

Community Justice Scotland
Ceartas Coimhearsnachd Alba

Community Justice Outcome Activity Across Scotland
Local Area Annual Return Template Guidance
2021-22

April 2022



1) Community Justice Partnership / Group Details	
Name of local authority area/s	Aberdeen City
Name and contact detail of the partnership Chair	Name: Derek McGowan Email: demcgowan@aberdeencity.gov.uk Telephone: 01224 522226
Contact for queries about this report	Name: Christopher Parker Email: chparker@aberdeencity.gov.uk Telephone: 01224 523908

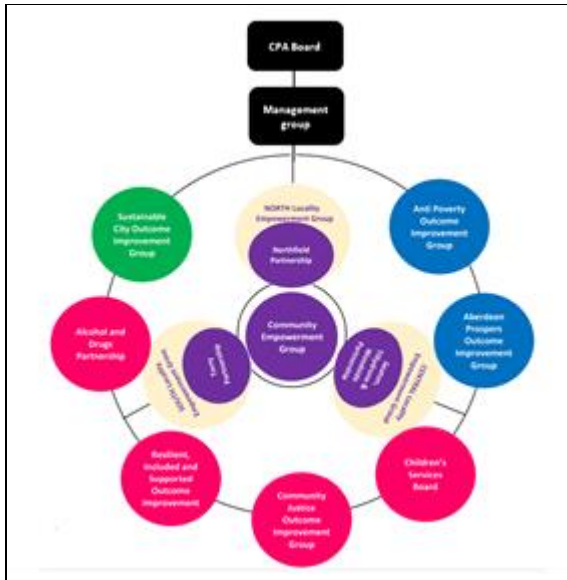
2) Template Sign-off from Community Justice Partnership / Group Chair
<p>Date: <i>Derek McGowan</i></p> <p>Name: Derek McGowan</p>



3) Governance Arrangements

Describe your current governance structure for community justice arrangements and include links to wider community planning.

Community Planning Aberdeen (CPA) Accountability Structure



The CPA Board provides strategic leadership and direction for Community Planning across Aberdeen. It will scrutinise overall delivery of progress against the [Local Outcome Improvement Plan](#) (LOIP) and the underpinning Locality Plans to ensure improved outcomes across all areas of Aberdeen. Community Justice priorities for improvement are embedded into the LOIP.

The CPA Management Group is accountable to the CPA Board and oversees the delivery of progress by our seven themed Outcome Improvement Groups (OIGs), including the **Community Justice Group** (the CJ Group).

These groups facilitate effective joint working across Community Planning partners and with communities to ensure delivery of the LOIP and locality plans remain on track, and to advise the CPA Board of any additional action required to overcome barriers.

The LOIP is complemented and underpinned by three Locality Plans for [North](#), [South](#) and [Central](#) areas of the City. The plans identify community priorities and community ideas to be tested as part of the LOIP improvement projects. The plans take an asset based approach by working with communities to harness the skills, knowledge, experience and ideas of communities in tackling priority issues. The Locality Empowerment Groups (LEGs) will support the development and delivery of the Locality Plans in each of the three localities. The Locality Empowerment Groups (LEGs) will support the development and delivery of the Locality Plans in each of the three localities



4) Progress From 2020-21 Recommendations

These recommendations were published at the end of the reporting year and concern 3rd sector engagement, futures planning, and compliance with the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016. Please detail what work partners have undertaken, or intend to undertake, in response to the following 2020-21 recommendations:

Recommendation 1: Partnerships should build on work undertaken within the reporting period relating to third sector identification and engagement, and apply lessons learned to ensure they have established mechanisms to identify and engage with victim organisations as well.

a) What local strengths or recent progress relates to recommendation 1?

The Violence Against Women Partnership reported in the Equally Safe Quality Standards Report that significant work had been undertaken to bring Public and Third Sector Organisations together to advance the workstreams and outcomes in this area. The current Vice Chairperson of the Aberdeen City VAWP is from a third sector organisation and chairs alongside Police Scotland. The VAWP have undertaken a project to develop a data dashboard as well as involving all partners in a tech pathfinder project to develop a website and resource area for sharing information and having a single access point for domestic abuse.

Similar work has also been undertaken for Adult and Child Protection with the launch of the Aberdeen Protects Website linked here [Aberdeen Protects](#). As this project develops it will involve all parties involved in the protection of the citizens of Aberdeen and will direct people to the resources they require. A conference has been planned for mid-September to identify all the inter linking strategies and themes and the gaps.

Our Local Outcome Improvement Plan was refreshed in 2021, this involved extensive community and partner consultation and engagement. This included a comprehensive Population Needs Assessment. The Community Justice Group outcomes were updated during this exercise, and we continue to enjoy 3rd sector and community representation on the group.

Recommendation 3: Partnerships should undertake (or evidence the work already undertaken) to understand the future need and demand on their services: in particular, but not constrained to, recovery from the pandemic.

b) What gaps or emerging changes in need and demand for services have been identified?

Our Local Outcome Improvement Plan was refreshed in 2021, this involved extensive community and partner consultation and engagement. This included a comprehensive Population Needs Assessment.



4) Progress From 2020-21 Recommendations

c) How has this been identified?

See point c above.

d) How will partners respond?

As above, and at cyclical meetings our agenda allows discussion on developing and current policy matters, with scope for introducing new projects and data if required.

e) What has restricted progress in this recommendation?

Progress has not been restricted, however to ensure continuous improvement we are planning an evaluation of the membership and a relaunch of the group once the National Strategy, along with the accompanying action plan, and the OPIF is in place. Since the submission of the 2020-21 report the partnership has struggled to maintain consistency due to the pandemic, staff changes, refugee resettlement and the requirement to respond to consultations.

