

MIDLOTHIAN
community safety
& JUSTICE PARTNERSHIP

Midlothian Community Safety and Justice Partnership

Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan and Framework

2020-2023

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CONTENTS

Foreword	3
Chapter 1: What is Community Justice?	4
Chapter 2: The National Strategy for Community Justice	5
2.1 The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016	5
2.2 National Outcomes and Indicators for Community Justice	5
Chapter 3: Community Justice Improvement Framework 2020-2023	9
Chapter 4: Governance and Partners	10
Chapter 5: Midlothian – A Summary of Justice Demand	11
5.1 Criminal Proceedings and Reconviction Rates	10
5.2 Education, Training and Employment and Re-offending	10
5.3 Health Inequalities and Re-offending	11
5.4 Housing and Re-offending	11
5.5 Substance Misuse and Re-offending	12
5.6 Positive Attitudes and Impact on Re-offending	12
Chapter 6: What We Achieved 2017-2020	14
Chapter 7: Participation Statement	16
Chapter 8: Midlothian Community Justice Delivery Framework	20

FOREWORD

As the chair of the Community Safety and Justice Partnership Board, I am pleased to present Midlothian's second Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan 2020-2023.

This exciting new plan sets out our Community Justice priorities for the next three years and the actions that our statutory, non-statutory and third-sector partners will take collectively to prevent and reduce reoffending and improve outcomes for all those involved in the Justice system. This plan seeks to build on the progress made over the past three years whilst acknowledging the outstanding needs in relation to service provision and increased partnership working opportunities.

The reconviction rate for Midlothian in 2016/17 was 23.8%. Despite being below the national average of 27.2% the rate had increased from the previous year (22.2%). Consequently, as a partnership we recognise the work we have to do to improve the life chances and choices of people with convictions, victims of crime and communities. This is the driving force behind our commitment to undertake the ambitious actions contained within the plan.

A strong analytical evidence base is critical to instil confidence both in partnership members and in the residents of Midlothian. Our comprehensive Strategic Strengths and Needs Assessment was completed in early 2020 and fundamentally underpins our plan. Clear links have been identified and are well documented between health inequalities, poverty, substance use and crime. Addressing criminogenic needs such as housing, attitudes towards criminal behaviour, education/employment opportunities and mental health will undoubtedly and positively impact on desistance. Early intervention and prevention is key to our new plan, with the partnership identifying a number of new initiatives including redesigning service provisions within Number 11 (Midlothian's Recovery Hub) and establishing Midlothian's Alcohol Problem Solving Court. Further, through community engagement activities, individuals with lived experience have invaluable contributed to the plan and as such an action included in the plan is to design an aftercare service for individuals finishing a Community Payback Order. Going forward, the partnership is committed to evolving the participatory engagement of communities and individuals within the Justice system.

Midlothian's Community Justice partnership will strive to deliver on the actions within the time frames allocated. The plan will be evaluated and reviewed regularly with up-dates published for communities to scrutinise accountability. Through the planned initiatives, Midlothian will be key in contributing to making local communities and a wider Scotland a safer and fairer place to live.



Jim Sherval
Public Health Consultant
Chair of Midlothian Community Justice Partnership

Community Justice is the prevention of offending and supporting people to stop re-offending. It is 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.

Reducing (re)offending costs the Scottish Economy around £3 billion each year. It is essential to reduce the incidence of offending behaviour that causes physical, psychological and/or financial harm to individuals and wider communities. Reoffending is a priority for the Scottish Government and for Midlothian. The need to prevent offending in the first instance and reduce further offending is a shared responsibility, as no single organisation possesses the entire range of skills and resources required to improve opportunities for those at risk and support desistance among those with a history of offending.

Chapter 2: The National Strategy for Community Justice

2.1 The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016

The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 supported a redesign of the community justice system. The reform saw the disestablishment of regional Community Justice Authorities (CJAs) and responsibilities for reducing offending and reoffending transferred to local Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs). 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 and partners working with a range of individuals and organisations that have a role to play in community justice.

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

Health Boards
Local Authorities
Scottish Prison Service
Skills Development Scotland

A National Strategy for Community Justice and National Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework were published by the Scottish Government in 2016 to outline the new model.

Community Justice Scotland, a national organisation, was then established to provide guidance for each local authority area in the achievement of the seven common Community Justice Outcomes.

2.2 National Outcomes and Indicators for Community Justice

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

Based on existing evidence and engagement with a range of partners and stakeholders, Community Justice Scotland developed a set of common outcomes and indicators which are strongly linked to supporting an individual's desistance from offending. The common outcomes referred to as "nationally-determined outcomes" in the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016, are common across Scotland and applicable at a local level.

The common outcomes contain both person-centric and structural outcomes. They are based on existing evidence and are strongly linked to supporting an individual's desistance from offending. The structural outcomes are those which the statutory Community Justice Partners have more direct control over or they may readily influence as they relate to services or actions that they deliver upon; the person-centric ones are those which the statutory Community Justice Partners may have less direct control over as they may be impacted by a range of different factors but in which partners play a key role in supporting and delivering that change. 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.

