

Dumfries and Galloway  
**Community Justice  
Outcomes**  
Improvement Plan  
**2023-2028**



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## Background

The [Community Justice \(Scotland\) Act 2016](#) heralded a new approach to community justice in Scotland, empowering local communities to create local Community Justice Partnerships (CJPs) to enhance collaboration and work towards local solutions to offending and reoffending. Partnerships had to be made up of a number of statutory partners<sup>1</sup> and other partners involved in community justice locally. The first National Strategy for Community Justice was supported by a National Outcomes, Performance, Improvement Framework (OPIF) which local areas reported progress against; much has happened since then.

The National Strategy was reviewed and refreshed in June 2022<sup>2</sup> with a focus on four national aims and thirteen priority actions; it considers the justice journey from the point of arrest onwards. This Strategy supports and compliments the Scottish Government's [Vision for Justice in Scotland](#)<sup>3</sup>.

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1 The following bodies are statutory "community justice partners" for the purposes of this Act. In Dumfries and Galloway this is: • Dumfries and Galloway Council • NHS Dumfries and Galloway • Police Scotland • Scottish Fire and Rescue Service • Skills Development Scotland • The Integration Joint Board • The Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service • Scottish Ministers; that is the Scottish Prison Service (linking with HMP Dumfries and HMP Kilmarnock), and Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service

2 Available at [National Strategy for Community Justice \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot)

3 Published in February 2022

The Strategy is underpinned by a [National Community Justice Strategy Delivery Plan](#)<sup>4</sup>, a new [Community Justice Performance Framework](#) (CJPF) developed by Scottish Government, consisting of nine nationally determined outcomes and ten national indicators aligned to the priority actions in the strategy; and an [Improvement Toolkit](#) developed by Community Justice Scotland with twenty three areas of local evidence linked to the national indicators. Both documents were published 31st March 2023, and both must be reported on by local CJPs.

At the time of writing, the Care Inspectorate were also in the process of reviewing and refreshing the [Guide to self evaluation for community justice in Scotland](#). All this work is interlinked and impacts on local arrangements and plans. Scottish Government have produced the following diagram to show how the work aligns.

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4 Published Friday 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2023. This will be continually monitored and updated twice a year. Progress will be monitored by A Community Justice Programme Board.



\*Diagram provided by Scottish Government to show alignment between strategic national documents.



A local Community Justice Strategy is not required, there is to be only one Community Justice Strategy and that is the National Community Justice Strategy. The legislation is clear that local areas are required to baseline their current activity against the National Community Justice Performance Framework (Appendix 1) and for each of the national aims and identify gaps/improvement actions that they can drive forward locally, developing a local community justice outcome improvement plan. The local community justice outcome improvement plan also has to align with the Dumfries and Galloway Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) that helps to drive forward priorities identified by the Community Planning Partnership. At the present time this is under review however priority themes and outcome areas have been identified; these are:

**People involved in justice are not a stand alone group.** Rather they are part of their local community and should be accessing universal services in the same way as everyone else. It is important that the other strategic partnerships and plans which underpin the LOIP consider the needs of those involved in justice and their families in the same way as they would everyone else.

Considering all of the aforementioned work, this is the Dumfries and Galloway Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (DGCJOIP).



### Health & Wellbeing

Partners will target their resources on tackling poverty and improving the health and wellbeing of our communities

- Help mitigate the impacts of the Cost of Living for those who are affected most
- Reduce health inequalities in the areas of our region which experience the greatest negative impacts
- Improve the health & wellbeing of our citizens through targeted approaches
- Work together as partners to eliminate child poverty

### Work

Partners will help to build a sustainable and skilled workforce to deliver a wellbeing economy and promote Dumfries & Galloway as an attractive visitor destination

- Grow and maximise the potential of the working age population to help increase employability
- Address the skills and recruitment gaps in key sector specific posts to increase capacity, capabilities and ease workforce pressures
- Increase volunteering opportunities to help develop skills, build capacity and support progression into local employability
- Work with our local communities to develop an inclusive, thriving economy and to promote Fair Work

### Where We Live

We will embrace Place Planning approaches and listen to our local communities; improve connectivity and help tackle key local issues

- Capitalise on opportunities to collaborate digitally and eliminate digital exclusion for those who wish to engage digitally
- Improve transport connectivity across our region to increase opportunities to access employment, education and leisure, particularly in our most rural areas
- Work with our communities to help reduce Carbon Emissions and positively combat Climate Change through education, behavioural change and supporting initiatives which will make a positive difference
- Develop high quality, affordable homes to help meet identified demand and improve the quality of lives of our communities

## What is Community Justice?

The National Community Justice Strategy states.

***‘Community justice is principally about organisations working together to ensure that people who have offended address the underlying causes of their behaviour and pay back to the community where appropriate. It aims to encourage rehabilitation, reduce reoffending, and protect the public, leading to fewer victims and safer communities’.***

A legal definition of ‘community justice’ is provided in section 1 of the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016.

At a local level Community Justice is about us all working together in partnership to try and put things in place to reduce offending and reoffending; this involves lots of people at lots of different times. Ultimately those who have the most influence on people are their local communities, friends, and family.

When we think about offending, we need to also think about why people behave the way that they do and take more of a public health approach. A public health approach means focusing the community justice response on improving health and wellbeing, reducing inequalities and reducing crime. Trauma and Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) remain a huge theme for many of those involved in justice, we need to support behaviour change, making good use of diversion and community sentencing options where appropriate, and looking at the wider societal issues behind offending behaviour. Diversion at the earliest point, alternatives to remand and community sentences enable support to be provided in the community where most people’s support networks already exist.

As a local Community Justice Partnership, we have always worked hard to link effectively with other partnerships like the Alcohol and Drug Partnership, Public Protection Partnership (specifically Violence Against Women and Girls Sub Committee), Youth Justice Partnership and colleagues in health, education, employability and more. There are many areas of crossover and strategic links; indeed, a public health approach to justice should also be about a whole systems approach, those involved in justice should have no barriers to accessing and being supported by universal services. The Hard Edges Scotland report states ‘a standout finding...was the extent to which the criminal justice system was used as the last resort ‘safety net’ for people facing severe and multiple deprivation whom other services routinely failed to provide with the help they desperately needed<sup>5</sup>’. The close working relationships we have established over time with other strategic partnerships can be demonstrated by the fact we have taken ownership of the ADP theme of public health approaches to justice within their new Strategy with all identified actions incorporated into the CJOIP moving forward.

