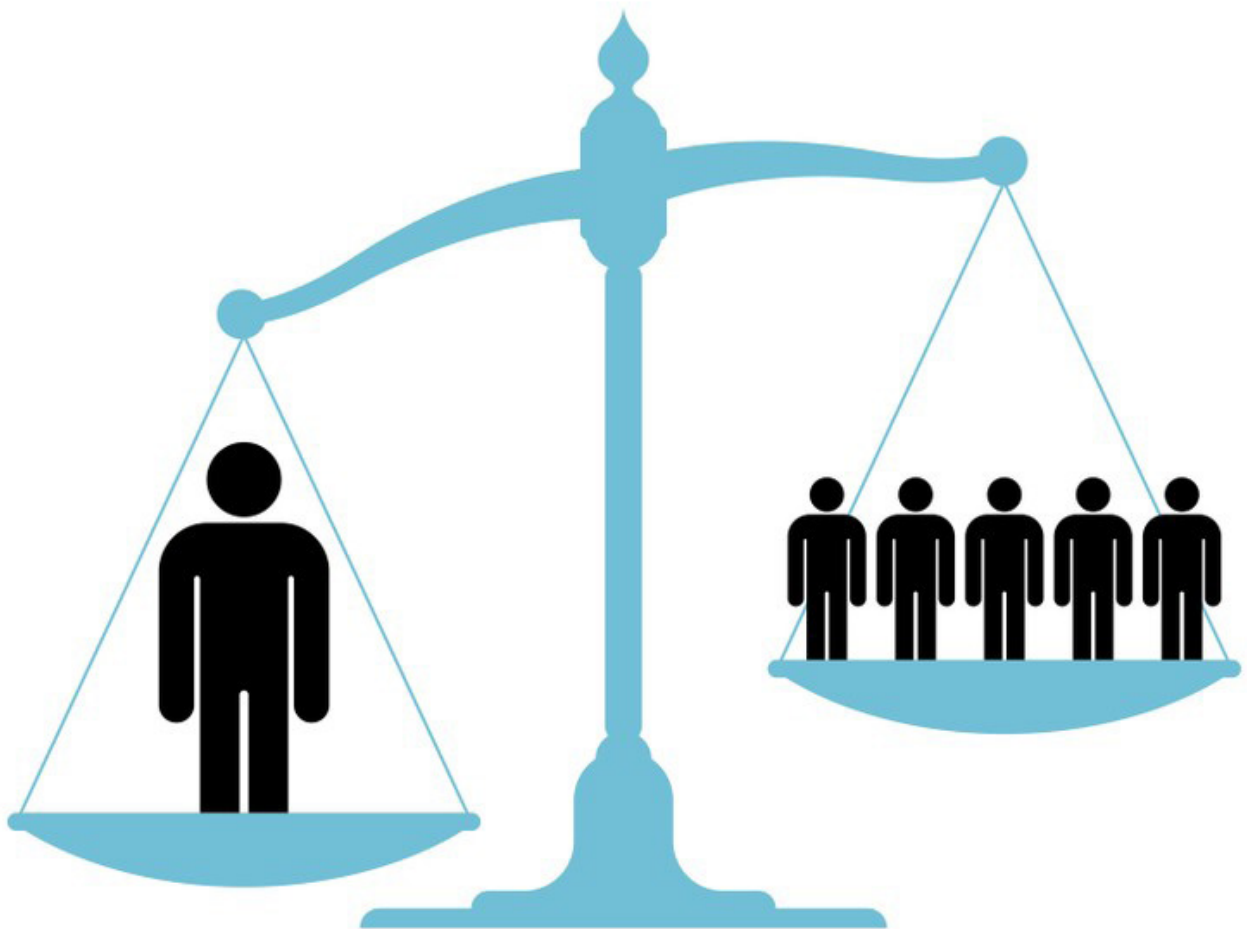


community justice (scotland) act 2016

COMMUNITY JUSTICE OUTCOMES IMPROVEMENT
PLAN 2017 - 2020

COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

Working in Partnership to Tackle Inequality, Prevent, and Reduce Reoffending
in the Scottish Borders



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FOREWORD



All Scottish local authorities are required to produce a Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan under the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016. This legislation is designed to prevent and reduce reoffending through partnership working.

Individuals, families and communities are harmed by criminal behaviour and this plan sets out how community justice partners intend to work together to fulfil their responsibilities in achieving the seven common Community Justice Outcomes.

While crime in the Scottish Borders is relatively low in comparison to other parts of Scotland we have an opportunity to work within and across organisational boundaries to positively influence the behaviour of individuals within our communities who have an offending history. Importantly reducing instances of offending behaviour will also result in fewer victims of crime.

The connection between inequality and offending is complicated, not every person who has a history of offending behaviour has experienced disadvantage, and most disadvantaged people do not offend. Achieving a reduction in criminal behaviour is difficult and challenging though the likelihood of success increases when stability exists across a range of needs common to most of us: suitable accommodation, healthcare, financial security, family relationships and community inclusion. Community based sentences as an alternative to short term prison sentences are recognised to be more effective in addressing offending behaviour. These sentences have the advantage of maintaining access to services so that preventative factors are not unnecessarily disrupted. Communities can also derive benefit through unpaid work projects undertaken as part of this sentencing option.

We have a strong tradition of partnership working across all sectors. This Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan sets out what we are already doing and arrangements that we want to introduce and develop to reduce reoffending.

Engagement and consultation exercises have already used to shape this plan. The content will continue to be reviewed enabling new opportunities to be identified.

Cllr Mark Rowley

Chair of the Scottish Borders Community Planning Partnership

THE SCOTTISH BORDERS: a summary of justice demand

2916 crimes (Groups 1 – 5) recorded by Police Scotland which is 1.18% of recorded crime in Scotland 246,243 (2015/16)

255.7 crimes per 10,000 of the population compared to 460.5 nationally (2015/16)

55.7% of crimes detected compared to 51.6% in Scotland (2015/16)

0.68% of the prison population in Scotland from the Scottish Borders (September 2016)

208 individuals sentenced to a Community Payback Order which is 1.27% of the total in Scotland

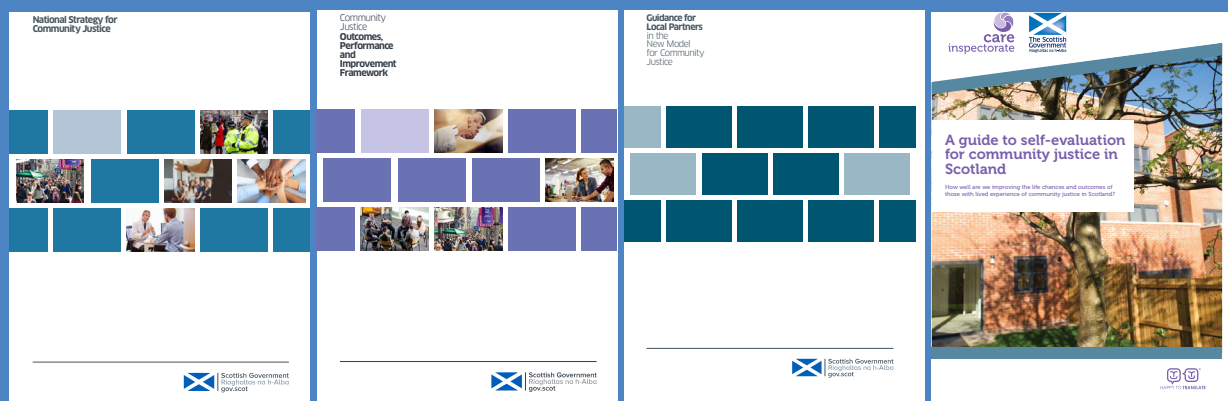
30 young people referred to The Scottish Children's Reporters Administration for an offence which is 1.0% of the total in Scotland 2761 (2015/16)

A reoffending rate of 28.4% compared to 28.3% in Scotland (2013/14)

THE SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT'S NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR COMMUNITY JUSTICE

The following Scottish Government publications have been used in the development of this Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan:

- National Strategy for Community Justice
- Community Justice Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework
- Guidance for local partners in the new model for Community Justice
- A guide to self-evaluation for community justice in Scotland.



Regard has also been taken of the Scottish Borders Community Planning Partnership 2016 Strategic Assessment.

The Scottish Government's vision, mission, priorities and principles for community justice underpin this plan and are listed below.

Vision

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.

Mission Statement

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:
 - a) increasing the use of community-based interventions; and
 - b) reducing the use of short term custodial sentences;
- Improve the reintegration from custody to community.

The new model for community justice, with its focus on strong partnerships working to ensure effective intervention from the point of arrest onwards, provides the delivery framework for achieving both this mission and the wider vision.

Priorities

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:-

- Improve Community Understanding and Participation.
- Strategic Planning and Partnership Working.
- Effective use of Evidence-Based Interventions.
- Equal access to Services.

