

# Community Justice

Local Outcome Improvement Plan

2021-24

Smarter Justice - Better Outcomes



# Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. The Context for Community Justice in East Lothian	7
3. Our Approach to Smarter Justice – Better Outcomes	11
4. Community Justice Demand	15
5. Our Improvement Actions & Outcomes	21
6. Conclusion	27
7. Appendices	30

Appendix 1. Glossary

Appendix 2. Community Justice Scotland’s Outcomes and Indicators

Appendix 3. Community Engagement Workstream Role & Remit and Action Plan

Appendix 4. Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending Workstream Role & Remit and Action Plan

Appendix 5. Early Intervention and Prevention Workstream Role & Remit and Action Plan

Appendix 6. Community Justice Service Mapping

Appendix 7. Community Justice Participation Statement

Appendix 8. Community Justice Data

# Introduction



# 1. Introduction

Welcome to the second East Lothian Community Justice Local Outcome Improvement Plan (CJLOIP). This plan details our ambitions as a Community Justice Partnership (the Partnership) to improve the lives of people wherever they are on the justice pathway - working with children and young people to prevent them entering the justice system, with people who have convictions to help them move away from offending behaviour, with the families of people who have offended and supporting the victims of crime. We want our communities to continue to be and feel safe and this CJLOIP sets out how this will be achieved. Community justice does not stand alone so this CJLOIP should be viewed with a range of other local strategic plans that support the wider community justice agenda. These plans are:

Strategy / Plan	Purpose
East Lothian Recovery and Renewal Co-ordinating Group Framework 2020	Recognises the county's coronavirus fragility and sets out preliminary arrangements to support recovery phase of Covid-19 across the Council.
East Lothian Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2017-27	Overarching plan setting out how Community Planning Partners will contribute to 16 national outcomes; identified local needs and priorities.
East Lothian Council (ELC) Plan 2017-22	Supports the LOIP priorities and sets out how the Council will deliver local priorities.
Area Partnership Plans	Presents a shared vision for local areas, reflecting local community aspirations.
East Lothian Council Equalities Plan 2017-21	Sets out how the Council will ensure people are not discriminated against.
East Lothian Child Poverty Action Report 2019	Sets out actions to reduce child poverty.
Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP) 2020/21 – 2024/25	Sets out housing investment priorities for a five-year period and demonstrates how affordable housing priorities will be delivered.
Health & Social Care Strategic Plan 2019-22	Sets out changes and improvements in relation to Health and Social Care.
Housing Contribution Statement 2019-22	Sets out the role of housing providers to achieve positive Health and Social Care outcomes.

Children & Young People’s Service Plan 2020-23	Sets out how to deliver support and services to children, young people and their families.
Community Justice Partnership Transitional Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2020-21	Seeks to improve outcomes for people on the community justice pathway and promote equalities.
East Lothian Local Housing Strategy 2019-23	The LHS sets out the strategy, priorities and plans for the delivery of housing and related services across East Lothian.
East Lothian Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan 2018	Seeks to redress the local balance of temporary and settled housing options

### What is Community Justice?

In the National Strategy for Community Justice (2016) the Scottish Government’s vision for community justice is:

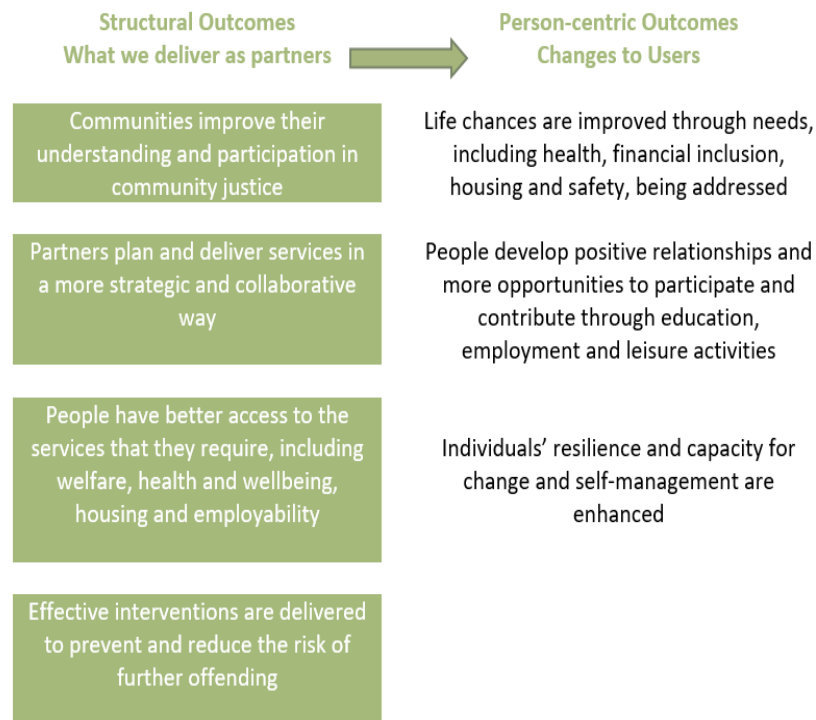
- prevent and reduce further offending by addressing its underlying causes; and
- safely and effectively manage and support those who have committed offences to help them reintegrate into the community and realise their potential for the benefit of all citizens.

The Scottish Government defined a common set of outcomes as part of an Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework and community justice partners have a statutory duty to report on these structural and person-centric outcomes (see right).

[Community Justice Scotland](#) say “Community justice focuses on reducing offending and further offending by addressing the needs of people affected by the justice system. It is founded on the belief that most crime is preventable, and that it can be managed in a positive way, which benefits communities and allows them to move on from harm caused. Community justice requires local and national agencies to work together in partnership with communities to ensure the right services and interventions are available in the right places, and at the right time. Approaches must be effective, efficient and equitable, while maintaining safety and minimising risk.”

The Partnership’s vision is:

*“To promote equality and drive local community planning activity to improve outcomes for people wherever they are on the justice pathway”*





I am pleased to present our Community Justice Local Outcomes Improvement Plan, 2021 to 2024, on behalf of the East Lothian Community Justice Partnership. All Scottish local authorities are required to produce a Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan (CJOIP) under the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016. This legislation is designed to prevent and reduce reoffending by maximising partnership working.

Our partnership is made up of nineteen key individuals representing services and agencies from across the County and their dedication, skill and commitment is key to our relentless pursuit of making East Lothian a safer place for all.

Individuals, families and communities are affected and harmed by criminal behaviour and this plan sets out our three year strategy to collectively improve the lives of all and ensure we take a long term sustainable approach to community justice using innovation and modern practises.

We want to reduce the number of victims of crime and our plan places an emphasis on taking a joined up whole systems approach to reducing reoffending. We want to support a fairer and more equal society where individuals' opportunities are improved and public resources are used effectively and efficiently.

We have taken cognisance of the challenges presented through the Covid-19 pandemic and the recovery from this at all levels is intrinsically linked within our actions and commitments.

The resilience shown across our communities during this time has been outstanding and we will identify and build on this and ensure that all services support the recovery and improve outcomes.

We will always listen to communities, including those who experience crime and those convicted of an offence, ensuring they are active in shaping the future. Our community engagement work stream is pivotal to strengthening our relationships within communities and to increase the understanding of community justice to all. We must change the conversations and shift attitudes to offending and provide the best pathways for people with convictions.

I am really excited about the future of Community Justice in East Lothian and am confident that the passion and determination of everyone to succeed will bring sustainable change and positive outcomes for all.

# The Context for Community Justice in East Lothian



## 2. Community Justice Context in East Lothian

The Partnership reports directly to East Lothian Partnership Governance Group which is a group of organisations from across public, private, third and community sectors, working together to make life better for the people of East Lothian. They have the East Lothian Plan 2017-27 (their Local Outcome Improvement Plan) that sets out a range of actions and reflects three key themes – prosperous, community-minded and fair.

Their overarching aims are:

- Reducing inequalities across our area
- Tackling poverty
- Working to prevent problems - and acting quickly when problems start

The diagram on the right shows the relationship between the East Lothian Partnership Governance Group, the Health and Social Care Partnership and the Partnership with their three operational Workstreams (details below).

The Health and Social Care Partnership have directions for community justice and delegated responsibility for Justice Social Work and Youth Justice Services. Community justice is the golden thread between the partnerships.

The Partnership formed in November 2017 and its membership includes:

- Local Authorities, in East Lothian this includes
  - Education & Children's Services
  - Elected Members
  - Communities & Partnerships
  - Housing Options Team
- Police Scotland
- Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
- Health Board – NHS Lothian Public health
- Skills Development Scotland
- Scottish Prison Service
- Health and Social Care Partnership
  - Justice Social Work Services
  - Midlothian and East Lothian Drugs and Alcohol Partnership (MELDAP)
- Third (3<sup>rd</sup>) Sector Partners
- Queen Margaret University





The Partnership agreed in early 2019 to take a more proactive approach to the delivery of local priorities and formed three Workstreams, to ensure the right services are available at the right time, to the right people and delivered in a collaborative way. Each Workstream has a Senior Manager as a 'Sponsor' with a Team Manager as a 'Lead' and they report directly to the Partnership. The Workstreams are:

**Community Engagement – to promote and raise awareness of the Partnership and related services to help people with experience of the justice system.**

- Sponsor: Head of Communities & Partnerships, ELC
- Lead: Connected Communities Manager, ELC
- Co-lead: Justice Social Work Team Leader, ELC

**Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending – focusing on making sure people with convictions get access to the support they need while in prison or in the community.**

- Sponsor: Chief Operating Officer, Children's Services, ELC
- Lead: Housing Options Team Manager, ELC
- Co-lead: Justice Social Work Senior Practitioner, ELC

**Early Intervention and Prevention – working to ensure the right services and programmes are in place to prevent young people from entering the justice system.**

- Sponsor: the Partnership Chair, Police Scotland
- Lead: Community Planning Officer, Police Scotland
- Co-lead: Justice Social Work Team Leader, ELC

The Workstreams each have their own Terms of Reference (known as the Role and Remit) and an Action Plan to focus and support the delivery of their work (Appendices 3, 4 & 5) and it is this work that forms the body of our Community Justice Local Outcome Improvement Plan – see section 5.

In developing this CJLOIP, and over the past two years the Partnership have carried out a range of developmental and improvement activities, with the most prominent being:

- Reviewing the Reducing Reoffending Group which was originally set up in 2016 to support the formation of the Partnership. This group was disbanded and the Workstreams on Community Engagement, Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending and Early Intervention and Prevention were formed. These Workstreams are reflective of the needs of people using services and promote multi-agency and partnership working at an operational level.
- Undertaking a supported Self-Evaluation and Validation process in partnership with the Care Inspectorate. This process allowed the Partnership to take a reflective look at its work and its aspirations going forward. The findings from the self-evaluation process have helped the development of even more ambitious aims. A copy of the Care Inspectorate Validation letter can be found [here](#).
- Queen Margaret University (a key partner) compiled a Community Justice Strategic Needs and Strengths Assessment (SNSA) which highlighted key issues the Partnership needed to reflect in its CJLOIP.
- Completing the Annual Reporting Returns for Community Justice Scotland which highlight the work undertaken across a broad range of service areas by community justice partners.

**Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)** is an important part of how the Council develops new policies, proposals and activities. Undertaking an IIA supports good decision making based on evidence and consideration of how our decisions will impact on the community and wider objectives. IIA helps us:

- To plan services and develop policies which meet the needs of our diverse communities, especially those who are known to have poorer outcomes.
- To meet our legal requirements under the Equality Act 2010, our responsibilities as Corporate Parents, our statutory climate change duties and emissions reduction obligations, and to contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development
- To challenge ourselves to ask if we are doing enough to reduce inequality and poverty and to think positively about how our work contributes to promoting and protecting equality and human rights.

In developing this CJLOIP the Chair of the CJP, the Workstreams Leads and the Community Justice Coordinator undertook an Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) which can found here [\(add link\)](#)

Our Approach to Smarter  
Justice – Better Outcomes

### 3. Our approach to ‘Smarter Justice – Better Outcomes’

This section details how we will approach our commitment to ensuring ‘smarter justice – better outcomes’ for the people with whom we work and is solely focused on the person-centric outcomes of ‘changes to users’:

- Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety being addressed
- People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities
- Individual’s resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced

The Partnership is committed to using current evidence on Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), Trauma Informed Practice, Whole Systems Approaches and the research around Severe and Multiple Disadvantage (SMD) (from the Hard Edges Scotland report) to form a supporting ethos that frames our aspirations to deliver ‘smarter justice – better outcomes’.

