric input to the service is also being reintroduced alongside plans to continue to restore the full range of services provided including groupwork interventions. Staff are working towards meeting the Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) standards and developing the team’s capacity to provide a more trauma-informed service. There are also plans to employ a peer support worker to work alongside the staff in supporting people’s recovery.</p> <p><u>The Alcohol Problem Solving Court (APSC)</u></p> <p>The APSC mentioned above under Outcome 2, provides a targeted intervention for men who frequently appear in court for alcohol related offences. A fast-track assessment with an alcohol focus, alongside the immediate offer of engagement with substance misuse services is provided; referrals are made by Sheriffs. Both Crossroads and EMORSS continue to work in partnership with the APSC to actively support people subject to a CPO with an alcohol treatment requirement to complete their Order.</p> <p><u>Naloxone</u></p>	<p>were committed and invested in his stability and progress in the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social work values in action throughout the Order, a natural concern for his future whilst also recognising his responsibility to make use of supports and treatment, and ultimately sustain abstinence <p>Areas for development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• None identified <p>Further comments:</p> <p><i>“Excellent practice, much work, referrals to appropriate resources and encouragement to engage throughout. Whilst the challenge was to support the person to become meaningfully engaged with external supports and this had presented a barrier, this was related to the service user and not the quality of supervision. The person reduced their levels of drug use and remained offence free, which is a positive outcome and reflects the relationship with his workers at DTTO”</i></p> <p><u>Drug and alcohol interventions</u></p> <p>EMORSS uses the ROW tool to measure improvement and worsening aspects of a service user’s life; the individual and staff agree the progress together and the tool is used at the start of contact, every 3 months thereafter at review, and at the end of contact. Table 10 below shows the results for 2021/22:</p> <p><i>Table 10 – drug and alcohol use across those in the justice system supported by EMORSS (source EMORSS data)</i></p> <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Arrest referral/</td><td>Prison (HMP</td><td>Voluntary throughcare</td><td><u>Total</u></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			Arrest referral/	Prison (HMP	Voluntary throughcare	<u>Total</u>						
		Arrest referral/	Prison (HMP	Voluntary throughcare	<u>Total</u>								



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

NHS Addictions staff offered [Naloxone](#) training to people in prison on Opioid Replacement Therapy prior to release, while EMORSS delivered awareness sessions to those who agreed to receive it from the rest of the prison population. In 2021/22, 197 individuals were offered training by EMORSS and 66 accepted and received it.

Prison data for Edinburgh including remand and short-term sentences

Snapshots of prison figures; remand and liberations for males over the past 5 years are shown in table 11 below.

Table 11 – SPS prison data snapshots including remand (males)

<u>Males</u>	<u>April 2018</u>	<u>April 2019</u>	<u>April 2020</u>	<u>April 2021</u>	<u>April 2022</u>
Number of males in HMP Edinburgh	730	806	761	815	813
<u>Total</u> number of males with an Edinburgh postcode in prison across the prison estate, including HMP Edinburgh	472	501	560	551	574
Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode in HMP Edinburgh	254	290	300	322	336
Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode in other prisons across the estate	218	211	260	229	238

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.

Drug/ alcohol use		community e.g., outreach work	Edinburgh and HMYOI Polmont)		
	Improved	27 (52%)	49 (58%)	21 (53%)	<u>97 (55%)</u>
	Same	18 (35%)	35 (41%)	16 (40%)	<u>69 (39%)</u>
	Worse	7 (13%)	1 (1%)	3 (7%)	<u>11 (6%)</u>
<u>Number of responses</u>		<u>52</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>177</u>

Snapshot prison data - notes

- Remand numbers for males with an Edinburgh postcode who are in prison across the estate (including HMP Edinburgh), are shown in blue in table 11 opposite.
- Prison numbers can be broken down by status (remand, short term, long term) across the estate for those with an Edinburgh postcode. However, a further breakdown showing this information by individual prison is currently unavailable

Table 11 also shows that over the past 5 years, there has been a 22% increase overall in the number of males with an Edinburgh postcode in prison across the estate.



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.

Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode on remand across the prison estate	78	107	88	140	148
Number of males liberated who have an Edinburgh postcode (from across the prison estate)	41	42	69	44	34

Snapshots of prison figures; a breakdown of short-term sentences for males is shown at table 12 below. Prior to 2021, data for short term sentences under 1 year was unavailable.

Table 12 – SPS prison data snapshots; short term sentences (males)

<u>Males</u>	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020	April 2021	April 2022
Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of less than 3 months across the prison estate	1	1	1	1	4
Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 3 months and less than 6 months across the prison estate	10	9	5	7	13
Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 6 months and less than 1 year across the prison estate	n/a	n/a	n/a	12	12
Total number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving short term sentences of under 1 year across the prison estate	n/a	n/a	n/a	20	29

The number of males with an Edinburgh postcode on remand across the estate is the highest for 5 years, increasing by 90% overall in the past 5 years. The increase in the remand figures over the past 3 years may in part be due to the suspensions and delays in court business as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 12 opposite shows that despite the introduction of the presumption against short sentences legislation being approved in June 2019, the number of sentences of under one year (shown in red) being served across the prison estate by those with an Edinburgh postcode has increased by 45% from 20 in April 2021, to 29 in April 2022, with the highest proportion of those (45%) serving between 3 and 6 months.



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.

