



**MIDLOTHIAN
COMMUNITY SAFETY
& JUSTICE PARTNERSHIP**

**The Midlothian
Community Justice
Outcomes Improvement
Plan
2017 – 2020**

2018 Revision

The National Strategy for Community Justice

The following local and Scottish Government publications have been used in the development of the Midlothian Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan;

- National Strategy for Community Justice
<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/11/5600>
- Community Justice Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework
<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/11/3701>
- Guidance for Local Partners in the New Model for Community Justice
<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/11/4628>
- The Single Midlothian Plan 2016-17
https://www.midlothian.gov.uk/info/200284/community_planning/214/community_planning

The Scottish Government **Vision** for Community Justice is;

- Scotland is a safer, fairer and more inclusive nation where we:
 - Prevent and reduce further offending by addressing its underlying causes; and
 - Safely and effectively manage and support those who have committed offences to help them reintegrate into the community and realise their potential for the benefit of all citizens.

The Scottish Government's **Mission Statement** for Community Justice is;

We will achieve this Vision by effectively implementing the Scottish Government's plans for penal policy to:

- Deliver a decisive shift in the balance between community and custodial sentences by:
 - Increasing the use of community based interventions: and
 - Reducing the use of short term custodial sentences:
- Improve the reintegration from custody to community

The Scottish Government's **Priorities** for Community Justice are;

Extensive consultation with stakeholders has made clear that the Scottish Government's vision and mission will be delivered by prioritising action in the following areas

- Improved community understanding and participation.
- Strategic planning and partnership working.
- Effective use of evidence-based interventions.

- Equal access to services.

The Scottish Government's vision for Community Justice is underpinned by the following **Principles**:

- People must be held to account for their offences, in a way that recognises the impact on victims of crime and is mindful of risks to the public, while being proportionate and effective in preventing and reducing further offending.
- Re-integrating those who have committed offences into the community, and helping them to realise their potential, will create a safer and fairer society for all.
- Every intervention should maximise opportunities for preventing and reducing offending as early as possible, before problems escalate.
- Community justice outcomes cannot be improved by one stakeholder alone. We must work in partnership to address these complex issues.
- Informed communities who participate in community justice will lead to more effective services and policies with greater legitimacy.
- High quality, person-centred and collaborative services should be available to address the needs of those who have committed offences, their families, and victims of crime

By **community justice** we mean: "the collection of individuals, agencies and services that work together to support, manage and supervise people who have committed offences, from the point of arrest, through prosecution, community disposal or custody and alternatives to these, until they are reintegrated into the community. Local communities and the third sector are a vital part of this process which aims to prevent and reduce further offending and the harm that it causes, to promote desistance, social inclusion, and citizenship."

The **new model for Community Justice**, underpinned by the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016, will transform the community justice landscape to bring a local perspective to community justice. The new model places planning at the local level where decisions can be made by people who know their area best. A legal duty is placed on statutory Community Justice Partners to engage in this planning process and report annually on their progress towards improving community justice outcomes.

Partnership working is crucial to improving community justice outcomes and community planning partnerships have an important role to play in facilitating this. In addition to the statutory partners, this requires the input of a diverse range of individuals and organisations covering a wide-range of interests, including housing, employability, and health and wellbeing.

The third sector plays an important role in improving community justice outcomes. They are a source of innovation, responsiveness and flexibility, and can provide a meaningful connection to otherwise hard-to-reach service users and communities. The most effective way to improve outcomes for people and communities is by joined up working with the Third Sector at the planning stage.

Community is at the heart of the new model. Whether challenging stigma, employing people with convictions, or participating in community justice planning - improving community justice outcomes will require the involvement and support of local people and businesses. It is vital

that this includes victims of crime, people who have committed offences, families, and the community bodies that represent them.

