

East Lothian Partnership

# EAST LoTHIAN COMMUNITY JUSTICE

Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2017-2020



**COMMUNITIES**  
VALUES, BELIEFS AND THINKING **SUPPORT**  
**ACCOUNTABILITY**  
HEALTH EFFECTIVE INTERVENTIONS  
**INCLUSION** LIFE CHANCES  
EARLY INTERVENTION **HOUSING**  
LEARNING EMOTIONAL WELLBEING  
**EVIDENCE** VICTIMS PARTNERS  
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY  
REINTEGRATION **RESPECT**

We hope you find our plan straightforward and that the improvements we are seeking to achieve are easy to understand. These improvements can only be made with the help of all partners in the statutory sector, third sector and across all East Lothian communities. If you have comments and/or experiences please contact us at [communityjustice@eastlothian.gov.uk](mailto:communityjustice@eastlothian.gov.uk) or at Community Justice Policy, Room 1.8, East Lothian Council, Corporate Policy and Improvement, John Muir House, HADDINGTON, EH41 3HA.

## **Contents**

<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>East Lothian's Profile .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>East Lothian's Outcome Improvement Plan.....</b>	<b>144</b>

# East Lothian Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan 2017 - 2020

## Introduction

The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 established new governance and strategic policy arrangements for community justice in Scotland. It created a new national body, Community Justice Scotland; disestablished Scotland's eight Community Justice Authorities (on 31 March 2017) and placed responsibility for local strategic planning and delivery of community justice within local Community Planning Partnership structures.

The Act provided a definition of Community Justice; detailed the 'community justice' partners who should be involved in delivering and supporting the delivery of community justice at a community planning level; and, set out a requirement for community justice partners to publish a Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan for the local authority area (by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017).

The plan must set out local actions and priorities building upon the national community justice outcomes.

In East Lothian, a Reducing Reoffending Group has taken forward the process of developing the Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan consisting of representatives from key partners. The Group reports into a Reducing Reoffending Board, which sits within the East Lothian (Community Planning) Partnership's Safe & Vibrant Communities Partnership (see page 5).

## National Community Justice Strategy

The aim of the National Community Justice Strategy is to:

*"deliver a decisive shift in the balance between community and custodial sentences"*, imprisoning violent offenders and using evidence based interventions in the community for offenders who might otherwise be given short-term prison sentences. This aim is extended to local Outcome Improvement Plans that are the responsibility of Community Justice partnerships in each Community Planning Partnership.

The key principles underpinning the National Community Justice Strategy are:

- 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 needs.

The Scottish Government Community Justice reforms place an emphasis on prevention, early intervention and reducing reoffending. Prevention and early intervention approaches are critical to stopping problems from escalating and easing future demands on service. There is strong evidence to suggest that tackling the underlying causes of offending can be effective in reducing crime. Diversion aims to prevent individuals entering the wider criminal justice system. Diversionary intervention work and work designed to address the underlying issues contributing to the anti-social behaviour are especially effective.

The Scottish Government's National Strategy for Community Justice promotes:

*“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”*

There is evidence that those in contact with our criminal justice system suffer from multiple and complex short- and long-term issues, including physical and mental health problems, learning difficulties, substance misuse, housing instability, poor education/employment and social deprivation.

Community Justice partners will provide support to all vulnerable groups including women, young people and those at risk of domestic violence to reduce reoffending.

The strategy also recognises that the impact of crime on victims is important, and understanding and changing behaviour that leads to offending is an underpinning principle of the strategy.

The Community Justice reforms focus on adults, not on young people. However, East Lothian's community justice partners, agreed to include Youth Offending within the East Lothian Outcome Improvement Plan. As stated in the Scottish