Snapshots of prison figures, remand, and liberations for females over the past 5 years are shown in table 13 below

Table 13 – SPS prison data snapshots including remand (females)

<u>Females</u>	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020	April 2021	April 2022
Number of females in HMP Edinburgh	104	111	80	74	64
Total number of females with an Edinburgh postcode in prison across the prison estate, including HMP Edinburgh	20	23	27	25	18
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode in HMP Edinburgh	16	15	13	13	10
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode in other prisons across the estate	4	8	14	12	8
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode on remand across the prison estate	5	5	8	7	6
Number of females liberated who have an Edinburgh postcode (from across the prison estate)	3	8	1	5	3

Snapshots of prison figures; a breakdown of short-term sentences for females is shown at table 14 below. Prior to 2021, data for short term sentences under 1 year was unavailable.

Table 14 – SPS prison data snapshots; short term sentences (females)

<u>Females</u>	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020	April 2021	April 2022
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Table 13 opposite shows that the number of females with an Edinburgh postcode in prison across the estate has reduced over the past 3 years with a 10% reduction overall in the past 5 years. The number of females with an Edinburgh postcode on remand across the estate has shown a slight fall over the past 3 years but is marginally higher than 5 years ago.



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.

Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of less than 3 months across the prison estate	1	1	0	0	0
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 3 months and less than 6 months across the prison estate	1	1	2	0	0
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 6 months and less than 1 year across the prison estate	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	1
Total number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving short term sentences of under 1 year across the prison estate	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	1

Table 14 opposite shows that in April 2022, no women with an Edinburgh postcode were serving sentences of less than 6 months, however 1 was serving a sentence of less than 1 year.

Presumption against short sentences (PASS)

The Scottish Government has begun to monitor the impact of extending the PASS from 3 months or less, to 12 months or less, which applies to all offences committed on or after 4 July 2019. The PASS is intended to help break the cycle of offending behaviour by encourage greater use of community sentences. The latest [national monitoring information](#) covers charges disposed of in Scotland's courts in 2020/21 and showed that of the 7203 people given a custodial sentence nationally, 5438 (75%) received a sentence of 1 year and under.

It is worth noting however, that the impact of COVID-19 on court business has made it difficult to separate the effects of the pandemic from the effects of the PASS and it will not be possible to assess longer term trends until the court cases backlog is cleared.

Community sentences

Table 15 below shows community sentence outcomes for males and females for which justice social work reports were completed in 2021/22. Figures for the previous 2 years are included for comparison.

Table 15 – community sentences (source; justice social work)

Outcome	2019/20			2020/21			2021/22		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Restriction of Liberty Order	66	8	74	40	5	45	59	6	65
Deferment for DTTO assessment	5	5	10	6	2	8	10	2	12



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.

CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and no offender supervision requirement	153	9	162	55	4	59	119	4	123
CPO with offender supervision requirement* and no unpaid work or other activity requirement	139	43	182	96	34	130	138	43	181
CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and offender supervision requirement*	115	12	127	49	4	53	117	7	124
Monetary penalty	47	8	55	23	2	25	52	10	62
Total	525	85	610	269	51	320	495	72	567

*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)

Court, Bail and Diversion service

Community sentences

Table 15 opposite shows that the total number of community sentences in 2021/22 has risen when compared with last year, and for some outcomes (CPOs with supervision and monetary penalties), breakdown figures have returned to pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels.



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.

Following the relaxing of COVID-19 restrictions, Edinburgh Sheriff Court (ESC) has been open to the public for several months and has operated a full schedule of business. 3 to 4 social work staff have been on duty at Court each day with welfare checks carried out on all people where a need is identified through the screening process, which involves reviewing social work records and information from Police Scotland.

Supervised Bail and Bail with Electronic Monitoring

Court social work staff continued to receive notifications relating to people appearing from custody stating the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) bail position, which ensured that supervised bail was considered in every case where bail was opposed. Staff now also consider the additional option of Bail with Electronic Monitoring (EM) as an alternative to remand and to promote compliance with bail conditions, following its introduction in May 2022. For bail opposed cases, staff conducted same day assessments for Edinburgh residents in custody at ESC, as well as for those appearing in any other Scottish Court where bail was opposed by COPFS.

The supervised bail assessment reports (providing an alternative to remand), are made available to the Court at the individual's first appearance which reduces the number of cases of people bailed following an appeal. The supervised bail service offers a mix of telephone and face to face appointments as well as home visits where necessary, with engagement determined by the needs of the individual and agreed on a case-by-case basis.

Diversion from prosecution

Supervised bail and diversion data

Table 16 below details the numbers of people who received diversion and supervised bail services.