ACEs are defined as highly stressful events or situations that occur during childhood and/or adolescence. As Public Health Scotland has highlighted ACEs, such as domestic abuse, neglect and parents’ problem alcohol/drug use, can have a significant impact on children’s health and social outcomes later in life in the form of toxic stress and trauma. Trauma informed approaches recognise the prevalence of trauma and its impact on the emotional, psychological and social wellbeing of people. Evidence suggests that using trauma informed approaches, where the impact of trauma on those affected is recognised and where systems are adapted accordingly, will result in better outcomes for people. A whole systems approach works with communities and stakeholders to both understand the problem and to support identification and testing of solutions. System change is a longer term process delivered in stages and collaboratively with many partners.

Focusing on the evidence from the Hard Edges Report and applying the learning from the SMD research allows us to identify the local services that we need to be working with to try and break the cycle of homelessness, offending and substance misuse for the small core of people who experience this multiplicity of need. There are two other pieces of evidence that arose from this research which shape our approach:

1. The pervasive role that violence continues to play throughout the life course of people experiencing SMD and
2. Poverty is a significant background factor, which emerges ever more strongly the closer one focuses on the most extreme forms of severe and multiple disadvantage

We want our future services to be soundly built on the foundations of the evidence bases detailed above. We are also taking cognisance of our Community Justice Participation Statement (see appendix 7) and building on this to set out how we will work with people to ensure community justice and smart justice works. Our Participation Statement looks at who we have consulted and identifies the groups of people we need to hear from to make sure we deliver

'better outcomes' in the future. We know we want to start working with people long before they have been charged with a crime and before their behaviour escalates to that identified within their communities as antisocial or criminal. Therefore our approach to 'smarter justice - better outcomes' will focus on:

### 1. Training and Development

We will work with partners to develop a programme of community justice related training that supports a shared understanding of our community justice ethos around ACES, trauma informed practice, whole system approaches and SMD.

- The Community Justice Coordinator will be the single point of contact for training and development for the Partnership.
- We will form a strategic plan to access and deliver relevant trauma informed training that will
  - be informed by people with lived experience
  - recognise where people are affected by trauma and adversity
  - respond in ways that prevent further harm
  - support recovery
  - and can address inequalities and improve life chances [Trauma – national trauma training programme | NHS Education \(scot.nhs.uk\)](#)
- Bring our 3<sup>rd</sup> Sector agencies together to form a network of community justice delivery partners to share best practice and shape system change.

### 2. Lived Experience

We want to do more than hear the voices of people with lived experience, we want them to work with us to design and deliver services that meet their needs. We will do this by:

- Working with people across community justice related services to identify what works for them. This will include producing quarterly case studies that allow the tracking of progress people are making.
- Work with partners to support the co-production of services wherever possible.
- Support the development of a 'smarter justice – better outcomes' panel with the local community and people on the justice pathway to hear their views on what is working, what's not and sound out new ideas.

### 3. Peer Mentoring

We will work with our 3<sup>rd</sup> Sector partners to develop and deliver a peer mentoring support service for young people at risk of offending and adults who have offended. We will build on existing models of peer support to ensure those who wish to access it, can.

#### 4. Equally Safe Priority 4

Equally Safe is Scotland's strategy to take action on all forms of violence against women and girls. The Partnership agreed that each Workstream would identify and deliver on the priority which states "men desist from all forms of violence against women and girls and perpetrators of such violence receive a robust and effective response". The objectives of this action are to:

- a) Focus on changing attitudes and behaviours of men and boys towards women and girls so that they desist from violence
- b) Provide an earlier robust and effective response, prior to entering the criminal justice system
- c) Result in better outcomes for men and boys as well as women and girls to reduce the pressure on critical services

Community Justice  
Demand

## 4. Community Justice Demand

This section of the CJLOIP explores the main factors that we know lead people to our services. This is the data that drives the work we are doing in community justice and helps us focus on what we need to do to prevent offending in the first place and prevent reoffending. We look at factors influencing people's behaviour such as poverty and deprivation, education, young people in care and young people in the justice system. The other factors we focus on are the five identified in the SMD - homelessness, substance dependence, offending, mental ill-health, domestic violence and abuse. We then look at crime and types of crime along with the 'offender' profile and life in prison.

*“There is growing recognition that disadvantages or harms such as poverty, mental ill health, drug misuse, violence or homelessness put you at much greater risk of others.” Hard Edges Scotland Report (p4)*

*“What has stayed the same is that people taking drugs and suffering drug related death are largely living in deprived areas and have a history of deprivation, neglect and multiple chronic health issues, mental and physical. All of these need to be addressed and this must not be lost sight of.” MELDAP Profile (p26)*

**A) The following data places the multiplicity of poverty, social disadvantage, poor health, substance misuse, poor housing, educational disadvantage and identified ACEs into context within East Lothian.**

- **Severe and Multiple Disadvantage.** The term 'severe and multiple disadvantage' (SMD) is used to signify the problems faced by adults involved in the homelessness, substance misuse and criminal justice systems, with poverty an almost universal issue and mental-ill health a common complicating factor. Recent national research suggests that there are 49 households experiencing SMD in East Lothian.
- **Poverty and disadvantage.** On average, one in five children in EL are living in poverty after housing costs are taken into account and in some geographical areas this rises to a quarter of all children.
- **Education.** There is a significant attainment gap between those in the most deprived and least deprived quintiles. This is seen where only 67.3 of people in the most deprived quintile and 90.5 in the least deprived quintile have achieved “one plus award at SCQF level 5 or higher”.
- **Substance misuse.** There has been a steady increase in drug-related deaths across the County and 50% of people who experienced drug related death in Lothian were aged 40 or less.



- **Access.** High transport costs impact negatively on individuals accessing services for substance misuse issues and education/employment.
- **Mental health.** In 2019/20, 19% of the population were prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis.
- **Domestic abuse and Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC).** The number of victims referred to the Domestic Abuse Pathway has increased by 213% since 2016/17.
- **Homelessness.** EL has a significant housing stock deficit, with homeless households waiting above average timescales for permanent housing. The average length of time in temporary accommodation (by accommodation type) in 2019/ 2020 was:
  - LA dwelling – 359 days
  - Hostel – 167 days
  - B&B – 58 days (Source: HL3 Data)
- **Young people in care.** In 2020/2021, there was an average of 248 children and young people aged 0-17 years looked after by ELC (11.6 per 1,000 population). In the same year, five young people were subject to secure orders. All were male with an average age of 15.
- **Young people in the justice system.** In 2019/20, 45 children aged 8-15 years were referred to the children’s reporter on offence grounds (2.4 per 1,000 population). The number of crimes or offences detected where a young person has been accused has increased from 370 in 2014/15 to 676 in 2019/20, a rise of 83%. In the same time period the number of young people accused has risen from 206 to 286 – a rise of 40%. The rate per 1,000 of young people charged rose from 17.7 in 2014/15 to 23.1 in 2019/20.

**B) The following data relates directly to crime and criminal behaviour in East Lothian, with a focus on communities and victims as well as the perpetrators and the outcomes and consequences of their convictions.**

**Perceptions of crime**

- The results from the 2019 Household Survey show that 92% of people don’t feel threatened by crime in EL. In the same survey 94% of people said they felt very or fairly safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark.
- ELC “SEE Survey” carried out annually with P6&S2 students shows that in 2019/20, 94.3% of respondents agreeing that they felt safe to go out in their local neighbourhood during the day. 79.7% of pupils agreeing that they feel safe to go out in their local neighbourhood during the evening.

**Antisocial Behaviour (ASB)**

- From the 1 April 2020 to 30 September 2020, the number of antisocial complaints received by the Council during the reporting period was 1295. This compares to a figure of 820 received during the same period in 2019. This represents a 57% increase during the first Covid lockdown.

### **Crime and types of crime**

- From 2018/19 to 2019/20 there was a 2% decrease in the total recorded crime in EL (compared to a 13% decrease in Midlothian over the same period).
- From 2010/11 to 2019/20, there was a 14% decrease in crime recorded in EL.
- The total number of crimes recorded per 10,000 population in 2019/20 for EL was 368. Lower than the Scottish average of 451.

### **The 'offender' profile**

The following data is drawn from the risk/needs assessments in 2019/20 (LS/CMI) of 146 service users subject to either a Community Payback Order with a supervision requirement or on a Licence/Order following a custodial sentence.

- 14% were female
- 74.7% had 2 or more previous convictions (adult, young person or child)
- 19.2% had been arrested under the age of 16
  - 60.7% of those who were arrested under age of 16 were assessed as meeting the criteria of the highest level of risk and need, compared to 22% of those with two or more adult convictions and 16.4% of all offenders
  - 57.1% of offenders arrested under the age of 16, identified a lack of positive/rewarding parental relationship (negative role model) which was higher than the 46.8% of those with 2 or more adult convictions and 40.4% of all offenders
  - 75% of offenders arrested under the age of 16, were rated as having attitudes supportive of crime, higher than the 50.5% of those with two or more prior adult convictions and the 40.4% of all offenders
- 63.7% were unemployed
- 49.3% had some criminal friends
- 54.1% had alcohol/ drug problems
- 8.2% had an indicator of requiring further psychological assessment

**Life in prison** - Almost three-quarters (71%) of tests carried out on people entering prison in 2018–19 were positive for illegal drugs and many people in prison have previously been in care with over a third of women (38%) and a quarter of men (25%) reported having been in care as a child.

### **C) The growing demand on community justice services**

In 2017, EL had a population of approximately 104,840 people. Between 2016 and 2026, East Lothian's population is projected to increase by 8.6% to 113,048, the 2nd highest percentage population change in Scotland. The largest increases will be the 75 and over age group which is expected to grow by +34.6%, with the 0-15 age group projected to rise by 5.6% (from [East Lothian by Numbers, May 2019](#)).

The demand for community justice services tells us that the multiplicity of poverty, deprivation and inequality are driving poor outcomes and we know that levels of child poverty in some areas are significant. We want to make sure at all costs that children and young people do not end up in the justice system. Hence a Workstream focused on early intervention and prevention with priority work in education and secure accommodation settings for children and young people. We use a Whole Systems Approach for youth offending and are taking a learning approach to support Diversion from Prosecution and Community Payback Orders for those who do offend. We focus on improving the mental health and wellbeing of young people in school and their communities and offer opportunities for universal access to services and focused diversionary work. Homelessness is a significant issue for young people and we are working to address this via our Housing Options Team.

The demand for community justice services also tells us that access to education establishments and internet connectivity can pose a problem in rural areas of East Lothian and this may continue to exacerbate the attainment gap across the County. Similar access issues have been reported by people trying to access substance misuse services which may increase the need for more outreach or online services. The significant number of emergency hospital admissions and drug related deaths in the County suggests we need to be doing more to support people to access and maintain contact with substance misuse services. The demand also tells us that mental health issues are significant, as is the rate of suicide among men in East Lothian. These coupled with ongoing housing pressures in East Lothian suggest a potential for people experiencing the three SMDs to continue rising. If you include the increased incidents of domestic abuse and rising levels of poverty it becomes clear that the demand for community justice services could be stretched over the coming years.

The data on crime and criminal behaviour tells us that ASB is on the rise (although this is likely to be Covid 19 and lockdown related). Other types of crime remain broadly similar to levels across Scotland.

The 'offender' profile tells us that the majority of crimes are committed by males who are unemployed and have alcohol related issues. If sentenced to time in custody these men (and their families) will then be exposed to further negative experiences impacting on their physical and mental health. The good news is that East Lothian has relatively low rates of reoffending.

Our Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending Workstream is focused on delivering services in partnership that will help people access and maintain suitable housing, get timely access to services that will help them improve their mental health, reduce substance misuse and poverty through increased welfare

benefits or employment. We know that once people are in the justice system they become more vulnerable to negative experiences if they are imprisoned or inappropriately housed. Therefore, a priority is to reduce reoffending and the negative impacts associated with this revolving door of crime, punishment and reoffending.

East Lothian has significant housing pressures and issues with homelessness, therefore our improvement actions for people leaving prison include implementing the SHORE standards and Housing First so no one leaves prison in to unsuitable and unsustainable accommodation. We also want to make sure the services we are delivering are the right services to improve outcomes so we will be undertaking a review of key services targeted at reducing reoffending. Part of the focus of this Workstream is also on the victims of crime and the families of the perpetrators of crime. We want to ensure that victims and witnesses of crime to are supported and helped to move on from their experience.