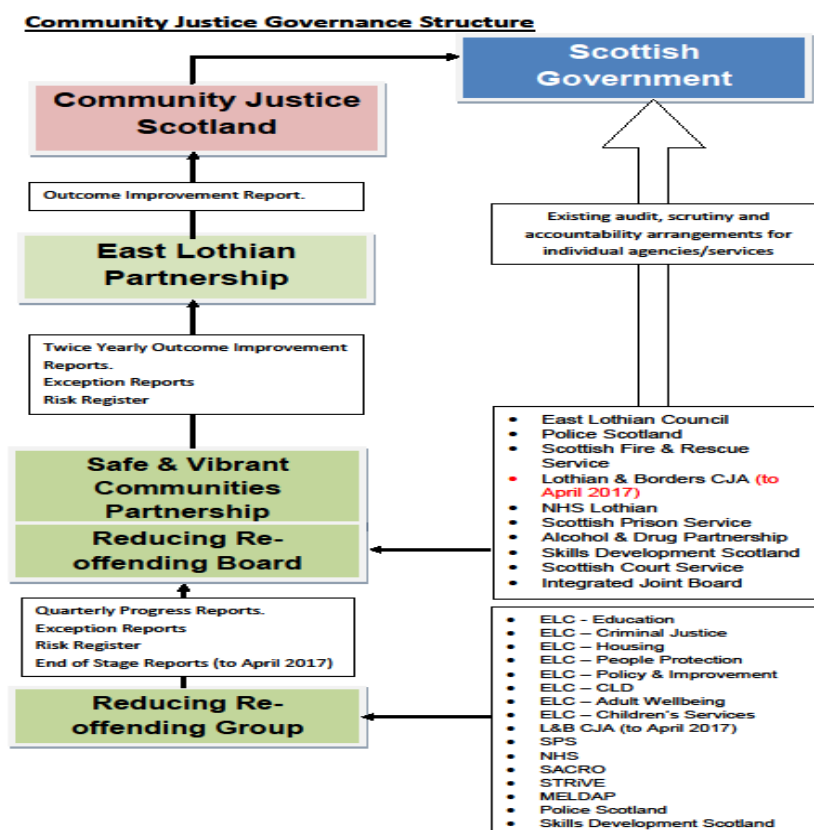
Government’s Youth Justice strategy (2015), an integrated approach is needed where children or young people are involved in or are at risk of offending, it states “*where offending takes place effective and timely interventions are needed to address behaviour and its causes.*”

The following dashboard is a single view of the role of community justice within the Scottish Government’s national policy framework. The National Community Justice strategy fits within the Scottish Government’s Justice Strategy and the justice dashboard below presents a single view of the role of community justice within the Scottish Government’s national policy framework - Vision, National Outcomes and Justice Outcomes.

<b>Vision:</b> Our vision is of a justice system that contributes positively to a flourishing Scotland helping to create an inclusive respectful society, in which all people and communities live in safety and security, individual and collective rights are supported, and disputes are resolved fairly and swiftly.			
<b>National outcomes</b>			
We live our lives free from crime, disorder and danger.	We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others.	Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local peoples’ needs.	
<b>Justice outcomes</b>			
We experience low levels of crime.	We experience low levels of fear, alarm and distress.	We are at low risk of unintentional harm.	Our people and communities support each other, exercising both their rights and responsibilities.
We have a high level of confidence in justice institutions and processes.	Our public services are fair and accessible.	Our institutions and processes are effective and efficient.	Our public services respect the rights and voices of users.

## Community Justice Structures in East Lothian

The following diagram details the Community Justice structures in East Lothian and the membership of the Reducing Re-offending Group and Reducing Re-offending Board, which managed the transition from the pre-2016 Act structure to the post-Act structure. The Group has led on the development of this Outcome Improvement Plan and the Board, sitting within the Safe & Vibrant Communities Partnership, has provided strategic oversight on behalf of East Lothian's Community Planning Partnership, East Lothian Partnership.



The governance and delivery arrangements will be reviewed (by October 2017) to ensure that there is strategic leadership and operational accountability to deliver the Outcome Improvement Plan.

## **East Lothian's Profile**

The East Lothian Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan is founded on an assessment of key data about public perceptions of crime, crime data<sup>1</sup> and offenders, which is summarised below.

### **East Lothian's Demographics**

East Lothian has a population of approximately 104,000 (2016). It has one of the fastest growing populations in Scotland, projected to grow by over 1,000 each year for the next 20 years. The growth will be most marked amongst young people and older people. The 0-16 age group is expected to grow by around a third. The number of older people (over 65s) is projected to increase by 72%, and the over 75 age group could grow by almost 100%.

### **Crime and Safety**

#### ***Perceptions of Safety and Crime***

Overall people in East Lothian feel safe in their communities and consider the county a very good place to live.

The latest (2016) annual survey of pupils in P6 and S2 showed that 96% of pupils feel safe in their local neighbourhood during the day, although the proportion who stated they feel safe in the evening fell to 79%. Almost all of the pupils surveyed (98%) said they know how to keep themselves safe when using technology.

The East Lothian Citizen Panel (2014) found that 97% of panel respondents feel safe walking in their local neighbourhood during the day. However, this figure decreased to 75% feeling safe when walking outside alone after dark. Over 80% of panel members stated that they are not threatened by crime very much (54%) or at all (28%) and only 18% stated they feel threatened 'a fair amount' or 'a great deal' by crime in their neighbourhood.