Table 16 – justice social work outcomes (source; justice social work)

Outcome	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Deferred (3 months or more)	0	0	0	0	0
Diversion from prosecution	289	247	285	344	434
Bail supervision	31	42	33	12	21
Total	945	1084	928	356	455



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<p>Diversion interventions have been employed to address the factors that caused an individual to come into contact with the justice system. During the COVID-19 pandemic, diversion assessments and interventions were undertaken by telephone. Since the easing of restrictions, a mix of both face to face and telephone appointments have been offered depending on the needs of the individual. The number of diversion cases has continued to rise since 2018/19 with a 26% increase in 2021/22 compared with the previous year.</p> <p><u>Home Detention Curfew (HDC)</u></p> <p>The Court Bail and Diversion service continued to provide HDC assessment reports to the SPS in cases where there was no allocated justice social worker at the time of application. Assessments were conducted by telephone or visit to the proposed address, depending on the circumstances of each case.</p> <p><u>Structured Deferred Sentences</u></p> <p>Edinburgh began offering Structured Deferred Sentences with effect from 2 August 2021; the offer of structured deferment has allowed individuals to address mental health matters for a defined period before sentencing. 6 men and 3 women participated in this intervention.</p>	
<p>NATIONAL OUTCOME FIVE Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety, being addressed.</p>	<p>Have regard to the following indicator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Individuals have made progress against the outcome
<p>How do partners measure outcome five for individuals?</p>	<p>If this information has been collated, what does it show?</p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<p><u>Support services</u></p> <p>Partners measure outcomes for individuals using their preferred outcome tool from those available for example, Shine women's mentoring service uses the Justice Outcome Star as a method of assessing need and monitoring progress, while EMORSS uses the Recovery Outcome Web (ROW) tool to agree need, and progress with individuals at the start and end of their engagement.</p> <p>The Justice Outcomes Star measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation Living skills and self-care Mental health and wellbeing Friends and Community Relationships and Family Parenting and Caring Drugs and Alcohol Positive Use of Time Managing Strong Feelings A crime free life. <p>The Recovery Outcome Web measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug/alcohol use Offending behaviour Physical/mental health Family relationships Housing <p>The ROW tool measures:</p>	<p>The Shine women's service expanded its criteria in January 2022 and is now able to support women on remand, serving a sentence of less than 4 years, and those subject to CPO or DTTO. Challenges remained throughout 2021/22 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic with delayed and postponed court appearances reducing the numbers of women eligible to access the service. Additionally, prison-based champions were unable to access prisons as regularly as they had pre COVID-19. Meeting with individuals on a one-to-one basis meant that appointments were booked weeks in advance thus slowing the sign-up process.</p> <p>For the Edinburgh area, Shine received 28 referrals overall; 17 from prison and 11 from the community. Table 17 below illustrates the mentees 'Journey of Change' based on their Outcomes Star analysis.</p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

Drug and alcohol use
Offending behaviour
Physical and mental health
Family relationships
Housing

Data collated via outcome tools and agreed with individuals working with support services is supplemented by other statistical information provided throughout this report such as numbers receiving housing advice/support in line with the SHORE standards (tables 3 and 4), numbers accessing psychological therapies (table 6), and DTTO outcomes (table 9).

Community planning and financial inclusion

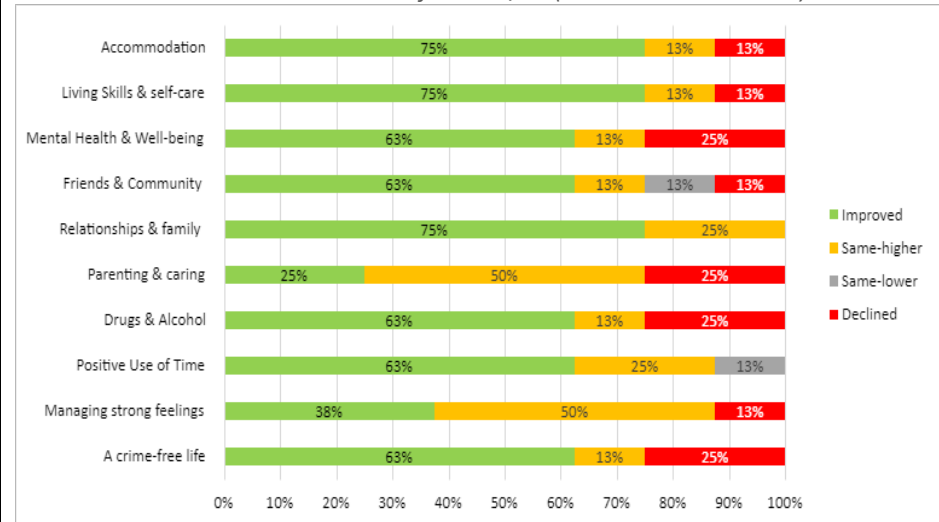
In the wider context, the Edinburgh Partnership (EP) is the strategic lead for tackling poverty in Edinburgh. In early 2022, the EP's [Local Outcome Improvement Plan \(LOIP\) 2022-28](#) was reviewed to take account of the changing landscape, address the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the consequent increased risk of poverty and equality, and take on board the findings from the Poverty Commission. The LOIP's key priorities remained the basis of the plan:

- Enough money to live on
- Access to work, learning and training
- A good place to live

The revised [LOIP](#) contains a suite of key performance indicators for each priority to measure progress, overseen by the LOIP delivery group.

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.

Table 17 – Shine mentees - outcomes for 2021/22 (Justice Outcomes Star)



EMORSS data collated using the ROW tool across 3 stages of the justice system is shown at table 18 below.

