



COMMUNITY JUSTICE  
EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE  
*Working Together to Strengthen Community Justice*

# Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan 2018 – 2021



East Dunbartonshire

*Designed by an East Dunbartonshire service user in HMP Low Moss*



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## Foreword



As Chair of Community Justice East Dunbartonshire (CJED), it is my pleasure to present the second Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan (CJOIP) developed by a range of Community Justice Partners on behalf of the East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership.

This three year plan, for the period 2018-2021, sets out how we intend to continue to build on the firm base that we have established.

The purpose of the plan is to bring statutory and non-statutory partners as well as the voluntary sector together, to work collectively, for the specific purpose of preventing offending and reducing reoffending, and to help create safer communities by working together to strengthen community justice here in East Dunbartonshire.

To achieve this, we have identified priority areas for Community Justice East Dunbartonshire which will be supported by effective local planning and delivery of services by a range of partners and stakeholders.

Improving communication, consultation and participation is key to the success of community justice, so we will ensure that community justice is at the heart of community engagement and participation.

East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partners share a responsibility and commitment to creating safe and attractive communities in which people want to live, work and visit. Community Justice East Dunbartonshire will, as a partnership, complement this work and address the complex needs and inequalities that affect our residents who are in contact with; on the cusp of entering or affected by the justice system. We will ensure we capitalise on what we do well and that our local plan delivers on the principles laid out in the National Strategy for Community Justice (2016).

The plan fulfils a duty to Community Justice Scotland and the Scottish Government to report annually on how community justice will be driven in the local authority area of East Dunbartonshire.

**Paolo Mazzoncini**  
**Chief Social Work Officer**  
**and**  
**Chair**  
**Community Justice East Dunbartonshire**



## What do we mean by Community Justice?

In general terms, community justice aims to deal with the causes of offending either before it happens (primary prevention) working with people who may be at risk or are involved (secondary prevention) or supporting those who have been through the justice system (tertiary prevention).

When we talk about Community Justice we mean all the individuals, agencies and services that work together to support, manage and supervise East Dunbartonshire residents who are on the cusp of coming into contact with or are in contact with the justice system.

Local communities and the third sector are a vital part of this process which aims to prevent and reduce further offending and the harm that it causes, to promote desistance, social inclusion, and citizenship.

The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 provides a welcome opportunity to build on our existing good work, strengthen our partnership working and community participation, and ensure a focus on equity and resilience across all communities in East Dunbartonshire.

Within the national context the local ambition states:

### **East Dunbartonshire is a safer, fairer and more inclusive place where we:-**

- 🌀 *prevent and reduce further offending by addressing its underlying causes; and*
- 🌀 *safely and effectively manage and support those who have committed offences to help them reintegrate into the community and realise their potential for the benefit of all citizens<sup>1</sup>*

To achieve this, evidence shows that:

- 🌀 Community justice outcomes cannot be improved by one stakeholder alone. We must work in partnership to address these complex issues and share positive outcomes.
- 🌀 Every intervention, made at the right time, should maximise opportunities for preventing and reducing offending as early as possible, before problems escalate.
- 🌀 People must be held to account for their offences, in a way that recognises the impact on victims of crime and is mindful of risks to the public, while being proportionate and effective in preventing and reducing further offending.
- 🌀 Re-integrating those who have committed offences into the community and helping them to realise their potential will create a safer and fairer society for all.
- 🌀 By informing communities about community justice and involving those in the planning process will lead to more effective services and policies with greater legitimacy.
- 🌀 Every member of the community should have access to high quality, person-centred and collaborative services that should be available to address the needs of those who have committed offences, their families, and victims of crime.<sup>2</sup>



## Why Community Justice?

The Community is at the heart of Community Justice – our aim is to consult and engage with all of our stakeholders in a way that they understand.

Whether challenging stigma; health inequalities; employing people with convictions, or participating in community justice planning, improving community justice outcomes will require the involvement and support of local people, communities, local services and businesses. It is vital that this includes victims of crime, people who have committed offences, families, and the bodies that represent their communities.

Local communities across East Dunbartonshire need to know and understand that all partners within the Community Justice Partnership are working hard, and working together, to support the communities they serve. This can only be strengthened and enhanced with greater community involvement and awareness, ultimately leading to better, more effective relationships and designing future services in a co-productive way.