The 2014 Citizen Panel also showed relatively low levels of fear of anti-social behaviour. The only types of anti-social behaviour that registered over 15% of respondents being very or fairly concerned were dog fouling (60%), rubbish or littering (44%) and rowdy behaviour (17%). Just under one third (30%) of the panel reported having been affected personally by anti-social behaviour in the past two years.

In a Citizens Panel survey from January 2017, 56% of people had heard of community justice, 79% of people did not know of community justice initiatives or

---

<sup>1</sup> The crime and public perception data is taken from East Lothian by Numbers: 7. Community Safety



services and 83% did not know of any groups working to reduce reoffending in their area.

Although people generally feel safe and have relatively low levels of personal experience of anti-social behaviour and crime, (the crime rate is falling -see below), there is still a public perception that crime is increasing.

More people in East Lothian feel that crime in their local neighbourhood (and in East Lothian as a whole) has increased than feel it has decreased. The 2014 Citizens Panel showed that 22% of members thought that crime in East Lothian had increased over the previous year (19% in the neighbourhood) and only 7% thought it had decreased (8% in the neighbourhood).

### ***Actual Levels of Crime in East Lothian***

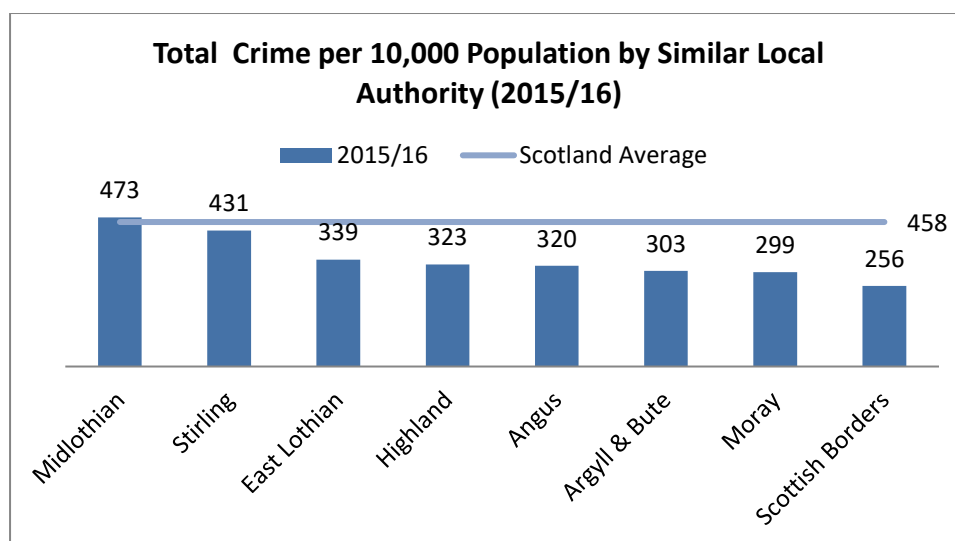
The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) provides comparative information about levels of crime over time and across local authorities and communities (based on 'datazones' with populations of around 750 people).

The latest SIMD published in late 2016 showed that the recorded crime rate for domestic house breaking, common assault, crimes of violence, vandalism and sexual offences per 10,000 population in East Lothian fell from 332 in 2012 to 219 in 2016. The level of crime in the East Lothian datazone with the highest level of SIMD crime recorded fell from 1,591 crimes per 10,000 population (2012) to 853 (2016).

Only 3 out of 132 datazones in East Lothian (3%) fall within the 10% Scottish datazones with the highest levels of crime in Scotland and only 11 (8%) fall within 20% Scottish datazones with the highest levels of crime. These are generally areas including town centres with relatively high levels of alcohol related incidents.

Fig 1 below shows the total number of recorded crimes per 10,000 population in 2015/16 in East Lothian and the comparator local authorities of Moray, Stirling, Scottish Borders, Argyll & Bute, Angus, Highland, and Midlothian. East Lothian had significantly fewer crimes per 10,000 population than the Scottish average – 339 compared to 458 and lower levels than Midlothian and Stirling.

**Fig 1: Total number of recorded crimes per 10,000 population (Scottish Government 2016)**



Over the last five years, the level of reported crimes, apart from crimes of a sexual nature, has reduced significantly in East Lothian. For example, Group 1 crimes (non-sexual crimes of violence, including murder, attempted murder and serious assault) fell from 139 in 2010/11 to 61 in 2015/16; Group 3 crimes (including housebreaking and shoplifting) fell from 2027 to 1841; and, Group 5 crimes (including drugs and weapons offences) fell from 1,090 to 636.