Table 18 – EMORSS outcomes for 2021/22 (ROW tool)

Outcome		Arrest referral/ community e.g., outreach work	Prison (HMP Edinburgh and HMYOI Polmont)	Voluntary throughcare
Drug/Alcohol Use	Improved	27	21	49
	Same	18	16	35



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.																																																																	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td>Worse</td><td>7</td><td>3</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Offending Behaviour</td><td>Improved</td><td>20</td><td>18</td><td>39</td></tr> <tr> <td>Same</td><td>24</td><td>21</td><td>46</td></tr> <tr> <td>Worse</td><td>8</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Physical/ Mental Health</td><td>Improved</td><td>20</td><td>17</td><td>37</td></tr> <tr> <td>Same</td><td>24</td><td>21</td><td>46</td></tr> <tr> <td>Worse</td><td>8</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Family/ Relationships</td><td>Improved</td><td>17</td><td>13</td><td>31</td></tr> <tr> <td>Same</td><td>29</td><td>23</td><td>53</td></tr> <tr> <td>Worse</td><td>6</td><td>4</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Housing</td><td>Improved</td><td>18</td><td>16</td><td>34</td></tr> <tr> <td>Same</td><td>27</td><td>23</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr> <td>Worse</td><td>7</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><u>Number of respondents</u></td><td>52</td><td>40</td><td>85</td></tr> </table>					Worse	7	3	1	Offending Behaviour	Improved	20	18	39	Same	24	21	46	Worse	8	2	0	Physical/ Mental Health	Improved	20	17	37	Same	24	21	46	Worse	8	2	2	Family/ Relationships	Improved	17	13	31	Same	29	23	53	Worse	6	4	1	Housing	Improved	18	16	34	Same	27	23	50	Worse	7	1	1	<u>Number of respondents</u>		52	40	85
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If available, provide a supporting case study or other information to demonstrate activity and impact relating to outcome five.																																																																		
<p><u>EMORSS case study</u></p> <p>The individual referred himself to EMORSS in November 2021 while serving a short-term sentence at HMP Edinburgh. He was initially going to be allocated to the community team due to the short length of his sentence and because he was returning to Edinburgh. However, he advised he was unable to attend visits from the</p>	<p>EMORSS created a recovery plan with the individual to address the concerns. This included liaison with the NHS Addictions team in prison to stabilise his use on his methadone prescription and to organise an Antabuse prescription for him prior to his release. He was offered a meeting every two weeks and he actively engaged with support. The meetings consisted of discussing the pattern of</p>																																																																	



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<p>community-based team due to concerns around contracting COVID-19 and ultimately was allocated to a worker in the prison team. He advised his main 2 concerns revolved around his substance misuse in the prison, and alcohol use in the community. He was also concerned that upon release he would fall into his previous unhelpful behaviours and would neglect to get his housing or benefits into order.</p>	<p>substance misuse he had in prison and motivational interventions to do this. He was able to reduce his substance misuse in the prison, and as his Methadone prescription was increased by 10ml, he reported that he was managing to abstain from using any illicit substances. Once drug-free, there was a greater focus on support around relapse prevention and planning for his release in March 2022. He was interested in engaging in throughcare support upon his release and asked for a gate pick up.</p> <p>He was met by his EMORSS worker at the prison gate on the day of his release. The worker accompanied him to his appointments to get his prescription and to find housing at the Access Place in Edinburgh. He was given a liberation pack at the EMORSS community office in Broughton Street and assisted to call Universal Credit and Personal Independence Payment (PIP) to reinstate his benefits. He and his EMORSS worker have agreed ongoing phone call and face to face support, to help him successfully reintegrate back into the community.</p>
<p>NATIONAL OUTCOME SIX People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities</p>	<p>Have regard to the following indicator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Individuals have made progress against the outcome
<p>Providing evidence on person centric outcomes has been challenging for most areas.</p> <p>How do partners measure outcome six for individuals?</p>	<p>If this information has been collated, what does it show?</p>
<p>Individuals in the justice system have accessed a range of supports to improve their education, employment prospects, and to maintain positive social relationships. Examples below:</p>	<p>The Scottish Government's 'Opportunities for All' commitment offers a place in learning or training to every 16 to 19 year old who is not in employment, education or training. SDS worked with the Scottish Government to develop a measure of participation to identify the</p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<p><u>Skills Development Scotland</u></p> <p>Skills Development Scotland (SDS) offers a range of supports for people looking to develop employability skills or to access training, education, and other learning opportunities. Individuals are supported to match their hobbies and interests to suitable professions and build confidence to reach positive destinations. A full careers service is available including help with identifying funding sources and access to apprenticeship programmes.</p> <p>SDS works closely with the Young People's Service in Edinburgh to support young people to access appropriate opportunities including the weekly Job Club run jointly by Throughcare and Aftercare (for young people leaving care), and also collaborates with partners to support those who have been in contact with the justice system including Aid and Abet, Action for Children, Access to Industry, Sidestep, Apex and EH1. The Job Club is accessed via referrals and self-referrals and is publicised by workers and the Job Club Facebook page. Between 5 and 15 people access the Job Club every week with some using it over a long period, while others drop in at various stages of their journey.</p> <p><u>Encompass</u></p> <p>Delivered by Access to Industry, Encompass is an education, training, and employability service for people in Edinburgh living with complex needs. It helps people furthest removed from the labour market to build their skills, gain access to opportunities, and where appropriate, move into employment. Encompass helps the following key groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • those in recovery from substance use 	<p>participation status of the wider 16 to 19 cohort and the Annual Participation Measure (APM) has been adopted in the Scottish Government's National Performance Framework as the measure of young people's participation. The measure is drawn from records updated by SDS and by partners (including local authorities/schools, colleges, Student Awards Agency Scotland (SAAS), Department for Work and Pensions) and allows partners to better understand the impact of interventions and the outcomes they deliver at every transition point for 16 to 19 year olds. The latest data for Edinburgh relating to the calendar year 2021, showed that 13,468 16 to 19 year olds were included in the APM, and of the participation rate of 92.5%:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 76.1% were in education • 14.6% were in employment • 1.8% were in training and development