Recommendation 4: Partners should note their collective statutory responsibilities under the Act to ensure that:

- all partners are aware of the statutory obligations, and that clarity and agreement is sought over partner expectations and contribution to ensuring these are met
- all national partners understand and comply with their individual responsibilities to supporting partnerships achieve their aims (section 35)

f) What work has been undertaken or planned to make improvements against recommendation 4?

As the LOIP was refreshed and membership reviewed, there was a recap of roles and responsibilities around the legislation. This was wider than the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016, and included adult protection, children and young persons, and associated.

g) What did this achieve?

This ensured that people understood the operating context for the Community Justice Group.



4) Progress From 2020-21 Recommendations

h) In what ways did local partnership compliance to the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 change during 2020/21?

The Aberdeen City Community Justice Partnership is one Outcome Improvement Group among seven others reporting to Community Planning Aberdeen. The CJOIP is integrated in to the LOIP and this allows for the full integration of Community Justice outcomes in to the whole system approach for Community Planning. The LOIP Report for 2020-21 can be found here [LOIP Report 2020-21](#). The Community Justice Partnership are responsible for Stretch Outcome 10 part of Prosperous People. The Local Outcome Improvement Plan was refreshed in 2021 and a Population Needs Assessment was completed as part of this refresh.



<p>5) Covid-19 Pandemic Impact</p>	<p>The pandemic continued in 2021-22. This section should be used to reflect some of the a) challenges/negative implications and b) opportunities/positive implications from the Covid-19 pandemic on the community justice partnership. This can include impact on the improvement activity, partner collaboration, delivery of services.</p>
<p>Challenges / Negatives</p>	<p>Positives / Opportunities</p>
<p>In relation to Justice Social Work the pandemic affected the volumes of reports that were required to be submitted and also the Community Payback Orders (CPOs) that were issued. This did not necessarily mean that staff workloads were reduced as the normal service delivery models had to be reshaped to a different provision that were in many respects, more labour intensive, for example, support groups being replaced by 1:1 supports. In Aberdeen we have made every effort to make the best of the challenges and therefore would struggle to categorise with negatives and positives. Further information can be found in the following outcomes.</p>	



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL OUTCOME ONE</p> <p>Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice</p>	<p>With regard to the following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Activities carried out to engage with 'communities' as well as other relevant constituencies ➤ Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision ➤ Participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery ➤ Level of community awareness of / satisfaction with work undertaken as part of a CPO ➤ Evidence from questions to be used in local surveys / citizens' panels and so on ➤ Perceptions of the local crime data
<p>New activities: What new activities in 2021-22 were driven / undertaken collectively by the community justice partners/hip in relation to outcome one?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">What was the impact of these activities?</p>
<p>In December 2020, the Community Planning Aberdeen Board and Aberdeen Integrated Joint Board agreed recommendations for the integration of Locality Planning between Community Planning Aberdeen and Aberdeen Health & Social Care Partnership. This saw the bringing together of two models for locality planning which had been established in response to separate legislation -the Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014 and the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.</p>	<p>The annual LOIP report can be found here LOIP Report 2021-22 and this demonstrates the achievements of the Community Justice Group and Partners in the section named Prosperous People – Vulnerable Adults.</p> <p>The report also shows the impact of the first full year of the new shared localities and the impact of the targeted Locality Plans in the section name Community Empowerment.</p> <p>Links to the Locality Plans can be found here: North Locality Plan</p>



<p>6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes</p>	<p>This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.</p>
<p>The new integrated model of locality planning has resulted in the following outcomes:</p> <p>Shared Localities and Priority Neighbourhoods - We have divided the city into three to identify three localities: North, South and Central. Priority neighbourhoods are those areas within the North, South and Central localities which experience poorer outcomes as a result of their socio-economic status, as identified by SIMD data.</p> <p>Shared Locality Empowerment Groups - We have expanded the remit of the Locality Empowerment Groups established 2019 by ACHSCP, to include collaboration on the full range of priority outcomes that the wider Community Planning Partnership is seeking to improve through the LOIP and underpinning Locality Plans. Priority Neighbourhood Partnerships, which were established by CPA in 2017, continue to operate and complement the work of the Locality Empowerment Groups. The Locality Empowerment Groups are open to any member of the public living in the locality whilst the Priority Neighbourhood Partnerships are for people living in the priority neighbourhood area. A member of a PNP can, and often is, also be a member of the LEG.</p>	<p>South Locality Plan Central Locality Plan</p> <p>All new and refreshed improvement projects are now linked to a locality and a community connector. This model enables the cohesion of improvement ideas that the communities have identified with the improvement ideas developed by the Community Planning Partnership and the Outcome Improvement Groups such as the Community Justice Partnership.</p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

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Shared Leadership and Partnership Working - We have brought together the locality planning teams of the ACHSCP and Aberdeen City Council to join forces in working with communities to identify local priorities and agree action, making the connections with work which is already going on at a city wide level. ACHSCP Public Health Coordinators and ACC Locality Inclusion Managers have worked closely together to develop the Locality Empowerment Groups, ensure effective links with the work of Priority Neighbourhood Partnerships and jointly lead the co-production of locality plans with communities.

Shared Locality Plans - Locality Plans have been developed for the North, South and Central localities of the City. This sees every neighbourhood in Aberdeen covered by a Locality Plan. The plans incorporate improvement activity for the whole locality and/or targeted at specific neighbourhoods – in most cases priority neighbourhoods. However, as the plans evolve and we learn more about local needs and assets, the plans may target other areas which demonstrate particular strengths or need.