The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 places a legal duty on a range of statutory partners to plan and decide on how services are delivered within Midlothian to support prevention and a reduction in the number of people reoffending following a previous conviction. This approach aims to address the underlying causes of offending behaviour. Partners will work with a range of individuals and organisations that have a role to play in community justice. Statutory partners for community justice as outlined in the Act are:

Police Scotland	Health Boards	Integrated Joint Boards for Health & Social Care
Local Authorities	Scottish Prison Service	Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service
Crown Office & Procurator Fiscal Service		Scottish Fire & Rescue Service

Skills Development Scotland

A national organisation has been established called Community Justice Scotland which will provide guidance for each local authority area in the achievement of seven common Community Justice Outcomes. A national strategy, performance indicators and a reporting framework set the strategic direction for partners and support delivery within Midlothian and more broadly across Scotland. Common outcomes are split between those that are either structural or person-centric and progress will be reported annually. All seven common outcomes form part of this plan:

Structural Outcomes – What we deliver as partners

- Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice
- Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way
- People have better access to the services they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability
- Effective interventions should be delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending.

Person-centric Outcomes – 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.

There is a strong evidence base that identifies the underlying causes of offending behaviour and those factors that can be a positive effect on attitudes and prevalence of future offending known as criminogenic needs. The complex needs that services support have been identified as;

- Availability of suitable Housing

- Health
- Education and Training
- Relationships with friends and family
- Substance misuse
- Financial difficulties
- Attitudes to offending
- Employment
- Mental Health

The Midlothian Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan sets out the improvement actions identified as being necessary to support achievement of the common outcomes.

Governance

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

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 creates the legislative framework for community planning in Scotland. It places a duty on specific statutory partners to contribute towards improving outcomes through community planning.

One of the strategic priorities within community planning is reducing inequalities; this includes all of the services that support the reduction of offending and reoffending.

The intended lifetime of the plan will be three years with progress continually monitored by the Midlothian Community Safety & Justice Partnership Board and reported annually to Community Justice Scotland.

The statutory partners are required to review this plan throughout the three year period, and in the following circumstances, to determine when a new plan is required:

- When a revised National Performance Framework for Community Justice is published
- When a revised National Strategy for Community Justice is published
- When a revised (Community Planning Partnership) Local Outcomes Improvement Plan for the local authority area is published.

Throughout the development of this plan full consideration has been given to Environmental, Economic and Equality and Human Rights issues and an Integrated Impact Assessment has been completed and can be found on the Midlothian Council [website](#)¹.

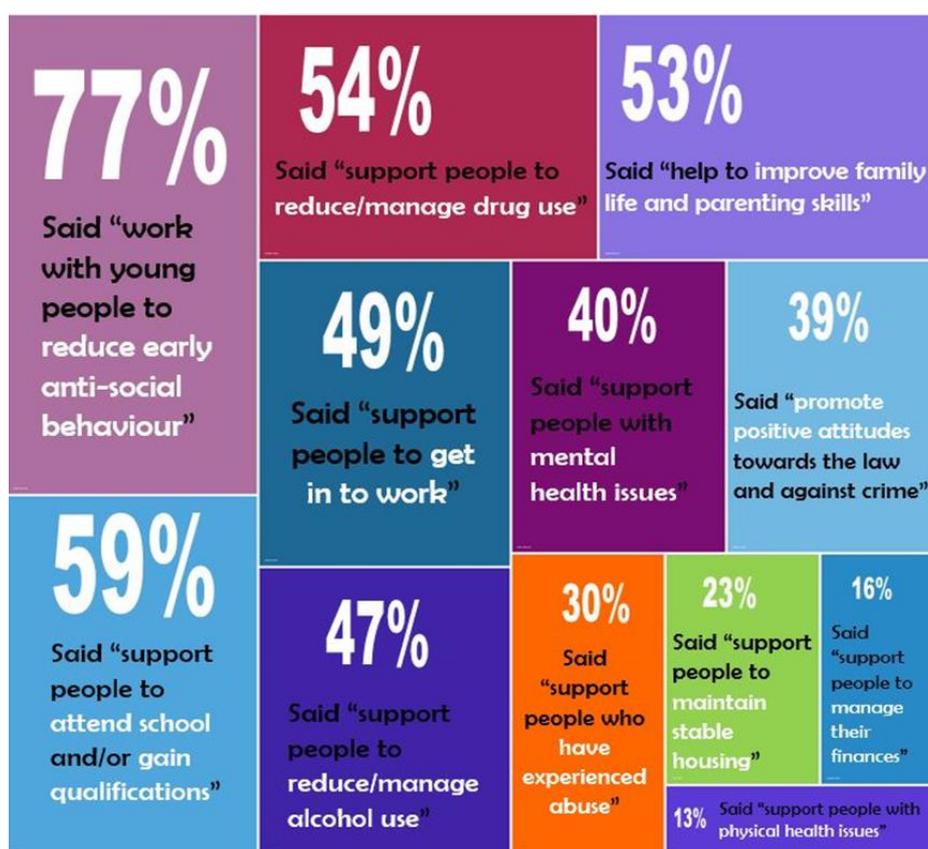
¹https://www.midlothian.gov.uk/downloads/file/1894/iaa_the_midlothian_community_justice_outcomes_improvement_plan_2017-2020