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.								
<ul style="list-style-type: none">those moving on from past offending behavioursthose affected by homelessness. <p><u>Steps employability programme</u></p> <p>This programme delivered by Apex Scotland in Edinburgh, assists those who have multiple barriers to employment or who are long term unemployed, including those with criminal convictions. The objective is for each individual to complete an action plan by moving into employment, training, more advanced qualifications, or progression to stage 3 providers on the Employability Pipeline.</p> <p><u>Edinburgh Community Food (ECF)</u></p> <p>The Council’s justice services have an established partnership arrangement with ECF which continued throughout 2021/22. Women in the justice system accessing Willow, many of whom are vulnerable and on low incomes, attended food, cooking, and nutrition sessions to increase their knowledge, confidence and skills relating to preparing healthy meals, and cooking on a budget with limited kitchen equipment. The ECF sessions were delivered in a supportive, positive, social environment, improving the women’s wellbeing, health, food budgeting skills, and food stability.</p> <p><u>Travel service</u></p> <p>The Council’s justice services fund a Travel Service for the transporting of eligible Edinburgh based passengers to Scottish prisons to visit their loved ones in prison to ensure positive social networks and relationships are maintained. The service, managed by Sacro, recruits and co-ordinates a team of volunteer drivers to provide the free personalised transport to those who may find it</p>	<p><u>Travel Service data and feedback</u></p> <p><i>Table 19 – Travel Service trips to Scottish prisons over the past 3 years</i></p> <table><tr><th>Travel Service</th><th>2019/20</th><th>2020/21</th><th>2021/22</th></tr><tr><td>Number of trips to Scottish prisons</td><td>246</td><td>0</td><td>41</td></tr></table>	Travel Service	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Number of trips to Scottish prisons	246	0	41
Travel Service	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22						
Number of trips to Scottish prisons	246	0	41						



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

difficult to make the journey to their destination prison. This could be due to the remote location of some prisons, cost, lack of availability of public transport, age and /or disability, infirmity, and the potential challenges of transporting children on lengthy multi-stage journeys.

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.

Number of passengers supported**	454	0	57
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** the figures represent the total supports delivered (some passengers travelled multiple times)

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the operation of the Travel Service due to the suspension of prison visits and social distancing requirements within personal vehicles and members of different households. The service resumed operation in the latter part of 2021.

Service impact is measured with passengers in relation to:

- Positive relationships maintained
- Improved quality of life

The Travel Service has consistently delivered 100% success rate in those areas and feedback from those who have used the service included:

"T (volunteer driver) was absolutely excellent. I didn't ever feel that I had to speak. With my anxiety it is unusual to feel so safe with someone. I don't think you guys know what it is that you actually do for folk. You don't get enough credit. Your support means the absolute world to us and it made all the difference".

"all the divers are brilliant, I can't believe they give up their time to do this!"

"I will never forget the kindness of the drivers, especially D and M (volunteer drivers), they made a very hard time much more bearable for me"