We need to make our residents aware that prison still remains the appropriate outcome for people who have committed serious offences, and for those who deserve to be there, however this isn't a good way to address reoffending and the revolving door syndrome.

Community based justice is a punishment based on reparation as well as rehabilitation, it is not a soft option. The unpaid work element of a community payback order is an opportunity for people with convictions to payback to society and in particular to local communities by carrying out positive projects that are recognised to enhance these communities, whilst making amends for their offending.

Rehabilitation is an integral part of the approach. We want to support people with convictions in learning the appropriate life skills to realise their potential, move into employment and maintain stable accommodation to support the reduction of the chances of reoffending. We will do this by adopting an asset based approach which is based on building on people's strengths and experience





## Who are Community Justice East Dunbartonshire?

Community Justice East Dunbartonshire is firmly established within East Dunbartonshire Community Planning and Health and Social Care Partnership arrangements.

There is a strong tradition of services working together in East Dunbartonshire which has delivered successful outcomes for the area. The people of East Dunbartonshire are healthier and safer; older people are supported through high quality care services whilst our rate of educational achievement continues to be one of the highest in Scotland.

However we recognise that we do have communities that experience disadvantage and need additional support from us if we are to reduce the inequalities that still exists.

Therefore Community Justice East Dunbartonshire will work together with the people of East Dunbartonshire to strengthen community justice.

Community Justice East Dunbartonshire has the following membership:

**Chairperson:** Head of Children and Families and Justice Services

**Vice Chairperson:** Strategic Lead and Implementation Manager Turning Point Scotland

### **Membership:**

Head of Mental Health, Learning Disability, Addictions & Health Improvement

Fieldwork Manager-Older People

Strategic Lead - Place & Community Planning

Criminal Justice Service Manager

Fieldwork Manager Children and Families

Governor in Charge HMP Low Moss

Chief Inspector Police Scotland East Dunbartonshire Area Commander

Group Manager - Prevention & Protection Scottish Fire and Rescue Service

Health Improvement & Inequalities Manager

Community Protection Manager

Strategic Lead for Housing

Criminal Justice Voluntary Sector Forum (CJVSF)

Team Leader Skills Development Scotland

Clinical Director, NHS/HSCP

National Support Manager (West) SACRO

Regional Family Support Coordinator Families Outside





The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 required local Community Planning Partnerships to publish a Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP). The Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP) must demonstrate clear alignment to this plan. In East Dunbartonshire, Community Justice East Dunbartonshire along with the Community Safety Partnership and the Violence against Women Partnership (Empowered) jointly contribute to the Safer and Stronger Together Strategy which informs Local Outcome 4 as outlined below.





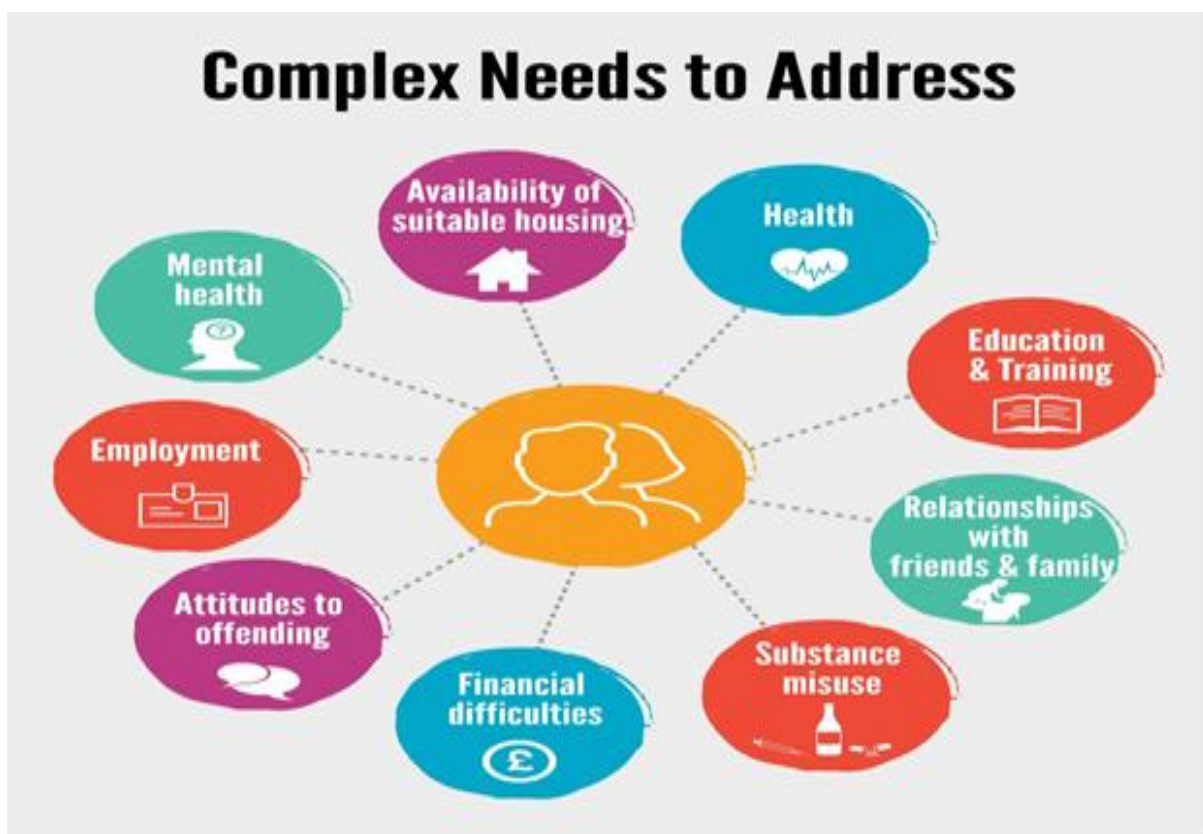
## Why are we doing this?