The Midlothian Approach

Community Perception

In November 2017, the Midlothian Community Safety and Justice Partnership carried out an engagement exercise with communities for the second year running. The aim was to find out what people and groups felt were the causes of crime in their area and what could be done to reduce this. It also help to gauge changes in the community in terms of awareness of local services, community justice and criminal justice processes. A total of 394 responses were received, an increase of +222% on the following year. Respondents included people who lived or worked in Midlothian and a small number of Midlothian prisoners in HMP Edinburgh.

Positively, awareness of community justice had increased from 28% or respondents to 45%. When asked which types of support were felt to be highest priority, respondents said the following:



The responses informed the 2018 refresh of the Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan 2017-2020 and 2018 priorities. A full report of responses can be found on the Midlothian Council [website](#)².

Strategic Analysis

The Midlothian Community Safety and Justice Partnership carried out a strategic analysis of Mental Health, Health, Positive Attitudes, Positive Relationships, Housing, Substance Misuse and Education, Employment and Training along with an analysis of services currently available in Midlothian. From this we have been able to identify gaps in service delivery and

² <https://www.midlothian.gov.uk/csip>

areas that need to be improved. This has formed the spine of the Midlothian Outcomes Improvement Plan.

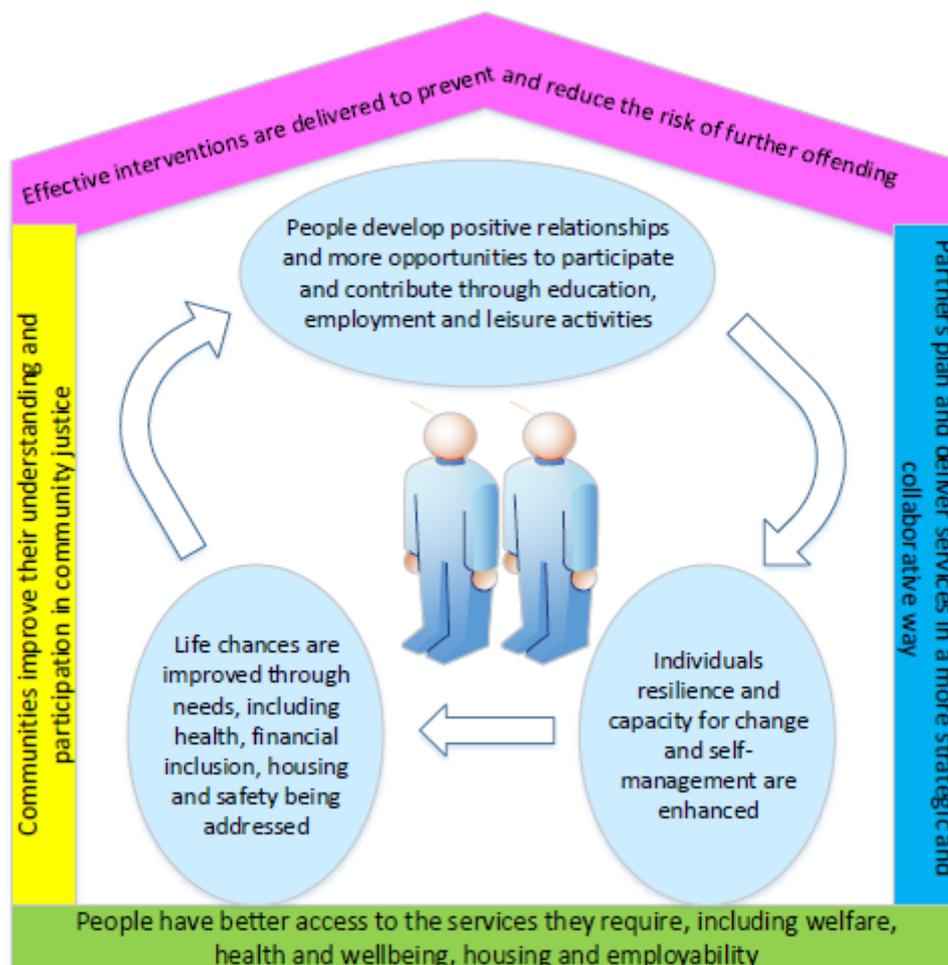
Whole System/House of Care Approach

In Midlothian we believe that a whole-systems approach needs to be taken to reduce offending and re-offending with all partners playing significant roles.