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<p>If available, provide a supporting case study or other information to demonstrate activity and impact relating to outcome six.</p>	
<p><u>SDS Job Club case study</u></p> <p>SDS worked with a young person who is now almost 22. At 17 he started attending the Job Club and was initially referred to an Activity Agreement at Bridgend as he needed to build confidence and relationships as had never been in a high school/learning environment. This progressed well for a year before he was then ready for the next step which was Youthbuild. He passed his Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) qualification but meantime, had developed an interest in gardening so decided to pursue that instead of construction.</p> <p><u>Travel Service case study</u></p> <p>A volunteer driver's perspective, "William's story" is opposite</p>	<p>He then successfully applied for Community Jobs Scotland job with North Edinburgh Arts as a Garden Assistant and worked there for 15 months before moving into a full-time job as a gardener. In the last year he worked part-time and attended college part-time to build his confidence in written work and add extra skills to his CV. He is currently self-employed and accessing support from the Prince's Trust to set up his own business. During this time, SDS also applied to the Independent Living Fund to enable him to take driving lessons and he was also supported to access funding from the Life Changes Trust for a chainsaw license and equipment.</p> <p><u>William's story</u></p> <p><i>"Hi! I'm William and am proud to have been a Volunteer with Sacro for about six years now.</i></p> <p><i>Sacro runs a Transport Service for people in a long-term relationship with those detained in Scottish prisons and patients detained at the State Hospital. Maintaining strong relationships with loved ones through regular visits is critical to reducing the chance of reoffending following release. So, enabling visits to happen is good for the people detained, good for their families and, critically, is also helping safeguard society following release.</i></p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
	<p><i>The problem for many relatives with no transport is that their loved ones are incarcerated far away from where they themselves live, so getting to visit them can be extremely difficult. It's even harder when taking young children. It can involve taking several trains and buses and it can take the best of a full day's travel just to make that all important 90-minute visit. Sometimes all it takes is for a bus or train to be cancelled or run late and the visit time is missed.</i></p> <p><i>The Travel Service I help provide removes a lot of that stress and hassle. Using my own car, I collect people from their own home and take them directly to the visit and then directly home again. It's quick and reliable and means that loved ones are in a better place mentally for the visit than if they'd already undertaken a long and uncertain journey for many hours by other means.</i></p> <p><i>As a Sacro volunteer you get to know individuals and families for whom you provide transport and you in turn can become a significant and appreciated person in their lives. Of course, it's important in the role not to judge and also to maintain appropriate boundaries. Just being that someone who will simply listen is important for many of our service users. It's a special role.</i></p> <p><i>On the practical side, you'll typically be driving quite long distances on each trip, so it's a 'must' that this is no problem for you. Transport Volunteers receive training and are compensated for use of their car with a mileage rate, and also paid an amount to cover something to eat and a coffee while on a task. There's plenty of brilliant support from Sacro's Transport Service Co-ordinator who is always available to talk and who flags up new assignments to all volunteers. It's up to you how many you wish to make yourself available for - being a volunteer, of course, means you control how much time you can give."</i></p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
NATIONAL OUTCOME SEVEN Individuals' resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced	Have regard to the following indicator. ➤ Individuals have made progress against the outcome
Providing evidence on person centric outcomes has been challenging for most areas. How do partners measure outcome six for individuals?	If this information has been collated, what does it show?
<p><u>VOW Project</u></p> <p>The VOW Project is a Police Scotland initiative delivered in Edinburgh in partnership with Aid & Abet. The Project offers support to people aged between 16 to 24 years who have been involved in the justice system. The team consists of 3 police officers working alongside 3 peer mentors with lived experience of prison, trauma, and addiction. The primary aim of the VOW Project is to assist the young people to reduce their offending; offering support, and signposting to appropriate partner agencies, both statutory and Third Sector. The Project is completely voluntary, and person centred, with specific plans created with the young person to suit their needs.</p> <p>The peer mentors break down barriers with young people who would otherwise be reluctant to engage with and accept support from a police project and the lived experience and guidance that the mentors provide on a daily basis is invaluable.</p> <p><u>Impact of COVID-19 pandemic</u></p> <p>The Project continued to provide face to face contact and engagement with young people throughout the course of the COVID-</p>	<p><u>Project outcomes</u></p> <p>All young people supported by the team have achieved a positive outcome of varying degree, with many achieving everything that they had hoped for, and more. Outcomes included a reduction in offending, accessing education, training, achieving a healthier lifestyle and in many cases independent living, and ultimately, employment. It is also notable that most young people reported an increase in their confidence and self-esteem, better decision making, and an improvement in their wellbeing.</p> <p>Relationships are developed between the mentors, police officers, and the young people built on mutual trust. This trust, support, and encouragement has extended to involving families, and the team has reinvigorated familial relationships following complete breakdowns. The bringing together of parents and young people has demonstrated remarkable improvements in quality of life, not just for the young people being supported, but their extended families.</p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<p>19 pandemic when able to do so. The team ensured that they adapted working practices to adhere to changing guidelines and also to compensate for the impact that the pandemic had on partner agencies. This improvisation and flexibility ensured that the team continued to support personalised plans, centred on the wishes of the individual.</p> <p><u>Counselling services</u></p> <p>During 2021/22 the Project received funding to offer counselling services to the young people being supported. The counselling is provided by external partner agencies and has been particularly useful for those affected by the various forms of grief and trauma. The team is mindful that some young people may not feel ready or prepared for formal counselling and in those circumstances, staff have sought alternative therapy methods including numerous activities such as sport, outdoor and art therapy.</p>	<p><u>New counselling approach – feedback</u></p> <p>One young person provided the following feedback</p> <p><i>“Enjoyed it mate, nice day got me out the house instead of staying in all day. Good to get out for once. It has made me want to go out more.”</i></p>
<p>If available, provide a supporting case study or other information to demonstrate activity and impact relating to outcome seven.</p>	
<p><u>VOW Project case study</u></p> <p>“R is a 20 year old young man who the VOW Project have worked with for a considerable length of time. R was brought up in poverty in a socially deprived area of Edinburgh and he and his siblings have had support from social services since early childhood. The family</p>	<p><u>VOW impact – case study</u></p> <p>Working with VOW, R has made great strides towards reducing his offending and drug use, with a considerable positive change in his behaviour. Additionally, he has achieved something which he had only ever believed to be a pipedream, but one which the team constantly</p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<p>live in a home with few material goods and food within the house was sometimes limited.</p> <p>R struggled in mainstream school and at 12 years old was excluded from high school and sent to a school specifically for children with behavioural issues. In recent years, R was heavily involved in criminality, had committed repeated offences, and regularly misused substances.</p>	<p>encouraged him to believe as possible. The team referred R into a partner agency to support his wishes to gain employment and he was, after some time, offered an interview with Story Contracting. When R was told this, he told VOW:</p> <p><i>"This is amazing, I've never been given a chance like this before. Other folk get chances but not me. I'm definitely interested, thank you"</i></p> <p>A Vow Project officer and mentor helped prepare R for interview and facilitated his travel to the west of Scotland on the day. He was successful and not only awarded employment but passed his initial 5-week period and is on the way to being rewarded with an apprenticeship. R has been reporting back to his peer mentor during his lunch breaks, struggling to contain his excitement at being in full time employment with a positive, long-term future a real possibility.</p> <p>During this period of employment, R passed a routine drug test, highlighting that he has ceased his drug use and appreciated the opportunity that now presents itself. R provided further feedback to VOW:</p> <p><i>"I would never have got this if it hadn't been for you. I start next week and the wages are great!"</i></p>