The only crime group that has increased in the last five years is Group 2 crimes (sexual crimes including rape, indecent assault and sexual assault), which increased from 68 to 99.<sup>2</sup> In addition, domestic abuse has increased in East Lothian in line with the Scottish trend. Domestic abuse incidents per 10,000 population increased from 75 in 2006/07 (95 in Scotland) to a high of 100 in 2013/14 and have fallen back to 88 in 2015/16 (108 in Scotland).

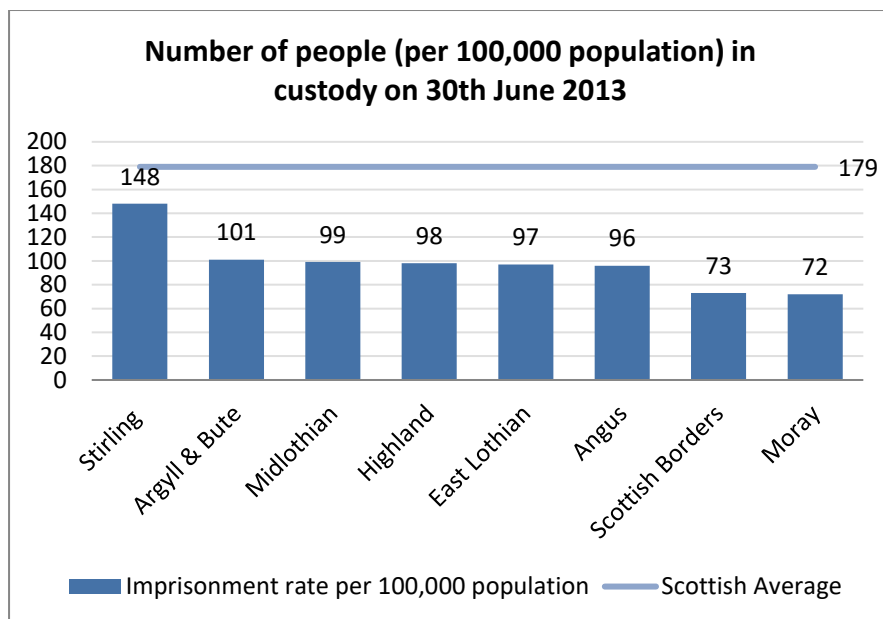
### ***Offending & Criminal Justice***

East Lothian has relatively low levels of residents in custody. Across Scotland 179 people per 100,000 population were in custody in June 2013, (the last year for which figures are available). The figure for East Lothian was only 97, which is in line with comparator authorities such as Argyll & Bute (101), Midlothian (99) and Angus (96), though higher than Scottish Borders (73) and Moray (72) (See figure 2).

---

<sup>2</sup> Note: Many of the sexual crime investigations are historical in nature (some going back to the 1960s). These historical offences remain on-going live investigations due to protracted/ complex nature. Further, there has been an increase in prosecutions for the downloading of illegal child abuse images.

**Figure 2: Number of people in custody per 100,000 population (Scottish Government 2016)**



The overall re-conviction rate in Scotland fell steadily from 32.4% in 2004/05 to 28.3% in 2013/14 (the latest year for which data is available). However, the rate in East Lothian increased from 24.5% in 2004/05 to 29.3% in 2009/10, fell back to 22.4% in 2011/12 but rose again to 28.3% by 2013/14. So, whilst East Lothian's reconviction rate was lower than the Scottish rate in 2004/05 (24.5% compared to 32.4%), by 2013/14, the East Lothian rate and Scottish rate had converged to 28.3%.

Over four in five offenders in East Lothian are male, and male offenders have a higher reconviction rate than female offenders. The reconviction rate is higher for offenders below the age of 40 for both East Lothian and Scotland.

### **Education & Employment**

Once people have a conviction it is much harder for them to gain employment. There are a number of barriers to improving the prospects of people who have offended securing and sustaining employment, volunteering, training and further learning. These include the stigma associated with declaring a criminal record, limited education experiences, and low skills levels.