We continue to have strong and inclusive third sector collaboration and involvement which adds value to our partnership through supporting statutory partners to deliver better services and supporting people more effectively. It also enables us to hear the voices of those involved in justice more effectively. Our two lived experience projects sit within two of our third sector partners in recognition of this. No one person or organisation can tackle community justice alone, it must be a shared responsibility.

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<sup>5</sup> Available at [Full Report June 2019 :: 26 \(yudu.com\)](https://www.yudu.com)

## Strategic Context and Policy Drivers

There are several strategies and policy drivers that have been considered nationally and locally which are linked to community justice and need consideration as seen below:

[The Vision for Justice in Scotland](#)

[Community Empowerment \(Scotland\) Act 2015](#)

[National Strategy for Community Justice](#)

[Bail and Release from Custody \(Scotland\) Bill](#)

[Rights, Respect and Recovery 2018](#)

[Equally Safe: Scotland's strategy to eradicate violence against women](#)

[Restorative Justice Action Plan](#)

[Joint review of diversion from prosecution](#)

[Justice for children and young people - a rights-respecting approach: vision and priorities](#)

[No One Left Behind: delivery plan](#)



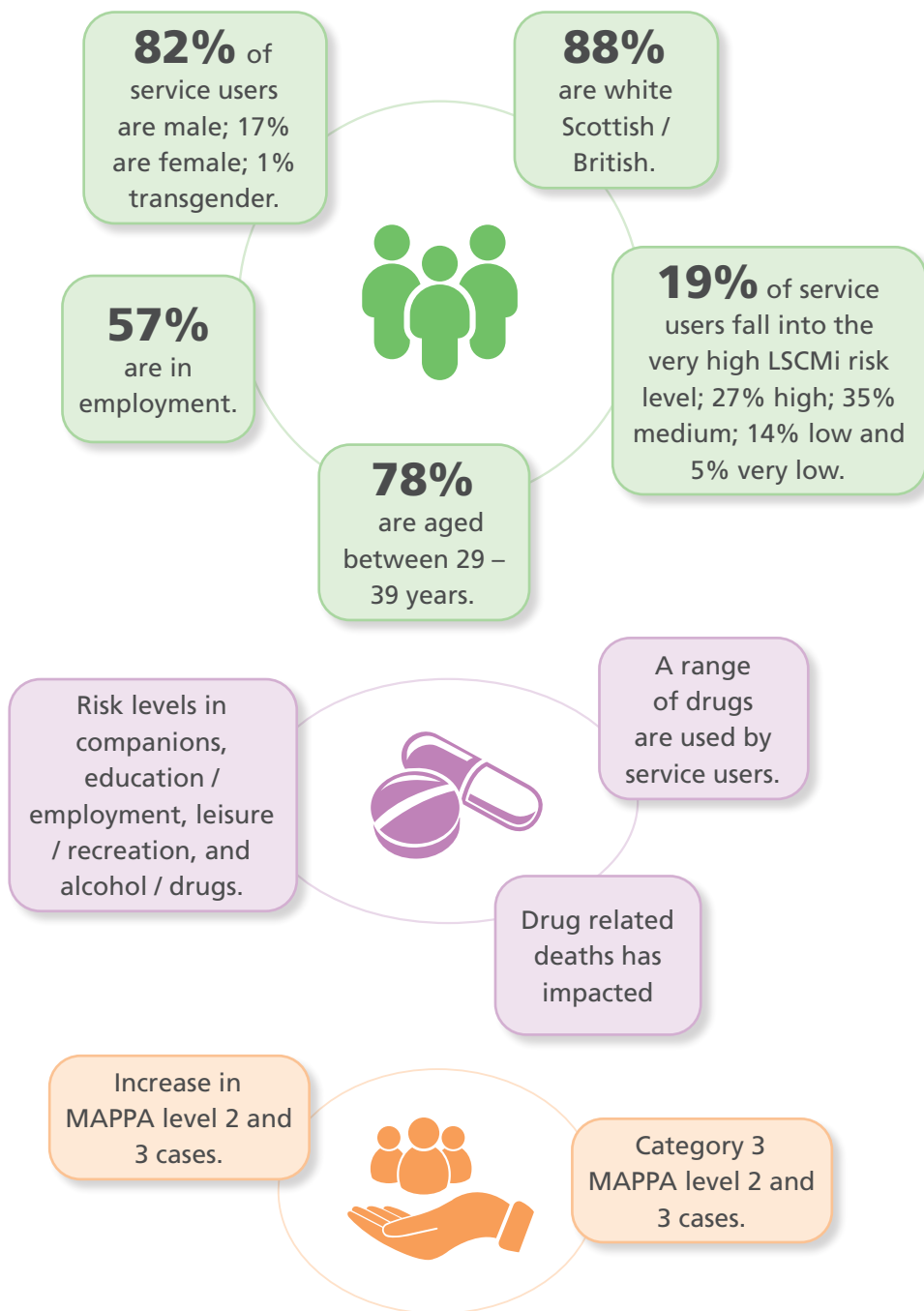
## Plan Development

Work has taken place over the last eighteen months in preparation of this new plan. A large part of this involved undertaking a robust Strategic Needs and Strengths Assessment (SNSA) to help identify areas of focus for Dumfries and Galloway. A huge amount of data was sourced, analysed and scrutinised, horizon scanning workshops took place and regular CJP meetings continued with plan development included as an agenda item. The key findings from the SNSA are included in Appendix 2 and have been mapped to National Aims and incorporated into local priorities as appropriate.

A number of important focus groups have also taken place with recovery groups, family groups and with people with lived and living experience of justice, including those in HMP Dumfries and HMP Kilmarnock. Focus groups have been facilitated jointly between D&G CJP and ADP and with colleagues from Community Justice Ayrshire. More details can be seen in our Participation Statement which is available on the Dumfries and Galloway Public Protection website available [HERE](#).