7) If you have identified other local community justice activities and outcomes which go beyond the national outcomes, then record them here.	Local outcomes
Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
<p>The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS)</p> <p>The SFRS Strategic Plan 2022-25 sets out its operating context “<i>To work in partnership with communities and others in the public, private and Third Sectors, on prevention, protection and response, to improve the safety and well-being of people throughout Scotland</i>”, and the service delivers a range of interventions to support improved community justice outcomes including:</p> <p><u>Interventions for young people</u></p> <p>The SFRS runs programs for young people, both for the wider school audience and targeted to those at risk of offending as follows:</p> <p><u>FireSkills</u> - 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 while developing an individual’s ability to work in a team, building confidence, and improving healthy eating. The Fireskills programme is supported by the Joint Partner Patrols initiative, carrying out streetwork engagement with young people in antisocial behaviour hotspot areas</p> <p>Due to continued COVID-19 restrictions, the 2021 Fireskills courses did not go ahead, but are planned to run over summer of 2022 with</p>	<p><u>Evaluation</u></p> <p>The Joint Partner Patrols and Polmont courses aim to further the SFRS contribution to community justice outcomes. All of the young people SFRS have worked with as part of the Joint Partner Patrols are known to police, are in care, or are looked after. Staff have also discussed and are exploring the possibility of arranging a visit to HMYOI Polmont so that those in custody and their peer mentors, can share their stories and experiences with those on the cusp of offending; this may incentivise the young people to consider their life choices and prevent them from entering/getting further into the justice system.</p> <p>An Evaluation was carried out for the Joint Partner Patrols initiative which took place across Gracemount, Burdiehouse, and Moredun areas. It has been uploaded to the Building Safer Communities Good Practice Exemplar library.</p>



one course for a group of young people identified as being involved in antisocial behaviour in the Gracemount area, and another for young people currently detained in HMYOI Polmont.

Fire Setters Intervention – this program of guidance and training has been delivered to SFRS staff to ensure their effective engagement with young people identified by Police Scotland and the Young People's Service (YPS) social work team, as having an unhealthy interest in fire, or who have been involved in fire related antisocial behaviour. Members of the SFRS engagement team are trained to deliver the input and have successfully delivered 2 courses since September 2021.

Young Drivers Event - this week-long event is targeted at high school students across all of Edinburgh approaching driving age, to raise awareness of road safety and the consequences of dangerous driving; following lifting of the COVID-19 restrictions, SFRS is looking to resume the courses in September 2022.

The Ignite - 10-day course works with partners to educate students on issues including sexual and mental health, online and digital safety, drugs and alcohol misuse, employability, and team building. Is hoped that the courses will resume by the end of 2022 following a period of suspension due to COVID-19.

Off the Bench - a national Scottish football league programme where SFRS staff deliver talks regarding fire safety to young people who are involved in antisocial behaviour/crime. It aims to provide help and support through demonstrating alternative pathways for young people that lead to more positive outcomes. 2 sessions have been delivered in 2022, with a third planned over the summer at Tynecastle Stadium. The initiative is supported by Third Sector volunteers and Police Scotland.



<p>The Risk Factory - the SFRS works with partners to support the Primary 7 interactive student programme held at the Risk Factory where the consequences of antisocial behaviour are discussed with pupils using a variety of scenarios and settings. The programme teaches young people how to keep safe and deal with emergency situations. The Risk Factory remains closed following the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions; no reopening date is scheduled as yet.</p> <p><u>Future SFRS activity</u></p> <p><u>Youth Volunteer Scheme Edinburgh (YVS)</u> - the SFRS Youth Volunteer Scheme creates opportunities to improve life chances and empower young people to work together for a safer Scotland. The course syllabus takes three years to complete and can accommodate 10 to 20 young persons on the course at any one time. Volunteers have been recruited to become instructors and recruitment of additional staff is underway to enable the scheme to go live.</p>	
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8) What other achievements and challenges happened?	
Achievements	Challenges
<p><u>Recent achievements and future activity</u></p> <p>The 'Pitchin In' programme has been developed by Police Scotland and partners and is designed to be delivered to young people in secondary 2 and 3, and across the secondary school curriculum as appropriate. Training for the programme is delivered through the National Football Information Point Scotland to local police officers in a prevention/intervention role, such as those in community police teams. Key outcomes for the programme are:</p>	<p><u>COVID-19 pandemic</u></p> <p>The environment created by the COVID-19 pandemic and the restrictions imposed continued to impact services in 2021/22 particularly those involving face to face contact. Significant adaptations to ways of working and to buildings were needed to maintain contact with individuals being supported and to ensure that higher need face to face appointments were prioritised. The focus remained on managing mental health, wellbeing, and the associated risks relating to people using justice services, while</p>