Structural Outcomes – *What we deliver as partners*

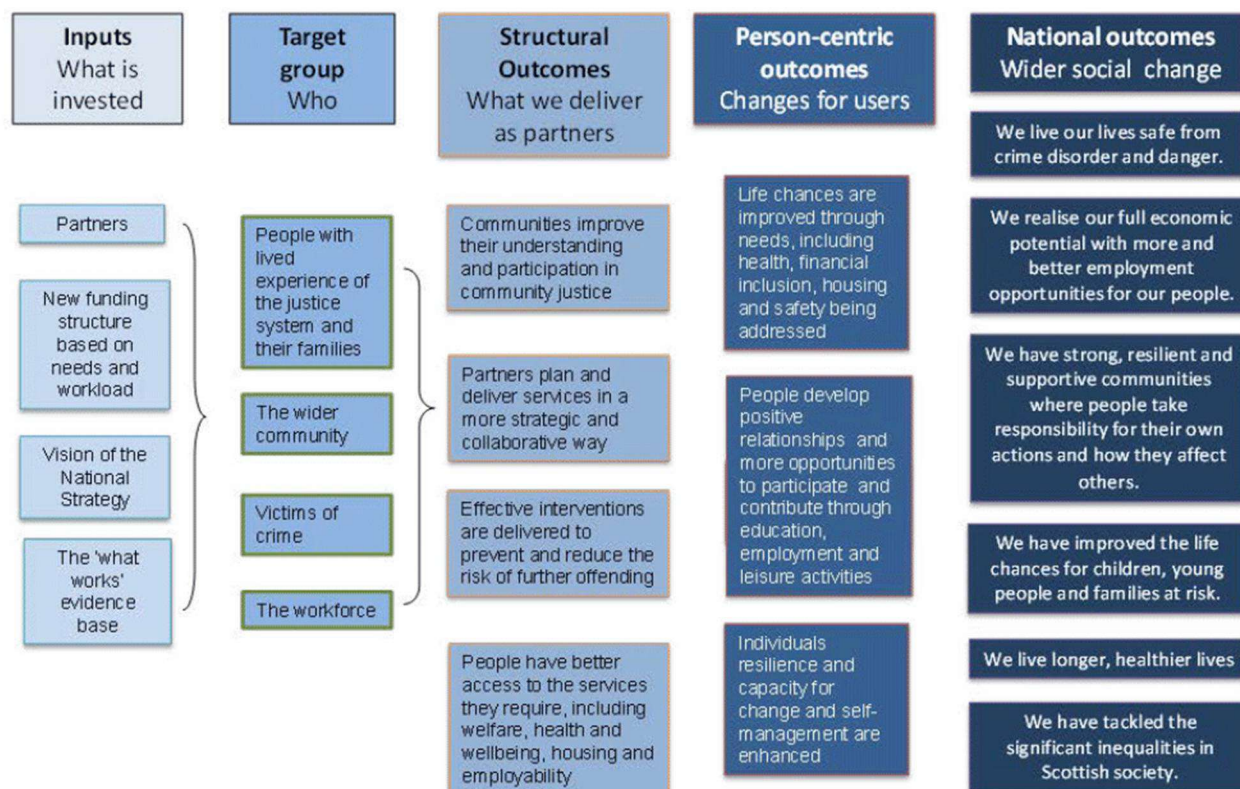
- Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice
- Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way
- People have better access to the services they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability
- Effective interventions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

An illustration of national and person-centric outcomes together with input and target groups is given below.

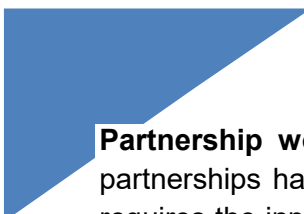


The National Strategy highlights a strong evidence base that identifies the underlying causes of offending behaviour and those factors that can be a positive effect on attitudes and prevalence of future offending known as criminogenic needs. The complex needs that services support have been identified are shown below¹;

- Health
- Education and Training
- Availability of Suitable Housing
- Mental Health
- Relationships with Friends and Family
- Employment
- Substance Misuse
- Financial Difficulties
- Attitudes to Offending

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

¹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-strategy-community-justice/>



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.



Chapter 3: Community Justice Improvement Framework 2020-2023

The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 places an obligation on local planning partnerships to produce Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plans to show what will be done to promote social inclusion, reduce (re)offending and support victims of crime. The Midlothian Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan 2017-2020 was published in 2017.

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

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

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

This framework provides the foundation of the 2020-2023 Midlothian Outcome Improvement Plan, located at the end of the document.

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

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

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

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

Criminal Proceedings and Reconviction Rates

- The reconviction rate for Midlothian in 2016/17 was 23.8%. Despite being below the national average of 27.2% the rate had increased from the previous year (22.2%).
- A large percentage of offending that occurs in Midlothian is carried out by a fairly small number of individuals (50 individuals involved responsible for 13% of all detected crime).
- The number of convictions decreased in Midlothian in 2016/17 compared to the previous year (-8%). This was largely driven by a fall in the number of 'motor vehicle' offences and 'miscellaneous' offences.
- The proportion of convictions in Midlothian fell by 8% in the last year, however those resulting in a custodial sentence increased by a staggering 42%. This is contrary to Scotland wide custodial sentences which fell by 6% during this time.
- The proportion of community sentences fell in the last year from 197 in 2016/17 to 158 in 2017/18.
- Sentences of 3-6 months represented half of all custodial sentences in Midlothian and represent the most predominant sentence length. This is a change from the previous year when sentences of 0-3 months made up the most predominant sentence length.
- The reconviction rate for individuals receiving short term prison sentences under 3 months in length was 57% whereas the reconviction rate for people given Community Payback Orders was 30% - highlighting the need for more community disposals in reducing crime and offending.