Our Improvement  
Actions & Outcomes

## 5. Our improvement actions and outcomes

This CJLOIP is focused on the following key areas of improvement:

- Community Engagement Workstream
- Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending Workstream
- Early Intervention and Prevention Workstream
- Our Approach to ‘smarter justice – better outcomes’ (see Section 3, above)

The **Community Engagement Workstream** has two specific strands – the development and improved knowledge/understanding by the communities within East Lothian of Community justice and the provision of a platform to allow for the voices of those with lived experience of Community Justice to be heard across and within local communities.

The Workstream Sponsor is East Lothian Council’s Head of Communities, with the Connected Communities Service Manager and Justice Social Work Team Leader as Workstream co-leads. They have identified the following critical actions for completion by April 2024:

1. Create a shared vision for Community Justice in East Lothian
2. Define the language used in Community Justice in both internal and external communications
3. Devise and deliver a Communication Strategy for a range of audiences that shares the vision and key messages of Community Justice in East Lothian
4. Maintain the East Lothian Council Community Justice webpage
5. Develop an ‘Information Hub’ webpage to keep the community updated on developments
6. Develop a Community Justice eLearning module to increase community understanding and knowledge of the key issues and messages
7. Develop a Custody Release Information Pack for distribution prior to release from custody (with Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending Workstream)
8. Profile and increase the visibility of the valuable contributions that people undertaking Community Payback Orders (CPOs) make to local communities
9. Access funding to deliver Community Justice priorities
10. Give a voice to people with experience of the justice system
11. Provide and publish Annual Reports relating Community Payback Orders and the Justice Social Work Service

**The Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending Workstream** recognises the significant housing issues that are prevalent across East Lothian – this is one of the most challenging areas for the Partnership and is a cornerstone to improving access to services for those on the justice pathway. Their work will focus on redressing the imbalance associated with ‘lived experience’ and aims to improve access to welfare services and resources to address social exclusion. The Workstream Sponsor is East Lothian Council’s Head of Children’s Services/Chief Social Work Officer with the Housing Options Team Manager, and Justice Social Work Senior Practitioner taking on the role of Workstream co-leads. They have identified the following critical actions for completion by April 2024:

1. Prepare a Housing and Homelessness Strengths & Needs Assessment (HHSNA) to guide and direct provision across the County
2. Develop a Custody Release Information Pack for distribution prior to release from custody (with Community Engagement Workstream)
3. Introduce a homelessness prevention approach for people leaving prison to increase pre-release accommodation planning
4. Implement SHORE across all tenures
5. Implement Housing First so vulnerable service users with a history of convictions can sustain tenancies
6. Implement National Housing Options Toolkit
7. Deliver the First Phase of the Social Security Scotland “Outreach Operational Programme” to improve access to support
8. Deliver the East Lothian Offender Recovery Service (ELORS – Access to Industry) - interventions for people with convictions who are seeking entry into Employment, Training and Education (ETE)
9. Deliver alternative ETE opportunities for people with convictions further along the Skills Pipeline (East Lothian Works)
10. Instigate a multi-agency process to support and plan for the release of all convicted prisoners who identify East Lothian as their place of residence
11. Convene TRANSFORM bi-monthly meetings
12. Review CONNECT to re-establish the Women’s Service as a co-facilitated provision
13. Using shared resources recruit a dedicated SMS Social Worker to improve access to substance misuse and associated services from the Esk Centre for people with convictions who require a housing first approach

**The Early Intervention and Prevention Workstream** will prioritise engaging with children and young people to address the attitudes and behaviours that often precipitate antisocial and criminal activities – there is a focus on working with those in P7 – S2. The Workstream will also promote Justice Social Work services which seek to divert and address risk and need at the earliest opportunity and, where feasible, avoid progression into the Justice System.

The Workstream Sponsor is the Police Scotland Local Area Commander (J Division) and Police Scotland Community Planning Officer and Justice Social Work Team Leader as Workstream co-leads. They have identified the following critical actions for completion by April 2024:

1. Early Intervention in Education - dedicated officers working in secondary school with a remit across cluster primaries to provide pupil support
2. Embed the Youth Crime Oversight Group (YCOG) model of Community Resource Groups – focus on preventing entry into the justice system

3. Explore options for developing a missing children and young people pathway with partner agencies, to reduce risk of harm or offending and reduce pressure on resources
4. Reinstate Social Work lead Restorative Justice in East Lothian for youth people with convictions and their victims
5. Implement Early Effective Intervention in line with the Whole Systems Approach for youth offending
6. Deliver the Fireskills Training Programme in secondary schools across the County
7. Instigate and promote The Wellbeing Academy to improve pupil and staff capacity to manage mental ill-health and wellbeing
8. Deliver the MYPAS project to provide individual support to address criminal behaviour and substance misuse
9. Deliver 'Engage Befriending' (VCEL) for hard to reach 8-14 year olds
10. Develop an offence-focused module for delivery by JSW to service users as part of Diversion from Prosecution interventions
11. Develop Structured Deferred Sentences as a credible sentencing option
12. Develop in-house modules (> four) relating to welfare need and/or social inclusion to be delivered as part of 'other activity' for those subject to Community Payback Orders
13. Secure monthly workshop presentations from 3rd Sector and other Public Bodies to increase access to vital services for those subject to JSW statutory management
14. Convene, Chair and/or attend Risk Management Case Conferences and Level 2 and 3 cases in line with the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements

The following tables provide more detail of the structural outcomes and associated indicators that the Workstreams will evidence, with the final table collating the actions with relevance to the person centric outcomes and the overall indicator achievement data:

### **Community Engagement Workstream**

Structural Outcome	Total Actions	Indicators Identified	Indicators Not Identified
Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice	Ten	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6	N/A
Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way	Two	2.1, 2.2	2.3, 2.4
People have better access to the services they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability	Two	3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6	N/A
Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending	Three	4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5	N/A

### **Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending Workstream**



Structural Outcome	Total Actions	Indicators Identified	Indicators Not Identified
Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice	Two	1.1, 1.2, 1.3	1.4, 1.5, 1.6
Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way	Four	2.1, 2.3	2.2, 2.4
People have better access to the services they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability	Thirteen	3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6	N/A
Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending	Five	4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.5	4.4

### **Early Intervention & Prevention Workstream**

Structural Outcome	Total Actions	Indicators Identified	Indicators Not Identified
Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice	One	1.2	1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6
Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way	Eight	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4	N/A
People have better access to the services they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability	Five	3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5	3.6
Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending	Ten	4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5	N/A

### **Summary – Outcomes and Indicators**

Person Centric Outcome	Total Actions	Number by Workstream
Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety are being addressed	30	Community Engagement - 6
		Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending - 30
		Early Intervention & Prevention - 11
People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities	23	Community Engagement - 6
		Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending - 7
		Early Intervention & Prevention – 10

Individual's resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced	28	Community Engagement - 11					
		Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending - 7					
		Early Intervention & Prevention - 10					
<b>Structural Outcome</b>	<b>Total Actions</b>	<b>Total Indicators</b>					
Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice	13	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6
		8	3	3	4	4	3
Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way	14	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4		
		10	3	4	1		
People have better access to the services they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability	20	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
		14	12	14	4	4	8
Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending	18	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	
		13	7	7	4	7	

**Justice Social Work Services** in East Lothian provide the statutory social work functions and duties for community disposals and post-custody release supervision for individuals with convictions. It is worth noting their service outcomes and priorities in relation to the above improvement actions and outcomes.

**Outcomes:**

1. Promotion of greater equality of opportunity, enables our service users to lead more fulfilling lives
2. Make our communities safer places to be by addressing offending behaviour
3. Our interventions are proportionate and based on individual risk, need and responsivity
4. Reduce reoffending through fostering a sense of belonging and involvement in our community

**Priorities:**

1. Provide individualised plans in partnership with service users so focused interventions are tailored to risk
2. develop, promote and embed partnership working with key agencies so support people with convictions to become positive members of their local community
3. Improve the outcomes for service users with a focus on confronting inequalities, improving access to key services and holding people to account for their offending behaviour
4. Promote our services to communities so they have a better understanding of our activities
5. More services are developed to create opportunities to divert people away from custodial sentences
6. Seek the views of those with lived experience of the Justice System so we are able to continually improve, adapt and expand our programme of interventions

# Conclusion

## 6. Conclusion

East Lothian is a safe place to live with low levels of crime and high rates of people reporting they feel safe in their communities. However, we know that for some children, young people and adults their experience of life in East Lothian is blighted by poverty and disadvantage, poor mental health, substance misuse, housing difficulties, crime (both as perpetrators and victims) and domestic abuse. Linked to these issues are adverse childhood experiences, unaddressed trauma, poor educational outcomes, and a lack of meaningful and sustainable employment. Our commitment to improving outcomes across these key areas are reflected in the improvement actions of both the Early Intervention and Prevention, and the Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending Workstreams.

We have a strong, consistent and motivated Community Justice Partnership with a clear commitment to using lived experience as well as learning and peer support to ensure we improve outcomes for people who are caught in the cycle of severe and multiple deprivation. We are confident in our approach to 'smarter justice – better outcomes' and our ability to deliver on this. We know there will be no quick fixes to improving outcomes but we are focused on using current research and evidence on what works to enable people to make sustainable life changes. We aspire to have communities involved in shaping our community justice agenda and this is reflected in the formation of our Community Engagement Workstream. To support this, we will make information readily available in a range of formats for a range of audiences in the community justice realm. We will also continue to meet our statutory reporting obligations on Justice Social Work and Community Justice.

In terms of growing demand on justice services, if the population projections for East Lothian (Covid 19 and leaving the European Union may alter these projections longer term), is coupled with spending cuts to Local Authorities there will need to be a major shift of resources across community justice partners such as education services, Police Scotland, Health and Social Care Partnerships and the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service.

### **The Covid legacy for community justice in East Lothian**

We cannot foresee what the longer term impacts of Covid 19 will be but we can expect that there will be issues in relation to domestic abuse, mental health, poverty/deprivation, substance use and a potential impact on access to services and resources. We know that this CJLOIP will need to be flexible in response to the demands that a post Covid 19 recovery might bring so we will continue to review our service delivery and look at how resources can be used to target the areas of greatest need as life returns to 'normal'.

We know there will be much greater demand on a number of services and for particular groups of people therefore we are considering a further Strategic Needs & Strengths Assessment with specific reference to Covid 19 impact and recovery.

Emerging Covid 19 issues are:

- The Courts and Tribunal service have considerable delays in cases being heard and they are exploring ways of delivering these services which allows for social distancing and secure IT systems. There are concerns about the impacts of these delays on the accused, victims and witnesses.
- Unpaid Work Teams across Scotland will need to deliver on considerable back logs of hours.
- People leaving prison may not have received the same level of support on release to help them sustain a tenancy, address substance misuse or mental health issues. These unaddressed needs might lead them to reoffending.
- It is recognised that domestic abuse during the pandemic has increased, but it is not yet known whether this behaviour will bring additional people on to the justice pathway.
- Anecdotal evidence suggests there has been an increase across the age ranges in mental health issues and this may impact significantly on the provision of services across the county.
- Digital literacy and access to the internet – connectivity is variable across EL and the cost of digital devices and the internet will exclude a number of children, young people and adults from education and employment opportunities.
- Early indications on children and young people of the impact of Covid 19 suggests there will be fewer opportunities for education and employment once they have left school as the economy recovers.
- Moving more services “on-line” will significantly change the way we work with people and this will need careful trialling and testing if we are to reduce face to face contact.
- Covid 19 recovery planning will need to include people with lived experience of the justice system, particularly during the pandemic, to gain their insights on what we should be doing to support people dealing with the longer term impacts such as the delays in Court Hearings, unspent unpaid work hours and access to health related services.

# Appendices

- 1 Community Justice Glossary/ Acronyms
- 2 Community Justice Scotland's Outcomes and Indicators
- 3 Community Engagement Workstream Role & Remit and Action Plan
- 4 Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending Workstream Role & Remit and Action Plan
- 5 Early Intervention and Prevention Workstream Role & Remit and Action Plan
- 6 Community Justice Service Mapping
- 7 Community Justice Participation Statement
- 8 Community Justice Data

# Appendix 1

## Community Justice Glossary/ Acronyms

**ACE(s) - Adverse Childhood Experience(s)** are highly stressful, and potentially traumatic, events or situations that occur during childhood and/or adolescence. They can be a single event, or prolonged threats to, and breaches of, the young person's safety, security, trust or bodily integrity.