The SNSA data highlighted a number of areas for consideration which needed a deeper dive and further context. For example, Dumfries and Galloway has seen an increasing crime rate for drug related crime in recent years and has been above the Scottish average since 2014/15. In 2021, as the rate of drug crimes recorded in Scotland fell, the rate in Dumfries and Galloway remained steady. It was one of the local authorities with the highest rates of drug crimes recorded<sup>6</sup>. Drugs was one of the top 5 crimes (excluding motor offences) in Dumfries and Galloway in 2019/20. However, following discussion with partners it was highlighted that consideration should be given to whether drug related crime is actually a D&G issue or is this more reflective of travel links to England and Ireland, meaning drugs are being taken elsewhere?

<sup>6</sup> Chart 1: Rate of Drug Crimes Recorded in Dumfries and Galloway compared to the Scottish average.



What became clear was that whilst the data highlighted areas of focus in relation to crime, it did little to identify the needs of those involved in offending. The recent Justice Social Work Strategy did however provide us with some indication of a profile for those involved in their service. As seen below, this shows that the majority of those being supported are men with the average age falling between 29 to 39 years. Interestingly 57% of people are in employment although there is no detail of the type of employment (full time/part time, temporary, zero hour contracts etc).

As a result of this analysis Justice Social Work (JSW) highlighted that whilst their service is largely male dominated there is a need to ensure women's needs and responsivity issues are met. They also intend to develop drug and alcohol services to reflect the change in drug use locally and increases in drug related deaths through a public health model.

As stated previously legislation clearly indicates that local partnerships are required to baseline their current activity in relation to the National Performance Framework, having regard to national aims, priorities and nationally determined outcomes to help identify gaps and improvement actions. All partners were involved in this work and final improvement actions are collaborative, ensuring we add value as a partnership and share ownership effectively. Whilst we will report on all nationally determined outcomes within the performance framework some will be of greater priority than others for us at a local level.





Following discussion all partners agreed this plan should cover a five year period, 2023-2028. This aligns with potential reviews of all associated national documents. Our local CJOIP is underpinned by a local Community Justice Delivery Plan which incorporates short (1-2 years), medium (2-3 years) and long term goals (3-5 years/lifetime of the plan); this will be reviewed annually. The local delivery plan is a dynamic, living document, enabling us to proactively plan but offering us the flexibility to react to changes in funding, legislative change etc. This will be further supported by a CJOIP Work Plan/Performance Framework to monitor and measure progress and success, providing assurance and evaluation of activity. The priorities identified can be seen below:

### Priority 1

We will maximise the availability of, and evidence access to holistic support for people whilst in police custody and on release<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> This includes consideration being given to health, wellbeing, substance use, and wider needs.

### Priority 2

More people are diverted from custody if appropriate and receive the right support delivered collaboratively.

### Priority 3

We will support people involved in justice in the community<sup>8</sup> by maximising peer support & multi agency input.

<sup>8</sup> Including people being diverted from prosecution.

### Priority 4

We will support community reintegration by reducing the barriers people face when leaving custody<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> This is also an ADP priority.

### Priority 5

Strengthen leadership and governance, and support engagement and partnership working across community justice partners.

We have also incorporated the recommendations for Community Justice Partnerships which were identified through the [Joint review of diversion from prosecution](#) and taken ownership of the theme of Public Health Approaches to Justice identified within the ADP Strategy and reflected in the JSW Strategy.

There are a number of underpinning issues that require consideration and implementation at each stage of the justice journey and are relevant to each of the National Aims. The justice journey itself provides many opportunities to intervene and either signpost to the relevant support or provide it there and then if resources allow.

All organisations involved in justice should have staff who understand trauma, ensuring they are responding to people compassionately and thoughtfully, avoiding retraumatising people wherever possible. This requires a consistency of approach and understanding across all partners and is more effectively achieved through multi agency training.

The health and wellbeing needs of people should be considered at every stage of the justice journey from the point of arrest onwards. When we talk about health and wellbeing, we refer to it in its broadest sense and also at the acute end of the spectrum. Thinking broadly there are obvious links to trauma, social isolation, stigma and vulnerability. At the more acute end of the spectrum swift and effective interventions may be required, not just while someone is in police custody but also whilst they are in the community. Indeed, it could be argued if this happened effectively many of those who currently end up in prison might not.

HOPE (hearing other people's experiences) should be the central theme of this plan and the improvement actions within it. However, hearing the experiences of others in itself is not enough, we need to listen and learn, share power, work together and make change happen. We recognise that those with lived and living experience of justice are the experts, this includes victims and survivors. Whilst we have consulted with people in the past we need to listen and implement change if change is needed. Equally, if changes cannot be made this needs to be communicated and explained effectively. Effectively resourcing this should be a high priority for us as a CJP.



## Challenges

Dumfries and Galloway is the third largest geographical region in Scotland and one of the most rural. This brings challenges both to those trying to access services and to those delivering them. This must be considered within each of our identified local priorities.

Additional resources to assist with Covid recovery has resulted in several temporary posts within Justice Social Work; the service's ability to retain any of these posts into the future will depend on that year's budget. If the posts are not retained this may impact on our ability to prioritise specific local improvement actions, particularly in relation to diversion and early intervention which are largely JSW led.

As highlighted previously learning from the experiences of others, hearing their voices and improving services collaboratively is an aspiration within many of our improvement actions. This is led by Peer Mentors currently funded through JSW. Whilst the original focus of their work was on gathering feedback to shape and improve JSW services, distinct themes are now being seen and feedback received that other services and partners could also learn from. These posts are fully funded by JSW at present. Again, if future funding is not found the posts might not continue, despite evidence and research showing the benefit of learning from those with lived and living experience. The National Strategy for Community Justice<sup>10</sup> has an aspiration to listen and learn from those who have experienced/ are experiencing the justice journey. It also highlights that supporting communities to participate in community justice planning and delivery will lead to more effective services and policies with greater legitimacy. The refreshed strategy states within National Aim 4 *'In order to understand what is important to our communities and to promote inclusivity,*

<sup>10</sup> Available at [National Strategy for Community Justice - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-strategy-for-community-justice/pages/1-introduction.aspx) This strategy updates an earlier 2016 version underpinned by the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016

*community justice partners should ensure that those with lived experience of the justice system, including victims of crime, have the opportunity to appropriately and effectively participate. Their experience should be represented in order to inform policy development, implementation, and the design and delivery of services.* In order to do this to best effect, and in a meaningful and sustainable way we would argue that additional funding is required to enable us to take this forward in the way we would like.