Education, Training and Employment and Re-offending

- There is a relationship between poor educational attainment and offending.
- Nine in ten young offenders had been excluded from school at least once.
- One in four young offenders had no qualifications.
- Attitudes towards school are generally poorer among young offenders with less than one in three young offenders attending school most days.
- Negative attitudes and experiences of school are likely attributed to a number of combined factors including poor relationships with teachers, school curriculums not catering to individual educational needs and lack of practical learning techniques.
- Between one and two in ten adult prisoners experience difficulties with writing, reading and 12% numbers/basic mathematics.
- Stable employment is a crucial factor with regards to offending rates. In some cases, a steady financial income may limit an individual's need to commit crime. Furthermore, it has been established that a working routine may reduce the incentive and opportunity to offend.
- Almost two in three recidivist offenders were unemployed at the time of their offence. Another report found that from a sample of prisoners, only one in three reported being in paid employment in the four weeks prior to custody.
- Prisoners who reported having been employed at some point in the year before custody were less likely to be reconvicted in the year after release than those reporting they had not been in employment.
- Two in three prisoners thought that having a job would be an important factor in future offending and half thought having enough money to support themselves was important in stopping reoffending.



Health Inequalities and Re-offending

- “Good mental health” is a significant criminogenic need. Research shows that the presence of mental health issues may be an indicator of future offending.
- Two in three women in prison suffer from depression.
- Just under half of female prisoners have attempted suicide at some point.
- Prevalence of mental health complications in young offenders may be as high as 95%.
- Particular concerns are raised around the proportion of prisoners struggling to form positive attachments; 46% of prisoners reported they rarely/never ‘felt interested in other people’, 48% reported they rarely/never ‘felt loved’ and 49% reported they rarely/never ‘felt close to other people’.
- Studies have found that positive mental wellbeing decreased according to the number of custodial sentences prisoners had served.
- Research suggests that custodial sentences may raise the risk of developing mental health issues, increasing implications for future desistance.
- It is estimated that prevalence of learning disabilities among offender populations is much higher than the general population (0.6% at last census in Midlothian), with around 20% to 30% of offenders within the criminal justice system affected by a learning disability.
- It is suggested that increased levels of socio-economic disadvantage and negative lifestyle or behavioural factors may contribute to poor health and shorter life expectancy. In this sense, the factors which contribute to a reduced life expectancy may mirror the factors which increase the likelihood of future offending.
- Over two thirds of inmates residing in Scottish prisons reported that they smoke.
- Non-smokers reported more positively on all questions, including feeling loved, feeling cheerful, interested in other people, and dealing with problems well, suggesting a link between smoking and positive mental health.

Housing and Re-offending

- According to research, housing need may be a significant indicator of an individual’s likelihood to re-offend.
- As of 31 March 2019, there were 413 homeless households within Midlothian - 200 of those households had a pregnant household member or dependent children (305 children).
- According to the recent Scottish Prison Service Prisoner Survey, half of prisoners reported that they had lost their accommodation arrangements when they were sentenced. One in three said they did not know where they were going to live following liberation.
- An overwhelming 80% of ex-offenders considered stable housing an essential foundation in reducing the likelihood of future offending behaviour. This is supported by research from the Social Exclusion Unit, who found that stable accommodation could reduce recidivism by as much as 20%.
- A lack of appropriate and safe accommodation increases the risk of re-offending – without stable housing it is harder to engage in employment and training, or to access support services. Ensuring appropriate accommodation for people who offend is the foundation for successful rehabilitation, resettlement and risk management. It can provide the anchor for a previously chaotic life and act as a springboard for other crucial steps – such as getting and keeping a job, and accessing health care or drug treatment.

Substance Misuse and Re-offending

- Approximately 300 children in Midlothian living with a parent who uses drugs.
- Approximately 1,500 children in Midlothian living with one or more parents with problematic alcohol use.
- One in three prisoners (who had been in prison more than ten times) reported committing their offence to fund their drug habits.
- Over half of female prisoners were under the influence of drugs at the time of their offence.
- Of those prisoners who had been in prison more than ten times, two out of three had been under the influence of drugs at the time of their offence.
- Three in four male prisoners have an Alcohol Use Disorder.
- Half of prisoners who had been in prison more than ten times had engaged in illicit drug use in the last month prior to prison, compared to 6% of prisoners serving their first sentence.

Positive Attitudes and Impact on Re-offending

- One important step in reducing offending is addressing the attitudes which may contribute to this behaviour.
- Attitudes may influence an individual's offending likelihood, or their likelihood to engage in other problem behaviour. Also, public attitudes towards population groups could have an impact on opportunities for community integration, which may increase offending rates.
- Pro-criminal attitudes can be significantly reduced with proactive intervention.
- Community integration is considered an important factor in reducing an individual's likelihood to offend. However, a factor that often hinders this is stigma. Stigmatisation may occur at a pre-offending stage, and may hinder an individual's life opportunities and increase the risks of problem behaviour. Stigmatisation may also occur towards known offenders, which can affect their ability to reintegrate with the community and make changes to an offending lifestyle.
- Social influences may attribute to the likelihood of future offending. A lack of social commitment, alienation and associations with antisocial peers are considered risk factors in the likelihood of engaging in problematic behaviour. One population group who are considered particularly vulnerable to this type of influence are young people.
- Pro-criminal attitudes may be more significant if they are shared among family groups. According to the Social Exclusion Unit (2002) offenders are 2.5 times more likely to have a family member who has been convicted of an offence.
- Along with a family history of problem behaviour, offending risk factors include poor parental supervision and discipline, family conflict, family involvement and attitudes towards condoning problem behaviour.
- The Criminal population report a significantly higher rate of traumatic experiences. Four times as many offenders reported experiencing four or more types of trauma compared to the general population.
- A high number of young offenders had been present during domestic abuse in their childhood - 43% reported that they had witnessed violence between their parents or guardians as a child.
- Prisoners who had been in care had high prevalence's of substance misuse, mental health issues and literacy/numeracy issues. Overall, 26% of prisoners in a recent study indicated that they had been in care for a period of time in their upbringing. Experiences of being in care were particularly high among young offenders, of whom 46% reported being in care as a child.