The approach being taken in Midlothian is similar to the Health and Social Care “House of Care” which encourages services to deliver in a co-ordinated manner to support individuals addressing the underlying issues causing their offending. This approach supports and enables people to articulate their own needs and decide on their own priorities, through a process of joint decision making, goal setting and action planning.

The House of Care approach aims to address inequalities through proportionate universalism with specific targeting in areas of geographic deprivation and with particular groups. At the heart of this approach we will focus, with service users, on good conversations, what’s important, personal outcomes and care and support planning.

THE COMMUNITY JUSTICE HOUSE OF CARE



Priorities

Due to level of need determined through strategic analysis and consultation with communities, the short term priorities for the Midlothian Community Safety and Justice

Partnership will be to ensure significant progress is made towards raising the profile of community justice (SO1.1) and developing a recovery hub (SO2.9).

Self Evaluation and Improvement

Throughout the life-span of this plan the Midlothian Community Safety and Justice Partnership will review progress towards the Structural and Person-centric Outcomes. Self evaluation will be at the heart of improvement and the Care Inspectorate “Guide to self-evaluation for community justice in Scotland” will be central to this. The guide can be found on the [Care Inspectorate website](#)³.

Improvement will be carried out on a continual basis and the Scottish Government’s “3-Step Improvement Framework for Scotland’s Public Services” will be the methodology used to create lasting improvement.

³ <http://www.careinspectorate.com/>

STRUCTURAL OUTCOMES

Community Justice Outcome;

- Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision.

Ref. No.	Improvement Action	Lead Officer or Organisation	Completion Date
SO1.1	Deliver the Midlothian Community Justice Partnership communication plan to help raise the profile of Community Justice	Community Justice Planning	March 2019

Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework Qualitative Indicators

National Indicators	Midlothian Local Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities carried out to engage with ‘communities’ as well as other relevant constituencies. • Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision. • Participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery. • Level of community awareness of/satisfaction with work undertaken as part of a CPO. • Evidence from questions to be used in local surveys/citizens panels etc. • Perceptions of the local crime rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social media activity (SO1.1) • Public awareness of community justice (SO1.1) • Number of engagement and consultation responses. (SO1.1) • Public awareness of the work of the Criminal Justice Social Work Team including Unpaid Work. (SO1.1)

Community Justice Outcome;

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

Ref. No.	Improvement Action	Lead Officer or Organisation	Completion Date
SO2.1	Develop information sharing protocols which will enable information to be shared between partner agencies.	Community Justice Working Group	March 2019
SO2.2	Implement the Sustainable Housing On Release for Everyone (SHORE) standards	Scottish Prison Service/Housing	March 2019
SO2.3	Review effectiveness of drug and alcohol services in light of funding reduction to the Midlothian and East Lothian Drug and Alcohol Partnership.	MELDAP	December 2018
SO2.4	Support and review interventions for schools to address the attitudes that underpin physical, emotional and sexual violence towards women and girls.	Public Protection Office/Education	March 2019
SO2.5	Design, implement and evaluate pathways from Unpaid Work to support development of skills for learning, life and work.	Criminal Justice Social Work/Lifelong Learning and Employability	March 2019
SO2.6	Ensure that training delivered by the Public Protection Office is Trauma Informed to improve practice and service delivery across relevant partner agencies with front facing staff.	Public Protection Office/ NHS Lothian	March 2019
SO2.7	Rollout Safe and Together approach training to staff for families affected by domestic abuse	Public Protection Office/ Children and Families	March 2020
SO2.8	Develop a gender-based violence perpetrator service for fathers to attend on a voluntary basis	Criminal Justice Social Work/Children and Families	March 2020