Principles

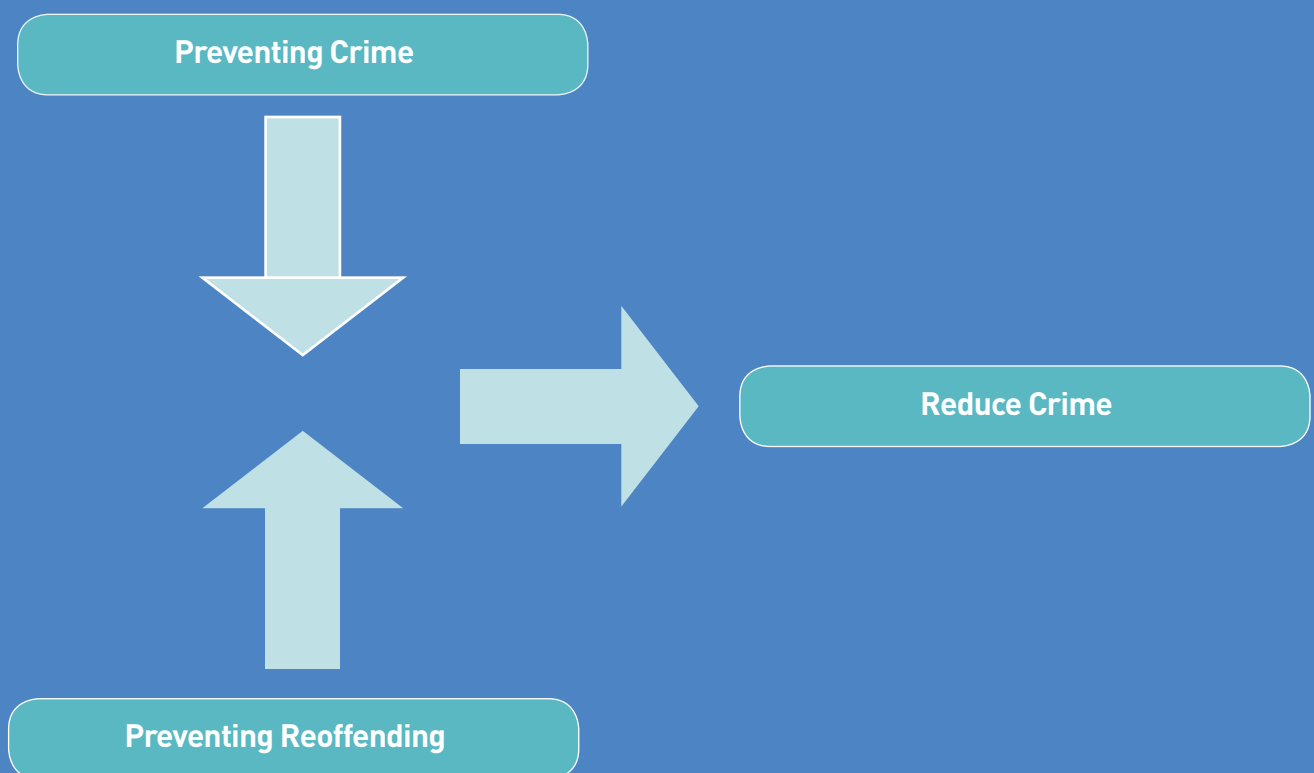
The Scottish Government's vision for community justice is underpinned by the following principles:-

- 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 prevention 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.

COMMUNITY JUSTICE AS DEFINED IN THE NATIONAL STRATEGY

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

Figure 1: Our focus on prevention



COMMUNITY JUSTICE OUTCOMES IMPROVEMENT PLAN 2017 - 2020

INTRODUCTION

Scottish Borders Council has a legal duty to provide a Criminal Justice Social Work Service. This service provides the justice system with a range of community disposals, including alternatives to prison. Social work staff supervise individuals within the community and work to address past behaviour. They assist people who have left prison and help them to overcome the problems that contributed to their offending behaviour. Community Justice builds upon the range of social work services already established within the justice system.

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 the Scottish Borders to support prevention and a reduction in the number of people re offending following a previous conviction. This approach aims to address the underlying causes of offending behaviour. Partners will work with a range of individuals and organisations who have a role to play in community justice. Statutory partners for community justice as outlined in the Act are:

Police Scotland
Health Boards
Integrated Joint Boards for Health & Social Care
Local Authorities
Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service

Scottish Fire & Rescue Service
Skills Development Scotland
Crown Office & Procurator Fiscal Service
Scottish Prison Service

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

Structural Outcomes – *What we deliver as partners*

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

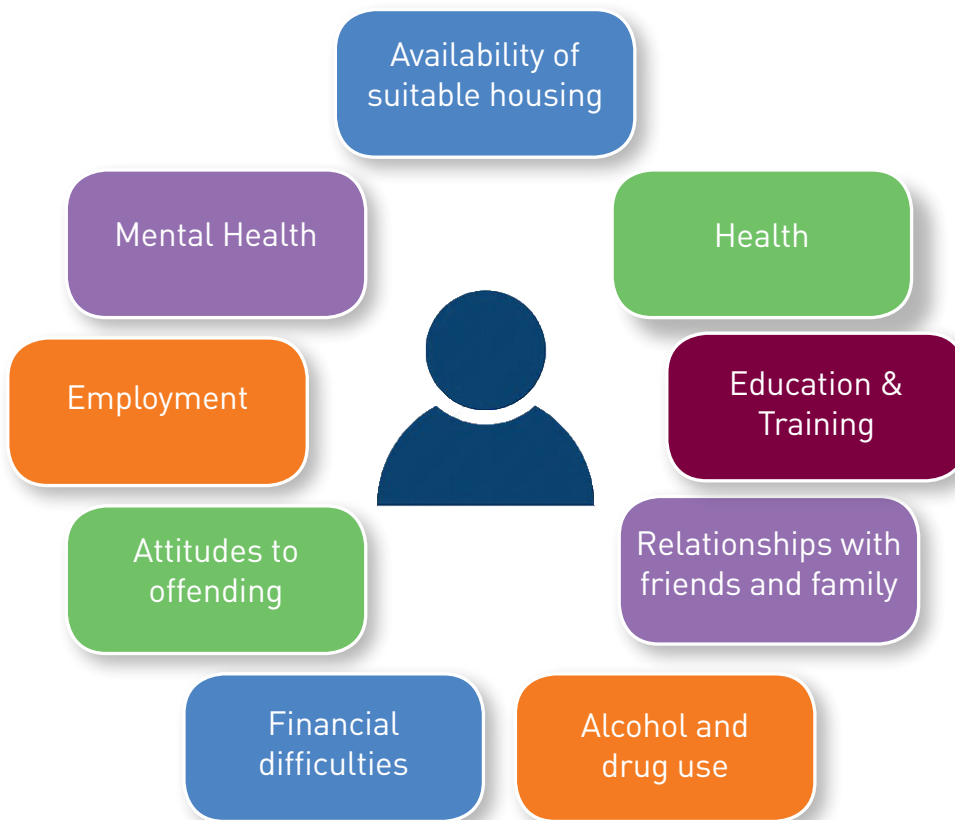
Person-centric Outcomes – Changes to users

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

A number of the activities undertaken by the partnership address more than one outcome but will not be mentioned multiple times.

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

Figure 2: Factors affecting criminal behaviour



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

An equality impact assessment accompanies this plan.

ALIGNMENT OF COMMUNITY JUSTICE TO SCOTTISH NATIONAL OUTCOMES AND COMMUNITY PLANNING WITHIN THE SCOTTISH BORDERS

The positioning of community justice within the Scottish Borders has been strengthened through the synergy created between the Scottish National Outcomes and the three Scottish Borders community planning strategic priorities in particular reducing inequalities. The three local strategic priorities are:

- Grow our economy and maximise the impact from the low carbon agenda
- Reducing inequalities
- Reform future services

Table 1: Relevance of Community Justice to Reduce Inequality Themes, National Strategic Objectives and Outcomes

	Scottish Borders Community Planning Partnership Reducing Inequalities Themes	National Strategic Objectives	National Outcomes
Community Justice	Housing and Neighbourhood	Greener	10. We live in well designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need
	Employment and Income	Wealthier and Fairer	2. We realise our economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people 15. Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to people's needs
	Health & Wellbeing	Healthier	6. We live longer, healthier lives 7. We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society 8. We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk
	Keeping People Safe	Safer and Stronger	9. We live our lives free from crime, disorder and danger 11. We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others
	Attainment, Achievement and Inclusion	Smarter	4. Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens 5. Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed

GOVERNANCE

A Community Justice Board chaired by the Chief Social Work Officer has been established to coordinate and oversee community justice transition in the Scottish Borders. The Board has responsibility for the implementation of the improvement actions contained within this plan and content of the national strategy. Members will report annually on the indicators contained within the national Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework.

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 creates the legislative framework for community planning in Scotland. It places a duty on specific statutory partners to contribute towards improving outcomes through community planning. In identifying areas for improvement in the Scottish Borders a local outcomes improvement plan is being developed. Relevant information sources have been included within this plan creating the necessary relationship with community planning.