**B&B - Bed and Breakfast accommodation.** Used as temporary emergency accommodation for people deemed as potentially homeless.

**CE - Community Engagement Workstream.** In East Lothian, the community engagement workstream was formed to promote and raise awareness of the CJP and related services to help people with experience of the justice system.

**CJLOIP - Community Justice Local Outcome Improvement Plan.** The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016, stated that each Local Authority area should have a CJLOIP to provide an assessment of whether each outcome is currently being achieved and to set out any actions for improving outcomes.

**CPO - Community Payback Order.** A community disposal designed to ensure that people with convictions pay back to society.

**DA - Drug & Alcohol/Addictions.** Addiction is defined as not having control over doing, taking or using something such as drugs and/ or alcohol to the point where it could be harmful to you.

**DTTO - Drug Treatment and Testing Order.** Is a community sentence intended for drug misusers who have a significant record of drug-related offending and it is used as an alternative to custody. The Order requires service users to submit to regular drug testing, to attend intensive treatment and rehabilitation programmes.

**DVA - Domestic Violence and Abuse.** An incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening, degrading and violent behaviour, including sexual violence, in the majority of cases by a partner or ex-partner.

**EI&P - Early Intervention and Prevention Workstream.** In East Lothian, this work focuses on ensuring the right services and programmes are in place to prevent young people from entering the justice system.

**EL - East Lothian.** East Lothian is one of the 32 council areas of Scotland.

**Equally Safe Priority 4** – States that men desist from all forms of Violence Against Women and Girls and perpetrators of such violence receive a robust and effective response

**FWO - Fiscal Work Order.** Is a direct measure which allows the prosecutor to offer an offender the opportunity of completing a Fiscal Work Order of between 10-50 hours of unpaid work. If the offer is rejected or the work order is not completed satisfactorily then the Procurator Fiscal may prosecute for the offence.

**GRRR - Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending Workstream.** In East Lothian, this work focuses on making sure people with convictions get access to the support they need while in prison or out in the community to help them reduce or stop offending/ reoffending.

**Hard Edges Report.** In 2015, Lankelly Chase published the Hard Edges Report which explored the prevalence, nature, geographical spread and costs associated with severe and multiple disadvantages (SMD) in England. In 2019, the Hard Edges Scotland was commissioned by Lankelly Chase and The Robertson Trust and authored by Heriot-Watt University. The report illustrates the mismatch between the multiple disadvantages people face and the fact that services are often set up to address 'single issues'.

**HL1 Homeless Data.** The HL1 data collection records all people who apply to Scottish Local Authorities for assistance under the Homelessness Legislation

**Heavy Sound.** A 3rd sector organisation in East Lothian primarily working with young people who have experienced trauma or barriers.

**Housing First.** An approach that offers permanent, affordable, ordinary housing as quickly as possible for people with complex needs experiencing homelessness, in parallel with flexible wraparound support tailored to their needs.

**IIA - Integrated Impact Assessment.** Public sector organisations are required to assess the impact of their decisions and policies on equalities groups, and to publish the results. In East Lothian, the process sets equality considerations alongside our social policy objectives e.g. tackling poverty, it also considers the impact of our decisions in relation to the environment and the economy.

**JSW - Justice Social Work.** A statutory service focused on working with people who have offended.

**Lived Experience.** Refers to a representation of the experiences and choices of a given person, and the knowledge that they gain from these experiences and choices. We work with people to hear their lived experience of the community justice system and use this to inform our work.

**MAPPAs - Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements.** Are in place to ensure the successful management of violent and sexual offenders.



**MARAC - Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences** (for Domestic Violence). A regular meeting where agencies discuss high risk domestic abuse cases, and together develop a safety plan for the victim and their children.

**MH - Mental (ill) Health.** Mental illness is a diagnosable, and treatable, health condition which can be severe enough to disrupt everyday life.

**PAL - Parent Advisory Letters.** A joint scheme where police and wardens identify youths causing issues that do not amount to criminality, or who are in a group causing ASB. Names and addresses are noted and letters sent home to parents advising of the child's behaviour. Continued poor behaviour can escalate the approach through a variety of means, including police, housing, social work and education.

**Person-centric Outcomes.** Set by the Scottish Government within the Community Justice Outcome, Performance and Improvement Framework (OPIF). These outcomes are directly linked to the complex needs at an individual level which are so often key to preventing and reducing further offending and promoting desistance.

**PSP - Problem Solving Partnership.** A joint multiagency response to an emerging threat affecting the community.

**Rapid Rehousing.** A national approach for people whose first and most important need is to access housing; with a lack of it often the main reason why they are homeless. Rapid rehousing helps people settle quickly back with family or friends, into private rented, social housing or other affordable and safe long-term housing options.

**RMCC - Risk Management Case Conference.** Arranged by the relevant Local Authority Justice Social Work department, the conference will be informed by an investigation of potential risk posed by or to, an individual and undertaken on a multi-agency basis.

**SHORE - Sustainable Housing on Release for Everyone.** These are the Scottish quality standards for housing advice, information and support for people on remand or serving a short term sentence.

**SIMD - Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation.** SIMD is a tool for identifying the places in Scotland where people are experiencing disadvantage across different aspects of their lives. It can be used to help organisations invest in those areas that need it most.

**Smart Justice.** Smart Justice is a way of addressing justice issues that goes beyond just punishing criminals. It addresses the multiplicity of crime to poverty, mental health, addiction, homelessness and social inclusion. Smart justice is based on the best evidence of what works to prevent offending and improve people's lives.

**Smarter Justice - Better Outcomes.** Details EL CJP's commitment to improving person centric outcomes for people involved in community justice.

**Structural Outcomes.** Set by the Scottish Government within the Community Justice Outcome, Performance and Improvement Framework (OPIF) are those which the statutory Community Justice Partners can readily influence as they relate to services or actions that they deliver upon.

**SMD - Severe and Multiple Disadvantage** (taken from the Hard Edges Report) which includes Three-dimensional SMD which consists of homelessness, substance dependence, offending and Five-dimensional SMD which adds mental ill-health, domestic violence & abuse. SMD are used to analyse the multiplicity of complex needs of service users.

**SNSA - Strategic Needs and Strengths Assessment.** The development of a SNSA is the foundation on which a local area can understand their population's needs and the services and interventions that are in place locally.

**TRANSFORM.** A service in East Lothian that uses a multi-agency approach to work with prolific offenders to reduce reoffending.

**TRANSITION.** A service in East Lothian that uses a multi-agency approach to provide a coordinated service for people leaving prison, so that the individual's immediate needs are met in the days following release. It aims to reduce the risk of immediate re-offending following release from custody by supporting people to participate in their release planning with a particular focus on housing, access to funds, and social supports.

**UWOA - Unpaid Work/Other Activity.** The Unpaid Work requirement also allows for "other activity" to support offenders by providing educational support and guidance to enhance their employability status.

**UC - Universal Credit.** A welfare payment to help with living costs. Introduced to replace a number of other welfare payments and initially trailed in East Lothian.

**VCEL - Volunteer Centre East Lothian.** The 3rd Sector interface for East Lothian.

**Whole System Approach** – A proactive approach to diverting and supporting young people in contact with the Criminal Justice system.

**YJ - Youth Justice.** The youth justice system aims to prevent offending and reoffending by children and young people.

## Appendix 2

### National Outcomes and Indicators

NATIONAL OUTCOME	National Indicator
ONE - Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice	1.1 Activities carried out to engage with 'communities' as well as other relevant constituencies
	1.2 Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision
	1.3 Participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery
	1.4 Level of community awareness of / satisfaction with work undertaken as part of a CPO
	1.5 Evidence from questions to be used in local surveys / citizens' panels and so on
	1.6 Perceptions of the local crime data
TWO - Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way	2.1 Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way
	2.2 Partners have leveraged resources for community justice
	2.3 Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational/professional /geographical boundaries
	2.4 Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of MAPPA
THREE - People have better access to the services that they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability	3.1 Partners have identified and are overcoming structural barriers for people accessing services
	3.2 Existence of joint-working arrangements such as processes / protocols to ensure access to services to address underlying needs
	3.3 Initiatives to facilitate access to services
	3.4 Speed of access to mental health services
	3.5 % of people released from a custodial sentence a) reg with GP, b) have suitable accommodation, c) have had a benefits eligibility check
	3.6 Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending
FOUR - Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending	4.1 Use of 'other activities requirements' in CPOs
	4.2 Effective risk management for public protection
	4.3 Quality of CPOs and DTTOs
	4.4 Reduced use of custodial sentences and remand :a) Balance between community sentences relative to short custodial sentences under one year, b) Proportion of people appearing from custody who are remanded

	4.5 The delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and alcohol use [NHS Local Delivery Plan (LDP) Standard]
	4.6 Number of Police Recorded Warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, community sentences (including CPOs, DTTOs and RLOs)
	4.7 Number of short-term sentences under one year
FIVE - Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety, being addressed	5. Individuals have made progress against the outcome
SIX - People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities	6. Individuals have made progress against the outcome
SEVEN - Individuals' resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced	7. Individuals have made progress against the outcome

## Appendix 3

# Community Engagement Workstream Role and Remit and Full Action Plan

**The Partnership Sponsor:** Sharon Saunders, Head of Communities & Partnerships, ELC

**Workstream Co-Leads:** Caitlin McCorry, Service Manager Connected Communities, ELC and Ciara Webb, Justice Social Work Team Leader, ELC

### **Purpose of the workstream:**

- To promote and raise awareness of the work of the Partnership and its local priorities within our communities, promoting the vision of the Partnership and embedding the principles of community justice in community partnership collaborative working and projects – all with the intent of preventing and reducing further offending.
- To lead community and stakeholder engagement on behalf of the Partnership.
- To establish and support a Community Justice Citizen’s Advisory Group, including those with lived experience of the criminal justice system, to assist with partnership planning and community engagement.
- To link community volunteering opportunities with people/ services undertaking and delivering Community Payback Orders (CPOs)
- To consult with the community and promote the opportunities and benefits derived from locally based CPOs.
- Work proactively with people who have lived experience of the community justice system.
- To raise awareness of local services and interventions supporting the community justice agenda in East Lothian, including services offering Victim Support.

### **Supporting Work/Groups:**

- Public Protection Committee – Communications Sub Group
- East Lothian Partnership Against Rural Crime
- MELDAP
- East Lothian Association of Community Councils
- Parent Councils
- Youth Parliament/Young Scot
- EL IJB Substance Misuse Hub (Musselburgh)
- Local Policing Plan
- Area Partnerships
- Training programmes (NHS Lothian, MELDAP, Public Protection Unit)

<b>Membership of the Workstream</b>	
<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Job Title</b>
Children Services	Service Manager
Communities & Partnerships	Head of Communities (Sponsor)
Justice Social Work	Unpaid Work Team
Adult Social Work	Service Manager
East Lothian Works	Team Leader
Community and Area Partnerships	Connected Community Manager
Community and Area Partnerships	Service Manager (Co-Lead)
Justice Social Work	Team Leader
Public Protection Unit	Team Manager
ELC Protective Services	Community Warden
Housing	Senior Strategy Officer
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	Fire Station Manager - early intervention
STRIVE	Chief Officer
MELDAP	Recovery Quality Assurance Officer
Police Scotland	Community Safety Officer
SPS	Head of Offender Outcomes
H&SCP	NHS Lothian - Public Health Consultant
H&SCP	Service Manager - mental health and substance misuse
H&SCP	Communications Manager
ELC Communications Officer	Team Manager
3 <sup>rd</sup> Sector	Heavy Sound CIC