SO2.9	Continue to support the development of recovery oriented systems of care by creating a recovery hub.	MELDAP	March 2019
SO2.10	Explore opportunities to develop interventions to divert young people from offending	Children and Families	March 2019

Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework Qualitative Indicators

National Indicators	Midlothian Local Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way. • Partners have leveraged resource for community justice. • Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational/professional/ geographical boundaries. • Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of MAPPA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people from Midlothian released from SPS without stable accommodation (SO2.2) • Number of repeat homeless applicants (SO2.2) • Number of prison leaver homeless applicants sustaining accommodation at 6 and 12 months (SO2.2) • Number of Midlothian schools adopting interventions to address attitudes towards VAWG (SO2.4) • Number of Criminal Justice Social Work clients progressing into training or employment at the point of order completion (SO2.5) • Number of Midlothian based staff who attend Trauma Informed training (with service breakdown) (SO2.6)

Community Justice Outcome;

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

Ref. No.	Improvement Action	Lead Officer or Organisation	Completion Date
SO3.1	Assess opportunities to extend the HM Young Offenders Institution Polmont programme to include options after release.	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	March 2019
SO3.2	Evaluate the effectiveness of the Whole Systems Approach with a focus on early intervention, diversion from prosecution, alternatives to secure custody and care.	Children & Families Service	March 2019
SO3.3	Complete the review of Unpaid Work in Midlothian to ensure that we consistently work towards the 3 overarching aims of National Outcomes and Standards: safety, justice and social inclusion.	Criminal Justice Social Work	September 2018
SO3.4	Further develop links with adult education and 3 rd sector providers to increase the availability of courses and programmes for those subject to CPOs by September 2018.	Criminal Justice Social Work/ Lifelong Learning and Employability	March 2019
SO3.5	Develop one to one work provided as part of a CPO requirement.	Criminal Justice Social Work	March 2019

Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework Qualitative Indicators

National Indicators	Midlothian Local Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of SFRS sessions held with Midlothian young people leaving Polmont (SO3.1)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of “other activities requirement” in Community Payback Orders (CPOs). • Effective risk management for public protection. • Quality of CPOs and DTTOs. • Reduced use of custodial sentences and remand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Balance between community sentences relative to short custodial sentences under 1 year; ○ Proportion of people appearing from custody who are remanded. • The delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and alcohol use. • Numbers of police recorded warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, community sentences (including CPOs, DTTOs and RLOs). • Number of short-term sentences under 1yr. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of young people held in secure care (bed days) (SO3.2) • Number of young people referred to SCRA (SO3.2) • Number of young people being diverted from prosecution (SO3.2) • Number of skills courses available for those subject to a CPO (SO3.4) • Number of CPO clients participating in skills courses and programmes (SO3.4)
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Community Justice Outcome;

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

Ref. No.	Improvement Action	Lead Officer or Organisation	Completion Date
SO4.1	Ensure that all people involved in the criminal justice system have an improved understanding of local Health services and have access to essential medical services e.g. GP and dentist.	Scottish Prison Service/ NHS Lothian	March 2019
SO4.2	Increase the number of people being released from prison accepting voluntary throughcare	Scottish Prison Service/Change, Grow Live	March 2019
SO4.3	Increase the number of young people engaging with employment services on release from a Young Offender's Institute.	Skills Development Scotland	March 2019
SO4.4	All partners will ensure that victims of crime receive the support they need e.g. by referring to Victim Support Scotland and/or other partners as appropriate.	Community Justice Working Group	March 2020
SO4.5	Deliver and evaluate the Fresh Start programme to provide speedy access to services following arrest and support prisoners leaving prison on a Home Detention Curfew (HDC) or a Restriction of Liberty Order (RoLO) imposed by the Courts.	Change, Grow, Live/Community Justice Planning	March 2019

Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework Qualitative Indicators

National Indicators	Midlothian Local Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners have identified and are overcoming structural barriers for people accessing services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and percentage of Midlothian people being discharged from prison that have access to appropriate medication (SO4.1)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of joint-working arrangements such as processes/protocols to ensure access to services to address underlying needs • Initiatives to facilitate access to services. • Speed of access to mental health services. • Speed of access to drug and alcohol services. • % of people released from a custodial sentence: • Registered with a GP; • Have suitable accommodation; • Have had a benefits eligibility check. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and percentage of Midlothian people being discharged from custody that have access to appropriate medication (SO4.1) • Number of Midlothian prisoners being provided with information on voluntary throughcare (SO4.2) • Number and percentage of Midlothian people being released from prison taking up voluntary throughcare (SO4.2) • Number of Midlothian people being supported to set up a bank account (SO4.2) • Number of people of taking up the Fresh Start service (SO4.5) • Feedback from Fresh Start clients (SO4.5)
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PERSON-CENTRIC OUTCOMES