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

A Reducing Inequalities Delivery Team has been established to monitor and evaluate progress. The relationship with community justice is demonstrated at Figure 3.

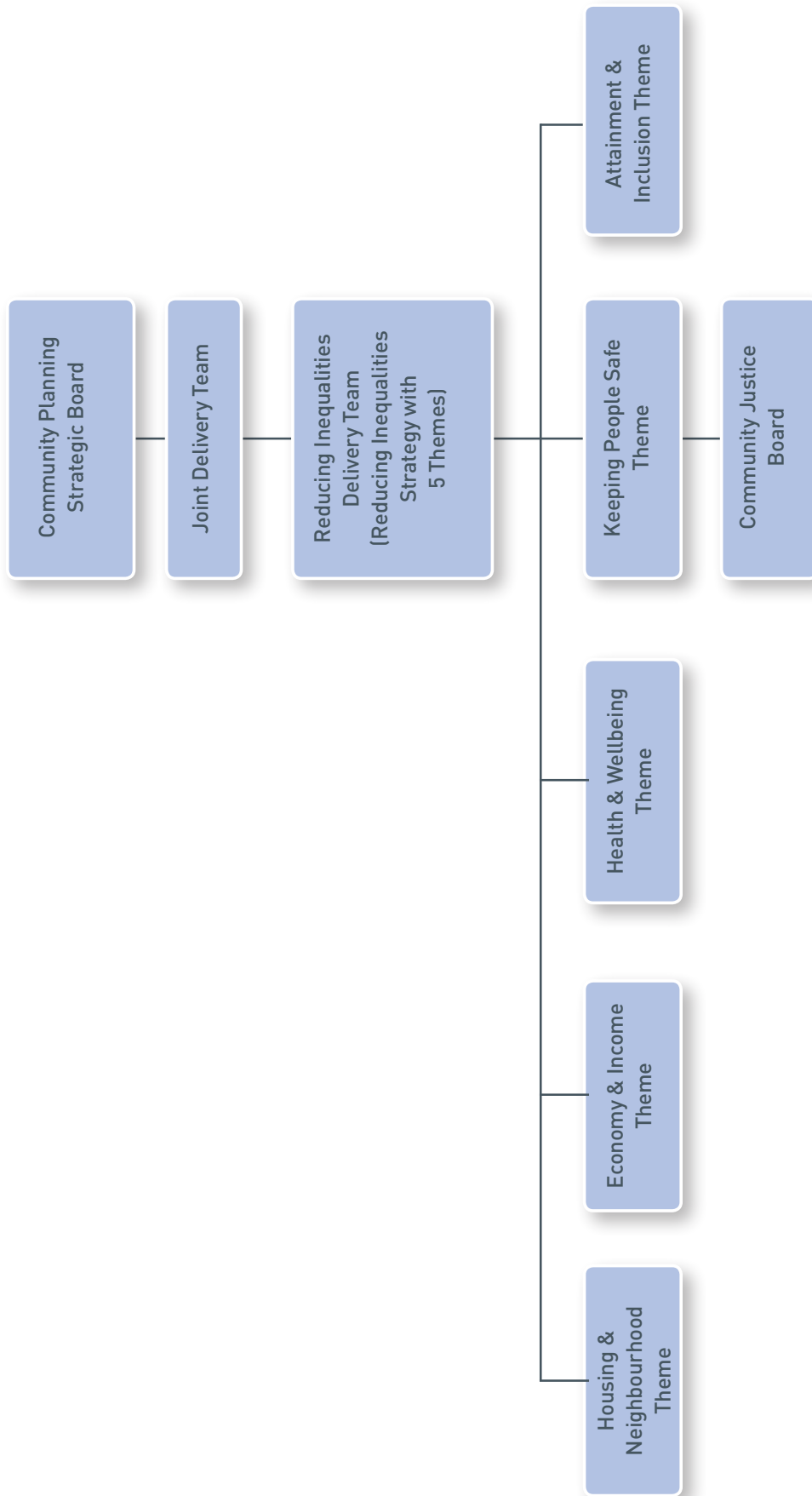
In addition to developing this plan Community Justice Partners have agreed the associated equality impact assessment. The plan was endorsed by the Community Planning Strategic Board before undergoing its final public consultation.

The intended lifetime of the plan will be three years with progress reported annually to Community Justice Scotland.

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

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

FIGURE 3: RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP AND KEY DELIVERY THEMES



INTRODUCTION TO THE SCOTTISH BORDERS

PROFILE

The Scottish Borders area covers 473,614 hectares (1,827 square miles) and is located in the South East of Scotland.

This is a rural authority with 30% of the population resident in areas with fewer than 500 inhabitants. Hawick has the largest population size of 14,003 followed by Galashiels with 12,670. Three other towns have a population exceeding 5,000. The Scottish Borders is the fourth most sparsely populated local authority in Scotland.

The estimated population of the Scottish Borders is 114,030 of which 13.5% are aged between 16 to 29 years (below the Scottish average of 18.3%) and 30.2% aged 60 and over (higher than the Scottish average of 24.0%).

By 2037 the population in the Scottish Borders is projected to show an increase in the number of retired residents and a fall in the number of children and working age people. Across 29 intermediate data zone ranges in the Scottish Borders life expectancy reduces in those areas classified as most deprived¹.

The Scottish Government's, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation is the official tool for identifying areas of deprivation in Scotland. Of the 130 data zones in the Scottish Borders, five are found in 15% of the most deprived datazones in Scotland. These deprived data zones are located in Hawick and Galashiels accounting for 3.5% of the Scottish Borders population. Datazones are assessed against a series of measures i.e. employment, income, health and education, geographic access to services, crime and housing all of which are relevant to community justice and factors that influence the prevalence of offending behaviour².

The Scottish Borders population has a lower proportion of people who are considered income deprived compared to Scotland (10.1% -v- 13.2%) though there are areas that experience a high level of income or employment deprivation³.

1 Life Expectancy in Scottish Council areas split by deprivation 2009 – 2013, National Records of Scotland

2 The Public Health Observatory, Public Health Information for Scotland

3 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016

There are five localities in the Scottish Borders based upon existing Area Forum footprints – Berwickshire, Cheviot, Eildon, Teviot & Liddesdale, and Tweeddale. These localities form the geographic footprint within which services are being prioritised through community planning.



OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE KEY ISSUES IN THE SCOTTISH BORDERS

For each key issue relevant key facts have been identified enabling gaps in service provision to form the basis of outcome improvement actions.

CRIME

Key Facts Number of Crimes Occurring and Detected

Crime Group	Number recorded		Rate per 10,000 population	
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
Groups 1 – 5				
Total Crimes SCOTTISH BORDERS	3169	2916	277.9	255.7
Group 1: crimes of violence	64	102	5.6	8.9
Group 2; sexual crimes	125	134	11.0	11.8
Group 3: crimes of dishonesty	1506	1205	132.1	105.7
Group 4: fire-raising, malicious mischief, etc.	777	798	68.1	70.0
Group 5: other crimes	697	677	61.1	59.4
Total Crime Rates SCOTLAND	256,350	246,243	475.5	460.5

Crime Group	Number of detections		Detection rate (%)	
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
Groups 1 – 5				
Total Detections SCOTTISH BORDERS	1619	1625	51.1%	55.7%
Group 1: crimes of violence	55	83	85.9	81.4
Group 2; sexual crimes	111	99	88.8	73.9
Group 3: crimes of dishonesty	582	516	38.6	42.8
Group 4: fire-raising, malicious mischief, etc.	183	264	23.6	33.1
Group 5: other crimes	688	563	98.7	97.9
Total Detection Rates SCOTLAND	129,217	127,126	50.6%	51.6%

Source: Police Scotland Management Information Council Area Report: Quarter 4 2015/16

SENTENCING

Key Facts

- The number of crimes occurring and detected in the Scottish Borders compare favourably with national figures. Of those crimes detected a range of options are available to the police and Procurator Fiscal prior to a formal prosecution in court e.g. fixed penalties, a formal police warning, Fiscal Work Order or Diversion (from prosecution). An overview of the justice journey can be found on page 37.
- There is a presumption against short term prison sentences of three months and under. Recent consultation sought to extend this period in favour of community based sentences which is likely to result in increased demand for Criminal Justice Social Work Services. Imprisonment, community payback orders and fines are the main disposals available when a case is successfully prosecuted in court.
- The prison population includes between 50 and 60 people from the Scottish Borders at any given time. In September 2016 43% are serving a sentence of four years or over. There are very few young people or women in custody.
- Community payback orders provide a community sentencing option. In 2014/15 there were 247 orders started relating to 208 individuals, the majority of orders included unpaid work and almost half had a supervision requirement.
- Within the Scottish Borders there were 31.4 orders and 26.5 individuals subject to a community payback order per 10,000 of the population compared to 49.7 and 42.6 across Scotland. This is comparable with crime rates.
- A victim's right to receive information concerning the release of an offender is contained within Section 16 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2003.
- In 2015, the Scottish Government introduced the Victims Code for Scotland focussing on help, information and support to improve experience of the Scottish justice system. Named partners⁴ are required to publish standards of service for victims and witnesses and report annually. The requirement to publish and report on standards is underpinned by legislation.