## Community Engagement Workstream - Action Plan 2021-24

Action	Timescale	Outcome Measures	Outcome (S)	Indicator	Outcome (P-C)
Create a shared vision for Community Justice in East Lothian	Annual Review	Consistent messaging evidenced on policy documents and media posts. Measure community knowledge via Citizen Panel survey	One	1.1, 1.5	Seven
Define the language used in Community Justice in both internal and external communications	Annual Review	Consistency of language used across communications Measure community knowledge via Citizen Panel survey	One	1.1, 1.5	Seven
Devise and deliver a Communication Strategy for a range of audiences that shares the vision and key messages of Community Justice in East Lothian	Ongoing	Measure community knowledge via Citizen Panel survey Perception of crime data Website and social media statistics identifying access and distribution data	One	1.1, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6	Seven
Maintain the East Lothian Council Community Justice webpage and Twitter account	Ongoing – review March 2021	Website and social media statistics identifying access and distribution data Measure community accessibility via Citizen Panel survey	One	1.1	Seven
Develop an ‘Information Hub’ webpage to keep the community updated on developments		Website and social media statistics identifying access and distribution data Measure community accessibility via Citizen Panel survey	One Two	1.1, 1.2 2.1	Seven

Develop a Community Justice eLearning module to increase community understanding and knowledge of the key issues and messages	April 2022	Module developed within timescales	One	1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.6	All
Develop a Custody Release Information Pack for distribution prior to release from custody (with GRRR Workstream)	September 2021	Pack developed Number of packs distributed	One Three	1.3 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6	All
Profile and increase the visibility of the valuable contributions that people undertaking Community Payback Orders (CPOs) make to local communities	January 2020 – ongoing	Measure community understanding via Citizen Panel survey Instances of positive media reporting Perception of crime data	One Four	1.4, 1.5, 1.6 4.4	Six Seven
Access funding to deliver Community Justice priorities	March 2022	Number of funding applications submitted % successful applications	Two	2.2	All
Give a voice to people with experience of the justice system	March 2022	Measure community understanding of the issues affecting people with convictions via Citizen Panel survey Community Payback Order Annual Report *Number of service user publicity initiatives by key partners	One Three Four	1.4, 1.5 3.1, 3.2 4.1, 4.2	All
Provide and publish Annual Reports relating Community Payback Orders and the Justice Social Work Service	Annual Review	Reports published within timescales	One Four	1.4 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5	All

\*Partners to include The Ridge, Heavy Sound, Access to Industry, Volunteer Centre East Lothian, Aid & Abet etc.



## Appendix 4

# Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending Workstream Role and Remit and Full Action Plan

### **Purpose of the GRRR Workstream**

To help readdress the balance of inequalities experienced by people with offending histories and their families, through improved service provision, by working across sectors, focussing on criminogenic needs and risk factors. The sub-group covers both services targeted at people with a conviction and their families and universal services, which reduce the likelihood of re-offending, benefitting the whole community.

### **Target Group**

The workstream focusses on people who have spent time in prison, with a crime committed up to three years previously, who could potentially re-offend and with households headed by people aged over 16 and their corresponding families, including children.

### **Key Principles**

The work of the sub-group is underpinned by 5 key principles:

- Community – We understand local needs and opportunities and the links between offending and socio-economic factors across our communities i.e. poverty, homelessness, mental illness and substance misuse.
- Collaboration – We have shared priorities and work better together to promote and influence outcomes
- Co-ordination – We organise and plan well, to ensure people get the right assistance at the right time
- Calculation – We balance the need to demonstrate achievement of outcomes, while also ensuring efficient and effective data collection, measuring progress in an open and transparent way
- Compassion – We care enough to consider how service users respond to and engage with services (and vice-versa) and how this impacts upon their ability to avoid re-offending

<b>Membership of the Workstream</b>	
<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Job Title</b>
<b>Education and Children's Services</b>	CSWO and Head of Children's Services (Sponsor)
<b>Access to Industry</b>	Chief Officer
<b>Adult Social Work</b>	Team Manager – Health & Social Care
<b>Councillor</b>	Housing and Community Wellbeing
<b>Circle</b>	Chief Officer
<b>Justice Social Work</b>	Senior Practitioner (Co-lead)
<b>Department of Work and Pensions</b>	Local Delivery Lead
<b>East Lothian Health and Social Care Partnership</b>	Service Manager Substance Misuse
<b>East Lothian Works</b>	Team leader – Employability
<b>Housing Options Team</b>	Team Manager (Lead)
<b>MELDAP</b>	Manager
<b>Police Scotland</b>	Sergeant
<b>Public Protection Unit</b>	TBC
<b>SACRO</b>	Chief Officer
<b>Scottish Prison Service (SPS)</b>	Head of Offender Outcomes
<b>Skills Development Scotland</b>	Area Manager
<b>Social Security Scotland</b>	Client Support Adviser
<b>Strategic Investment</b>	Senior Strategy Officer

## Getting it Right to Reduce Re-offending Workstream - Action Plan 2021-2024

Action	Timescale	Outcome Measures	Outcome (S)	Indicator	Outcome (P-C)
Prepare a Housing and Homelessness Strengths & Needs Assessment (HHSNA) to guide and direct provision across the County	October 2021	HHSNA completed within timescales	One Three	1.1, 1.2 3.1, 3.2, 3.6	Five
Develop a Custody Release Information Pack for distribution prior to release from custody (with Community Engagement Workstream)	September 2021	Pack developed Number of packs distributed	One Three	1.3 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6	All
Introduce a homelessness prevention approach for people leaving prison to increase pre-release accommodation planning	June 2022	Recruit Homelessness Prevention Officers % reduction in homelessness presentations on day of release	Three	3.3, 3.6	Five
Implement SHORE across all tenures	June 2022	SHORE Procedures in place Dedicated staff recruited % reduction in homelessness presentations	Two Three	2.1 3.2, 3.3, 3.6	All
Implement Housing First so vulnerable service users with a history of convictions can sustain tenancies	September 2022	Evaluation of identified trials Procedures in place Dedicated staff in place Number of tenancies awarded	Three	3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.6	All
Implement National Housing Options Toolkit	September 2023	Toolkit published Number of staff trained in toolkit use	Three	3.1, 3.2	Five
Deliver the First Phase of the Social Security Scotland "Outreach Operational Programme" to improve access to support	September 2020	Outreach locations agreed Local delivery operational Improved partner awareness	Three	3.1, 3.3, 3.6	Five

Action	Timescale	Outcome Measures	Outcome (S)	Indicator	Outcome (P-C)
Deliver the East Lothian Offender Recovery Service (ELORS – Access to Industry) - interventions for people with convictions who are seeking entry into Employment, Training and Education (ETE)	Annual Review	Number achieving pipeline progression Number sustaining programmes Numbers achieving qualification Numbers who achieve and sustain employment	Three Four	3.1, 3.3 4.2	All
Deliver alternative ETE opportunities for people with convictions further along the Skills Pipeline (East Lothian Works)	Annual Review	Number achieving qualifications Number moving on to FE, HE or further training	Three Four	3.1, 3.3 4.2	All
Instigate a multi-agency process to support and plan for the release of all convicted prisoners who identify East Lothian as their place of residence	September 2021	Multi-agency process developed and implemented within timescale *Provision of Annual Report including meeting and referral statistics and case studies	Two Three Four	2.1 3.1, 3.2, 3.6 4.1, 4.3	Five
Convene TRANSFORM bi-monthly meetings	Annual Review	*Provision of Annual Report including meeting and referral statistics and case studies	Two Three Four	2.1 3.2, 3.3 4.1, 4.3	Five Six
Review CONNECT to re-establish the Women's Service as a co-facilitated provision	December 2021	*Provision of Annual Report detailing group statistics and case studies	Three Four	3.1, 3.2, 3.3 4.1, 4.2, 4.5	All
Using shared resources recruit a dedicated SMS Social Worker to improve access to substance misuse and associated services from the Esk Centre for people with convictions who require a housing first approach	May 2021	Dedicated social worker in post within timescales Annual reporting data (access to and provision of services)	Two Three Four	2.3 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 4.5	Five seven

\*To include, for example regularity of meetings, number of individuals discussed, % of referrals who maintain prosocial behaviours after 12 months

## Appendix 5.

# Early intervention and Prevention Workstream Role and Remit and Full Action Plan

### **Purpose of the sub group**

- To provide targeted interventions at the earliest stages to divert children and young people from antisocial behaviour and further offending
- To work with young people to improve their mental health and well being
- To support children and young people who are victims of crime

**Target age group:** - Children and young people aged 8-18yrs

### **Key issues for this age group**

- Antisocial Behaviour
- Risk Behaviour
- Violence and Disorder
- Children going missing from care placements
- Attendance at school (delivered by SEAMS, ELC Education group)
- General data sharing between partners
- Supporting parents/ families

### **Supporting work (developing):**

- Reformation of the Youth Crime Oversight Group (YCOG) a multi-agency screening group, diversionary work/projects, ASB PAL (Parent Advisory Letters)
- Missing persons pathway
- Restorative Justice and Effective Early Intervention
- Community Payback Orders & Supervision
- Perpetrator programmes

<b>Membership of the Workstream</b>	
<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Job Title</b>
<b>Police Scotland</b>	Area Commander (Sponsor)
<b>Workstream Lead (Police Scotland)</b>	Community Planning (Lead)
<b>Children Services</b>	Team Leader
<b>Youth Justice</b>	Social Worker
<b>Justice Social Work</b>	Team Leader (Co-lead)
<b>Education Rep/ EL Works</b>	TBC
<b>CLD</b>	Dialogue Youth Coordinator
<b>Public Protection Unit</b>	Team Manager
<b>ASB Team</b>	Team Manager - Safer Communities
<b>Scottish Fire and Rescue Service</b>	Fire Station Manager - early intervention
<b>Skills Development Scotland</b>	Area Manager
<b>VCEL</b>	Chief Officer
<b>Police Scotland</b>	Youth Justice Officer
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Sector</b>	Recharge
<b>Corporate Policy</b>	Community Justice Coordinator
<b>MyPas</b>	Team Leader
<b>NHS Health Promotion</b>	Senior Health Promotion Specialist

## Early Intervention & Prevention Workstream - Action Plan 2021-24

Action	Timescale	Outcome Measure	Outcome (S)	Outcome Indicator	Outcome (P-C)
Early Intervention in Education - dedicated officers working in secondary school with a remit across cluster primaries to provide pupil support	May 2021	Number of contacts between schools, pupil and the Link Officer Feedback and service surveys	Two Four	2.2, 2.3 4.1	Five Six
Embed the Youth Crime Oversight Group (YCOG) model of Community Resource Groups – focus on preventing entry into the justice system	March 2022	Number of referrals to YCOG Reoffending rates post engagement Number of children and young people entering the justice system	Two Four	2.1, 2.2, 2.3 4.1, 4.3, 4.5	Five Six
Explore options for developing a missing children and young people pathway with partner agencies, to reduce risk of harm or offending and reduce pressure on resources.	October 2021	Develop process and protocol within timescales	Two	2.1, 2.3	N/A
Reinstate Social Work lead Restorative Justice in East Lothian for youth offenders and their victims	October 2021	Implemented within timescales *Annual Youth Justice Report	Two Four	2.1 4.1, 4.3	Five Six
Implement Early Effective Intervention in line with the Whole Systems Approach for youth offending	Annual Review	*Annual Youth Justice Report	Four	4.1, 4.5	All
Deliver the Fireskills Training Programme in secondary schools across the County	Annual Review	No of school who offer the training No of pupils completing the training	Two Three	2.1 3.3	Five Seven
Instigate and promote The Wellbeing Academy to improve pupil and staff capacity to manage mental ill-health and wellbeing.	Annual Review	Participation from all schools and pupils Evaluations from pupils on the effectiveness of the programmes or interventions	Two Three	2.1 3.2, 3.4	All

Action	Timescale	Outcome Measure	Outcome (S)	Outcome Indicator	Outcome (P-C)
Deliver the MYPAS project to provide individual support to address criminal behaviour and substance misuse	Annual Review	Referral and uptake statistics Evaluations from pupils on the effectiveness of the programmes or interventions Outcome Star reporting	Two Three Four	2.1 3.1, 3.5 4.1	All
Deliver 'Engage Befriending' (VCEL) for hard to reach 8-14 year olds.	Annual Review	Evaluations from pupils on the effectiveness of the programmes or intervention	Three	3.3	All
Develop an offence-focused module for delivery by JSW to service users as part of Diversion from Prosecution interventions	August 2021	Developed within timescale	Four	4.1, 4.5	Six Seven
Develop Structured Deferred Sentences as a credible sentencing option	April 2022	Developed within timescales	One Four	1.2 4.1, 4.3, 4.5	Seven
Develop in-house modules (> four) relating to welfare need and/or social inclusion to be delivered as part of 'other activity' for those subject to Community Payback Orders	October 2021	Developed within timescales (Covid-19 restrictions may impact delivery)	Four	4.2, 4.4	All
Secure monthly workshop presentations from 3rd Sector and other Public Bodies to increase access to vital services for those subject to JSW statutory management	August 2021	Developed within timescales (Covid-19 restrictions may impact delivery)	Three Four	3.1, 3.3, 4.2, 4.4	All
Convene, Chair and/or attend Risk Management Case Conferences and Level 2 and 3 cases in line with the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements	Annual Review	Quarterly statistical reporting to East and Midlothian Public Protection Office	Two Four	2.4 4.1, 4.3	Five Seven

\*Youth Justice provide an Annual Report and this should contain statistical and case study information relating to the key activities



## Appendix 6.

### East Lothian Community Justice Service Mapping

This service map gives detail on the community justice services local to East Lothian. The criteria for inclusion in this service mapping exercise was that the service must:

- Be delivered locally (and ideally, tailored to local need).
- Have a direct link to the community justice agenda in East Lothian and that capture the 5 dimensions of Severe and Multiple Disadvantage (SMD)<sup>1</sup>.