ACVO (Third Sector Interface (TSI)) represents the Third Sector on the CJ Group, and actively feeds in to planning workshops etc. In addition, the Third Sector



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Community Justice Forum, which is facilitated by ACVO, resumed meeting during this reporting period.	
What ongoing activities took place in relation to outcome one?	What was the impact of these activities?
NATIONAL OUTCOME TWO Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way	Where applicable have regard to the following indicators. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way ➤ Partners have leveraged resources for community justice ➤ Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational/professional /geographical boundaries Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of MAPPA
What new activities in 2021-22 were driven / undertaken collectively by the community justice partners/hip in relation to outcome two?	What was the impact of these activities?
A QI approach is used for all projects, which involves focused collaborative effort involving relevant partners, aimed at testing ideas which it is thought will lead to the improvement sought. Project charters	This is a relatively new project and took time to setup the training after the funding was secured. The training is a good example of a partnership approach as the Certified Trainer programme is being delivered to public sector and third sector teams with the aim of all staff receiving training to meet the aim.

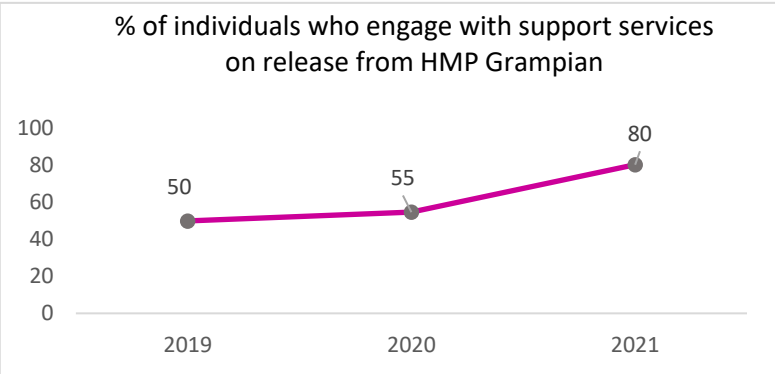


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<p>are subject to approval by the CJ Group and CPP Board.</p> <p>The following multi agency improvement projects have been progressed in this way by the CJ Group during the year:</p> <p>Decrease the number of incidents of domestic abuse reported to the Police by 15% by 2023</p> <p>Test the use of different forms of Domestic Abuse Training to better inform our staff members on domestic abuse and how to better support victims and intervene with perpetrators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 110 staff undertook Safe and Together Overview training in February and March. • 40 staff are in the process of undertaking the Safe and Together Core E-Learning training. • Domestic Abuse Awareness Raising Tool has been added to ACC Learn this month – this will allow us to measure the number of staff completing the training. • 18 staff from across various services have undergone in-depth Train the Trainer course in June. This will allow trained staff to deliver further training to colleagues. Plans now being made to schedule in recurring training sessions on The Dynamics of Domestic Abuse within services. 	



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What ongoing activities took place in relation to outcome two?	What was the impact of these activities?
<p>The Aberdeen City approach to Community Justice has it planted at the heart of Community Planning. This means that Community Justice Partners are involved in the improvement methodology that is used throughout all the projects delivered through Community Planning. The above example projects demonstrate this and there are additional projects being overseen by the CJP at this time.</p>	<p>It means there is a cycle of continuous improvement and each refresh of the LOIP highlights areas for improvement and the cycle continues.</p>
<p>NATIONAL OUTCOME THREE People have better access to the services that they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability</p>	<p>Where applicable have regard to the following indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Partners have identified and are overcoming structural barriers for people accessing services ➤ Existence of joint-working arrangements such as processes / protocols to ensure access to services to address underlying needs ➤ Initiatives to facilitate access to services ➤ Speed of access to mental health services ➤ % of people released from a custodial sentence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) registered with a GP b) have suitable accommodation c) have had a benefits eligibility check ➤ Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending



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What new activities in 2021-22 were driven collectively by the community justice partnership in relation to outcome three?	What was the impact of these activities?								
<p>Project – Accessing Support on Liberation</p> <p>The project team’s aim was to achieve a 10% increase of individuals accessing voluntary support services upon release from HMP Grampian by 2022. Based on the existing literatures on the desistance model mentioned above the project targeted professional support access, healthcare provision, housing, financial stability and motivation levels of the subject group. As well as the overall aim, the project aimed to achieve the following outcomes in each of these areas as a result of the specific changes ideas tested;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 10% increase in those engaging with voluntary throughcare support services upon release • A 15% increase in those registered with a GP upon release • A 10% increase in those accessing suitable accommodation on the day of release • A 10% increase in those receiving a benefit payment within one week of release • A 50% increase in those having had a ‘Making every opportunity count’ conversation. <p>What change ideas were tested</p>	<p>This is a good example of a project that relied on a multi-agency approach between the Prison Service, Housing Services and Third Sector Support. During the reporting period the aim was met, and the project moved on to start supporting other improvement projects.</p> <p>Our multi -disciplinary project group has achieved its aim with 80% of individual’s accessing voluntary throughcare support in 2021 compared to 50% who took up the offer in 2019, a 30% increase, 20% over the project’s aim – see graph below. Supporting new throughcare providers to establish contact with those nearing release and encouraging the return to face to face meetings when it was safe to do so increased the uptake of voluntary support provision and allowed the project to meet its aims.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>% of individuals who engage with support services on release from HMP Grampian</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>80</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Percentage	2019	50	2020	55	2021	80
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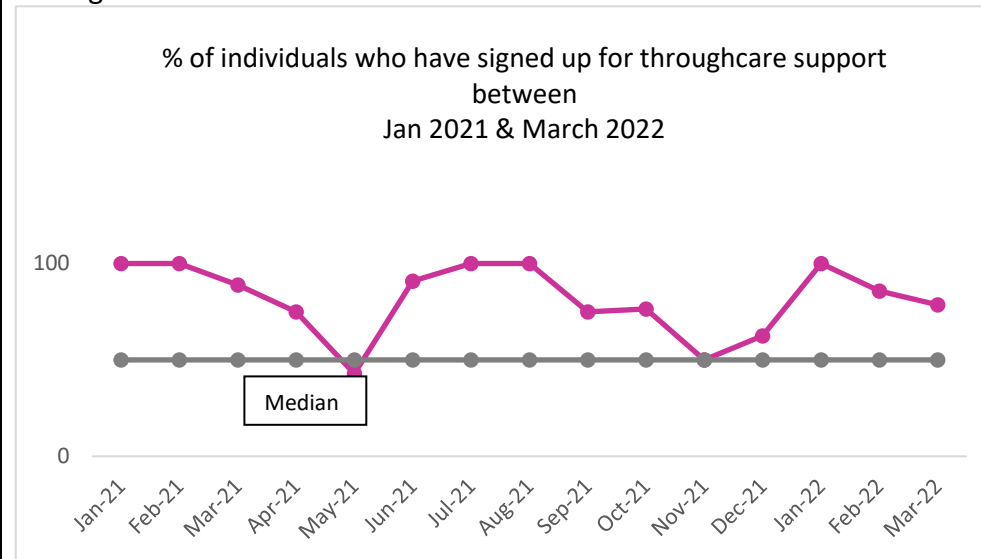