Community Justice Outcome:

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

Background:

- Imprisonment rates are significantly higher for individuals coming from areas of income deprivation. Males in particular were found to be 4 times more likely to be convicted if they have resided in the top decile of income deprived areas.
- Although outcomes are generally improving for most people in Scotland and Midlothian they are not improving fast enough for the poorest and most disadvantaged sections of our society, nor for those who face barriers because of their race, gender, age, disability, sexual orientation or religion or belief.
- Those who have the least access to income, employment and good housing experience higher levels of ill health; often have less physical and psychological resilience to meet challenges; and less power and influence to effect change
- The poorest health outcomes in Midlothian are found within an intermediate area of Mayfield. This is followed by two intermediate areas of Dalkeith. These data zones were found to be among the 7% most health deprived areas of Scotland.
- Problematic substance misuse is relatively high in Midlothian, with 11 intermediate areas presenting high levels of hazardous alcohol consumption and a number of areas showing drug prevalence to be as high as 7%-10% of the population.
- Unsuitable accommodation, unstable accommodation or homelessness can have a multitude of negative impacts to an individual's opportunities and personal wellbeing. An absence of a stable address limits access to facilities and services and increases barriers to meeting social/educational/employability needs.
- The risk of becoming homeless significantly increases with a custodial sentence. The population of prison leavers who become homeless in Scotland is 25%, much higher than in the general population where homelessness presentation is 0.8%.
- Approximately two thirds of ex-prisoners who become homeless upon liberation from prison will reoffend.

Ref. No.	Improvement Action	Lead Officer or Organisation	Completion Date
PC1.1	Ensure that all people on discharge from prison and remand have information on health care services in Midlothian	Health & Social Care Partnership	March 2019
PC1.2	Review and develop the CJSW Exit Questionnaire with partners to more effectively measure changes in an individual's life circumstances and to identify gaps in service provision and improvements that can be made.	Criminal Justice Social Work	March 2019
PC1.3	Ensure Midlothian people affected by offending have access to home safety assessments	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	March 2019

Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework Qualitative Indicators

National Indicators	Midlothian Local Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual have made progress against the outcome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of health care service cards distributed to Midlothian prisoners (PC1.1) Number of Midlothian people being given a home safety assessment (PC1.3)

Community Justice Outcome:

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

Background:

- Family environments can have significant impacts on the likelihood of future offending. Around 37% of UK prisoners report that someone else in their family has been found guilty of a criminal offence.
- Studies suggest that around 29% of UK prisoners report experiences of emotional, physical or sexual abuse in their childhood. 41% report that they observed violence in their home as a child.
- People with an offending history who have had Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) may be more likely to be reconvicted following prison release. A study found that 58% of prisoners who had experienced abuse as a child were reconvicted (compared to 50% who had not) and 58% of prisoners who had been witness to violence as a child were reconvicted (compared to 48% who had not).
- Significantly more school leavers go straight into employment following high school education than the rest of Scotland (31.4% > 21.7%). The percentage of school leavers pursuing further education is much lower (27.3% < 38.3%).
- More young people in Midlothian have no qualifications than in the rest of Scotland (10% > 7%) and significantly less young people have qualifications at HNC level or higher (14% < 24%).
- Midlothian's lowest employment rates are found in Dalkeith, where one intermediate data zone can be found among the 10% most employment deprived areas in Scotland.
- Imprisonment rates are significantly higher for individuals coming from areas of income deprivation. Males in particular were found to be 4 times more likely to be convicted if they have resided in the top decile of income deprived areas.
- All Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LSCMI) data was analysed between January 2012 and January 2013 and this indicated that of those assessed, 71% left school at the minimum leaving age and 70% were unemployed at the time the assessment was carried out
- 2017 consultation results found that "working with young people to reduce early anti-social behaviour" was thought to be the biggest indicator of future offending or reoffending, with 77% of respondents rating this as one of the highest priority support needs. When asked "What more do you think needs to be done to reduce offending and re-offending in your local area?", the majority of respondents expressed a need for more work around offending prevention and early intervention with young people as well as a holistic approach to dealing with complex needs.