Therefore it includes service areas that deliver:

- Housing & Accommodation (H&A)
- Substance Use
- Mental Health
- Relationships
- Offending Attitudes & Behaviour (OA&B) also included are:
  - Victims
  - Employment Training & Education (ET&E)

We have not included:

- Services that are delivered nationally – Community Justices Scotland are carrying out a service mapping exercise nationally that will capture the services we can refer into.
- Services that don't have an extricable link to community justice such as Children's services, Youth centres, services for Carers.

Eligibility is kept as broad as possible simply highlighting children, young people aged 16-25, adults, men or women to avoid curtailing access and/or reducing scope of provision.

The Justice Pathway has FOUR stages and it designed to support the greatest reach and access for service users:

- Pre-conviction
- Court process
- Custodial environment
- Community environment

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<sup>1</sup> [Hard Edges Scotland](#)

Organisation	Service area	Service summary/description	Eligibility	Justice Pathway Stage
Access to Industry	ET&E	East Lothian Offenders Recovery Service (ELORS) supports people at risk of offending/ reoffending in to work or education.	Adults	Pre-conviction
				Community
Aid & Abet	OA&B Substance Use	Aid and Abet supports people involved in the criminal justice system, with a focus on those who have been in custody. It is an initiative that is led by people who have, themselves, been in prison, mostly as a result of addiction problems.	Adults	Custodial
Anam Cara East & Mid Lothian	Mental Health	Anam Cara aims to empower women with low self-worth to make positive changes and live a braver life.	Women	Pre-conviction
				Community
Bridges Project	ET&E	The Bridges project offers one-to-one and group work services that are flexible and tailored to meet the needs and ambitions of young people. Three practice teams deliver their work and objectives on Transitions, Skills for Life and Employability.	Young People	Pre-conviction
CAPS Independent Advocacy	Mental Health	CAPS is an independent advocacy service for adults with mental health issues. It offers advocacy to help with issues relating to mental health, such as housing, employment and other services.	Adults	Community
Circle	Substance Use Relationships	Circle offer support to vulnerable families, particularly those affected by parental substance misuse and parental imprisonment.	Children Young people	Community
Change Grow Live	OA&B	Edinburgh and Midlothian Offender Recovery Service (EMORS) is provided to people who are arrested and appearing from custody/ serving prison sentences and have substance misuse issues/ released from short-term prison sentences. It offers an arrest	Adults	Custodial Community

Organisation	Service area	Service summary/description	Eligibility	Justice Pathway Stage
		referral, drug and alcohol support services in HMP Edinburgh and Voluntary Throughcare. This service is not offered to EL residents.		
Changes	Mental Health	Changes offer a range of services to support people who have mental health issues. The services are themed around relaxation and mindfulness, groups and courses, healthy living activities and 1-2-1 therapy.	Adults	Pre-conviction Community
Edinburgh and Lothian's Council on Alcohol	Substance Use	Edinburgh and Lothian's Council on Alcohol free advice, information and support focussing on alcohol issues.	Adults	Pre-conviction Community
Families Outside	Relationships	Families Outside works solely on behalf of families affected by imprisonment. They offer direct support to families via a Helpline and Support Coordinators. They also provide training and information to professionals who come into contact with families affected by imprisonment.	Adults Children Young People	Custodial
Health in Mind	Victims	Offer Counselling for adult male survivors of sexual abuse and trauma support.	Males	Community
Heavy Sound CIC	OA&B ET&E	Heavy Sound make learning work for groups who face barriers to learning & inclusion. They work with young people who have experienced trauma or barriers, helping to re-engage them through innovative projects.	Young People	Pre-conviction
Housing Options Team (ELC)	H&A	The Housing Options Team offer a range of services to help people prevent homelessness, find suitable accommodation and sustain accommodation. This includes support and accommodation for prison leavers to find suitable accommodation and avoid homelessness	Adults	Custodial

Organisation	Service area	Service summary/description	Eligibility	Justice Pathway Stage
Justice Social Work (JSW)	OA&B	Criminal Justice Social Work Report – assessment and analysis of offending attitudes and behaviours to inform the sentencing process.	Adults	Court process
JSW	OA&B	East Lothian Council's (ELC) Justice Social Work Service delivers alternatives to custodial sentences by way of a Community Payback Order with up to NINE requirements, the most frequent being: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Supervision</li> <li>2. Unpaid Work/Other Activity</li> <li>3. Programme</li> </ul>	Adults Young People	Community
JSW	OA&B	Moving Forward Making Changes – programme of individual and group interventions to address sexual offending behaviour.	Adults	Custody Community
JSW	OA&B	Caledonian System – a programme of individual and group interventions to address domestic abuse offending. The service is provided to the perpetrator as well as safety planning and support to women and children against whom the perpetrator has offended or with whom he maintains a relationship.	Adults Children Young People	Community
JSW	OA&B	The CONNECT programme is a voluntary programme that engages women in a programme of change, as well as developing resilience, self-confidence and promoting social inclusion.	Women	Pre-conviction Community
JSW	OA&B	The Voluntary Throughcare Service offers support to people serving short term custodial sentences on whom statutory post-release supervision has not been imposed and covers their time both in custody and for 12 months post release. The service is designed to support community reintegration and rehabilitation.	Adults	Custodial Community
JSW	OA&B	Statutory Throughcare is pre-release engagement and post-custody supervision that must be complied with following a period of	Adults	Custody

Organisation	Service area	Service summary/description	Eligibility	Justice Pathway Stage
		detention – the service is focused on service user reintegration and resettlement as well as the promotion of public protection.	Young People	Community
JSW	OA&B	The Court has the option of placing someone on bail supervision rather than remanding them in custody whilst Court proceedings are ongoing. JSW will be asked by the Court to provide supervision to those on bail. The accused has to agree to certain conditions such as not causing distress to witnesses, not committing any further offences or residing at a particular address. The purpose of bail supervision is to enable people to remain in the community, continue with their employment, where relevant, and reduce the risk of reoffending.	Adults	Community
MELD (Mid& East Lothian Drugs)	Substance Use	MELD offer a range of services and programmes to promote recovery from drug and alcohol issues, reduce harm and promote recovery. Services include the EL Substance Misuse service, Peer Support Service and Gateway to Recovery service.	Adults	Pre-conviction, Community
MYPAS	Mental Health	MYPAS helps young people with a range of mental health difficulties, drug and alcohol use, anxiety, depression, self-harm, anger issues, suicidal thoughts, eating disorders and body image. Offers art therapy, counselling services and mental health education.	Children & Young People	Community
NHS Lothian	Physical Health	East Lothian Community Hospital provides a range of services including minor procedures, shared therapies and care for the elderly.	Adults	Community
NHS Lothian	Mental Health	The Community Mental Health Team offers specialist support to adults who are referred via a GP.	Adults	Community

Organisation	Service area	Service summary/description	Eligibility	Justice Pathway Stage
NHS Lothian	Substance Use	The Adolescents Substance Misuse Service offers treatment and support to young people (living in Edinburgh or East Lothian) aged 18 and under experiencing difficulties with drugs, alcohol or new psychoactive substance.	Young people	Community
NHS Lothian	Substance Use	Gateway to Recovery Clinics provide a comprehensive assessment for people trying to cope with and overcome problems caused or affected by alcohol or drugs. They provide harm reduction advice, medical treatments, counselling and other support for those on their recovery journey. In East Lothian they work in partnership with MELD.	Adults	Community
NHS Lothian	Substance Use	Lothian and Edinburgh Abstinence Programme offers an alternative choice and opportunity for addicts and alcoholics who want to achieve a substance-free recovery.	Adults	Community
Police Scotland	OA&B	TRANSFORM is a service provided by a range of local partners in East Lothian and works with those at high risk of reoffending.	Adults	Community
Rape Crisis	Victims	Women and members of the transgender community who have experienced any form of sexual violence, whether recent and/or historic, including rape, sexual assault, childhood sexual abuse and commercial sexual violence.	Women & Transgender community	Community
The Ridge	ET&E	The Ridge offers training programmes in the Backlands garden and a 'Route to Work' programme.	Young People Adults	Community

Organisation	Service area	Service summary/description	Eligibility	Justice Pathway Stage
SACRO	OA&B	The New Routes Mentoring service works with young men predominantly serving a short term custodial sentence who would not be eligible for statutory Throughcare support. Mentors can also work with those on a Home Detention Curfew.	Males aged 16-25	Custodial
SACRO	Victims	FearFree is a support service for any man, or LGBTI+ person experiencing domestic abuse. Bright Choices provides a range of services to individuals and families who are affected by Honour Abuse and Honour-Based Violence (HBV).	Males	Community
Shine Womens Mentoring Service		Mentoring is a way of helping and supporting people in achieving their goals. The Shine Women's Mentoring service provides women with a mentor who will provide support on a one-to-one basis with many of the issues they might face in the community.	Women	Community
Skills Development Scotland	ET&E	Skills Development Scotland offer a range of service, programmes and packages aimed at supporting young people in to employment or education. For example they offer careers services in schools.	Young People	Pre-conviction Community
Women's Aid	Victims	Women's Aid/ SHAKTI Women's Aid offer a range of services for women and their children. They provide support to BME women, children, and young people experiencing, or who have experienced, domestic abuse from a partner, ex-partner, and/ or other members of the household.	Women Children	Community
Youth Justice Service	OA&B	Children's Services have specially trained social workers who work with young people who offend or who are on the fringes of offending behaviour.	Children & Young People	Pre-conviction Community
Youth Justice Service	OA&B			Court process

Organisation	Service area	Service summary/description	Eligibility	Justice Pathway Stage
		Children's services supervise Community Payback Orders with young people up to the age of 18 who the Courts have decided need help with reducing their risk of re-offending.	Children & Young People	
Youth Crime Oversight Group	OA&B	The Youth Crime Oversight Group is a multi-agency partnership working together to reduce the incidents of youth related ASB.	Children and Young People	Pre-conviction Community
The Venture Trust	ET&E	Inspiring Young Futures programme encourages young people to think about what they would like to achieve and to work towards their goals. The programme offers regular community-based outreach support wrapped around an 8-day Wilderness Journey usually in the highlands of Scotland.	Young People	Community
The Venture Trust	OA&B	Living Wild supports individuals on Community Payback (and other criminal justice orders) who want to make positive and sustained changes that can move them away from offending.	Adults aged 16-40	Pre-conviction Community
Victim Support	Victims	Anyone can become a victim of crime. Victim support provides time to talk, free, confidential, independent help when you need it, emotional support, practical help, information about compensation, crime prevention and criminal justice procedures, help when attending court, reassurance and understanding.	Adults	Community
Volunteer Centre East Lothian	ET&E	Volunteer Centre East Lothian aims to inspire and support people and organisations to develop and become active members of their community.	Young People Adults	Pre-conviction Community



## Appendix 7. Participation Statement

The Community Justice Partnership has a strong commitment to working with people, communities and local services who are involved in the community justice arena. So much so, the CJP convened a Community Engagement Workstream in 2019 to fully embed that commitment into practice. This participation statement looks back at who we have consulted with over the last two years (2019-2021), identifies the gaps in our engagement and the “Our Approach” section details how we will plug these gaps to build our evidence base and make the changes we need to improve outcomes for people on the justice pathway.