6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

- We brought forward commencement of engagement pre-release from 6 weeks to 8 weeks prior to liberation dates. We established a multi-agency virtual Case Management Board which ensured that plans were in place to support all of those being released throughout the pandemic.
- We developed a comprehensive preparation for release information pack including information on local services, COVID regulations and vital contact details
- We developed a joined up coordinated approach to supporting individuals to reach their destination using public transport.
- We reintroduced face to face meetings with throughcare mentor's pre-release to increase the uptake of support.
- We provided training for throughcare mentors to deliver MEOC conversations in order to increase individual motivation to engage
- We reintroduced face to face pre-release benefit eligibility assessments
- We introduced all those in the service to the CFine food pantry on their day of liberation

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.

You can see from the chart below that this improvement has been sustained throughout 2021 and into 2022



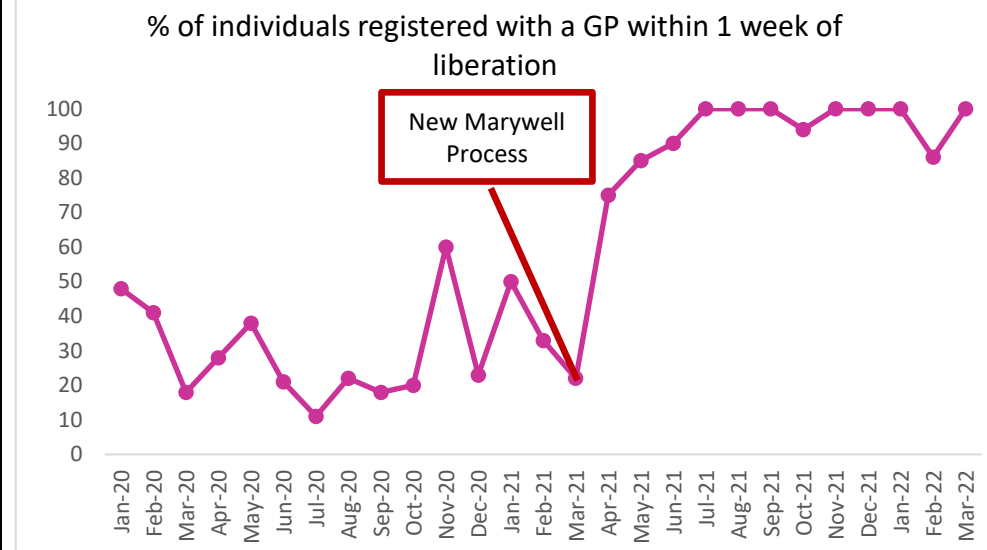
100% of individuals were registered with a GP upon release since August 2021, with the exception of October 2021 and February 2022 compared to an average of 66% in 2019. The introduction of a new information sharing process with NHS primary care community partners has been particularly effective and has allowed 100% of those released to be registered with a GP, a fundamental element of successful community integration. Having access to healthcare as soon as individuals are released will help prevent deterioration in mental health and will provide a support avenue for those experiencing problematic substance use as well as dealing with physical health care needs.



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

- We developed our partnership working with community NHS partners, DWP and housing to ensure all those being released from prison were allocated a GP practice, benefits and accommodation.

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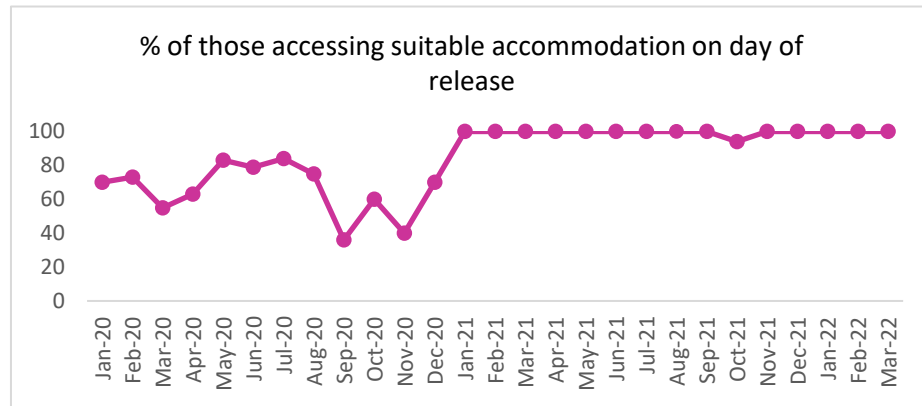
100% of individual's have accessed suitable accommodation upon release throughout 2021, with the exception of Oct 21, an increase of 13% since 2019. Achieving 100% of liberations accessing suitable accommodation on the day of release has been hugely impactful, particularly in light of the ongoing COVID situation. Many of those released throughout the project were in custody prior to the onset of the pandemic meaning they had little real understanding of the changes that had taken place in the community during that time. Much as these were well documented in the media, seeing the effects of the restrictions on the television was very different to experiencing them in the community. The development of the pre-release pack and the engagement that took place by the prison pre-release team and the mentors helped to ensure as much information on the new community rules and regulations were explained prior to liberation days. With the significant reduction in public



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

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transport during the first lockdown, the support given by the Aberdeen City Housing team ensuring that all liberations had identified addresses to go to prior to leaving the prison ensured that transport arrangements, food parcels, medications and PPE could all be provided in time.