HOUSING AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

Key Facts

- The Scottish Borders has one of the highest private rented sectors in Scotland (17% compared to 13%).
- In the most deprived areas, almost two-thirds of households rent from a social landlord (sometimes also known as a housing association).
- In 2015/16, 618 homeless applications were made to Scottish Borders Council for a variety of reasons, a reduction on the previous year.
- Relationship breakdown is the major cause of homelessness, but homelessness can occur for reasons including: eviction due to mortgage or rent arrears; fleeing domestic violence or abuse; discharge from the armed forces or from hospital; mental health issues; or addiction problems.
- The partnership approach taken in the Scottish Borders, to support victims of domestic abuse, has seen a 17% drop in the number of people reporting as homeless due to a violent/abusive dispute at home.
- The true figure of homelessness as a consequence of prison release may be masked by an alternative reason being given at the point of registering as homeless, for example family breakdown. In 2015/16 34 homeless applications were made with prison release being given as the reason.

⁴ Police Scotland, Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service, Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service, Scottish Prison Service, Parole Board for Scotland

- In 2013, the Risk Management Authority reported that 28% of cases subject to a full Criminal Justice Social Work Level of Service / Case Management Inventory across Scotland cite a problem with housing among those with an offending history. The level highlighted in the Scottish Borders is slightly higher.
- In 2013, Shelter Scotland commented on a study that “the reoffending rate within the first year after release of those with problems with housing and employment was 74% compared to 43% of those with no similar problems.”
- Rurality may create difficulties with availability of housing in particular areas leading to isolation and a loss of family support. A history of failed tenancies or rent arrears may compound this situation.
- 47% of households in the social rented sector have someone in the household with a long-standing illness, health problem or disability.

HEALTH INCLUDING MENTAL HEALTH

Key Facts

- A Scottish Borders health needs assessment of people with an offending history identified a higher prevalence of chronic medical conditions among this group, a similar situation to those people resident in areas experiencing deprivation.
- The HM Chief Inspector of Prisons for Scotland report, Out of sight: Severe and Enduring Mental Health Problems in Scotland’s Prisons, 2008 identified that problems with mental health are more prevalent in prison than among the general population. Whilst women’s mental health is affected by issues affecting both male and female prisoners the significance and prominence among women is almost always greater.
- Within the Scottish Borders people subject to a full Criminal Justice Social Work Level of Service / Case Management Inventory showed the following levels of health problems:

	Males	Females
Physical Health Problems	16%	22%
Suicide Attempts	16%	24%
Self-Harm	13%	30%

- A higher prevalence of co-morbidity with alcohol, drugs and mental health was reported among those with a history of offending.
- There are higher rates of emergency hospital admissions for people within more deprived areas of the Scottish Borders.
- The health and wellbeing of people with an offending history is one of the priority areas identified in the health inequalities action planning that underpins the Community Planning Partnership Reducing Inequalities Strategy.
- In 2011, prison healthcare moved from the Scottish Prison Service to the NHS.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Key Facts

- In 2015/16 The Scottish Children’s Reporters Administration reported that 30 young people in the Scottish Borders accounted for 78 referrals for an offence.
- 6% of those aged 16 - 64 years in the Scottish Borders have no qualifications; in Scotland the figure is 9%.
- Within the Scottish Borders there are eight areas where 60% or more of the population aged 16 and over have no or low qualifications.

- Young people living within areas of deprivation have the lowest level of attainment across primary and secondary education.
- The Scottish Borders has 92.1% of school leavers in a positive destination after six months compared to 90.0% nationally.
- In 2014/15 there were 410 modern apprentice starts in the Scottish Borders supported by Skills Development Scotland an increase on the previous year.
- The Employability Fund supported 215 starts in the Scottish Borders during 2014/15.
- 70% of those convicted and subject to a full Criminal Justice Social Work Level of Service / Case Management Inventory in 2013 left school at the minimum age.
- Prisoners who completed the Scottish Prison Service Prisoner Survey in 2015 reported they had difficulty with writing (14%), reading (12%) and / or numbers (11%).
- The Scottish Borders: Developing the Young Workforce Programme has been established to broaden educational opportunity and extend experience within the workplace.
- An individualised Activity Agreement exists for young people aged 16 – 24 who are experiencing barriers to entering formal training or employment.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH FRIENDS AND FAMILY

Key Facts

- 25% of prisoners who completed the Scottish Prison Service Prisoner Survey in 2015 indicated they had been in care during their upbringing and a fifth had been in care aged 16.
- Nationally the charity Families Outside received 1789 calls to their helpline during 2015/16 of which 59% came from a relative, parent or partner. The highest proportion of calls were for emotional support, concern for the prisoner, children or travel and transport.
- The Scottish Prison Service has an agreed set of Standards for Encouraging Family Contact.
- 9% of prisoners who completed the Scottish Prison Service Prisoner Survey in 2015 indicated they had no contact with friends or family. Of those that did the most common contact was by telephone (83%), followed by letter (68%) and visits (62%).
- Prisoners who completed the Scottish Prison Service Prisoner Survey in 2015 indicated that the most common difficulties for visitors visiting the prison was cost of travel and distance from their home.
- 40% of those subject to a full Criminal Justice Social Work assessment (across Scotland) using the Level of Service / Case Management Inventory in 2013 identified an unsatisfactory parental or marital relationship, the figure was higher in the Scottish Borders.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE

Key Facts

- Nationally two thirds of prisoners who completed the Scottish Prison Service Prisoner Survey in 2015 reported being under the influence of alcohol/drugs at the time of their offence.
- Nationally a high proportion of persons convicted and subject to a full Criminal Justice Social Work Level of Service / Case Management Inventory report problematic alcohol use at some point. The proportion fell in relation to drug misuse and is consistent with the Scottish Borders.
- Within the Scottish Borders 72% of males reported a problem with alcohol and 51% drugs. For females this fell to 61% and 44% respectively both among those subject to a Level of Service / Case Management Inventory by Criminal Justice Social Work.
- Within the Scottish Borders drug offences accounted for 67 drug supply and production, and 277 possession cases during 2015/16.
- 22% of domestic abuse incidents recorded alcohol as a contributing factor.
- 18% of antisocial behaviour incidents recorded by the police were alcohol related.

- The Scottish Borders Local Licensing Forum Alcohol Profile 2014/15 identified Langlee and Galashiels North and West as the areas most affected by alcohol related harm.
- In 2014 Galashiels West, Galashiels North, Hawick (West End, Burnfoot, Langlee), Eyemouth and Peebles North all had a higher rate of alcohol related hospital stays.
- During 2014/15 there were 365 patients being prescribed medication for problem alcohol use.
- Alcohol brief interventions in priority settings (to encourage a reduction in hazardous or harmful drinking) are well established, in 2015/16 97% of referrals to NHS Borders are seen within the NHS HEAT target of three weeks.
- There were 16 alcohol related deaths during 2015 compared to 25 the previous year.
- In July 2016 there were 261 persons receiving Opioid Replacement Therapy as a treatment for drug misuse.
- Drug deaths in the Scottish Borders rose from 11 in 2014 to 13 in 2015.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

Key Facts

- The main benefit claimed is Employment Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit.
- The highest percentage of key benefit claimants are in Hawick (22%), Eyemouth (21%) and Galashiels (19%).
- Universal credit is being rolled out nationally and will require applicants to claim on line and thereafter use a telephone helpline for assistance.
- Devolved powers to the Scottish Government have led to A New Future for Social Security in Scotland consultation, which may bring about future change in the way benefits are administered and assessed.
- The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation identifies five data zones within the Scottish Borders as being among the most deprived in Scotland.
- 1.6% of the population (16 – 64 years) in the Scottish Borders is receiving out-of-work benefit (Jobseekers Allowance / Universal Credit) compared to 2.3% in Scotland. Of this proportion approximately two-thirds are male.
- 6.4% of the working age client group in the Scottish Borders are claiming Employment and Support Allowance / Incapacity Benefits compared to 7.9% in Scotland.
- 2754 people received advice and advocacy on benefit and tax credit matters from Scottish Borders Council Welfare Benefits Service in 2015/16 compared to 2364 the previous year.
- A further reduction in the benefit cap is likely to impact on around 80 families in the Scottish Borders.
- Changes through welfare reform are most likely to impact upon working age families with two or more children.

ATTITUDES TO OFFENDING

Key Facts

- The reconviction rate in the Scottish Borders (2013/14) is 28.4% compared with 28.3% in Scotland although this is affected by a range of factors.
- The most common age for young offenders to commit offences in the Scottish Borders is 15 years of age.
- The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime identified that serious offending was linked to a range of vulnerabilities and social adversity.
- Although the Scottish Borders has a relatively low level of crime an offender profile identified a disproportionate number of crimes committed by a relatively small number of individuals. A number of these individuals began to offend at an early age and have persisted into adulthood.