At the time of writing there remain many uncertainties. As mentioned previously we are in the midst of a cost of living crisis that is likely to be a driver of crime, substance use and domestic abuse; poverty underpins so many things. It is crucial that individual partnerships collaborate more effectively, recognising their often shared populations and enabling their collective efforts to feed into shared outcomes, both for the partnerships involved but more importantly for the people we work with.

At a national level ongoing developments around the National Care Service continue to impact staff delivering services. Locally our council is in the process of restructuring, whilst this could be seen as a positive development it does create uncertainty for staff. This uncertainty undoubtedly creates added stress and strain to already stretched services.

Focusing local improvement activity on work that is within our gift. There are some things that are simply out with the control of local areas. An example of this would be court backlogs. This continues to impact not only on community justice but also on the work of Violence Against Women Partnerships<sup>11</sup>. It is imperative that work taking place at a national level is fed down to local areas effectively to enable us to manage change to best effect.

<sup>11</sup> Locally Dumfries and Galloway has a Public Protection Partnership and Committee, the three pillars of this are Adult Support and Protection, Child Protection and Violence Against Women and Girls.



We need to be mindful of work that statutory partners, such as Police Scotland, NHS Boards and Local Authorities are leading nationally through the National Community Justice Delivery Plan. We may have limited influence on this locally, however need to ensure that any such actions and their progress are shared and supported effectively due to its potential impact on local improvement activity and local partners.

Legislative changes: The [Bail and Release from Custody \(Scotland\) Act 2023](#) is likely to result in an increase in people being supported in their local communities under supervision. SPS, JSW and partners must implement a transition plan for those leaving custody, including for short term prisoners and those in remand. At the time of writing there is no indication of any additional resource that may be attached to this to enable this support to happen in a way that does not severely impact on JSW services, SPS and multi-agency partners. We must also consider added pressure on wider community services such as housing and other community resources.

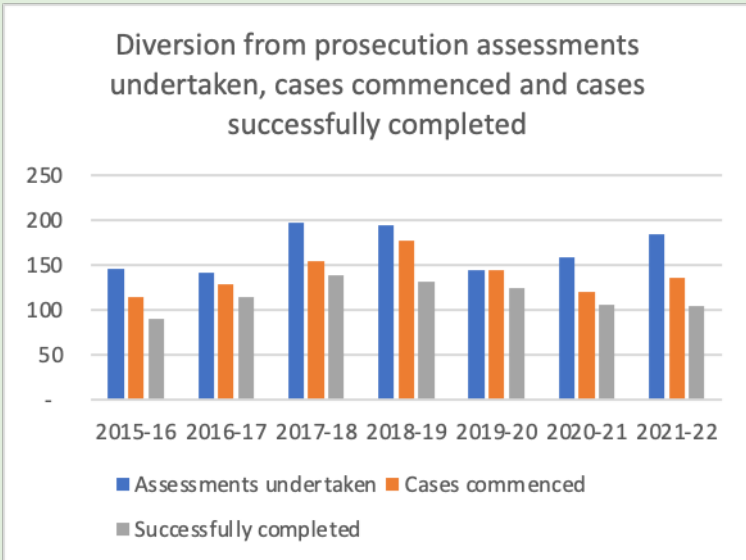
The [Scottish Sentencing Council, Sentencing Young People Guideline](#)<sup>12</sup> is already changing sentencing in local areas, with a move away from under 25s going into custody. The [Children \(Care and Justice\) \(Scotland\) Bill](#) will reinforce this, with changes relating to the Children's Hearing System and justice system. Locally discussions are taking place on a whole systems approach for young people considering what system and what pathway will be suitable for each individual. As a CJP we must consider these developments particularly in relation to partnership working to support those aged 25 and under.

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<sup>12</sup> Effective from January 2022



## Appendix 1: National Community Justice Performance Framework Dumfries and Galloway baselining activity.

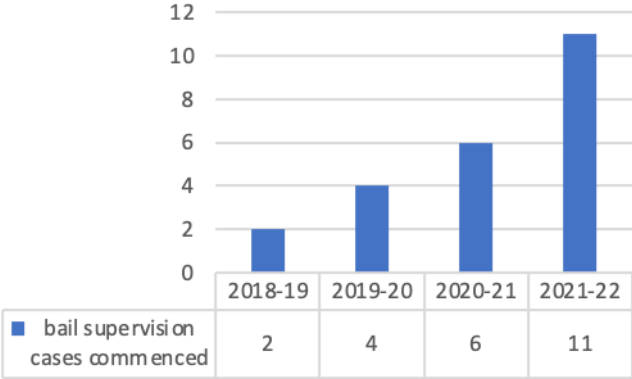
Nationally determined outcome & indicator	Data from agreed baseline year 2018	Rationale for local prioritisation																																
<p><b>National Outcome:</b> More people successfully complete diversion from prosecution</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of diversion from prosecution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>assessments undertaken.</li><li>cases commenced.</li><li>cases successfully completed.</li></ul>	<p>Diversion from prosecution assessments undertaken, cases commenced and cases successfully completed</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Assessments undertaken</th><th>Cases commenced</th><th>Successfully completed</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2015-16</td><td>145</td><td>115</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>2016-17</td><td>140</td><td>125</td><td>115</td></tr><tr><td>2017-18</td><td>195</td><td>155</td><td>135</td></tr><tr><td>2018-19</td><td>190</td><td>175</td><td>130</td></tr><tr><td>2019-20</td><td>145</td><td>145</td><td>125</td></tr><tr><td>2020-21</td><td>160</td><td>120</td><td>105</td></tr><tr><td>2021-22</td><td>185</td><td>135</td><td>100</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Assessments undertaken	Cases commenced	Successfully completed	2015-16	145	115	90	2016-17	140	125	115	2017-18	195	155	135	2018-19	190	175	130	2019-20	145	145	125	2020-21	160	120	105	2021-22	185	135	100	<p>The data shows us that diversion is used well in D&amp;G which would not initially indicate it needs to be a priority for us. However, given the Thematic Joint Review of Diversion and subsequent recommendations this remains a priority area. At the time of writing JSW have established an Early Intervention team which consider diversion as part of a suite of justice options. Continuing to prioritise diversion enables us to ensure that it continues to be used appropriately and quality is maintained and improved if required<sup>13</sup>.</p> <p>Local Priority 1 <b>We will maximise the availability of, and evidence access to holistic support for people whilst in police custody and on release</b> supports this nationally determined outcome.</p>
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<sup>13</sup> If additional funding that came through covid was withdrawn this may impact our ability to prioritise diversion in the way we would want.