Overall in East Lothian, school leavers entering positive destinations have increased from 80.8% in 2005/6 to 91.9% in 2014/15, although this is still slightly below the Scottish average of 92.9%. In East Lothian participation measures for 2015/16 (which are due to replace positive destination statistics) are 93.5%, just above the Scottish average of 93.3%. The trend for school leavers entering employment has increased steadily over the last 6 years and the 2014/15 figure is 50.8% higher than in 2008/09. The combined figures for Higher and Further Education have remained

approximately the same since 2008/09, with one trend decreasing as the other increases. 5.7 pupils per 1,000 were excluded from primary schools and 38 per 1,000 were excluded from secondary schools. The East Lothian rate for Primary and Secondary school exclusions was above the Scottish rate in both 2012/13 and 2014/15. The overall Scottish rate was 27.2 per 1,000 pupils in 14/15, down from 32.8 in 12/13.

## **Health and wellbeing**

Improving people's physical and mental health outcomes is not just a worthwhile end in itself, but can also help to reduce and prevent further offending.

Those who have been in the criminal justice system often experience higher rates of premature death – related to violence, accidents and suicide – than the rest of the population, and are more likely to face problems with mental health or substance misuse.

84.9% of people in East Lothian report having very good/good health – higher than the Scottish average. More East Lothian residents rate their own health as being 'very good' and fewer rate their health as being 'bad' or 'very bad'. Drug related deaths in East Lothian have increased since 2005; there were 10 in 2015 and 706 in Scotland in 2015. Alcohol related deaths decreased between 2005 and 2010, before levelling (14 in 2015 and 1150 overall in Scotland). Overall alcohol and drugs related deaths have been converging since 2005.

## **Housing/Accommodation**

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. There is clear evidence that poor housing has implications for rates of reoffending due to the negative impact such situations have on maintaining stability and positive social and familial interactions.

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%. Evidence suggests that a lack of stable housing increases the likelihood of reoffending (by approximately 20%) and that approximately 66% of ex-prisoners who become homeless upon liberation from prison will reoffend.

## **Relationships**

Research suggests that people who have offended and feel a welcomed part of society are less likely to reoffend compared to those who feel stigmatised. It is therefore important that criminal justice professionals work not only with offenders,

but also with their family, friends and the wider community (e.g. employers, community groups, the voluntary sector) to ensure pro-social and positive relationships can be developed and sustained.

Family environments can have significant impacts on the likelihood of future offending. Around 37% of UK prisoners report that someone else in their family had been found guilty of a criminal offence.

### **Financial hardship and support**

East Lothian is generally considered to be an area of high employment and general affluence. However, there is considerable variation in economic activity, unemployment and the financial position of households between and within East Lothian's communities. 11% of people in East Lothian claim out of work benefits, compared to 14% in Scotland. 13% of children live in poverty, which rises to 21% when housing costs are taken into account. The introduction of 'full service' (digital by default) Universal Credit in East Lothian in March 2016 (the first area in Scotland) has had a significant negative impact on claimants

### **Level of Service – Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI)**

The Level of Service Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) is an assessment and management tool that incorporates the principles of risk, need and responsivity. The tool is used across Scotland in both the community and prison settings for assessing and developing Case Management and/or Risk Management Plans.

The LS/CMI rates individuals in relation to eight criminogenic risk factors – those factors which have been shown to increase the risk of offending – as well as non-criminogenic needs. The resulting case or risk management plan then considers the individual's characteristics to support their engagement in targeted interventions.

There are eight Criminogenic Risk factors:

- Criminal history – past offending behaviour is a good indicator of future behaviours
- Pro-criminal attitudes – if the individual views their offending as beneficial and/or useful they are less likely to stop offending
- Anti-social pattern – early engagement in anti-social or illegal behaviours indicates a greater likelihood of further offending
- Family/marital – the impact of negative role models in childhood and the influence of the family environment is known to impact on pro-criminal attitudes in adult life
- Education/employment – the ability to conform and comply with convention indicates a pro-social lifestyle
- Alcohol/drug use – this relates to the individual's ability to attend education or employment. If substance use impacts negatively on such attendance there is evidence pro-social networks are likely to be affected

- Leisure/recreation – engaging in constructive activities is likely to increase community engagement and gives less time for anti-social associations and/or activities
- Companions – friends serve as models for behaviour and provide a source of emotional and practical reward

The following data is drawn from assessments of 106 offenders' cases on East Lothian's LS/CMI database. In each case, the individual was subject to a period of supervision as either a direct alternative to custody or as part of post-release supervision. Additionally, the figures relate to those individuals with two or more prior documented episodes of offending as a young person/child or adult convictions.