EMPLOYMENT

Key Facts

- The Office for National Statistics, Labour Market Profile to September 2016 reports that 74.9% of the working age population in the Scottish Borders are employed, compared to a national figure of 72.8%.
- The top four business sectors in the Scottish Borders are agriculture, forestry and fishing, construction and retail. The top employing sector is health.
- Over half of people convicted and subject to a full Criminal Justice Social Work Level of Service / Case Management Inventory in the Scottish Borders are unemployed or experience periods of unemployment.
- The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 specifies rehabilitation periods under the law in Scotland, a period of time after which a conviction is classed as spent. Certain occupations require a full disclosure of convictions whether spent or not for example working with vulnerable people.
- Unemployed claimants are supported to find work by a Department of Work and Pensions Work Coach. Disclosure of previous convictions is discretionary though failure to disclose can be a barrier at the point of applying for work when disclosure of a past conviction becomes mandatory.
- Self-deselection may occur where disclosure is required prior to making an employment application.
- Average workplace earnings (2015) for full time workers were £455.10 per week in the Scottish Borders compared to £527.00 across Scotland.



ACHIEVEMENT AGAINST THE COMMUNITY JUSTICE COMMON OUTCOMES

Structural Outcomes – *What we are delivering as partners*

1. Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice

- Community Justice stakeholder events have been held in 2014 and 2015 to raise awareness and develop ideas.
- A communications plan has been developed to improve knowledge and understanding around community justice.
- Engagement and consultation exercises supported by a range of media activity were undertaken during 2016/17.
- The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service and Police Scotland have consulted over local priorities and participate in the Community Planning Partnership agenda.

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

- Multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) are well established in the Scottish Borders.
- The Scottish Borders has an integrated Safer Communities Team incorporating representatives from Police Scotland, the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, Domestic Abuse Service, Anti-Social Behaviour officers and other council employees who deliver a crime prevention and safety function.
- Social workers provide throughcare and aftercare for young people during the transition into independent living through support with employment, housing, and, health and wellbeing.
- Borders Alcohol and Drugs Partnership sponsored a place on the Addiction Worker Trainee Programme. This was successfully completed and a further trainee has been appointed.
- The Lothian and Borders Community Justice Authority commissioned an assessment of the current health reintegration needs of prisoners and those with a non-custodial sentence in the Scottish Borders. Recommendations focus on the association with substance misuse and offending behaviour, meeting the needs of those in custody and community based support. Addressing these needs prevents mal-adjustment and social isolation, leading to re-offending, and stigma as a barrier to accessing services.

- The Community Planning Partnership Reducing Inequalities Strategy looks to assist those who are disadvantaged through socio economic circumstances and is driving forward actions to improve outcomes for a range of groups, including people with convictions in relation to housing, employment, education and health.
- A Mental Health Needs Assessment was commissioned by Scottish Borders Council and NHS Borders to inform the development of a local strategy and service design. Community justice is an important component given the link to inequality and wellbeing, co-occurring mental health and substance misuse.
- An independent review is underway to identify improvements in the way welfare benefits and associated services for vulnerable people are provided by Scottish Borders Council.
- Police Scotland is introducing a dedicated community planning officer to support collaboration across the partnership.
- Welfare Benefits staff regularly attend the Early Years Centres in Hawick, Eyemouth, Galashiels and Selkirk supporting the parents of young children.
- The Criminal Justice Social Work structure has been reviewed and changes made to build on the service currently provided.
- ReConnect is a multi-agency approach established in the Scottish Borders which addresses the needs of women at risk of offending.
- Drug Treatment Testing Orders are delivered in partnership with the Borders Addiction Service.
- The Community Intervention for Sexual Offenders service is based in Edinburgh but is available to Scottish Borders clients.
- Employability services are enhanced by five independent training providers through the employability fund. An offending history is not a barrier to access. A Provider Forum has been established to coordinate activity within the Scottish Borders.
- There is a Scottish Borders Supported Employment Network, established by the Council's Employment Support Service, which brings together a range of disciplines involved in employability. The service is available to those with an offending history.
- Criminal Justice Social Work, Youth Justice, and Alcohol and Drug services staff now attend Safer Communities Anti-social Behaviour Core Group meetings to offer advice and support to mitigate against the difficulties experienced by young people adjusting to independent living.

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

- The Learning and Skills Partnership consisting of Skills Development Scotland, Borders College, Department of Work and Pensions and Scottish Borders Council oversees how the recommendations within the Developing our Young Workforce, Scotland's Youth Employment Strategy, are delivered. This makes clear their commitment to improving youth employment in the Scottish Borders. Within the recommendations there is an increased emphasis on vocational qualifications, improved approach to work placements and a focus upon achieving positive destinations for young people.
- Skills Development Scotland provides support for young men and women released from prison.
- A Scottish Borders Youth Employment Activity Plan shows local delivery arrangements that support young people into employment in a way that reflects individual need including those with an offending history.
- An employability worker within addiction services takes referrals from a range of sources to help people gain employability skills and secure employment.

- Reducing inequalities is a service priority for Community Learning and Development. Co-ordinators are located across the Scottish Borders offering free learning opportunities to any adult learner who is interested in personal development.
- A criminal justice worker from within Criminal Justice Social Work provides a link between local services, the Scottish Prison Service Throughcare Support Officer and the individual to make sure that their needs are met prior to and following release from prison. Appointments are made with the Homelessness Service upon release for an assessment and housing support with a view to creating a smooth transition back into the community.
- Skills Development Scotland Work Coaches engage with those young people most at risk of not progressing to a positive destination whilst they are still at school. They support them in the transition to post school opportunities in employment, education or training. Work coaches assist the most vulnerable young people including those who have offended and help them to develop their employability and career management skills.
- An integrated customer service model is being considered by Scottish Borders Council. This will include accessibility by those with an offending history.
- An Integrated Homelessness and Wellbeing Strategic Plan 2017/2018 is being developed.
- A mental health welfare benefits officer is based within the Welfare Benefits Service. They have strong links to mental health professionals.
- There are locality based integrated health and social care community mental health teams.

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

- Getting it Right for Every Child principles addressing the needs of young people are well embedded within the Scottish Borders.
- A Vulnerable Young Persons Protocol creates a network of support and mitigates risk among young people who are vulnerable and not subject to any other intervention. Vulnerability can be caused by the young person or the actions or inaction of another.
- Strategic and operational groups have been established around the corporate parenting agenda to deliver positive outcomes for looked after children thus promoting the Scottish Care Leavers Covenant.
- A Developing Our Young Workforce Industry Group has been established to offer employment opportunities to disadvantaged groups including young people with convictions.
- Police Scotland and Scottish Borders Council contribute towards the provision of Youth Community Officers who support delivery of the Integrated Children and Young People's Plan.
- The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service have committed to delivering safety and employability skills training within HM Young Offenders Institution Polmont. Candidates from the Scottish Borders and other parts of Scotland will participate.
- The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service are active referral partners in relation to home safety and take part in joint agency visits.
- A Violence Against Women Partnership has been established to deliver Scotland's Equally Safe Strategy. There is participation in police led meetings to support risk reduction for victims and de-escalation of perpetrator behaviour. A range of partners including the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service participate in delivering this strategy which has a strong prevention theme.
- Police Scotland and the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service work to a joint protocol when investigating domestic abuse. This creates consistency, speeds up justice and, in particular supports victims and vulnerable witnesses.
- Criminal Justice Social Work uses a variety of settings to carry out alcohol screening and alcohol brief interventions. Anti-social Behaviour Unit staff also carryout this intervention.

Person-centric Outcomes – Changes to users

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

- A multi-agency Strategic Corporate Parenting Group and a Corporate Parenting Operations Group work to ensure the needs of looked after children are met.
- Pre-sentencing court reports completed by Criminal Justice Social Work provide information to support sentencing options that maximise opportunities to address underlying need /risk.
- Criminal Justice Social Work services work through a questionnaire with clients at the end of their order or licence requirements. Questions relate to how specific needs have been met and whether circumstances have improved.
- Alcohol and drug treatment services use an outcomes tool to assess progress at the start of treatment and at three monthly intervals thereafter. There are 10 domains which link directly to needs identified within community justice.
- Criminal Justice Social Work use the recognised risk and need assessment tool statutory support and case management known as the Level of Service / Case Management Inventory which provides evidence of improvement among those individuals subject to a full assessment.

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

- Developing Our Young Workforce provides a range of opportunities to develop a person centred approach to education and learning.
- The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service have developed and piloted an approach to engage with young people through fire safety and personal development. Delivered in partnership with the Scottish Ambulance Service the programme provides positive role models, training and life skills.
- Further education provision in the Borders recognises the barrier that a conviction can create. Arrangements have been introduced to support individuals who may have a conviction balanced against the needs of the wider learning community.
- Skills Development Scotland Career Coaches support young people to develop their employability and career management skills thereby increasing their potential to secure a positive destination. Work Coaches continue to support and mentor young people post school to further develop employability skills and help to sustain their work / training placement or college place.
- Individuals seeking employment are supported by a Department of Work and Pensions Work Coach to help them into employment.