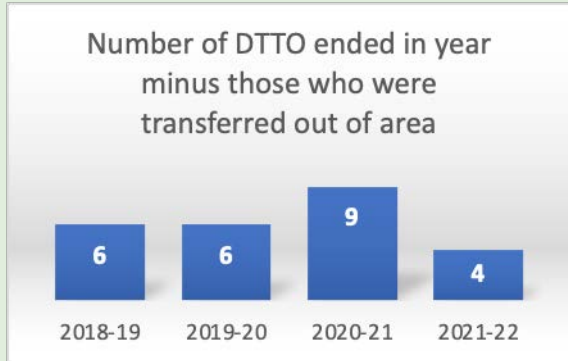


Nationally determined outcome & indicator	Data from agreed baseline year 2018	Rationale for local prioritisation
<p><b>National Outcome:</b> More people in police custody receive support to address their needs.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of referrals from custody centres (Still in development)</p>	<p>Indicator data still in development.</p>	<p>Locally the ADP have identified a theme in relation to Public Health Approaches to Justice within their new Strategy; it has been agreed by both ADP and CJP partners that this will sit with the CJP. One of the priorities within this approach is to ensure the provision of an Arrest Referral Service which is just one way to support this national outcome.</p> <p>Within the Community Justice Scotland SNSA Guidance documents<sup>14</sup> it states 'the underlying rationale for providing an arrest referral service is that arrest and court appearance are crisis points in a person's life and early intervention may help people to engage with a range of services and achieve positive outcomes. If possible, CJPs should consider a range of presenting issues when considering their local arrest referral provision (for example alcohol use, mental health, housing and financial difficulties).'</p> <p>The use of data and capturing onward referral in police custody is being considered at a national level. Locally Distress Brief Interventions are already available, and work is ongoing for data in relation to this to come to CJP. Focus groups have taken place, including within SPS establishments where access to support in police custody was considered. Those taking part agreed that help and support whilst in police custody should be available; they were however very clear that they didn't think police were the people best placed to provide such support.</p> <p>Local Priority 1 <b>We will maximise the availability of, and evidence access to holistic support for people whilst in police custody and on release</b> supports this nationally determined outcome.</p>

<sup>14</sup> Available at [Targeted Strategic Needs and Strengths Assessment \(SNSA\) Reports – Templates and Guidance - Community Justice Scotland :Community Justice Scotland](#)

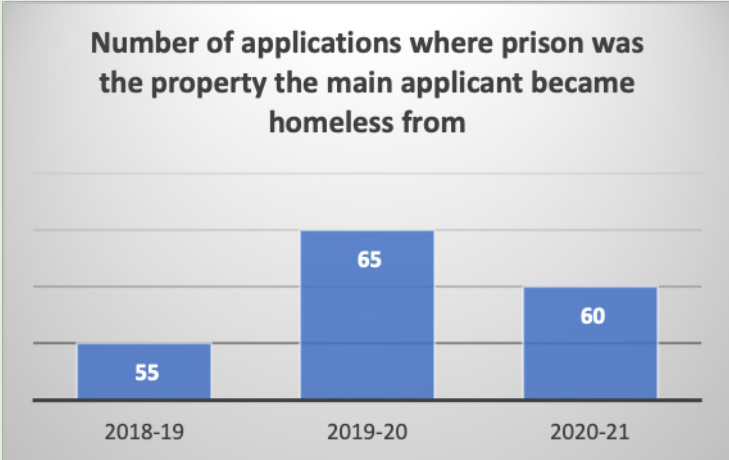
Nationally determined outcome & indicator	Data from agreed baseline year 2018	Rationale for local prioritisation										
<p><b>National Outcome:</b> More people are assessed for and successfully complete bail supervision.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>assessment reports for bail suitability</li><li>bail supervision cases commenced.</li><li>bail supervision cases completed.</li></ul>	<p><b>Bail supervision cases commenced</b></p>  <table><tr><th></th><th>2018-19</th><th>2019-20</th><th>2020-21</th><th>2021-22</th></tr><tr><td>bail supervision cases commenced</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>11</td></tr></table>		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	bail supervision cases commenced	2	4	6	11	<p>As can be seen from the data bail support and supervision has historically had low levels of utilisation in Dumfries and Galloway. However, following a change in the delivery model JSW have taken ownership of this and referral numbers have increased substantially. In order to build on this good work, it is agreed this will be a local priority. This should also support priorities around reducing the use of remand and prison being used as a last resort<sup>15</sup>.</p> <p>Local Priority 2 <b>More people are diverted from custody if appropriate and receive the right support delivered collaboratively</b> supports this nationally determined outcome.</p>
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22								
bail supervision cases commenced	2	4	6	11								

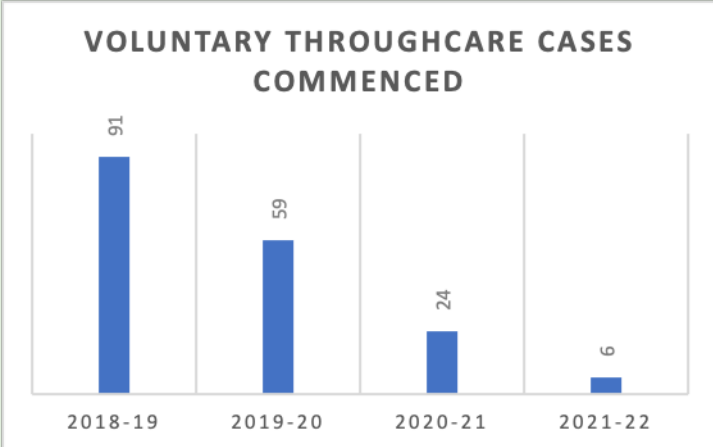
<sup>15</sup> It should be noted that sentencing is out with the control of the CJP, therefore an increase in the use of bail may not always correlate with a decrease in prison numbers.