Ref. No.	Improvement Action	Lead Officer or Organisation	Completion Date
PC2.1	Further utilise the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory to assess risk and need factors to analyse offending related needs and evaluate the impact of services.	Criminal Justice Social Work	September 2018
PC2.2	Increase the number of short term prisoners being given day release to carry out work or training placements.	Scottish Prison Service	March 2019
PC2.3	Develop opportunities for young people charged with offences to carry out restorative justice activities in communities.	Children's Services	March 2019

Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework Qualitative Indicators

National Indicators	Midlothian Local Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual have made progress against the outcome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback from people on CPO's following work with communities (PC2.1) LSCMI data (PC2.1) Feedback from service users after completion of CPO's, release licences and other interventions (PC2.1) Number of short term Midlothian prisoners carrying work placements in the communities (PC2.2) Number of young people engaged with restorative justice opportunities in Midlothian (PC2.3)

Community Justice Outcome;

- Individual's resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced.

Background:

- Stigmas towards individuals with mental health issues can influence a person's willingness to seek help and thereby restrict opportunities for support and treatment.
- It is estimated that around 4.5% of prisoners have a severe or enduring mental health condition, compared to the estimated 1-1.5% of the general population.
- Findings from the Commission on Women Offenders estimate that the percentage of women serving in Scottish prisons who have been affected by a mental health problem may be as high as 80%.
- Risk/Case management data gathered for 12 months between 2012 and 2013 suggests that of criminal justice clients assessed, 40% suffered from low self-esteem and 36% experienced chronic anxiety. It was also found that 65% had an alcohol problem at some point and 60% had a drug problem at some point. In addition the data from this period tells us that for those individuals with substance misuse issues, 100% said it had influenced their offending behaviour, 82% reported it had affected their family and marital relationships, and 50% reported a negative impact on their education or employment.
- Substance misuse is generally most prevalent among the adult male population, however, a greater rate of females with an offending history and young people with convictions in Scottish prison/YOI custody report being under the influence of a substance at the time of their offence.
- Around 36% of Lothian clients known to drug related support services are subject to legal proceedings.
- 35% of the most prolific people with convictions in Scottish prisons state funding a drug habit played a role in their offending.
- 27% of adult prisoners in Scotland and 34% of young offenders in Polmont report being in care for a period of time in their upbringing.
- 1 in 4 women will experience domestic violence in their lifetime. If applied to the female population in Midlothian then an estimated 9,145 women are likely to experience domestic abuse in their lifetime.
- The risk of becoming homeless significantly increases with a custodial sentence. The population of prison leavers who become homeless in Scotland is 25%, much higher than in the general population where homelessness presentation is 0.8%.
- Short term accommodation can be used as a temporary solution for homeless people with an offending history due to housing pressure. Associated problems with these facilities often include alcohol or drug misuse or relapse, association with negative influences, financial costs (and methods of funding costs) and a loss of freedom.

Ref. No.	Improvement Action	Lead Officer or Organisation	Completion Date
PC3.1	Increase the number of referrals to services for women (Spring and Smile).	Criminal Justice Social Work	March 2019
PC3.2	Ensure all people with an offending history have access to key services, such as addictions and mental health, and are provided with opportunities to establish positive social networks	MELDAP/Change, Grow, Live	March 2019
PC3.3	Offer and deliver the Tenancy and Citizenship SQA where demand exists from Midlothian prisoners upon release and from other services.	Housing/Lifelong learning and Employability	March 2019
PC3.4	Ensure young people with a history of being looked after or involved in the criminal justice system have access to an independent living skills programme	Children and Families/Criminal Justice Social Work	March 2019

Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework Qualitative Indicators

National Indicators	Midlothian Local Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual have made progress against the outcome 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women engaging in Spring for 3 months or more (PC3.1) Number of women with a Smile substance misuse service plan in place (PC3.1) Number of Midlothian prison leavers participating and successfully completing a Tenancy and citizenship SQA (PC3.3) Uptake of independent living skills programmes among Midlothian young people referred (PC3.4)