77% of individual's have had access to their benefit claim within 7 days of release

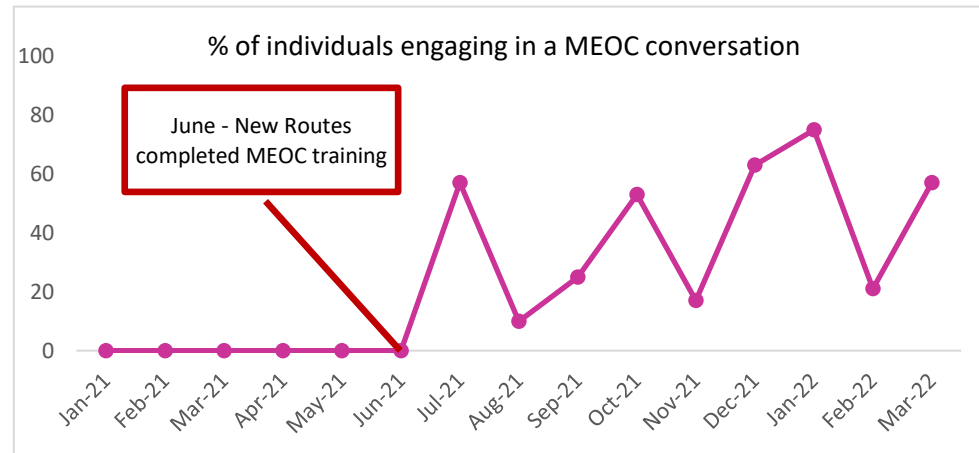


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40% of individual's have been engaged in a 'Making every opportunity count' conversation since July 2021



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What ongoing activities took place in relation to outcome three?	What was the impact of these activities?								
<p>Project – Access to Mental Health Services from Custody We have had an ongoing project to improve the access to mental health services from custody. This was slow to start due to the pandemic but has shown success of the last year and will be ongoing. The aim of the project is: Increase by 10% the number of clients who access assessment/support/ treatment/services in relation to mental health issues: - in Police custody - on a community disposal - in HMP Grampian by 2023.</p> <p>Some of the tests for change include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training staff on ways to intervene earlier via undertaking distress interventions, compassionate conversations and self-management leads to increased access to support and improved outcomes • Custody Support and Intervention Champions engaging with persons in custody increases the number giving consent to be referred to Penumbra. 	<p>Number of People in HMP Grampian accessing support/treatment in relation to mental health 2020/2021</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Number of People</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Psychiatry</td> <td>126</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mental Health Nurse</td> <td>86</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GP's</td> <td>164</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Number of People	Psychiatry	126	Mental Health Nurse	86	GP's	164
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistant Psychologist has commenced offering appointments within HMP Grampian. 	<p>Percentage of each service area total population accessing support</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Service Area</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>JSW</td> <td>47%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HMP</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Custody</td> <td>39%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Service Area	Percentage	JSW	47%	HMP	60%	Custody	39%
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<p>NATIONAL OUTCOME FOUR Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending</p>	<p>Where applicable have regard to the following indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use of 'other activities requirements' in CPOs ➤ Effective risk management for public protection ➤ Quality of CPOs and DTTOs ➤ Reduced use of custodial sentences and remand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Balance between community sentences relative to short custodial sentences under one year b) Proportion of people appearing from custody who are remanded ➤ The delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and alcohol use [NHS Local Delivery Plan (LDP) Standard] ➤ Number of Police Recorded Warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, community sentences (including CPOs, DTTOs and RLOs) <p>Number of short-term sentences under one year</p>								



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<p>The various public health measures that were implemented over the course of the past two years impacted on JSW clients and workers but also on the wider justice system. As a result, the service has had to respond to legislative and operational changes. Court and Town House closures meant that the service was unable to meet national/local targets such as the number of first Community Payback Order contacts within one working day.</p> <p>On the upside however collaboration with these other agencies, already of a high standard, became closer and more productive especially between JSW and HMP Grampian, ACC Housing, and integrated Substance Misuse services.</p> <p>Statutory Supervision Delivery of statutory supervision was a huge challenge during Covid. We prioritised workloads in respect of risk and need with those assessed as highest risk, most vulnerable, released from custody and those who did not have telephones being seen face to face. Wherever possible contact was maintained virtually</p>	<p>The table below gives an indication of the effects of the pandemic on some aspects of the JSW workload using 2019/20 as the pre-Covid benchmark.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="943 536 2067 999"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Justice Social Work Reports</td> <td>1,126</td> <td>715</td> <td>935</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community Payback Orders</td> <td>1,055</td> <td>506</td> <td>667</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diversion commenced</td> <td>114</td> <td>150</td> <td>168</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bail Supervision commenced</td> <td>45</td> <td>4</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Structured Deferred Sentence</td> <td>25</td> <td>11</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Throughcare cases commenced in the community</td> <td>32</td> <td>38</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total no. of hours of Unpaid Work completed</td> <td>52,854</td> <td>32,153</td> <td>36,683</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As these figures suggest, continuing to manage and support people to complete their orders during the pandemic was challenging. Limitations on interview facilities, workshops, work parties and even van space meant that the service had to be even more creative and flexible in developing alternatives. Our inability to facilitate groupwork meant that there were increased one-to-one arrangements to organise and oversee and extensions to many orders had to be requested.</p>				2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Justice Social Work Reports	1,126	715	935	Community Payback Orders	1,055	506	667	Diversion commenced	114	150	168	Bail Supervision commenced	45	4	26	Structured Deferred Sentence	25	11	30	Throughcare cases commenced in the community	32	38	40	Total no. of hours of Unpaid Work completed	52,854	32,153	36,683
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Total no. of hours of Unpaid Work completed	52,854	32,153	36,683																																