7. Individual's resilience and capacity for change and self-management should be enhanced

- A Whole Systems Approach has been adopted to deliver early and effective intervention in tackling the offending behaviour of young people.
- The Borders Alcohol and Drugs Partnership funded two clients in recovery on the Scottish Drug's forum self-assessment coaching course enabling individuals to manage their own recovery while supporting others.
- Borders Alcohol and Drugs Partnership, Borders Addiction Service and Addaction provide a range of group recovery activities across the Scottish Borders. Most are weekly and family members are welcome. In addition a weekly group has been set up independently.
- The Caledonian System is a court mandated programme for male perpetrators convicted of domestic abuse. It is only as a result of the perpetrator being subject to the programme that women and children can access the service.
- Mental health awareness and literacy is promoted through community based activities and capacity building through the Joint Health Improvement Team, Healthy Living Network, and Community Learning and Development.

COMMUNITY JUSTICE (SCOTLAND) ACT 2016 OUTCOME IMPROVEMENT ACTIONS

Community Justice Outcome

1. Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice

Community Justice Indicator

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

Outcome Improvement Action in Scottish Borders

Number	Improvement Action	Lead	Completion
1.1	Develop a communications plan to raise the profile of community justice which will maximise use of all available communication channels, including Scottish Borders Council and partners websites, and social media.	Community Justice Lead	2017/20
1.2	Develop an Unpaid Work Strategy, to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the unpaid work request for service form and its accessibility to improve opportunities to contribute ideas. • Reconcile the proportion of unpaid work with the volume of crime in particular areas. • Develop a co-production approach to the delivery of unpaid work and consider the role partners such as the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service can play in developing life skills. • Develop an employability assessment which recognises the local employment market, unpaid work to be undertaken and availability of other activity to increase work readiness. 	Criminal Justice Social Work/Skills Development Scotland	2018/19
1.3	Develop a series of partnership questions on community justice for inclusion in appropriate Community Planning consultation exercises.	Community Justice Lead	2017/18
1.4	Reduce barriers to employment for people with convictions. Hold a programme of specific events relating to recruiting people with a conviction/s. Skills Development Scotland work with the business community to reduce perception and stigma associated with an offending history. Create linkages between Skills Development Scotland and the business community in relation to national training programmes and employer engagement services.	Community Justice Lead/Skills Development Scotland	2019/20

Community Justice Outcome

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

Community Justice Indicator

- Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way
- Partners have leveraged resource for community justice
- Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational / professional /geographic boundaries
- Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of MAPPA

Outcome Improvement Action

Number	Improvement Action	Lead	Completion
2.1	Explore the options and milestones necessary to introduce a Domestic Abuse Court within the Scottish Borders.	Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service/ Violence Against Women Partnership	2018/19
2.2	Review information sharing arrangements based upon preventing crime to facilitate a through the gate process.	Community Justice Lead & Partners	2017/18
2.3	Use tasking and coordination in a way that is proportionate to local circumstances, to include: Developing the analytical picture in relation to crime and identify additional data sets that enhance understanding. Use analysis to support the partnership in targeted crime prevention activity.	Police Scotland/Safer Communities Team	2018/19
2.4	The Borders Alcohol and Drugs Partnership will develop 'future model' options for alcohol and drugs services to match budget settlements post 2016/17.	Borders Alcohol and Drugs Partnership	2018/19
2.5	Develop actions for inclusion within the Local Housing Strategy 2017-22 in particular appropriateness of accommodation and homelessness prevention.	Group Manager Housing	2019/20 (review)
2.6	Work with partners to strengthen arrangements in relation to pre-release housing assessments and tenancy sustainment to prevent rent arrears or abandoned tenancies, and: Explore options for strengthening arrangements that help mitigate against rent arrears and abandoned tenancies.	Homelessness Service/Scottish Prison Service/ Criminal Justice Social Work	2018/19
2.7	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service build upon and develop arrangements in collaboration with youth justice services that support young people at risk of offending behaviour or who have committed an offence and consider ways to extend the approach to adults who might also benefit.	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service/Youth Justice	2018/19
2.8	Development of ReConnet focussing on prevention and (early as possible) multi-agency trauma-informed interventions for women at risk of offending and with multiple and complex needs, incorporated within a sustainable delivery model: Provision of clinical supervision for the ReConnect Survive and Thrive women's programme.	Criminal Justice Social Work / NHS Borders	2018/19

Community Justice Outcome

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

Community Justice Indicator

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

Outcome Improvement Action

Number	Improvement Action	Lead	Completion
3.1	Use technological solutions to build capacity, reduce cost and improve outcomes, for example video conferencing & link between Criminal Justice Social Work, the Prison estate or between campuses.	Criminal Justice Social Work / Scottish Prison Service	2018/19
3.2	Review referral mechanisms and the significant points when information is available from service users about criminogenic needs to ensure the breadth and manner in which questions are asked identifies barriers and improves access to services.	Community Justice Partners	2018/19
3.3	Less than a third of Scottish Borders prisoners are subject to statutory throughcare upon release from prison, for the remainder it is voluntary. Work to improve the number of prisoners accepting voluntary throughcare.	Scottish Prison Service/ Criminal Justice Social Work	2019/2020
3.4	Explore options with Registered Social Landlords that remove the need for a homeless assessment for people leaving custody enabling direct access to housing.	Homelessness Service	2018/19
3.5	Engage in dialogue with the private rented housing sector and letting agents to consider and breakdown any barriers to access that may exist.	Homelessness Service	2018/19
3.6	Develop a proportionate approach to target vulnerable groups at risk of poor mental health as part of wider health inequalities work. This includes building capacity of frontline services to engage effectively and promote health in routine contacts with clients / service users.	NHS Public Health	2019/20
3.7	Promote mental health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities by building capacity for improved mental health and wellbeing within communities. This will include a new wellbeing training programme that can be tailored for and targeted to specific groups and improved signposting to sources of support, including group support.	NHS Public Health	2019/20
3.8	Reduce risk of preventable disease in vulnerable groups by improving engagement and access to health screening and care services (including screening / assessment of alcohol and drug problems and mental health issues; risk-taking behaviours around Blood Borne Viruses and broader health concerns e.g. dental, health issues and health literacy.	NHS Public Health	2019/20
3.9	Develop the Right Track Employability Support Project (2 year European Structural Fund).	Economic Development/Criminal Justice Social Work	2017/19
3.10	Promote employment support services, information and funding sources to community justice partners, the business community, service and perspective service users. Develop referral mechanisms, building on existing access points and help service users to secure person centred support.	Skills Development Scotland	2018/19

Community Justice Outcome

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

Community Justice Indicator

- Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of future offending
- Use of “other activities” in Community Payback Orders
- Effective risk management for public protection
- Quality of Community Payback Orders and Drug Treatment Testing Orders
- 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
- The delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and alcohol use
- Number of police recorded warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, community sentences (CPO, DTTO and RLOs)
- Number of short-term sentences under one year

Outcome Improvement Action

Number	Improvement Action	Lead	Completion
4.1	Explore opportunities to develop injury surveillance to create a more informed picture of where and when violence occurs.	NHS Borders /Police Scotland	2018/19
4.2	Extend Mentors in Violence Prevention programme to all 9 secondary schools to support prevention.	Education	2017/18
4.3	Ensure individuals considered to be persistent or prolific in their offending behaviour have contact with statutory and/or other appropriate services. This may include assessment and signposting based upon identified need.	Community Justice Lead/Community Justice Partners	2017/18
4.4	Consider options to develop the antecedent information on those individuals who are committing a disproportionate level of crime in the Scottish Borders to support case disposal and sentencing decisions.	Crown Office and Procurator Fiscals Service/ Police Scotland	2018/19
4.5	Ensure service delivery of the Wise Group, New Routes Public Social Partnership mentoring service (a nationally commissioned service) is linked to agreed common outcomes and performance monitoring. In particular, persistent/prolific offenders are being supported to re-integrate into their communities.	Criminal Justice Social Work	2018/19
4.6	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service will explore opportunities to extend the HM Young Offenders Institution Polmont programme to include options post release.	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service/ Scottish Prison Service	2018/19
4.7	Re invigorate Restorative Justice as an intervention.	Police Scotland	2017/18
4.8	Develop Whole Systems Approach with a focus on early and effective intervention, diversion from prosecution, alternatives to secure care and custody. Ensure that support is given to those young people appearing before the court and leaving secure care and custody.	Youth Justice	2018/19