### **Criminogenic Risk Factors:**

#### Criminal history

- 75% had 2 or more previous convictions (adult, young person or child)
- 70% had 3 or more previous convictions (adult, young person or child)

#### Pro-criminal attitudes

- 27% minimised their responsibility for their offending, showed little remorse or victim empathy and/or expressed hostility toward the criminal justice system
- 17% were considered to reject pro-social activities, viewing their criminal activity as rewarding

#### Anti-social pattern

- 51% evidenced general personality and behaviour patterns associated with anti-social behaviour, for example unstable housing, poor financial management or difficulties in employment
- 38% also showed such behaviour in their childhood

#### Family/marital

- 31% of cases had family members with a criminal history.
- 12% characterised their marital/common law relationship as highly rewarding/caring relationship or were satisfied with their single status
- 13% characterised their relationship with parents/guardians as a highly rewarding, satisfying relationship
- 13% characterised their relationship with other relatives such as siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles etc. as a highly rewarding relationship

#### Education/employment

- 64% were employed. However, 56% said they were frequently unemployed and 33% had never been employed for a full year
- 60% had left school as soon as legally possible and did not return to formal education
- 43% had been excluded on at least one occasion

#### Alcohol/drug use

- 48% had a drug problem in the past

- 87% of cases who had alcohol or drug problems stated this had had a detrimental effect on their family/marital relationships. In the majority of cases it had also led to law violations and problems at work/school
- 65% of cases said they had had an alcohol problem in the past

#### Leisure/recreation

- 75% had no involvement in an organised activity

#### Companions

- 65% had some criminal acquaintances
- 42% were assessed as having a relatively or very unsatisfactory situation in respect of criminal friends

#### **Non-Criminogenic Needs:**

- 16% were classed as homeless/transient, whilst 32% had accommodation problems
- 37% had financial problems
- 4% had a diagnosis of serious mental health
- 38% had low self- esteem, 16% had self-harmed and a further 16% had made suicide attempts/threats
- 21% had physical health problems
- 16% have literacy difficulties, a learning difficulty or another cognitive impairment
- There is a high incidence of victimisation amongst people who have offended:
- 32% have been a victim of violence within their family
- 27% have experienced physical assault
- 10% have experienced sexual assault
- 23% have experienced emotional abuse
- 16% have been the victim of neglect

#### **Conclusion**

In summary, the assessment of East Lothian's profile highlight that people in East Lothian feel fairly safe and fear of crime is relatively low. However, whilst overall levels of crime have fallen significantly in recent years, in survey responses, proportionately more people hold the view that crime is rising rather than falling. East Lothian has relatively low numbers of people in prison, but levels of re-conviction have risen and are now at the same level as the Scottish average.

Local data shows a third of people who have offended have experienced violence in their family and almost 90% have experienced drug or alcohol use having a detrimental effect on their family. Three quarters did not take part in activities in the community.

Whilst just over half of people have heard of community justice, the majority do not know of community justice initiatives or groups locally which focus on reducing reoffending.