8) What other achievements and challenges happened?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in football-related offending behaviour through an educative and participative approach • Development of decision-making skills to help young people make better life choices • Building resilience in young people to help them resist the temptations of offending behaviour placing themselves or others at risk • Signposting young people towards further personal and professional development opportunities <p>In 2021, officers from the VOW Project, the wider police Prevention, Intervention and Partnerships (PIP) team, and school link officers, received training for the 'Pitchin' In' Programme consisting of 5 x 50-minute workshops, designed to reduce football related offending in young people. The programme is designed to address 4 key questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is offending? • Why do Young People get involved in offending? • What are the consequences of offending? • What does offending look like? <p>The training is used also to deliver inputs relating to the 'Off the Bench' programme mentioned above based at Heart of Midlothian Football Club, Edinburgh, and run by the Scottish Professional Football League (SPFL). This work is being further developed in 2022.</p> <p><u>Another Way</u></p> <p>The Another Way service delivered by Sacro continued to provide one to one support to women at risk of or involved in prostitution.</p>	<p>ensuring justice services staff were fully supported. Many services have embraced hybrid working and challenges going forward include ensuring that staff and teams remain connected amidst the new climate of hot desking and remote working.</p> <p>Challenges presented by the COVID 19 pandemic are also noted at 'Section 5 - 'COVID-19 pandemic impact' above.</p> <p><u>Information sharing and resource related challenges</u></p> <p>Challenges also persist with the complexities of information sharing for example, in relation to restorative justice, as well as insufficient resources to expand this provision.</p> <p>The Council's quality assurance practice evaluations/ internal case audits conducted across justice services also highlighted practical challenges including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The limited capacity for planning when individuals have a remand status • Interruptions to support and interventions when people are remanded in custody • Lack of supported accommodation for people convicted of fire raising • Limited availability of psychiatric/psychological input where there is no formal diagnosis • Limited availability of housing (particularly for women in abusive relationships) to support safety planning • Language barriers for some people accessing services <p>Challenges relating to Third Sector short term funding have been outlined at Section 4 - 'Progress from 2020-21 recommendations' above.</p>



8) What other achievements and challenges happened?	
<p>The service received 34 referrals and actively engaged with 40 women during 2021/22. Some women also engaged on an ad hoc basis during drop ins and at the WISHES clinic (Women's Inclusive Sexual Health Extended Service) without their details being logged. The WISHES clinic continued to operate and has seen a steady increase in the number of women attending.</p> <p>Following COVID-19 restrictions, visits to saunas resumed on the 26 April 2021 when they reopened, with engagement going well. However, 2 of the 5 five saunas visited have since closed and the reduction in availability of sauna services has resulted in an increase in incidences of males being present at the saunas during planned outreach times. This has reduced the opportunities for Another Way to gain entrance to the premises. The Niddry Street Women's Group also restarted in September 2021. Another Way has also been involved in an employability pilot aimed at supporting women who wish to exit sex work with 8 women positively engaging with the pilot.</p> <p>Partnership working has been vital to the running of Another Way; willingness and ability to meet women where they are (saunas, WISHES, and on the street) no matter how difficult it is for them to engage. This outreach approach allows the service to capture those women who are hardest to reach. The service has also worked closely with the Salvation Army and has continued to build strong working relationships with staff there. Training was delivered to the Housing First's women's team at Streetwork with plans to extend this to other teams in their housing support service, alongside a new GP drop-in service to be provided in partnership with the NHS and the women's homeless service.</p> <p>The Another Way team delivered 2 multi agency training sessions to partners aimed at increasing understanding of the complexities of the lives of women involved in transactional sex. Training included:</p>	



8) What other achievements and challenges happened?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trauma informed practice • Support needs • Recognising risk indicators that women may be involved in transactional sex • Recognising risk indicators for survival sex • Highlighting risks of trafficking • Increasing the confidence of practitioners to record and report incidents • Increasing the confidence of practitioners to ask women the right questions that will help women feel safe enough to answer honestly <p>Agencies who accessed and benefitted from this training included Police Scotland who had approached Sacro and requested it so that officers could work in a positive and constructive way with women involved in commercial sexual exploitation. The training also assisted front line services such as homeless services, to understand the many barriers that prevent women accessing support from mainstream services, to improve their trauma informed practice, and to recognise the importance of women only safe spaces.</p> <p>Another Way also ran a counselling pilot following feedback from women being supported by the service who requested one-to-one therapeutic counselling. Another Way accessed money via the Encompass fund which enabled Sacro to employ 3 counsellors. Around 26 women accessed the counselling service and feedback indicated a high level of satisfaction. The women's improved mental health increased their chances of a lasting and successful exit from a life where transactional sex felt like their only choice. Sacro staff working on the project have committed to continuous professional development to cement their understanding of gender-based</p>	



8) What other achievements and challenges happened?	
<p>violence (GBV); this has informed the intensive specialised person-centred one-to-one support, as well as the outreach work, with all support being needs-led by the women; exit planning is included should the women choose it. The support provided is emotional, practical, and identifies where and how additional services including medical, education, employment, housing will be accessed.</p> <p>Another Way is developing training around consent and how this relates to women selling sex which will be delivered to professionals and to those using the service. Group work is also being explored, with the women using Another Way having significant involvement in shaping the provision.</p>	



9) Additional Information including, next steps for the partnership

The CSJP appointed a new Chair in September 2022 and following the June 2022 publication of a revised [National Strategy for Community Justice](#), partners are developing a new CJOIP, with this work further supported by a multi-agency development session which will take place in December 2022. The CSJP is publishing a brief report highlighting the key achievements of community justice in 2021/22 and intends to publish this annual return as supporting evidence in line with previous years. Partners will continue to work together to plan services strategically, deliver outcomes jointly, match fund provision where applicable, and improve outcomes for people in community justice.