Community Justice Outcome

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

Community Justice Indicator

- Individual have made progress against the outcome

Outcome Improvement Action

Number	Improvement Action	Lead	Completion
5.1	Scope the potential for developing a range of alternatives to remand/custody in order to support women within community settings and which address the risk/needs.	Criminal Justice Social Work/ Community Justice Lead	2019/2020
5.2	Ensure a benefits check upon release from prison for the client and their family if appropriate. Ideally this would be undertaken in advance of being released.	SBC Welfare Benefits/Scottish Prison Service	2018/19
5.3	Improve access to information and clarify pathways to sources of help across a range of support options for mental health, including support programmes for men and for women.	Integrated Joint Board/NHS Mental Health	2017/18
5.4	Deliver a care programme approach to ensure people with complex needs including mental health, addictions and criminal justice have their needs met.	Integrated Joint Board/NHS Mental Health	2018/19
5.5	Explore options to extend community mental health triage distress brief interventions.	Police Scotland/ Integrated Joint Board/NHS Mental Health	2019/20
5.6	Improve social outcomes through implementation of the Local Housing Strategy 2017/22, which seeks to address house condition, affordability, independent living and homelessness.	Homelessness Service	2018/19

Community Justice Outcome

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

Community Justice Indicator

- Individuals have made progress against the outcome

Outcome Improvement Action

Number	Improvement Action	Lead	Completion
6.1	Develop opportunities to further utilise Level of Service / Case Management Inventory used to assess risk and need factors to influence the provision of services and evaluate impact.	Criminal Justice Social Work	2017/18
6.2	Make better use of the information contained within the Criminal Justice Social Work Order and Licence Completion Questionnaire to assess whether needs have been met and meaningful progress made.	Criminal Justice Social Work/ Community Justice Lead	2017/18
6.3	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service explore opportunities to work with Live Borders to share facilities and resource to promote safety and wellbeing.	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service/Live Borders	2018/19
6.4	Develop a role that individuals on unpaid work can play within communities to support the contingency arrangements for severe weather.	SBC Emergency Planning/Criminal Justice Social Work	2018/19
6.5	Promote the completed projects undertaken by the unpaid work teams within communities.	SBC Unpaid Work Supervisor	2018/19

Community Justice Outcome

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

Community Justice Indicator

- Individuals have made progress against the outcome

Outcome Improvement Action

Number	Improvement Action	Lead	Completion
7.1	Develop a 'through the gate' approach for people being released from custody to improve access to key services before and following release to minimise vulnerability and support re integration back into the community, to include: Improve the pre and post release arrangements between the individual in custody, prison Throughcare Support Officer and Criminal Justice Social Work. Work with the Scottish Prison Service to ensure all Scottish Borders prisoners have a bank account or ability to receive direct payments to establish and maintain financial inclusion. Review pathways to accessing health and health care support services to ensure equity and continuity of care.	Criminal Justice Social Work/Scottish Prison Service/Group Manager Housing/ NHS Public Health	2018/19
7.2	Work with the Scottish Prison Service and other local agencies to raise awareness of budgeting and digital inclusion in relation to Universal Credit upon release.	SBC Welfare Benefits	2018/19
7.3	Monitor the use of Drug Treatment Testing Orders in the Scottish Borders.	Criminal Justice Social Work	2017/18
7.4	Increase the number of referrals to the SHINE mentoring service for women.	Criminal Justice Social Work	2018/19
7.5	Improve access to information and clarify pathways to sources of help for mental health needs which promotes a wide range of support options.	SBC/NHS Mental Health	2018/19

OUTCOMES, PERFORMANCE AND IMPROVEMENT FRAMEWORK BASELINE QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS

Indicators within community justice traverse both quantitative and qualitative measurement and will be reported on annually to Community Justice Scotland. Outcome improvement actions will demonstrate activity that produces results. Qualitative indicators represent an opportunity for community justice partners to report on improvement, progress and impact.

Baseline indicators below relate to quantitative indicators and available baseline information. It is likely that these indicators will be added to or refined as community justice arrangements develop and mature.



Common Outcome	Quantitative Indicator	Baseline	Source
<p>1. Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice</p>	<p>Social Media Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Followers • Tweets • Number of Likes • Number of Retweets <p>% of respondents who stated they had previously been aware of community justice</p> <p>Number of Community Payback Order opportunities for unpaid work identified by the community (2015/16)</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>52%</p> <p>42</p>	<p>Scottish Borders Council Corporate Communications</p> <p>Engagement exercise July - Aug 2016</p> <p>Criminal Justice Social Work</p>
<p>2. Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way</p>		<p>Qualitative measure</p>	
<p>3. People have better access to the services they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employability Skills, literacy and numeracy • Employability fund programme 2, 3, 4 		<p>Criminal Justice Social Work</p>
	<p>90% of patients (whole community) to commence psychological therapy treatment within 18 weeks</p> <p>90% of clients will wait no longer than three weeks from referral to receiving appropriate drug or alcohol treatment</p> <p>Arrest referral scheme (only available for legacy Lothian and Borders Police area)</p> <p>Homeless applications on release from prison</p>	<p>79.9% current</p> <p>97.9% current</p> <p>34</p>	<p>NHS HEAT standard (end March 2016)</p> <p>NHS Heat standard (End March 2016)</p> <p>Police Scotland 2015/16</p> <p>SG HL1 2015/16</p>

<p>4. Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending</p>	<p>Balance between community sentences relative to short custodial sentences under one year.</p> <p>Community Payback Order supervision requirement.</p> <p>CPO, number of hours of other activity undertaken.</p>	<p>247 CPO Orders</p> <p>208 Individuals on Community Payback Order</p> <p>81 Liberations from Custody for sentences less than 1 year</p> <p>112 supervision requirements</p>	<p>Scottish Government Social work Statistics 2014/15</p> <p>Scottish Government prison statistics 2013/14</p> <p>Social work Statistics 2014/15</p>
	<p>Number of hours of unpaid work undertaken.</p> <p>Alcohol Brief interventions delivered in criminal justice healthcare settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CJSW • ASBU • Custody Suite <p>Number of referrals from criminal justice sources to drug and alcohol specialist treatment (including Addaction and Borders addiction Service)</p> <p>Police disposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal adult warning • Recorded police warning • ASB fixed penalty • Police diversion Early and Effective Intervention 	<p>12,991</p> <p>39</p> <p>2</p> <p>223</p> <p>41</p> <p>64</p> <p>65</p> <p>209</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>2015/16</p> <p>Alcohol and Drugs Partnership 2015/16</p> <p>Alcohol and Drugs Partnership 2015/16</p> <p>Scottish Government, Criminal Proceedings in Scotland 2015-16 Experimental</p>

	<p>Procurator Fiscal action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiscal fines • Fiscal work orders • Fiscal compensation order • Fiscal fixed penalties • Fiscal diversion to social work • Combined fiscal fines/compensation orders 	<p>269 N/A 9 127 N/A 44 25</p>	<p>Statistics Local Authority Level</p>
<p>5. Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety being addressed</p>	<p>Improvement in self-reported offending status via alcohol and drugs outcome tool</p>	<p>New Indicator</p>	<p>Alcohol and Drugs Partnership 2015/16</p>
	<p>Evidence from service user questionnaires used at the conclusion of Criminal Justice Social Work supervision or an order to measure improvement</p>		<p>Criminal Justice Social Work 2014/15</p>
<p>6. People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities</p>		<p>Qualitative measure</p>	
<p>7. Individual's resilience and capacity for change and self-management enhanced</p>	<p>Number of women participating in ReConnect</p>	<p>21</p>	<p>Criminal Justice Social Work</p>
	<p>Number of referrals to PSP Shine mentoring service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prison • Community <p>Number of women participating in Public Social Partnership Shine mentoring service (This will include women referred in different years)</p>	<p>8 3 5</p>	<p>SACRO</p>

	Number of young people from the Borders participating in the SFRS Youth Engagement Projects, including community based at Polmont	15	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service 2015/16
	<p>Caledonian System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male participation <p>Participation on New Routes Partnership (June 2013-April 2017)</p>	16 29	<p>Criminal Justice Social Work 2014/15</p> <p>SACRO</p>

PARTICIPATION STATEMENT: *ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION*

During the preparation of this plan all statutory community justice partners were consulted and participated in its development.

Community justice partners recognise that success in reducing reoffending will require a broad contribution by a range of individuals and organisations that are not specified in legislation. While different community justice partners will have different engagement and consultation processes some specific activity was undertaken that has contributed to the development of this plan.

Two stakeholder community justice mapping events were held to consider a holistic approach to reducing reoffending. The first, a community mapping event examined the coordination of services, prevention and early intervention opportunities and pathways to access services. A request for information preceded the second stakeholder event to capture activity that was already being undertaken which linked to the seven common Community Justice Outcomes. This was followed by an event consisting of presentations and a workshop to provide information to attendees and capture a range of viewpoints and ideas.

An article was included in Scottish Borders Council's spring 2016 internal publication to raise awareness and solicit feedback.

A literature review has been undertaken to inform the Scottish Borders context and needs assessment.