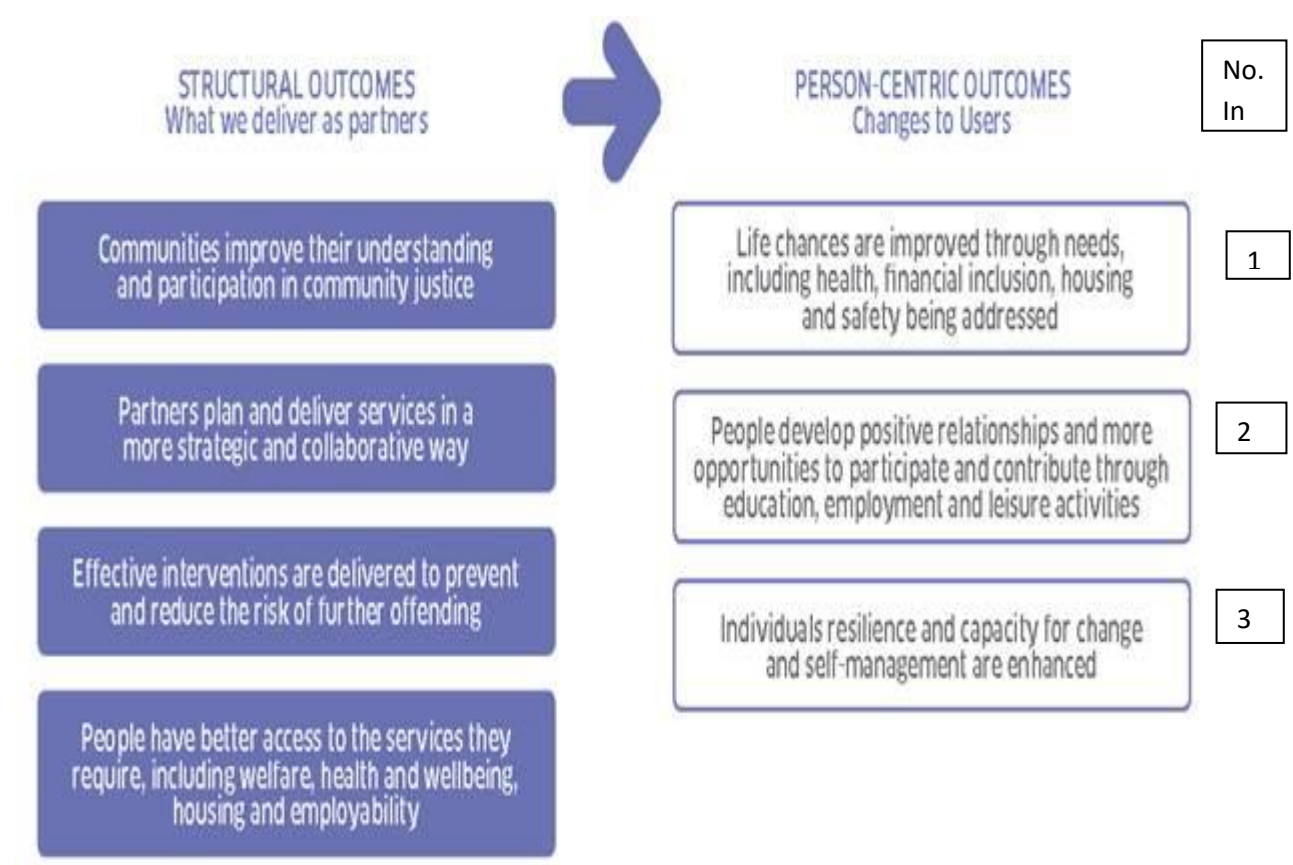
This assessment has led to the conclusion that the four structural outcomes and the person centric outcomes of the national community justice strategy should form the basis for the East Lothian local Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan.

East Lothian's community planning partners will work together through this plan to deliver improvements in crime reduction in communities and provide access to targeted services to improve integration and successfully address underlying behaviours resulting in crime.



## East Lothian’s Outcome Improvement Plan

The Scottish Government has identified a set of Outcomes and Indicators to be used by all partners. These Outcomes consist of structural and person-centric outcomes:



The following Outcome Improvement Plan details how the partners within East Lothian will deliver on the structural outcomes. In turn, these should influence the person-centric outcomes, promoting life chances, positive relationships and resilience for those involved in the criminal justice system.

During the first year of the partnership, further work will be undertaken nationally and locally to determine the baseline for the outcome indicators and targets, and progress against achieving the outcomes will be assessed. Funding has been given to local authorities to co-ordinate transitional arrangements. Partners in community justice will be required to work together to deliver the outcome improvements. Deploying resources appropriately will be important.

## Community Justice Outcome

### SO1. Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice

#### Community Justice Indicators - CJI No.

1. Activities carried out to engage with 'communities' as well as other relevant constituencies
2. Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision
3. Participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery
4. Level of community awareness of/satisfaction with work undertaken as part of a CPO
5. Evidence from questions to be used in local surveys/citizens panels, etc.
6. Perception of the local crime rate

Ref	Improvement Action	Lead	Completion	CJI No.	Person Centric Outcome
S01.1	Use multiple communication channels to improve public understanding and awareness, and to develop common language in Community Justice across East Lothian.	Community Justice Co-ordinator	March 2020	1, 4 & 5	1, 2 & 3
S01.2	Use available engagement methods to elicit views from the community about community justice partners.	Community Justice Co-ordinator	March 2019	2, 4 & 5	1 & 2

SO1.3	Develop a citizen advisory group, which will include members of the community and those with lived experience of the criminal justice system.	Community Justice Co-ordinator	April 2019	1, 2 & 3	1, 2 & 3
SO1.4	Further develop the unpaid work programme to better publicise work undertaken in the community.	CJSW Service	March 2018	4	1, 2 & 3

**Community Justice Outcome**

**SO2. Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way**

**Community Justice Indicators - CJI No.**

1. Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way
2. Partners have leveraged resource for community justice
3. Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational /professional /geographic boundaries
4. Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)