Stakeholder	Activity	Key messages and what we did with the evidence
Local Residents	<p>The CJP and partners use various social media activities to engage with the local community on community justice related issues.</p> <p>The <a href="#">Community Justice webpage</a> went live on the 12 November 2019. Since then it has had 174 total page views.</p> <p>East Lothian Health and Social Care Partnership (H&amp;SCP) have a <a href="#">Facebook page</a> that promotes community justice information and events. The page had circa 1,662 followers in 2019-2020.</p> <p>The ‘Your View Counts’ survey conducted by Police Scotland, which helped model the new East Lothian Policing Plan for 2020-2023, had a high number of returns from EL residents showing that the polices approach to working and engaging with local communities consistently has forged strong</p>	<p>We will continue to measure the impact of these social media engagements through monitoring social media interactions, website hits and responses to other engagement activities. Engagement with people and sharing CJ information via social media channels will continue to grow with a CJ Twitter account being set up in 2021.</p> <p>The results from the ‘Your View Counts’ community survey conducted by Police Scotland identified the below priorities for the new East Lothian Policing Plan 2020-2023.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting the most vulnerable people;</li> <li>• Reducing violence and anti-social behaviour;</li> <li>• Reducing acquisitive crime;</li> <li>• Improving road safety;</li> </ul>

	<p>relationships. East Lothian saw the highest return rate in the whole of Scotland for the survey.</p> <p>We asked our <a href="#">Citizens Panel</a> in the Winter Edition of the survey (December 2019) a set of questions relating to their awareness of Community Justice in East Lothian. We asked “have you heard of”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• community justice,</li> <li>• community payback orders,</li> <li>• the presumption against short sentences and</li> <li>• smart justice</li> </ul> <p>We also asked the Citizens Panel “What support do you think is important to help people” and this elicited a range of responses that will be used to form the next iteration of questions for the Panel (in 2021).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackling serious and organised crime</li> </ul> <p>Key messages around raising awareness of, and promoting community justice were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote smart justice and what it looks like for our communities</li> <li>• work with communities to change their perceptions on community payback orders so that they see the limitations of making people “visible” while they work and giving them unskilled roles</li> <li>• have unpaid work placements that offer opportunities to learn a range of new skills</li> </ul> <p>Other key messages back from the Panel were that communities are supportive of unpaid work. They would like to see more opportunities for unpaid work with older people, around house/ garden maintenance and helping people to get out and about.</p> <p>We will use the responses to “were there any other types of support not listed” to do this. There were range of responses to this question around support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- victims of crime</li> <li>- preventing crime and supporting</li> <li>- supporting vulnerable groups</li> <li>- to reduce Antisocial Behaviour</li> <li>- people who have experienced bereavement (of children/ young people)</li> <li>- respite for carers and for families with young children</li> </ul> <p>Other suggestions focused on preventing reoffending and helping people with convictions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- offering peer mentoring and coaching,</li> <li>- support to access literacy, education, employment and welfare services,</li> <li>- offering company and community support</li> </ul>
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		<p>One of the early impacts of asking these questions to the Panel has been shaping the work direction of the Community Engagement workstream. We are using the findings from this to target specific messages to our community's that highlight the Community Justice agenda in East Lothian. See page 12 in our Living magazine for an example: <a href="file:///Z:/Living_East_Lothian_Winter_2019.pdf">file:///Z:/Living_East_Lothian_Winter_2019.pdf</a></p>
Justice Service Users	<p>The Unpaid Work Team ask people about their experience of the service once they have completed their Community Payback Order via an "exit questionnaire". This data is used to ensure the service is delivering the right interventions to support people to reduce reoffending and improve the service.</p> <p>We also use the data gleaned from the entry and exit questionnaires to look at peoples experience of using the service and whether the issues they wished to address at the start of the process had been met by the end of the process.</p>	<p>The feedback from people completing the exit questionnaires is very positive with most people valuing the service and the staff.</p> <p>Action 8 within the Community Engagement workstream Action Plan is "Profiling the value of the contributions that people undertaking Community Payback Orders (CPOs) make".</p> <p>We started delivering on the above action by profiling the Community Payback Work Team:  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/EastLothianCouncil/photos/a.379256328860458/2723627214423346/?type=3&amp;theater">https://www.facebook.com/EastLothianCouncil/photos/a.379256328860458/2723627214423346/?type=3&amp;theater</a></p> <p>We report this in the Annual Return to Community Justice Scotland and back to the Unpaid Work Team. A positive outcome from this has been a review of the entry and exit questionnaires and an agreement that the CJ Coordinator as part of their work role will engage with people who have used the service.</p>
3 <sup>rd</sup> sector partners	<p>The CJP and workstreams have a wide range of 3<sup>rd</sup> Sector partners represented on them. The partners are: SACRO, Volunteer Centre East Lothian, Circle, CAB Musselburgh, Access to Industry, Heavy Sound, Families Outside, Recharge and Mypas.</p>	<p>Key outcomes have been a strong 3<sup>rd</sup> sector involvement in the development and delivery of our Transitional LOIP, the Improvement Plan and the LOIP 2021-2024.</p>

	<p>We engaged with our 3<sup>rd</sup> Sector Partners during the Self Evaluation process and in addition to the above 3<sup>rd</sup> sector groups, the Ridge attended.</p> <p>The CJ coordinator also attends the Poverty Working Group and the Financial inclusion Network to promote 3<sup>rd</sup> sector involvement in CJ.</p>	
CJP partners both 3 <sup>rd</sup> sector and Statutory	<p>We engaged with CJP members as part of the Self Evaluation and Validation Process (which we undertook with support from the Care Inspectorate from October 2019 until February 2020) and we framed questions around the below CJ Quality Indicators:</p> <p>6.2 Planning and delivering services in a collaborative way</p> <p>8.1 Effective use and management of resources</p> <p>9.2 Leadership of strategy and direction</p>	<p>An outcome of the Self Evaluation &amp; Validation process has been a strengthening of the Partnership and the development of an 'Improvement Action Plan' which all partners are signed up to. The impact of the Improvement Action Plan will be the further development of the Partnership around key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making strategic links and improving performance</li> <li>• Developing robust data and outcome reporting</li> <li>• Utilising partner relationships more effectively</li> <li>• Forward planning and future proof community justice</li> </ul>
Young people with convictions	<p>The Early Intervention and Prevention (EI&amp;P) workstream Action Plan contains an action to actively engage with young people with convictions. In the 2019/20 period these workstream engaged with five young people in HMP YOI Polmont.</p>	<p>These engagements were the start of a longer programme of conversation with young people which have not progressed due to the Covid 19 pandemic.</p>
People with convictions (prison)	<p>The CJ Coordinator spoke to 1 person in prison as part of the self evaluation process and the Housing Strategy Officer (a member of the Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending workstream) spoke to Eight prisoners in Edinburgh Prison to inform the</p>	<p>When asked about what could have prevented them from either committing the crimes that lead them to prison or what could support them on leaving prison the suggestions were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining positive relationship with their mum, wife and kids and support to do this when relationships had broken down (especially after longer periods in prison)</li> <li>• Consistent mental health support leaving prison</li> </ul>

	local housing strategy and prison release work.	<p>These engagements were the start of a longer programme of conversation with people with lived experience which have not progressed due to the Covid 19 pandemic.</p> <p>The conversations with prisoners to inform the housing strategy were used to identify housing related issues on entry and exit from prison. These in turn have informed the work of the SHORE Standards locally.</p> <p>We built the findings from these engagements in to our Improvement Plan, The Self evaluation Report, our Transitional LOIP 2020-2021 and the LOIP 2021-2024.</p>
People with convictions (community)	The CJ Coordinator spoke to 4 people using the Edinburgh & Lothian Offender Recovery Service (ELORS) and the H&SCP Communications manager (a member of the Community Engagement workstream) spoke to Seven people using the CONNECT service as part of the self evaluation process.	<p>Key messages from these conversations with people with lived experience of the justice system are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the 3<sup>rd</sup> sector are vital in providing services that reduce recidivism as there is more trust of the staff.</li> <li>- access to the right services at the right time was fundamental in helping them change their situation and</li> <li>- that there needs to be early intervention from schools to promote prosocial behaviour.</li> </ul> <p>We built the findings from these engagements in to our Improvement Plan, The Self evaluation Report, our Transitional LOIP 2020-2021 and the LOIP 2021-2024.</p>
<p>Gaps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young people with without convictions but in the justice periphery</li> <li>• Victims of crime (all age groups)</li> <li>• Families of people with convictions (both in and out of prison)</li> <li>• Elected Members</li> <li>• Area Partnerships/ Community Councils/ Parent councils</li> </ul>		

## Appendix 8 – Additional Community Justice Data

### Poverty and Disadvantage:

- Universal Credit was initially tested in 2017 in East Lothian (EL) with the new digital service being applicable to new and change of circumstances cases. Evidence suggests there was a significant increase in Foodbank use at that time. ELC has seen a 20% rise in rent arrears over this test period and there was a significant rise in shoplifting.
- At the start of the Covid 19 pandemic there was a rise in the number of people applying for Universal Credit from 1,720 claimants in March 2020 to 3,555 in June 2020.
- On average, one in five children in EL are living in poverty after housing costs are taken into account and in some geographical areas this rises to a quarter of all children.
- It is in these same geographical areas where Problem Solving Partnerships have been convened to reduce the number of antisocial incidents with young people and highlights the need for a coordinated response to early intervention & prevention activities.
- In the financial year 2019/20 there were 45 Parental Advisory Letters (PALs) sent to parents and relevant professionals as a result of young people's anti-social behaviour.
- School involvement in flagging early signs of truanting, exclusion, family issues and substance misuse to partners is crucial to secure effective early intervention.
- As Public Health Scotland highlighted, ACEs can have a significant impact on children's health and social outcomes in later life.

### Education:

- Transport costs have been attributed to impact on young people's choice of going on to further/higher education (noted in the SNSA).
- Overall, the average level of educational qualification in EL is higher than Scotland. However by levels of deprivation, EL has a greater attainment gap between those in the most deprived and least deprived quintiles. 67.3 of people in the lowest quintiles have "one plus award at SCQF level 5 or higher" compared to 90.5 in the least deprived quintile.

### Substance misuse:

- Transport costs were also a theme repeated in the MELDAP Profile (p54 &67) as to why people couldn't engage with services
- There has been a steady increase in drug-related deaths across the County – initially this was due to the increase in the use of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), specifically BURST in 2016, but it is now noted that deaths have increased with poly and/or older drug users.
- East and Midlothian residents accounted for 330 drug-related admissions (representing 228 patients) in 2018 across NHS Lothian sites. 91% of these were unplanned (emergency admissions). The NHS Lothian Board area recorded the second highest level of drug related deaths in Scotland (13%) after Greater Glasgow (33%) (MELDAP profile 2019).

- The median age for drug related death in 2018, in NHS Lothian was 41 with an interquartile range of 33-50yrs old, meaning that half of all drug related deaths were in this age range. This also means that a quarter was older and quarter were younger, therefore 50% of people who experienced drug related death in Lothian were aged 40 or less. Of these, around 35% were in their 30s and 15% in their 20s (MELDAP Profile, p23).

#### **Domestic Abuse/MARAC:**

- In 2018/19, 30 single women (of 150 applications by single women) and 65 women with children (of 155 applications by single women with children) made a homeless application and cited “Dispute within household: violent or abusive as the reason for their homeless application. [Homeless applications from women due to domestic violence or abuse: statistics - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Health/2019/06/2019060601)
- The number of victims referred to the Domestic Abuse Pathway (this is a pathway with local partners that ensures that most the suitable support agency responds and avoids people being contacted numerous times) has increased by 213% since 2016/17.
- In recent years, however, the number of domestic incidents in EL has increased, the most significant increase being in 2018/19 when 1,147 incidents were recorded, a rise of 23.3%. A further rise of 10.2% to 1,264 incidents was recorded in 2019/20. In parallel with this, the number of MARAC cases (cases where there is risk of serious harm) increased from 85 in 2016/17 to 105 in 2019/20, an increase of 23.5%. In 2019/20, these cases included 77 children who were present in 73% of cases (from Womens Aid E&M, taken from RRTP).
- The number of victims of referred to MARAC decreased by 8.2% in 2017/18 when compared to the previous year, before rising by 32% in 2018/19.
- The number of children in involved in MARAC cases decreased by 8.3% in 2017/18, before increasing by 24.5% in 2018/19.