The past three years (2017-2020) has seen a focus on establishing the Community Justice partnership within Midlothian. Importantly, membership of the Working Group and Board were considered and finalised. Running parallel to this was a focus given to engaging with communities to raise the profile of Community Justice. To assist with this Social Media accounts were created in 2016 to publicise the good news stories of partners and act as a platform for engaging with local and national communities.

Partnership working initiatives were designed and developed during this period to include sourcing funding to host both a peer support worker and a Mid and East Lothian Drugs support worker. SHORE standards were progressed by Housing while training and support was delivered by Families Outside to increase the understanding of how imprisonment impacts on children. Further initial conversations were held to consider the viability of a 'recovery hub', co-locating services within what was the Social Work building. In 2018 an Arrest/Referral service (Fresh Start) was established to provide individuals with an opportunity to address the causes of their offending prior to Court appearances.

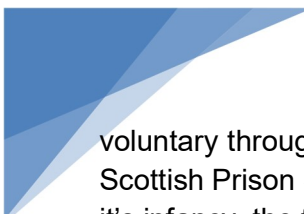
The period of 2019-2020 saw the partnership continue to build on joint working arrangements including a positive Waste Amnesty project prior to Bonfire Night in November. This was a partnership initiative including Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, the Unpaid Work team and Police. SPS continued to provide co-located space for community services and partners to work within the prison establishment to make links with professionals and prisoners. During 2019 Midlothian was successful when bidding for funding for a Scottish Government pilot project to train council staff to be trauma informed. The women's service 'Spring' continued to develop with a focus on offering women a holistic range of services to address their health and well-being.

During 2019, the recovery hub (Number 11) was brought from a concept to a reality. Community Substance Misuse and Mental Health staff, both NHS and local authority, will be co-located with Justice social work and relevant voluntary sector organisations for people in recovery. Further initiatives were developed for individuals with substance misuse and mental health issues including the Gateway to Recovery and Midlothian's Access Point (both drop-in facilities).

Midlothian Community Justice undertook a Public Consultation in spring 2019. This yielded some excellent insight into the public's perception of Community Justice and the associated priorities. The analysis of the results fed into the new comprehensive Strategic Strengths and Needs Assessment that underpins the Community Justice Outcomes and Improvement Plan 2020-2023.

The public consultation then lent itself to the conception of Midlothian's Community Justice Event in November 2019. This saw statutory partners, non-statutory partners, third-sector agencies, service users in the justice system and members of the public attend an event to raise the profile of Midlothian Community Justice.

Partnership Working was a key feature in the past reporting period and will continue to take precedence going forward. Recently, new ways of partnership working have been developed most noticeably through the recovery Hub - Number 11. Co-locating services such as Justice, health, substance misuse and third sector agencies has led to opportunities for greater holistic partnership working. An example of this is the No 11 Practitioner Forum. This visionary forum brings together Health, Substance Misuse, Social Work, Housing, and third sector agencies and gives consideration to bespoke packages of care/support/treatment to individuals who use No 11. This innovative forum then evolved to include



voluntary through care provision within Midlothian. With a signed information sharing agreement with the Scottish Prison Service, Midlothian is now aware of individuals returning to our communities. Whilst still in it's infancy, the forum has some excellent examples of holistic support being offered to services users. In-reach work in the prisons and then transitioning support to the community is now coordinated, person-centred and solution focused; involving Midlothian specific services, resources and agencies.

We want our plans to reflect the views of people most affected by community justice. One of the main challenges of the Community Justice Model is how to genuinely include the general public/communities in the community justice agenda and it is something that will continue to be an issue in the coming years. It has also been a challenge to involve agencies who might not have previously seen themselves as having a role in reducing reoffending and a continuing challenge in the coming year will be to encourage partners to see the relevance of their own service to the reducing reoffending agenda. Partnership working with Education is also crucial in relation to the prevention and the early intervention agenda.

A Communication and Engagement Strategy and Plan 2020-21 is due for completion in spring 2020 which outlines the activity planned to progress actions SO1.2¹ and SO1.4². The plan details consultation activity which will take place over the course of the next year.

Who was involved in the shaping of our plan?