<b>Ref</b>	<b>Improvement Action</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Completion</b>	<b>CJI No</b>	<b>Person Centric Outcome</b>
SO2.1	Review current information sharing arrangements and develop an overarching Information Sharing Protocol.	Community Justice Co-ordinator	Sept 2017	1 & 4	
SO2.2	Develop appropriate multi-agency tasking and co-ordination for interventions and supports that address the needs of 15-20 priority offenders within East Lothian and adjoining counties, as appropriate.	Police Scotland	March 2018	1, 3 & 4	1, 2 & 3

SO2.3	Review person's needs and available housing options, embedding these within the pre-release assessment and planning arrangements for individuals in custody.	Community Housing	March 2019	1 & 3	1, 2 & 3
SO2.4	Use data from SPS and review the transition arrangements to improve access services and to health and well-being assessments for those moving from custody back to the community.	SPS/CJSW/Public Health	March 2019	1 & 3	1, 2 & 3
SO2.5	Expand variety of work placements and employment opportunities for those subject to Community Payback Orders to improve their employability skills.	East Lothian Works/Skills Development Scotland	April 2018	1 & 3	1, 2 & 3
SO2.6	Analyse the current housing profile, determine accommodation needs for people who have offended and include within East Lothian housing strategy.	Housing/CJSW	April 2018	1 & 3	1, 2 & 3

**Community Justice Outcome**

**SO3. People have better access to the services they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability**

**Community Justice Indicators - CJI No.**

1. Partners have identified and are overcoming structural barriers for people accessing services
2. Existence of joint-working such as processes/protocols to ensure access to services to address underlying needs
3. Initiatives to facilitate access to services
4. Speed of access to mental health services
5. Speed of access to drug and alcohol services
6. % of people released from custodial sentences, registered with a GP, with suitable accommodation, and a benefits eligibility check

<b>Ref</b>	<b>Improvement Action</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Completion</b>	<b>CJI No.</b>	<b>Person Centric Outcome</b>
SO3.1	Review access to adult mental health services for children at risk of offending as they transition into adulthood.	NHS Lothian	April 2018	1 & 4	1, 2 & 3

SO3.2	Develop and deliver a local programme of Trauma Informed training to inform practice and service delivery and improvements.	Public Protection Office	April 2018	2	1, 2 & 3
SO3.3	Work with colleagues in the Lothians to signpost, advise and provide speedy access to services for East Lothian clients following arrest e.g. Fresh Start (Arrest Referral).	CJSW/Police Service	Jan 2018	1, 2 & 3	1, 2 & 3
SO3.4	Increase the number of people accessing voluntary throughcare following release from prison.	Third Sector	Jan 2018	2	1, 2 & 3

## **Community Justice Outcome**

### **SO4. Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending**

#### **Community Justice Indicators - CJI No.**

1. Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of future offending
2. Use of “other activities” in Community Payback Orders
3. Effective risk management for public protection
4. Quality of Community Payback Orders and Drug Treatment Testing Orders
5. Reduce use of custodial sentences and remand
  - balance between community sentences relative to short custodial sentences under 1 year
  - Proportion of people appearing from custody who are remanded
6. The delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and alcohol use
7. Number of police recorded warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, community sentences (CPO, DTTO and RLOs)
8. Number of short-term sentences under one year



Ref	Improvement Action	Lead	Completion	CJI No	Person Centric Outcome
SO4.1	Devise and produce qualitative data including production of an annual report on Community Payback Orders (CPO), DTTO and post-custody licences to inform partnership priorities and resource allocation.	CJSW/YJ	April 2018	4 & 7	1, 2 & 3
SO4.2	Develop the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service programme for offenders within the community (based on the Polmont Young Offenders Reintegration Programme).	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	April 2019	1, 2 & 3	1, 2 & 3
SO4.3	Develop and expand diversion from prosecution interventions and programmes within the community e.g. anger management and mediation.	CJSW/COPFS	Sept 2018	1, 2, & 4	1, 2 & 3
SO4.4	Develop Whole Systems Approach with a focus on early and effective intervention, diversion from prosecution, alternatives to secure care and custody for under 18s'.	Children's ServicesYJ/Police Scotland/Education	Dec 2018	1, 3 & 5	1, 2 & 3
SO4.5	Develop a gender-based violence perpetrator programme for non-court mandated domestic abuse as part of the work of violence against women and girls working group.	Public Protection Office/CJSW	Apr 2020	1 & 3	1, 2 & 3
SO4.6	Develop and expand mentoring services within East Lothian for those with substance misuse issues through the recovery hub.	MELDAP	April 2018	2 & 4	1, 2 & 3