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<p>with everyone else but many of our client group are “digitally poor” so had no access to computers and sometimes phones. We provided mobile phones where necessary so that contact could be maintained plus food parcels and practical support.</p> <p>Community Payback Orders</p> <p>In 2020/21, 75.6% of Community Payback Orders (CPOs) were completed successfully, above the Scottish average of 73%. In 21/22 we increased this to 78.5% (Scotland data not yet available). It is however difficult to draw meaningful conclusions from CPO data as the imposition of orders was significantly affected by the pandemic such that numbers were down compared with pre-pandemic years. For example, the number of women made subject to orders decreased from 17% to 13% but was that because: the tenacious outreach and support delivered by the staff in the Connections Women’s Centre was successful; women complied with lockdown so offended less; or the Courts were prioritising higher risk cases. The answer may be any one of these explanations but is more likely to be a weighted combination of them all. Similarly, the</p>	<p>In conclusion from the aspect of Justice Social Work the essence of our Covid response was our JSW value base. This is what we do day-in and day-out and what we did to the best of our ability despite the impact of the pandemic. We prioritised, assessed, supported and sometimes fed. We gave out phones so that we could remain in contact with individuals. When we couldn’t do home visits we chapped on doors and remained at a social distance as required, sometimes we walked and talked together. We worked creatively to overcome Covid challenges including unpaid workers making garden play equipment for nurseries in their homes. We delivered food for CFine and Social Bite. We also worked alongside SPS, Housing and Substance Misuse services to ensure that everyone leaving prison had accommodation, medication and support.</p> <p>It is worth acknowledging that we are not out of the woods yet as we continue to be impacted by court backlogs, the impact of new legislation and guidance, the potential changes in offending/ drug/ alcohol using behaviour, implications of increasing poverty, recruitment and training issues, implications of the national breakdown of the LSCMI Risk/ Needs assessment database, the resource implications of introducing D365 and more.</p> <p>However, on the plus side we have learned a lot from the past two years – some people communicate better on the phone, some can undertake unpaid work at home and there is likely to be more that we don’t yet know.</p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<p>reduction in the number of orders issued to under 18s is to be welcomed but invites more questions than answers; were they offending less, were more police warnings issued, were they being diverted from prosecution, or as court business was very limited were they prioritising higher risk/ custody cases? As above, the answer is likely to be a weighted combination of all of these.</p> <p>Unpaid Work and Other Activity</p> <p>The Unpaid Work Team developed some creative solutions to enable unpaid workers to undertake their orders at home. One such solution was Blended Learning Packs, an educational approach that enabled individuals to reflect on how participating in Unpaid Work (UPW) can be of benefit to themselves and to the wider community. Other learning packs were developed - some with the assistance of Adult Learning and Development colleagues – and woodwork projects, including materials and instructions, were designed in our UPW workshop. Many of these completed projects produced outdoor equipment which has since benefitted nurseries across the city. This creativity and flexibility enabled</p>	<p>In conclusion, the justice social work service is confident that it will continue to provide robust, person-centred support that will keep our communities safe through the effective assessment and management of risk and also deliver positive individual and statutory outcomes by helping individuals address the impacts of the multiple disadvantages that they have experienced in and throughout their lives.</p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<p>some individuals to complete their UPW Requirements despite these challenging circumstances and, unlike many other authorities, Aberdeen JSW does not have a backlog of Unpaid Work Requirements.</p> <p>Despite Covid, 36,683 hours of unpaid work were undertaken.</p> <p>Domestic Abuse</p> <p>Although domestic offences increased during the pandemic, this did not increase the number of Caledonian Programme assessments undertaken nor requirements imposed. There is, however, a 35% increase in the number of Caledonian cases on workers’ caseloads which is reflective of the difficulty in delivering programmatic groupwork in the last two years and the timescale of orders having to be extended to complete. This has put considerable pressure on social workers and is compounded by the loss of Caledonian trained workers, the inability to recruit already trained workers, and the inability to access training for workers new to Justice Social Work or recently qualified.</p>	



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

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Referrals to Domestic Abuse Women’s Support services did increase with women self-referring or returning to services for additional support.

Prison

The number of individuals in custody at 31st March 2022 where Aberdeen have Throughcare supervision responsibility was 151 and those in the community subject to licence conditions and Supervised Release Orders was 40.

There is an increasingly high percentage of remand prisoners and the Government and the Scottish Prison Service were taking steps to reduce this pre-Covid with a push to increase Supervised Bail as an alternative to remand. We successfully increased the number of Bail Supervision Orders imposed in Aberdeen to 45 in 19/20 but Covid Court closures etc. reduced that to 4 in 20/21 and 26 in 21/22. The recent introduction of new Bail Supervision and Electronic Monitoring legislation has so far been effective in further increasing the use of Bail Supervision to reduce the number of remands.