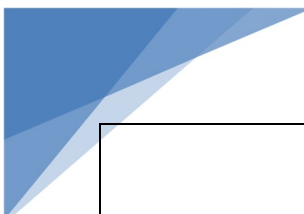
This participation statement sets out who we have spoken to in the course of the last year, and what methods we have used to gain their views

Stakeholder	Activities
Statutory Partners	<p>The Midlothian Community Safety and Justice Partnership Board has representation from all of the Community Justice statutory partners and a number of Third Sector organisations (see Third Sector section below).</p> <p>The remit of the Midlothian Community Justice Working Group includes the development of the CJOIP and reporting of progress to the Board towards achieving the Common Outcomes.</p> <p>The Working Group meets quarterly with a focus on partner updates, accountability of actions, and development of the CJOIP. During 2018/19 the Board met on three occasions and provided guidance and scrutiny on the draft CJOIP. The Midlothian CJOIP was published on 1 April 2020.</p> <p>A CJOIP Workshop was held on 19th February 2020. This was a half day event that brought together statutory partners, third sector organisations, service users with lived experience of the justice system, elected members and Board members. Consideration was given to the format of the day. The 2019 guide to 'Inclusive Justice Co-producing Change' by Weaver et al was used to ensure that voices were heard and encouraged. Initially a quiz was undertaken to allow relationships to be forged before smaller focus groups were established to look at the National Indicators. Guidance was drafted for each chair of the focus groups including the pertinent evidence from the SNSA. Rich data was then collected that formed the basis for the new action plan going forward.</p> <p>Fiona (CSJP Manager) attended three briefing sessions in 2019 with staff who were moving into a new recovery hub. Staff from substance misuse, health, justice social work and third sector agencies are now co-located in</p>

	<p>one building. Opportunities were taken to raise the profile of community justice and build on partnership working.</p> <p>Fiona (CSJP Manager) sits on both the Community Planning Partnership Working Group and the Violence Against Women and Girls Working group thus promoting integrated partnership working and raising the profile of Community Justice.</p> <p>Midlothian CSJP held a successful large scale event on 20 November 2019 and was attended by a number of third sector organisations, service users and key stakeholders. Speakers included Karyn McCluskey Chief Executive of Community Justice Scotland, Naomi Breeze a one woman drama performance and James Docherty who has both professional and personal experience of navigating the care and criminal justice system. Approximately 80 attendees gathered for the event, the aim of which being to improve awareness of Community Justice and motivate and enthuse partners and communities to work with the MCJP in the delivery of community justice services. Feedback from the event was extremely positive with 78% of attendees rating the event 5/5 and feedback including "Inspiring and proof that change can happen".</p> <p>The Community Planning Development Day took place in November 2019, the purpose being for all statutory and non-statutory partners, members of the public and young people to set Midlothian's priorities for the next year. The Community Safety and Justice Partnership is one of the five thematic groups that feed into the Community Planning Partnership. Fiona (CSJP Manager) delivered a presentation on the successes and challenges of the partnership over the last year and co-facilitated an afternoon workshop. This workshop was run in conjunction with an individual who has lived experience of the justice system with the aim being to increase awareness of community justice and what it looks like in Midlothian</p> <p>Fiona (CSJP Manager) and Justice Social Work have arranged a quarterly input into the Justice Team Meeting to advise and up-date on local and national Community Justice activity.</p>
Reporting	<p>Regular reports have been provided to the Midlothian Community Safety and Justice Partnership Board and the Midlothian Community Justice Working Group. A Progress Record template was approved in 2019 to allow the partners to record and update the other partners on activity, improvements, partnership working and data. This promotes accountability, information sharing, awareness raising and will facilitate future self-evaluation.</p> <p>We also report performance biannually in the Single Midlothian Plan which from 2020 incorporates one-year actions from the CJOIP (prior to 2020 only the Community Safety plan was included).</p> <p>Partnership activity including the three year Outcome and Improvements Plan along with the Annual Report and Communication Strategy are published on the Council website for community consideration.</p>

Third Sector	<p>There is a strong third sector involvement within the MCSJP with Midlothian Voluntary Action, Victim Support Scotland, Women's Aid East and Midlothian, Change, Grow, Live and Families Outside and having places on either the Board and/or Working Group.</p> <p>Our representative from Health in Mind, a third sector organisation, sits both on the Working Group and the Board and has lived experience of the justice system.</p>
Public Engagement	<p>In May 2019 we developed and distributed a community justice survey to individuals who live and work in Midlothian. The survey was available in an online format through Survey Monkey and paper copies were made available in all Midlothian Council offices, libraries, leisure centres and GP surgeries. Posters were designed and accompanied all paper surveys, publicising the web address to complete the survey online, and all leisure, library and GP group managers were emailed and asked for their support in promoting the consultation through staff and service users. A news article was placed on the Midlothian Council intranet encouraging staff to complete the survey. Consultation also took place among Midlothian based individuals held in prison custody at HMP Edinburgh and HMP Cornton Vale.</p> <p>The consultation period ran from 17th May to 17th June 2019 with questionnaires collecting both quantitative and qualitative findings which were used in the writing of the CJOIP. In total 450 responses were received, an increase (+14.2%) on the 2017 consultation period when 394 responses were received.</p> <p>The Community Justice Partnership Manager carried out two weeks of public consultations at a number of community centres throughout Midlothian. Geographic representation was consider to obtain a balance between rural and urban areas of the local authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nest- Rural Community Hub Pitcairn Centre- older people's facility Pink Ladies- Arts Centre support group Grassy Riggs- facility for older people Gorebridge Parish Church Food banks Leisure Centres x3 Libraries x3 Recovery Café MELD Mining Museum GP surgeries/libraries/leisure centres- material left and face-to-face consultation Orchard Centre Parent and child groups held across Midlothian. <p>There was also a social media campaign using the Council's website, Facebook and Twitter.</p>