Nationally determined outcome & indicator	Data from agreed baseline year 2018	Rationale for local prioritisation																										
<p><b>National Outcome:</b> More people access services to support desistance and successfully complete community sentences.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Percentage of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>community payback orders successfully completed.</li><li>drug treatment and testing orders successfully completed.</li></ul>	<div><p>Percentage of CPOs successfully completed</p><table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>2015-16</td><td>70%</td></tr><tr><td>2016-17</td><td>69%</td></tr><tr><td>2017-18</td><td>73%</td></tr><tr><td>2018-19</td><td>73%</td></tr><tr><td>2019-20</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>2020-21</td><td>80%</td></tr><tr><td>2021-22</td><td>78%</td></tr></table></div> <div><p>Number of DTTO ended in year minus those who were transferred out of area</p><table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Number</th></tr><tr><td>2018-19</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>2019-20</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>2020-21</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>2021-22</td><td>4</td></tr></table></div>	Year	Percentage	2015-16	70%	2016-17	69%	2017-18	73%	2018-19	73%	2019-20	75%	2020-21	80%	2021-22	78%	Year	Number	2018-19	6	2019-20	6	2020-21	9	2021-22	4	<p>The data shows that community sentences in the form of Community Payback Orders are well utilised in D&amp;G<sup>16</sup>, demonstrating a degree of confidence by the judiciary. Completion rates are also consistently high. However, we cannot afford to be complacent and recognise the quality of such interventions can always be improved.</p> <p>At a local level we have invested funding and resource to develop lived experience, particularly for those completing community sentences. We have also identified an increase in multi agency support as an important development, building individual capacity and improving outcomes for people as they move forward.</p> <p>The number of people subject to Drug Treatment and Testing Orders has fallen considerably. This is in part due to changing drug use across the region and the way in which services support people. We recognise that we need to work with ADP partners to review the current DTTO model in response to changing drug use and the health, wellbeing and mental health of those using substances in Dumfries and Galloway.</p> <p>Local Priority 3 <b>We will support people involved in justice in the community<sup>17</sup> by maximising peer support &amp; multi agency input</b> has improvement actions in relation to both of these activities.</p>
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2020-21	9																											
2021-22	4																											

<sup>16</sup> This includes a rise during the covid period which is not reflected in other areas in Scotland.

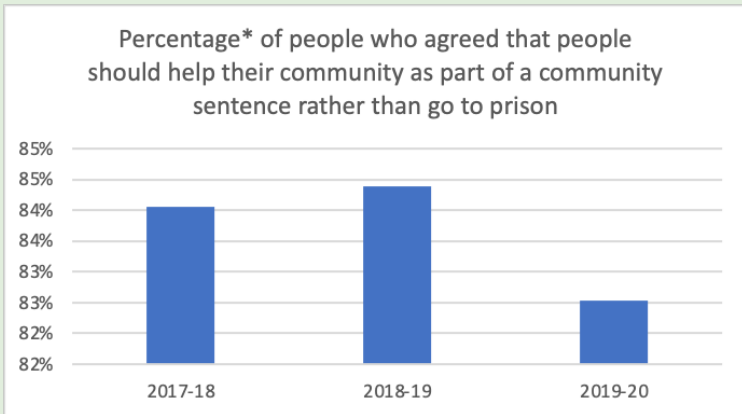
<sup>17</sup> Including people being diverted from prosecution.

Nationally determined outcome & indicator	Data from agreed baseline year 2018	Rationale for local prioritisation								
<p><b>National Outcome:</b> More people have access to, and continuity of, health and social care following release from a prison sentence.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of transfers in drug/alcohol treatments from custody to community (still in development)</p>	Indicator still in development	<p>There is little local data to evidence this nationally determined outcome at a local level. That in itself identifies an improvement action for us at a locally. Establishing what the current arrangements are is crucial in taking this forward. It should however be noted that our Multi Agency Community Reintegration Board (MACRIB) is well established and considers the needs of people being released from prison and coming back to Dumfries and Galloway. Improvements in relation to the way they capture data can also be progressed.</p> <p>Local Priority 4 <b>We will support community reintegration by reducing the barriers people face when leaving custody</b> supports this nationally determined outcome.</p>								
<p><b>National Outcome:</b> More people have access to suitable accommodation following release from a prison sentence.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of homelessness applications where prison was the property the main applicant became homeless from</p>	<p><b>Number of applications where prison was the property the main applicant became homeless from</b></p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Period</th><th>Number of applications</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2018-19</td><td>55</td></tr><tr><td>2019-20</td><td>65</td></tr><tr><td>2020-21</td><td>60</td></tr></tbody></table>	Period	Number of applications	2018-19	55	2019-20	65	2020-21	60	<p>Numbers will continue to be monitored but we recognise improvements have already been made in relation to this. As above, the MACRIB brings partners together to ensure individuals needs are met. We also have a Prison Discharge Protocol in place which is due to be reviewed and we will support with this. The addition of Housing First in the East of the region is positive and we have seen people access Housing First accommodation immediately on release from custody.</p> <p>Local Priority 4 <b>We will support community reintegration by reducing the barriers people face when leaving custody</b> supports this nationally determined outcome.</p>
Period	Number of applications									
2018-19	55									
2019-20	65									
2020-21	60									