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

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How did we do

The Exit Questionnaire stand out headline would have to be that in 21/22 90% of JSW clients reported improvement with at least one of the 10 domains. It is also significant that, in a time of considerable stress, clients reported improvements in their Mental Health, Coping Skills and Self-Esteem, likely due to the support they had received, and in Education – just maybe attributable in part to Unpaid Work’s Learning Packs. This is further explored in Outcome Seven.



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

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Diversion from Prosecution

Referral numbers - if the rate of referral continues as it has in Q1 2022/23 then the use of Diversion will have doubled since 2019/20. We have included this data as it shows the progression of Diversion and not just a consequential impact of the pandemic.

- Gender - balance has changed over the years from approx. 50% women in 2016/17 to 21% in Q1 2022/23. One hypothesis is that as the offences now referred for Diversion are of a more complex and potentially serious nature and that these are statistically more likely to have been committed by men
- Young people – number of young people diverted increased but now seems to be levelling off hypothetically for the same reason as above
- Offence type – increasingly diverse range of offences varying in complexity including: threatening and abusive behaviour, assault, assault on a child, sexual assault, indecent behaviour, unnatural crimes, public urination, domestic abuse, shoplifting, racial aggravation, drunkenness, disorderly conduct (knife), vandalism, wilful fire-raising, antisocial behaviour, culpable and reckless conduct, disorderly conduct,



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

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COVID offences, ID fraud, attempting to pervert the course of justice, breach of bail, theft, motor offences (including theft of a motor vehicle), drugs.

Diversion	Referrals/ Assessments	Cases commenced	Successfully completed	Per 10k pop. (Scot Ave.)	Gender		Age					
					M	F	16-17	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-40	over 40
2021-22 Q1	81 x 4 = 324	56 x 4 = 224	34		44	12	13 x 52	7	6	4	12	14
					79%	21%	23%					
2021-22	219	168	118	9.9 (n/a)	123	45	65	16	13	8	28	38
					73%	27%	39%	10%	7%	5%	17%	23%
2020-21	194	150	119	8.9 (5.8)	106	44	40	19	15	10	23	43
					61%	39%	27%					
2019-20	136	114	124	6.7 (5.2)	73	41	45	7	8	6	21	27
					64%	36%	39%					
2018-19	158	116	82	6.8	73	43	32	6	11	15	28	24
					63%	37%	28%					
2017-18	128	106	95	6.2	66	40	31	12	9	9	28	17
					62%	38%	29%					
2016-17	95	69	45	4.00	34	35	17	14	6	3	11	18
					49%	51%	25%					

NB Numbers in red are estimated referrals numbers for full year

What ongoing activities took place in relation to outcome four?

What was the impact of these activities?

Assertive Outreach

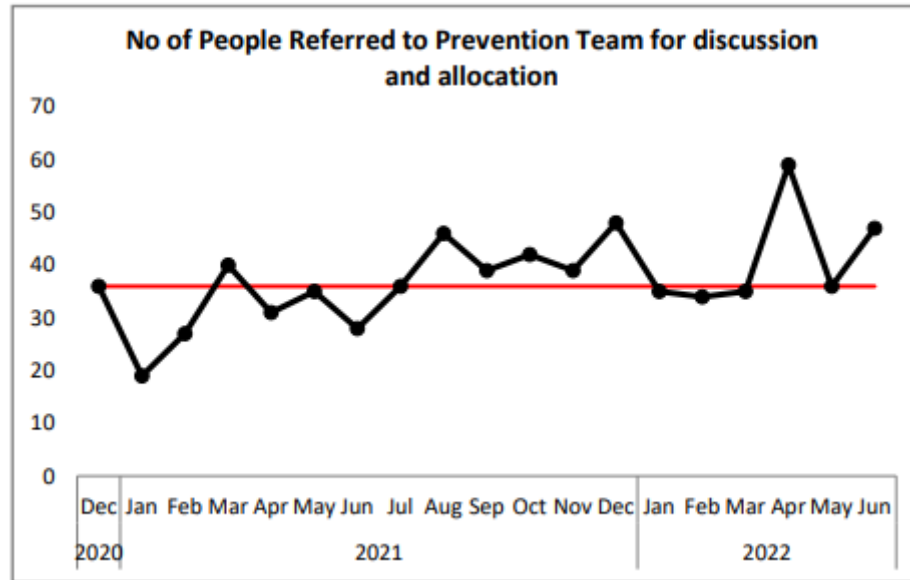
The assertive outreach project was set up in December 2020 to receive referrals of vulnerable and at risk individuals, from a variety of sources and agencies, who could benefit from support to reduce their risk of overdose and death through substances.

The chart below shows referrals by month to the prevention team, which are discussed and referred onto the assertive outreach service; each of these referrals will be assessed by a multi-agency team and an action plan compiled. The red line is the median number of referrals each month.



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

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Naloxone / Nyxoid Distribution