	<p>The Winter 2019 Citizen's Panel is co-ordinated by the Community Planning Partnership. As a thematic partner, consideration was given to the format of the questions around Community Justice. Links were made to our own Spring Consultation and questions re-written to reflect the information gleaned during the public consultation and allow for more open ended, qualitative responses.</p> <p>A full thematic analysis was carried out on completed questionnaires which yielded interesting findings which were taken into account when writing the CJOIP.</p> <p>In October 2019 the Community Justice Manager attended a Community Council training day in a bid to increase awareness of Community Justice and how the partnership works together to promote the inclusion and reintegration of services users within the justice system, reduce (re)-offending and work towards safer communities.</p>
Victims and Witnesses	<p>The partnership acknowledges that better links are required with our partners representing victims and witnesses. There is a commitment from Victim Support Scotland and Mid and East Women's Aid who sit on both the Working Group and Board. It is hoped that going forward stronger partnership working can be forged so the views and hopes of victims and witnesses can be fully considered within service planning, design and delivery.</p>
Service Users	<p>The views of people on Community Payback Orders are gathered on a routine basis on completion of the Order. Exit questionnaires are in the process of being designed for all individuals on Community Payback Orders to gain feedback on the service delivery of the justice team and improve the service going forward.</p> <p>All Midlothian residents who were incarcerated in HMP Edinburgh and HMP Cornton Vale were consulted within the Spring Consultation. A demonstration of positive joint working with the Scottish Prison Service.</p> <p>The Women's Service 'Spring' undertakes an annual consultation with the women service users in order to understand how best to deliver on partnership working. The results are collated and analysed by the partnership analyst.</p> <p>Focus groups have been held with service users in the justice system in relation to proposed partnership activities such as the Justice information booklet.</p> <p>Our Community Justice funded peer support co-ordinator is undertaking some work with individuals within the Justice system around the planning for the service delivery of unpaid work.</p> <p>Community Payback Unpaid Work service users were invited to the workshop for the re-write of the Community Justice Outcomes and Improvement Plan. This proved very positive, with service users noting that they were pleased to have been invited and were left feeling "respected and listened to".</p>



	Our successful event in November 2019 was attended by services users across a number of sectors including Justice, health, substance misuse and third sector organisations. Inclusion and co-production will be developed further within the following new 2020-2023 plan.
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Looking Forward

Participation, engagement and consultation for the development of the Community Justice plan will be ongoing. We will ensure that there is continued liaison and communication between statutory partners, non-statutory partners, third sector organisations, people in communities, victims and witnesses of crime, people that have an offending history and families of people with an offending history to gather their views on how we can reduce offending and re-offending so that these can be reflected in our Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan for forthcoming years.

Self-Evaluation

In 2019 a number of workshops were arranged for partners to consider the indicators as identified by the Care Inspectorate. Partners on the Working Group were invited to specific workshops, each workshop having been assigned with an indicator namely 'Planning and Delivering Services in a Collaborative Way', 'Effective Use and Management of Resources' and 'Leadership of Strategy and Direction'. Evidence packs were compiled with guidance from the Care Inspectorate and recommendations noted from previous self-evaluations completed in other Local Authorities. Unfortunately only one workshop took place with two participants, the other two workshops were cancelled due to partner's non-attendance. Focus this coming year will be on the partner's accountability within the self-evaluation process.

OUTCOME 1: 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, etc.
- 1.6 Perceptions of the local crime rate (quantitative)

Action Ref	Improvement Action	Due Date	Performance Indicator	Outcome Indicator	Target
1.1	Ongoing engagement with local communities and business through social media - good news stories regarding CPOs and unpaid work beneficiaries.	Mar 2021	Increase the number of combined followers on CSJP social media platforms (Facebook and Twitter).	1.1	Increase by 5%: (841)
1.2	Plan and deliver a seven-day period of community justice mass advertising campaign focusing on case studies. This will highlight the link between education/training, employment, health inequalities, substance misuse, housing, positive attitudes, relationships and (re)offending.	Dec 2020		1.1, 1.3	Seven days of CJ campaign completed.
1.3	Create second chancers spin-off with local press, and people in the justice system. Voices of individuals on unpaid work telling their story (similar to the Ripple-Effect Glasgow)	Mar 2022	Link in with higher educational resources in Midlothian to record the voices of individuals telling their story. Number of second chancers stories in the local press.	1.1, 1.3	3 films complete and published in local press.
1.4	Set up a standalone input on community justice in the quarterly Midlothian Health and Social Care Partnership Newsletter	Mar 2021	CJ input in every Midlothian Health and Social Care Partnership Newsletter for three years.	1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6	100% (12) of inputs published
1.5	Publish a Community Justice E-learning toolkit for all Council staff.	Mar 2021	Percentage of relevant partnership staff completing e-toolkit	1.1, 1.4, 1.6, 2.3, 3.3	20%
1.6	Successfully deliver a Partnership Project between Education and CJ in Newbattle High School to rebrand the CJ logo, increasing awareness of CJ and support services available among our younger communities (note Newbattle High School is a digital centre of excellence).	Jun 2021	New logo designed and 'launched'. Feedback from pupils involved and completion of project	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.3, 3.3	Logo signed off by CSJP Qualitative – positive feedback.
1.7	Redesign and develop measurable outcomes for beneficiaries of Unpaid Work Projects, and market online application form for unpaid work.	Mar 2021	Analysis of evaluation forms from beneficiaries of unpaid work. Number of requests for unpaid work	1.2, 1.4, 3.3	Analysis competed and measurable outcomes agreed. tbc