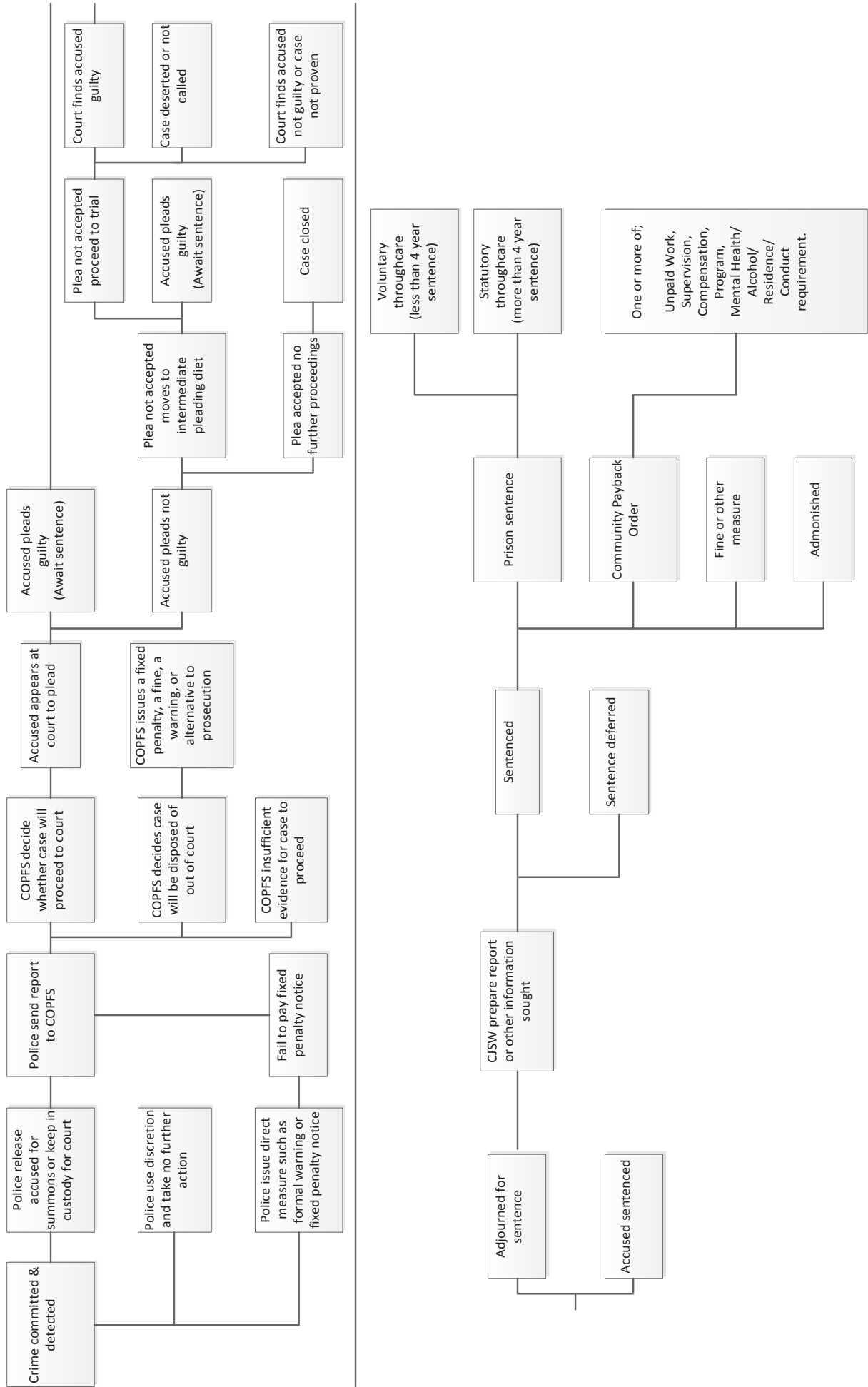
In order to capture a broader range of opinion a Scottish Borders wide engagement exercise was undertaken over an eight week period. A questionnaire was prepared and published on the Scottish Borders Council web-site, printed copies were available upon request. A media release was prepared for local newspapers, radio and television. A link to the questionnaire was sent directly to specific community justice stakeholders, including all community councils, to encourage participation. It was publicised on the Scottish Borders Council website and social media channels. During the last 4 weeks of the engagement exercise a weekly message was sent out to encourage completion of the survey. Information about community justice, and what it is trying to achieve, accompanied the questionnaire. Responses have been considered and incorporated within the plan.

This plan has been considered by the Scottish Borders Community Planning Partnership and a three month consultation exercise undertaken on the draft proposal. Staff awareness across partner and stakeholder agencies has been increased through presentations and meetings.

On advice from Positive Prison? Positive Futures... the plan was validated using a focus group of Scottish Borders prisoners supported by the Scottish Prison Service to provide a perspective through lived experience to match against partnership understanding. Families Outside contributed through their involvement in supporting the families of people affected by imprisonment.

The plan chart on page 37 was developed to support understanding all key intervention points along the Justice Journey.

THE JUSTICE JOURNEY



INFORMING THE SCOTTISH BORDERS CONTEXT

This plan has been informed by a number of strategies, plans and profiles. All community justice partners have taken an active role in contributing towards the content of the plan and arrangements for implementation.

Strategies

Scottish Borders Council Local Housing Strategy 2012 - 2017

Scottish Borders Community Benefit Delivery Strategy 2015

Scottish Government, Preventing Offending, Getting it right for children and young people 2015

Scottish Borders Council Tackling Poverty & Achieving Social Justice 2013 - 2018

Integrated Children and Young People's Plan in the Scottish Borders 2015 - 2018

Reducing Inequalities in the Scottish Borders 2015 - 2020 Strategic Plan

Borders Alcohol and Drugs Partnership Strategy 2015 - 2020

Scottish Borders Mental Health Strategy

Scottish Borders Health & Social Care Partnership Strategic Plan 2016 - 2019

The Scottish Government Equally Safe Scotland's strategy for preventing and eradicating violence against women and girls 2016

Scottish Borders Equally Safe Strategy 2016 - 2021

Scottish Borders Local Housing Strategy 2017 - 22 (Consultative Draft)

Justice Digital Strategy

Plans/Policy

Scottish Borders Council Homeless Delivery Plan 2013 - 2016

Joint protocol between Police Scotland and Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service: In partnership challenging domestic abuse 2013

Scottish Borders Integrated Children and Young People's Plan 2015 - 2018

Scottish Borders Work Opportunities Scheme - Policy 2016

Scottish Borders Health and Social Care Strategic Plan 2016 - 2019

Borders Alcohol and Drugs Partnership (ADP) Delivery Plan 2015 - 2018

Scottish Borders Council / NHS Borders Joint Health Improvement Business Plan 2016/17 - 2018/19

Profiles

Scottish Borders Council Household Survey 2010

Scottish Borders Health Needs Assessment for Offenders 2011, Lothian and Borders Community Justice Authority

Scottish Association for Mental Health, Research Briefing Mental Health and Criminal Justice in Scotland

Audit Scotland, Reducing Reoffending in Scotland, Service Users' Views 2012

Tackling Poverty and Achieving Social Justice in the Scottish Borders

The delivery of Justice Services in the Scottish Borders - Report on the joint feasibility study 2014

Scottish Borders Mental Health Needs Assessment 2014, report prepared for Scottish Borders Council and NHS Borders

Scottish Borders Labour Market Profile 2014 - Office for National Statistics

Scottish Public Health Observatory - Health and Wellbeing Profile (Scottish Borders) 2016

Scottish Borders Local Licensing Forum Alcohol Profile 2014/15

Scottish Borders Health & Social Care Partnership Engagement Report 2015

Scottish Borders Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2015

Scottish Borders Community Planning Partnership Strategic Assessment 2016

Scottish Borders Health & Social Care Partnership Housing Contribution Statement 2016

NHS Health Scotland, Reducing Offending, Reducing Inequalities, Achieving 'Better Health Lives' through community Justice 2016 (draft pending publication)

Legislation

The Management of Offenders, etc. (Scotland) Act 2005

Victim and Witness (Scotland) Act 2014

Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act (Health and Social Care Integration) 2014

Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015

Vulnerable Witnesses (Scotland) Act 2015

Victims' Rights (Scotland) Regulations 2015

Prisoner (Control and Release) (Scotland) Act 2015

Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016

References

Victim Notification Scheme, Scottish Prison Service 2004

Scottish Government, Justice Analytical Services, Crime and Justice Statistics

Audit Scotland, Reducing Reoffending in Scotland, Service Users' Views 2012

Scottish Prison Service, Standards for Encouraging Family Contact 2013

Ministry of Justice, The factors associated with proven re-offending following release from prison 2013

Risk Management Authority Level of Service / Case Management Inventory in Practice National Report, Criminal Justice Social Work Services 2014

Scottish Government Scottish Welfare Fund Statistics: 2014/15

Accommodation Protocol - Preventing Homelessness on release from Custody Protocol, Lothian and Borders Community Justice Authority 2015

Commission on Housing & Wellbeing - A blueprint for Scotland's future 2015

The Scottish Government Designing and Evaluating Interventions to Reduce Crime and Reoffending 2015

Scottish Prison Service Prisoner Survey 2015 15th Series

Youth Crime and Justice: Key messages from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime (ESYTC) 2010

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