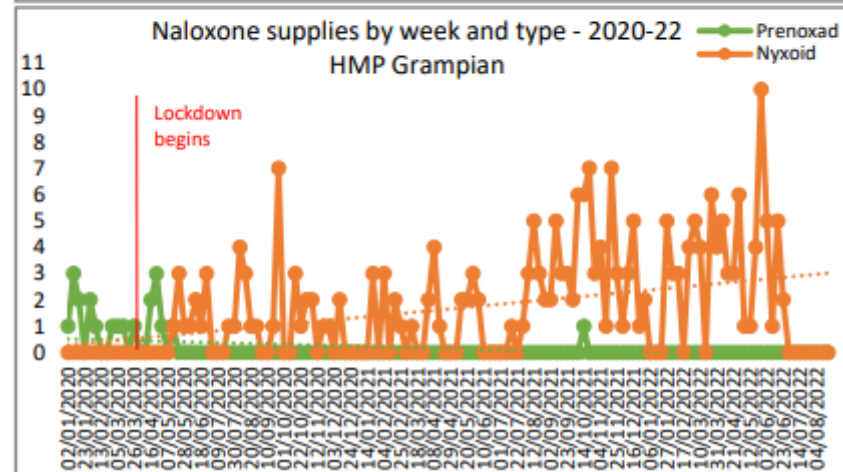
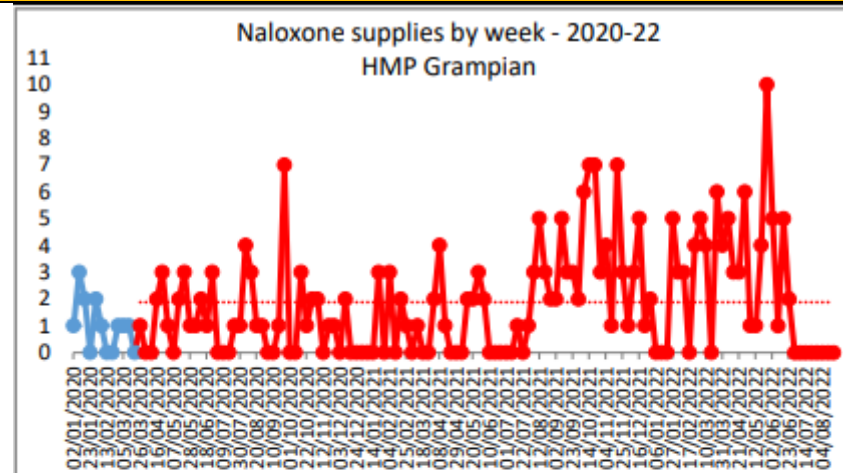
Collaborative work between the Aberdeen CJP and ADP has shown an increase in Naloxone and Nyxoid distributed to HMP Grampian since 2020. A large scale project is currently underway to train customer facing staff across the CJP to have access to naloxone and administer. The results of this project will be highlighted in next years report.

The data presented in the chart below is the number of Naloxone kits distributed to persons at risk and service workers per week since the beginning of 2020, in HMP Grampian. For HMP Grampian, pre-lockdown average was 1 per week and post-lockdown is 1.88 per week; this is a health debt of +0.88. The nasal Naloxone Nyxoid became available in Grampian late March 2020; the bottom charts show the supply of Nyxoid against Prenoxad.



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
NATIONAL OUTCOME FIVE Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety, being addressed.	Have regard to the following indicator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Individuals have made progress against the outcome
How do partners measure outcome five for individuals?	If this information has been collated, what does it show?
Please see Outcome 3 for full details of the HMP Grampian Throughcare project. In summary there is a data sharing protocol between the local authority, health services and SPS to share data prior to release in order to ensure appropriate housing and services are in place. The results are very encouraging and the impact can clearly be seen since 2020.	April 2020 – March 2021 Liberations – 192 Accommodation – 142, 74% Through-care – 84, 44% April 2021 – March 2022 Liberations 118 Accommodation 117 – 99% Through care 94 – 80%
If available, provide a supporting case study or other information to demonstrate activity and impact relating to outcome five.	
NATIONAL OUTCOME SIX People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities	Have regard to the following indicator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Individuals have made progress against the outcome



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<p>Providing evidence on person centric outcomes has been challenging for most areas.</p> <p>How do partners measure outcome six for individuals?</p>	<p>If this information has been collated, what does it show?</p>
<p>This outcome would be met by the My Way To Employment project led by Skills Development Scotland, however this project took a setback during this reporting period and made no significant gains on last years figures. Since April the project has been refreshed and will have met it's aim for the 2022/23 OAR.</p>	
<p>If available, provide a supporting case study or other information to demonstrate activity and impact relating to outcome six.</p>	



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.					
NATIONAL OUTCOME SEVEN Individuals' resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced	Have regard to the following indicator. ➤ Individuals have made progress against the outcome					
Providing evidence on person centric outcomes has been challenging for most areas. How do partners measure outcome six for individuals?	If this information has been collated, what does it show?					
<p>Justice Social Work Supervision Exit Questionnaires evidence that in 21/22 90% of JSW clients reported improvement with at least one of the 10 domains.</p> <p>It is also significant that, in a time of considerable stress, clients reported improvements in their Mental Health, Coping Skills and Self-Esteem, likely due to the support they had received, and in Education – attributable at least in part to Unpaid Work's Learning Packs.</p>			2020-21	2021-22		
	UPW responses		29	101		
	Supervision responses		51		56	
			People	Improvement	People	Improvement
	People with issues at start of order/ % reporting improvement in at least one area		40	85%	42	90%
	Housing		13	56%	20	66%
	Education and Employment		7	46%	17	70%
	Drugs		13	93%	13	77%
	Alcohol		13	82%	8	75%
	Personal Relationships		18	81%	25	62%
	Self Esteem		25	73%	23	79%
	Mental Health		27	53%	33	82%
Physical Health		8	50%	11	59%	
Money Issues		10	52%	17	71%	
Coping Skills		24	76%	25	89%	



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
If available, provide a supporting case study or other information to demonstrate activity and impact relating to outcome seven.	

7) If you have identified other local community justice activities and outcomes which go beyond the national outcomes, then record them here.	Local outcomes
Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact



8) What other achievements and challenges happened?	
Achievements	Challenges



9) Additional Information including, next steps for the partnership

The Aberdeen City Community Justice Partnership is looking to refresh the membership and potentially the structure in line with the new National Strategy and the OPIF. Work to increase public awareness will begin, including a simulator to assess public opinion of the priorities and we hope to bring the Second Chancers exhibition back to Aberdeen and expand on this with local stories.

Further collaboration with other Public Protection areas is already taking place and will be expanded as the launch of Aberdeen Protects website has already taken place and an event has been organised for September 2022 to discuss this in more detail.