Action Ref	Improvement Action	Due Date	Performance Indicator	Outcome Indicator	Target
			Increase positive feedback from beneficiaries.		80% of feedback from beneficiaries is positive
1.8	Carry out two-yearly consultation on Community Justice	Jul 2021	No of people responding to the Community Justice consultation % of people reporting they are aware of Community Justice (the national structure for reducing offending) in Community Justice consultation	1.1, 1.2, 1.5, 1.6, 2.1	Increase by 5% Increase by 5%
1.9	Review and renew the Communication Action Plan for 2020-2023	Dec 2020	Communications Plan 2020-23 produced and signed off by Community Justice Board	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 3.3	Plan published
1.10	Commitment from the Partnership to co-produce where possible	Mar 2021	Level of involvement of partners and service users in planning and delivering services	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3	100% (a level of co-production in all new ways of working)

OUTCOME 2: 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 resource for community justice
- 2.3 Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisations/ professional/geographical boundaries
- 2.4 Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of MAPPA

Action Ref	Improvement Action	Due Date	Performance Indicator	Outcome Indicator	Target
2.1	Commitment from CJ partners to participate in self-evaluation using the Care Inspectorate template	Dec 2020	Statutory partners engaging in the self-evaluation process by attending a workshop or completing an evaluation form.	2.2, 3.1, 3.2	70% of statutory partners engage.
2.2	Ensure all staff members within Midlothian services are trauma informed.	Dec 2021	Number of staff attending level 1 and 2 training.	2.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 6.1	tbc
2.3	Develop a shared vision for all partners.	Jun-20	Statutory partners who engage in the development of CSJ Vision Vision developed and clearly communicated	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2	100% of statutory partners engage Vision designed and signed off by the CJ board
2.4	Review membership and operation of Community Justice Board and Working Group	Oct-20	Evaluation report of CSJP for 2017-19 completed. CJ partners who engage with the review	1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2	Evaluation complete Review completed

			Working group remit signed off by CSJP		New remit signed off by CSJP
2.5	Develop the Alcohol Problem Solving Court in Midlothian building on working relationship between Health, Justice services and third sector agencies.	Sep 2020	Buy in from Health, Justice services and relevant third sector agencies Number of assessments requested by the court	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.3, 4.6, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1	All 3 partners signed up tbc
2.6	Encourage Midlothian Community Justice partners to support the Y2K 180 Project by delivering relevant input.	Mar 2021	Level of CJ partnership involvement in Y2K 180 project. Positive feedback from service users of the 180 project.	1.3, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 4.6, 6.1, 7.1	4 partners deliver input to Y2K Qualitative data

OUTCOME 3: People have better access to the services 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 (quantitative) who are: registered with a GP; have suitable accommodation; have had a benefits eligibility check

Action Ref	Improvement Action	Due Date	Performance Indicator	Outcome Indicator	Target
3.1	Launch ALISS database of services for Midlothian to raise awareness and understanding of the range of community-based services that are available	Aug 2020 Mar 2021	ALISS publicised to all Community Councils in Midlothian Joint promotion of ALISS from all CSJ partners Number of Midlothian searches carried out on ALISS.	3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1	16 Shared by all CJ partners on social media Target tbc
3.2	Publish free booklet - Community Justice directory for Midlothian.	Aug 2020	Booklet published, distributed and marketed online.	3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1	Booklet complete
3.3	Improve Community Benefit Clause (for businesses to be employing individuals with convictions) to ensure there is clear guidance for work experience and training opportunities	Dec 2021	Research level of compliance in local Businesses Guidance published and issued to local businesses.	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 6.1	tbc
3.4	Implement 'Housing First' in Midlothian.	Dec 2020	Number of individuals placed within a Housing First Tenancy Number of individuals in Housing First tenancies	2.1, 3.1, 3.3, 5.1	tbc (new initiative) tbc (new initiative)

Action Ref	Improvement Action	Due Date	Performance Indicator	Outcome Indicator	Target
			engaging with a package of support		
3.5	Build stronger links with Department of Work and Pensions, Welfare Rights and Skills Development Scotland and ensure better access to their services by creating drop-in clinics at Number 11	Dec 2020	Clinics set up at Number 11	1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1	3
3.6	Continue the No 11 Practitioners Forum and develop a protocol	Sep 2020	Protocol developed and implemented.	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.3, 4.8, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1	100% of offenders released to suitable housing 100% of offenders offered support from relevant third sector agency
3.7	Create / develop an automatic referral process to third sector support agencies with a focus on males aged 18-26 with mental health and substance misuse issues (who are on CPOs)	Oct 2020	Referral process designed Number of referrals to the No. 11 Practitioners Forum	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.3, 4.8, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1	Process implemented 80% of relevant individuals on CPOs referred to Number 11 Practitioners Forum
3.8	Develop a referral pathway to Skills Development Scotland for young people being released from HMYOI Polmont	Dec 2022	Pathway developed The number of young people engaging with employment services on release from HMYOI Polmont	2.1, 3.1, 3.3, 6.1	Pathway complete 25%
3.9	Develop the Fresh Start worker's role within the wider justice context.	Mar 2021	Fresh Start worker involved in increased partnership working - qualitative Number of people taking up the Fresh Start service	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.3, 4.6, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1	Qualitative target Increase by 10%

OUTCOME 4: Effective Interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending

4.1. Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending.