#### **Homelessness:**

- In 2019/20, there were 631 homeless applications for households that were “assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness”
- The main reasons for homelessness in EL is being ‘asked to leave’ at 35.4% of applications and this trend has been ongoing for many years. In 2019/20, 19.4% of households applied as homeless due to ‘dispute within household (violent or abusive)’ and 15.4% due to ‘dispute (non-violent) in household’.
- For people leaving prison homeless, this means they may end up temporarily housed in a B&B or similar, with a lack of cooking facilities and limited access to utilities such as the internet.
- The number of applications where a household member has reported sleeping rough the night before applying for assistance was 14 (1.7%) in 2017/18, reducing to 11 (1.4%) in 2018/19 and rising to 15 (2%) in 2019/20, however these figures are significantly lower than national levels.

#### **Youth homelessness**

- In 2018/19, 165 young people (aged 16-24) made an application to ELCs Housing Options Team and were assessed as homeless or potentially homeless.
- The most common reason cited for their homelessness is “Dispute within household/ relationship breakdown: no violent” and “asked to leave”. For those young people that were rehoused they secured a “Scottish Secure Tenancy”. ([Youth homelessness 2018-19: statistics - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Health/2019/06/2019060602))

**Young people in care** - the Independent Care Review findings highlight the traumatic experiences of many of the 15,000 children in Scotland's care system, and evidence shows that care-experienced children are more likely to experience poorer outcomes across health, education and employment, compared to non-care-experienced children.

- In 2020/2021 there was an average of 248 children and young people aged 0-17 years looked after by ELC. This represents a rate per 1,000 (0-17 pop) of 11.6.
- During 2020/2021, five young people were subject to secure orders. All were male with an average age of 15.
- Police Scotland have been working closely with care homes housing vulnerable children and as a result there has been a 50% reduction in reports of looked after children being reported missing in Quarter 2 2020.

#### **Young people in the justice system**

- In 2019/20, 45 children aged 8-15 years were referred to the children's reporter on offence grounds. This represents a rate per 1,000 (0-15 pop) of 2.4.
- On the 6<sup>th</sup> February 2021, there were five Young Offenders who were either on remand or sentenced in HMP Polmont

#### **Crimes/offences detected where a young person was accused/ charged**

- The number of crimes or offences detected where an East Lothian young person has been accused has increased from 370 in 2014/15 to 676 in 2019/20 – a rise of 83%. In the same time period the number of young people accused has risen from 206 to 286 – a rise of 40%. The rate per 1,000 rate of young people charged rose from 17.7 in 2014/15 to 23.1 in 2019/20.
- The number of young people in EL being charged with crimes/ offences has risen steadily from 2014/15, when 17.7 (rate per 1,000 population) were charged with a crime to 23.1 ((rate per 1,000 population) in 2019/20. Conversely the rate has dropped in Midlothian from 28.3 (rate per 1,000 population) in 2014/15 to 24.4 (rate per 1,000 population) in 2019/20.

#### **Antisocial Behaviour (ASB)**

- From the 1 April 2020 to 30 September 2020, the number of antisocial complaints received by the Council during the reporting period was 1295. This compares to a figure of 820 received during the same period in 2019. This represents a 57% increase.
- Of the 1295 complaints received, 484 related to domestic noise (mainly loud music), 223 to drug misuse, a substantial percentage of which related to complaints of the smell of cannabis permeating residential properties, 199 were youth related and 190 to behaviour traditionally associated with neighbour disputes. The remaining 199 consisted of, amongst other things, shouting, swearing, verbal abuse and aggressive behaviour as directed at staff.
- From April-September 2020, Police Scotland in EL have been involved in Problem Solving Partnerships (PSPs) in Haddington Town Centre and the Goosegreen area of Musselburgh using additional patrols and tactics such as mobile and static CCTV to resolve issues.



### **Fire raising**

- In 2019/20, there were 4.1 deliberate dwelling fires per 100,000 population in East Lothian, lower than the 19.5 for Scotland as a whole. The East Lothian figure was lower than the 12.5 for the previous year, whilst the Scottish rate was similar at 19.8.

### **Crime**

- In 2019/20 there were 367 crimes per 10,000 population in East Lothian compared to 451 nationally. This was a 2.8% decrease compared to the previous year (national decrease 2%).

### **Hate crime**

- In EL, Quarter 2, 2019/20, there were 73 Hate crime incidents and 64 hate crimes, up on the 52 hate incidents and 40 hate crimes compared to the same period in 2018/19. The detection rate for hate crime is 82.4%

### **By types of crime**

- Group 1 – Non sexual crimes of violence are lower (at 2%) than the Scottish average (at 4%)
  - The significant differences in this group is robbery at 13% in EL and 19% across Scotland and
  - Contraventions of the Domestic Abuse Scotland Act (Scotland) 2016, are higher in EL at 22% compared to the Scottish average of 18%
- Group 2 – Sexual crimes are both at 5% across EL and Scotland
- Group 3 – Crimes of dishonesty is slightly higher in EL at 49% compared to 45% across Scotland
  - Shoplifting is slightly higher across Scotland at 28% compared to 25% in EL
- Group 4 - Fire-raising, and vandalism etc. the rate is slightly higher at 22% in EL than Scotland at 19%
- Group 5 Other crimes – EL has a lower rate of 22% compared to 26% across Scotland
- Offences - In EL, 40% of all offences related to motor vehicles with the remaining offences being identified as miscellaneous offences (for example common assault and breaches of the peace)

### **LS/CMI:**

The Level of Service/ Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) is an assessment and management tool that incorporates the principles of risk, need and responsibility. The tool is used across Scotland in both the community and prison settings for assessing and developing Case Management and/or Risk Management Plans. The LS/CMI rates individuals in relation to eight criminogenic risk factors – those factors which have been shown to increase the risk of offending – as well as non-criminogenic needs. The resulting Case or Risk Management Plan then considers the individual's characteristics to support their engagement in targeted interventions. There are eight criminogenic risk factors:

1. Criminal history – past offending behaviour is a good indicator of future behaviours
2. Pro-criminal attitudes – if the individual views their offending as beneficial and/or useful they are less likely to stop offending
3. Anti-social pattern – early engagement in anti-social or illegal behaviours indicates a greater likelihood of further offending

4. Family/marital – the impact of negative role models in childhood and the influence of the family environment is known to impact on pro-criminal attitudes in adult life
5. Education/employment – the ability to conform and comply with convention indicates a pro-social lifestyle
6. Alcohol/drug use – this relates to the individual’s ability to attend education or employment. If substance use impacts negatively on such attendance there is evidence pro-social networks are likely to be affected
7. Leisure/recreation – engaging in constructive activities is likely to increase community engagement and gives less time for anti-social associations and/or activities
8. Companions – friends serve as models for behaviour and provide a source of emotional and practical reward

### **Sentencing – community**

- Men made up 85.8% and women 14.2% of all community Orders
- 37.2% of men were aged 20-29, and 30.6% aged 30-39; 50% of women were aged 30-39
- 141 people were given Community Payback Orders (CPOs)
  - 57 had unpaid work/other activity as a standalone requirement
  - 47 had supervision and unpaid work requirements
  - 37 had a supervision requirement, with:
    - 10 programme requirements (nine for the Caledonian Project)
    - five had compensation requirements
    - five had conduct requirements
- 6 Fiscal Work Orders imposed; 5 Male, 1 Female; 3 in Employment or Education, 3 Unemployed.
- There were 15 Drug Treatment and Testing Order imposed
- There were seven Restriction of Liberty Order imposed
- Of the 209 CJSWRs completed, 46 related to domestic abuse offences or aggravations
- 35 individuals were provided with a Diversion from Prosecution intervention or report
  
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    - five had compensation requirements
    - five had conduct requirements

- Over 50% of those given a Fiscal Work Order were aged 18-25 years (in 2017/18) and more than half of all the Fiscal Work Orders imposed were given to people in employment
- There were 15 Drug Treatment and Testing Order imposed
- There were seven Restriction of Liberty Order imposed
- 35 individuals were provided with a Diversion from Prosecution intervention or report

### Sentencing – custodial

- Scotland has the highest imprisonment rate in Western Europe at 136 people per 100,000 population. The number of people on remand remains high and sentences are getting longer. Many people are released from prison only to return there shortly after
- Prison sentences are getting longer. Across Scotland the average length of a custodial sentence is now over 10 months (326 days)—more than two months (63 days) longer than a decade ago
- A statutory presumption against prison sentences of less than three months was introduced in 2010—unless a court considers that no other method of dealing with the person is appropriate. However, they still accounted for over a quarter (26%) of custodial sentences given in 2018–19
- As of 4 July 2019 the statutory presumption has been extended to sentences of 12 months or less. In 2018–19 these accounted for 79% of all custodial sentences handed out by the courts (stats taken from the Bromley Briefings Prison Fact File. Scotland section from p58, Winter 2021)

From EL, in 2019/20 there were:

- 32 custodial sentences imposed (down from 37 in 2018/19) on CJSWRs completed by ELC Justice Services of which, 14 were 12 months or less (up from 12 in 2018/19) contrary to the Presumption Against Short Sentence legislation.
- 46 people were in custody with statutory responsibility (on 31/03/2020) and a further 18 were being supervised as part of a post release Order or Licence in the community
- 24 individuals had been offered support as part of the Justice Social Work Voluntary Throughcare service – 14 were in custody and ten in the community

A snapshot from the Scottish Prison Service (SPS) Scheduled Reports tells us that on the 6<sup>th</sup> February 2021 there were:

- Five Young Offenders and 59 male adults across the Scottish prison estate who identified an address/connection to East Lothian.
  - 19 of these were on remand
  - One had a sentence of less than three months
  - Five had sentences between six months and two years
  - Ten had a sentence between two and four years
  - 28 had sentences of over four years (including life)
- On the 6<sup>th</sup> February 2021, 40% of the prison population from EL were recorded as current sex convictions
- There 64 males were housed across the Scottish Prison Estate in Addiewell (four), Barlinnie (five), Dumfries (one), Edinburgh (36), Glenochil (four), Greenock (one), Low Moss (two), Perth (ten), Polmont (six) and Shotts (four).

- There were no females from EL in prison at that time

### **Life in Prison:**

- The number of people on remand remains high—accounting for a quarter of people in prison compared with 15% in England and Wales. There were 1,893 people in prison on remand on 1 November 2020, 24% more than the 2018–19 average of 1,525 people
- There have been 154 deaths in custody in the last five years—with 28 so far in 2020. 53 of these deaths are still under investigation
- Self-harm incidents are increasing. There were 762 incidents in 2018, almost triple the number in 2013 (267)
- Violence in prisons is increasing at a dramatic rate. In 2018–19 there was a 38% rise in recorded prisoner on prisoner assaults, and a 44% rise in serious prisoner on prisoner assaults over the year
- Assaults on staff have risen by 45% during the same period. There were 420 assaults on staff in 2018–19, 10 of which were serious, compared with 297 in 2017–18
- Almost three-quarters (71%) of tests carried out on people entering prison in 2018–19 were positive for illegal drugs
- Many people in prison have previously been in care. Over a third of women (38%) and a quarter of men (25%) reported having been in care as a child
- Over a third of people in prison reported having a disability (38%). More than two in five people also said they had a long term illness (41%)
- More than three in five people (61%) in prison reported that they had children. Two in five of those reported having three or more children
- 440 More than one in 10 people (11%) in prison reported being a member of the Armed Forces. Three quarters of those reporting (74%) were in the Army, 9% were in the Navy, 9% were in the Air Force and 6% were Reservists  
(all above stats taken from the Bromley Briefings Prison Fact File. Scotland section from p58, Winter 2021)

### **The impact of imprisonment on families**

- Families Outside conducted research with a number of prisoners and their families. The key issues identified for families were a disruption to family life, entrenching poverty, heightened gendered inequality, and eroded legitimacy with professionals. ([In-Brief-16-digital.pdf \(familiesoutside.org.uk\)](#))
- Children and young people who experience parental imprisonment are often isolated and feel discriminated against.
- Young people fear stigmatisation so much that they do not tell friends or classmates about their parent's imprisonment to avoid the risk of being bullied. ([In-Brief-13-digital.pdf \(familiesoutside.org.uk\)](#))

### **Reoffending rates**

The reconviction rate, which is the percentage of offenders who are reconvicted in a year, was 21% in East Lothian, the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest local authority rate in Scotland. <https://www.gov.scot/publications/reconviction-rates-scotland-2016-17-offender-cohort/pages/33/>

## Contact us

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