Nationally determined outcome & indicator	Data from agreed baseline year 2018	Rationale for local prioritisation										
<p><b>National Outcome:</b> More people with convictions access support to enhance their readiness for employment.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Percentage of those in employability services with convictions</p>	<p>Trend data not yet available</p>	<p>Data in relation to this nationally determined outcome is not routinely gathered, however we have offered a service to people in the community through Apex Scotland for a number of years. We have included improvement activity around this in relation to increasing that offer to include a broader spectrum of employability support and specific input for those on Community Payback Orders. Because work can already be evidenced in this area it is not a high priority, but improvement activity is included in our local Delivery Plan.</p> <p>Local Priority 3 <b>We will support people involved in justice in the community<sup>18</sup> by maximising peer support &amp; multi agency input</b> has improvement actions in relation to both of these activities.</p>										
<p><b>National Outcome:</b> More people access voluntary throughcare following a short term prison sentence.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of voluntary throughcare cases commenced.</p>	<p><b>VOLUNTARY THROUGHCHARE CASES COMMENCED</b></p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Cases Commenced</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2018-19</td><td>91</td></tr><tr><td>2019-20</td><td>59</td></tr><tr><td>2020-21</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>2021-22</td><td>6</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Cases Commenced	2018-19	91	2019-20	59	2020-21	24	2021-22	6	<p>Voluntary throughcare numbers have fallen over time. However, we believe this is actually a positive as people move away from justice and access throughcare support through third sector; third sector throughcare numbers will continue to be monitored (Shine and New Routes). Again, the local MACRIB ensure the right partners are round the table to consider the needs of individuals leaving custody and retuning to Dumfries and Galloway. We know this is an important area of work and improvement activity will take place in relation to improving effective data capture from MACRIB, linking throughcare mentoring support to local recovery communities and peer support.</p> <p>Local Priority 4 <b>We will support community reintegration by reducing the barriers people face when leaving custody</b> supports this nationally determined outcome.</p>
Year	Cases Commenced											
2018-19	91											
2019-20	59											
2020-21	24											
2021-22	6											

<sup>18</sup> Including people being diverted from prosecution.



Nationally determined outcome & indicator	Data from agreed baseline year 2018	Rationale for local prioritisation								
<p><b>National Outcome:</b> More people across the workforce and in the community understand, and have confidence in, community justice.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Percentage of people who agree that people should help their community as part of a community sentence rather than spend a few months in prison for a minor offence.</p>	<p>Percentage* of people who agreed that people should help their community as part of a community sentence rather than go to prison</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2017-18</td><td>84.2%</td></tr><tr><td>2018-19</td><td>84.8%</td></tr><tr><td>2019-20</td><td>83.0%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>*it should be noted that that the data has been rounded up/down which is why the graph shows slight differences – a tiny percentage point appears much larger on the graph.</p>	Year	Percentage	2017-18	84.2%	2018-19	84.8%	2019-20	83.0%	<p>Data in relation to this outcome is national rather than local and work around this must be led nationally through clear and consistent messaging and national improvement activity. That being said improvement activity to support this will take place at a local level, building on well established links with other strategic partnerships, raising awareness of the links between offending, trauma, adverse childhood experiences, mental health and wellbeing etc.</p> <p>Local Priority 5 <b>Strengthen leadership and governance, and support engagement and partnership working across community justice partners</b> supports this nationally determined outcome.</p>
Year	Percentage									
2017-18	84.2%									
2018-19	84.8%									
2019-20	83.0%									

## Appendix 2: Key Findings From SNSA

Key Finding	Context	Link to National Aims/Performance Framework & Local Priorities
Dumfries and Galloway ranked around the Scottish average of local authorities for deprivation according to the SIMD rankings, with Access and Income being more deprived and Housing less deprived.	Homeless services are under increasing pressure, this is likely to continue with the cost of living crisis, austerity and Ukrainian refugee situation. It has also been identified there are increasing challenges in relation to securing suitable accommodation for those being managed under Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) in the community; this is not only on release from prison but also due to 'outing' in the community. It is likely that the ongoing cost of living crisis will see deprivation and inequality widen further with this becoming a potential driver of crime and increases in substance use and violence against women.	<p>Homeless Applications from prison is included as an indicator in the new National CJ Performance Framework.</p> <p>At a local level engagement with the development of the Prison Discharge Protocol with Homeless services and support of Housing First is included in our Local CJOIP Delivery Plan under Priority 4: We will support community reintegration by reducing barriers people face when leaving custody.</p>

Key Finding	Context	Link to National Aims/Performance Framework & Local Priorities
Dumfries and Galloway has seen an increasing crime rate for drugs in recent years and has been above the Scottish average since 2014/15. In 2021, as the rate of drug crimes recorded in Scotland fell, the rate in Dumfries and Galloway remains steady. It was one of the local authorities with the highest rates of drug crimes recorded <sup>19</sup> . Drugs was one of the top five crimes (excluding motor offences) in Dumfries and Galloway in 2019/20.	Dumfries and Galloway has the main travel links from Scotland to England, Wales and Ireland. The M74 is often targeted in relation to the movement of drugs and trafficking. Whilst this is recognised as potentially skewing the figures in relation to drug crime, drug use continues to be an issue locally. This is reflected in the increasing drug deaths across the region as detailed below.	Links to National Aims 1 & 3.  MAT Standards work will remain with ADP; however, we will ensure we are closely linked with their work around this. CJP has also taken ownership of actions within the new D&G ADP Strategy 'Public Health Approaches to Justice'.  DRDs has been considered and incorporated in Local Priorities 1 & 4 through the provision of an Arrest Referral service at the beginning of the justice journey and at the end via throughcare provision and Multi Agency Community Reintegration Board.
Dumfries and Galloway experienced a steady increase in confirmed drug-related deaths (DRD) between 2010 to 2021, with fluctuations in the figures within the last four years <sup>20</sup> . Most recent comparison data shows Dumfries and Galloway is above the Scottish average; a rate of 28 DRDs per 100,000 compared to 25 DRDs for Scotland overall. Nationally, drug related deaths for individuals who have had a custodial sentence ever or within the previous six months shows a higher percentage of males (58%) who have been confirmed with a drug-related death were previously in prison custody, compared to females (35%).	<p>Whilst responsibility for work to help mitigate and address Drug Related Deaths largely sits with ADP it is a shared priority for all. There is a requirement to implement Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) Standards in police custody and custodial settings and for CJP's to support ADPs with this. Locally the ADP have identified a theme in relation to Public Health Approaches to Justice within their new Strategy; it has been agreed by both ADP and CJP partners that this will sit with the CJP.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collating information on individuals returning to Dumfries and Galloway who have been offered naloxone prior to liberation from across the whole of the prison estate rather than just HMP Dumfries<sup>21</sup>.</li> <li>• Ensuring those who are supported by services on liberation are asked if they have a) been given a naloxone kit and b) if they continue to carry the naloxone kit with them. This offers another opportunity to intervene positively and offer support/training.</li> <li>• Making more effective links between throughcare providers, those they support, and recovery communities/peer supports in their local community.</li> </ul>	Links to Local Priorities 1; we will maximise the availability of, and access to holistic support for people whilst in police custody and on release, Priority 3: we will support people involved in justice in the community by maximising peer support and multi agency input and Priority 4: we will support community reintegration by reducing the barriers people face when leaving custody.