4.2. Use of 'other activities requirement' in Community Payback Orders (CPOs)

4.3 Effective risk management for public protection

4.4 Quality of CPOs and DTTOs

4.5 Reduced use of custodial sentences and remand (quantitative):

- Balance between community sentences relative to short custodial sentences under 1 year

- Proportion of people appearing from custody who are remanded

4.6 The delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and alcohol use [NHS LDP Standard]

4.7 Numbers of police recorded warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, community sentences (including CPOs, DTTOs and RLOs)

4.8 Number of short-term sentences under 1 year.

Action Ref	Improvement Action	Due Date	Performance Indicator	Outcome Indicator	Target
4.1	Carry out initial discussions around what Restorative Justice could look like in Midlothian using Community Justice Scotland guidance.	Dec 2021	Initial fact-finding carried out and plan made to develop a Restorative Justice service	1.2, 1.5, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 7.1	Analysis report produced
4.2	Design an aftercare service for individuals having completed their Community Payback Order	Apr 2021	New process initiated for recording of telephone calls 6 weeks post completion.	1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1	Attempt made to contact 100% of clients 6 weeks post CPO
4.3	Carry out Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) questionnaire pilot with individuals on Community Payback Orders to assist in planning future services.	Apr 2022	Initial analysis carried out, recommendations on support needs made and gaps in service provision identified.	1.1, 1.2, 1.5, 2.1, 3.1, 3.3	Analysis report complete.
4.4	Redesign exit questionnaires for all individuals on Community Payback Orders to gain feedback on the service delivery of the justice team	Dec 2020	Development of exit questionnaire. Annual analysis of completed questionnaires with findings used to inform future service delivery	1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 7.1	Questionnaire redesigned Tbc once initial analysis complete.
4.5	Develop a volunteering pathway (Community and Lifelong Learning) plan for people coming to the end of their Community Payback Order, supported by LLE	Dec 2022	Pathway developed. % justice social work clients involved in volunteering, training or employment at the point of completion of order.	1.2, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1	25%
4.6	Develop a trauma informed service that focuses on tailored, structured intervention and access to wraparound services for men on Community Payback Order supervision (using some of the elements from the women's SPRING project)	Mar 2023	Consult, plan and design new holistic service	1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1	Service designed and implemented

OUTCOME 5: Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety being addressed

5.1 Individuals have made progress against this outcome

Action Ref	Improvement Action	Due Date	Performance Indicator	Outcome Indicator	Target
5.1	Working in conjunction with youth justice, develop a programme of intervention utilising the CRIB (Community Reach and Inclusion Bus).	Dec 2021	Consult, design and plan a programme of intervention.		Prevention programme developed.
5.2	Develop new ways to engage with and support younger people in substance misuse treatment services.	Mar 2021	Number of young people supported across Midlothian in substance misuse treatment services.	2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.3, 4.1	tbc
5.3	Increase the range of substance misuse treatment and recovery interventions available for individuals and their families delivered through Number 11	Mar 2021	Number of new interventions being delivered at Number 11.	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2, 3.3, 7.1	tbc
5.4	Develop the role of peer workers, volunteers and other MELDAP services within Number 11	Mar 2021	Number of peer workers and volunteers contributing to service delivery within Number 11.	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1	tbc

OUTCOME 6: People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities

6.1 Individuals have made progress against this outcome

Action Ref	Improvement Action	Due Date	Performance Indicator	Outcome Indicator	Target
6.1	Justice team to continue to develop a suite of SVQs for individuals on unpaid work.	Dec 2022	Develop the team of trained trainers	1.4, 1.5, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1	All 3 CPO supervisors trained
6.2	Implement the programme designed by Recruit with Conviction	Sep 2020	Number of representatives from relevant businesses (including Midlothian Council HR, Business Gateway) who attend recruit with conviction training. Number of people with convictions entering employment.	1.5, 2.2, 3.1, 3.3, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1	3 tbc
6.3	Use Midsafe money to fund a youth project with specifics around educating parents and family relationships.	Jun 2020	Families are supported and engage children in happy and healthy relationships	1.5, 2.2, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1	Number of families project engages with

Action Ref	Improvement Action	Due Date	Performance Indicator	Outcome Indicator	Target
					Outcome star evaluation of carers/families who have attended the project

OUTCOME 7: Individual's resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced

7.1 Individuals have made progress against this outcome

Action Ref	Improvement Action	Due Date	Performance Indicator	Outcome Indicator	Target
7.1	Develop the SPRING service. Specifically develop 'Stepping Stones' and the 'Next Steps' phase of SPRING.	Mar 2021	<p>Increase the number of referrals to SPRING service for women</p> <p>The number and percentage of women who attend Spring Service initial appointment who go on to engage with the service for at least three months.</p> <p>Number of women engaging with the Next Steps phase.</p>	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.6, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1	<p>Increase by 5% each year</p> <p>Increase by 5% each year</p> <p>Increase no. of women engaging with next steps phase</p>
7.2	Review and develop the structured programme Stepping Stones to incorporate elements of Cognitive Behaviour Therapy and Decider skills, in partnership with psychological therapies.	Dec 2020	Feedback from women that demonstrate positive change for individuals.	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.6, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1	Qualitative – feedback from women

¹ SO1.2 - "Use appropriate communication channels, including social media, to promote understanding of Community Justice and a raised awareness of Criminal Justice processes."

² SO1.4 - "Improve the general public's understanding and recognition of community based sentences."