<sup>19</sup> Chart 1: Rate of Drug Crimes Recorded in Dumfries and Galloway compared to the Scottish average.

<sup>20</sup> Chart 2: Rate of Confirmed Drug -Related Deaths in Dumfries and Galloway compared to the Scottish average.

<sup>21</sup> We are unable to access this information in full as it is collated by the Health Boards within each prison establishment area.

Key Finding	Context	Link to National Aims/Performance Framework & Local Priorities
<p>The overall crime rate for sexual crimes has been increasing across Scotland, however, the crime rate is increasing at a greater rate than the average in Dumfries and Galloway, with an increase year on year since 2019<sup>22</sup>. In particular, the crime rates in Dumfries and Galloway for most sexual offences have increased to above the Scottish average in 2021, most notably for 'Causing to View Sexual Activity'<sup>23</sup> and 'Communicating Indecently'<sup>24</sup> offence rate per 10,000 population in Dumfries and Galloway is double the rate compared to the Scottish average. The rate of sexual offence type, 'Threatening to or Disclosing Intimate Images'<sup>25</sup>, has also increased with the rate 50% higher in 2021 in Dumfries and Galloway compared to the Scottish average.</p>	<p>In depth analysis made it clear that development work is required to ascertain effective improvement actions and that the responsible partners to implement these are identified. Development activity should involve MAPPA, VAWG Sub Committee of Public Protection and the CJP to ensure this is considered in the round, including from the perspective of victims/survivors.</p> <p>From the outset consideration should be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential support for children and young people on healthy relationships and online safety</li> <li>• Creating stronger and more effective links with MAPPA to explore additional support via CJP where appropriate.</li> </ul>	<p>National Aim 2, 3 and 4 further links to Local Priority 5; we will strengthen leadership and governance, and support engagement and partnership working across the community justice landscape.</p>

22 Chart 3: Sexual Crime Rate per 10,000 population

23 Chart 4: Causing to View Sexual Activity and Images number and offence rate per 10,000 population

24 Chart 5: Communicating Indecently number and offence rate per 10,000 population

25 Chart 6: Threatening to or Disclosing Intimate Images number and offence rate per 10,000 population

Key Finding	Context	Link to National Aims/Performance Framework & Local Priorities
Dumfries and Galloway have some of the highest rates of commenced diversion from prosecution cases across Scotland, with a rate that's much higher than comparator areas including any of the Ayrshires. There has also been a shift in the age demographic of cases over time, with 16-17 year olds making up the majority of cases traditionally, and a diversification of ages is evident.	Whilst this could be seen as an area of strength for D&G there is always room for improvement. Justice Social Work have established an Early Intervention Team, recognising this as an ongoing priority area for development. This also includes the introduction of Structured Deferred Sentence in D&G and the growing use of bail support and supervision. All of this links with national priorities around reducing the prison population, reducing the use of remand and greater use of community sentences.	National Aims 1, 2 and 3  Local Priority 3; we will support people involved in justice in the community by maximising peer support and multi-agency input
Employability continues to be challenging for those with convictions, despite changes to the Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act and disclosure periods. Challenging practice within the public sector should be a priority	It may be that employability will be a priority area for CJP with actions sitting with the Local Employability Partnership No One Left Behind Subgroup. Employability again links to the new National Performance Framework indicator and the new National Delivery Plan.	National Aim 3 and Local Priority 3; we will support people involved in justice in the community by maximising peer support and multi agency input



### Appendix 3 – Local Priorities and High Level Improvement Actions

Priority 1: We will maximise the availability of, and evidence access to holistic support for people whilst in police custody and on release <sup>26</sup> .	Priority 2: More people are diverted from custody if appropriate and receive the right support delivered collaboratively.	Priority 3: We will support people involved in justice in the community <sup>27</sup> by maximising peer support & multi agency input	Priority 4: We will support community reintegration by reducing the barriers people face when leaving custody <sup>28</sup>	Priority 5: Strengthen leadership and governance, and support engagement and partnership working across community justice partners
People are offered the support they need as early as possible following arrest through adopting a welfare approach, ensuring distress brief interventions and alternatives to custody are considered and an Arrest Referral Service is available across the region <sup>29</sup> .	Information from police custody is shared with Justice Social Work and COPFS at the earliest opportunity to enable consideration to be given to assessment for bail supervision and bail with electronic monitoring.	Learn from those with lived/living experience and maximise peer support.  Develop and implement the recommendations from the Joint Review of Diversion from Prosecution and develop a CJP Action Plan	Ensure the right help and support is available for people returning to their local communities from across the whole prison estate.	Undertake self-evaluation of the partnership to establish effectiveness and added value as well as gaps and improvements.
Safeguarding duties are consistently met for people leaving police custody or prison remand through developing mechanisms to ensure they return home safely on release from court.	Continue to develop and build on multi agency involvement and support for those people released on bail supervision or subject to bail with electronic monitoring.	Increase multi agency involvement and support for those on community sentences.	People leaving custody have access to appropriate housing. Consideration should be given to the SHORE standards.	Work with all relevant partners/partnerships to support and create a consistent knowledge base and understanding in relation to trauma, domestic abuse, mental health and wellbeing and substance use.
All partners are aware of activity that takes place in police custody through data capture and having processes in place to share this information more effectively.	Increase understanding of mental health provision and pathways for people, both forensic and non-forensic.	Improve health, wellbeing, mental health and access to support for substance use.	More people have access to and continuity of health and social care following release from a prison sentence <sup>30</sup>	Work with other strategic partnerships on joint outcomes, areas of interest and shared populations.

<sup>26</sup> This includes consideration being given to health, wellbeing, substance use, and wider needs.

<sup>27</sup> Including people being diverted from prosecution.

<sup>28</sup> This is also an ADP priority.

<sup>29</sup> This is also an ADP priority.

<sup>30</sup> This is a nationally determined outcome under priority action 7.