East Dunbartonshire has been recognised as one of the best areas to live in Scotland based on people's health, life expectancy, employment and school performance. A local authority where economic activity and employment rates are high and the level of crime is significantly below the Scottish average.<sup>3</sup>

Despite all of this inequalities still exist in communities across the authority.

To make progress towards addressing these inequalities, East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership (CPP) is committed to working with targeted local communities to deliver actions through a number of plans for smaller geographical areas, these are called Place Plans and are aimed at the areas of most deprivation within the authority.

Community Justice East Dunbartonshire will, as a partnership, complement the [Place Initiative](#) and address the complex needs and inequalities, depicted in the diagram below, that affect our residents who are in contact with; on the cusp of entering or affected by the justice system. These needs are often experienced in multiples by people, therefore addressing one need may have a positive impact on other associated needs.







## What does the evidence tell us?<sup>4</sup>

### Employment/ Education & Training / Financial difficulties

Although East Dunbartonshire has lower than average unemployment rates, over 5000 people are claiming some kind of state benefit e.g. Employment Support Allowance, disability benefits. There are specific areas within East Dunbartonshire where people experience employment deprivation as identified by the Place Initiative.

In East Dunbartonshire 95.6% of 16-19 year olds were participating in education, training or employment (82.8% in education, 11.5% in employment and 1.3% in training and personal development).

Attendance rates in East Dunbartonshire schools remained high during 2016/17 in both primary (96.4%) and secondary (93.3%) school. Attendance levels of Looked after Children attending all East Dunbartonshire schools was 90.3% in 2016/17

However, across all age brackets, some people who are unemployed or under employed are also experiencing barriers like homelessness, criminal convictions, substance misuse issues, and health conditions and disabilities.

*CJED will address these issues by utilising the strengths of the statutory partners; enhancing current service provision and ensuring there is links across all relevant agencies to ensure there is equal access to services.*

### Homelessness

East Dunbartonshire Council manage a housing stock of approximately 3,600 houses while the housing list exceeds 4,000 applicants, with approximately only 300 lets per year.

Thirteen Housing Associations operate in East Dunbartonshire, managing approximately 2,100 houses. The effects of 'Welfare Reform' in particular the removal of the spare room subsidy, has had an effect on social landlords ability to meet housing need. This was exacerbated by the lack of smaller sized properties available across the local authority area to meet housing need.

Due to the high pressures in both social rented and owner occupation housing tenures, there has been an increase in the use of the private rented sector to meet housing need.

During 2014-2015 there were 620 homelessness applications made to East Dunbartonshire Council. A further 117 households requested housing options advice to help meet their need. Temporary accommodation to meet homelessness need was limited.

The evidence shows that people who are homeless are more likely than the general population to have a health problem, including mental health, and/or addiction issues<sup>5</sup>. They are also more likely to be fuel poor and be involved in criminality<sup>6</sup>.

*Work to address homelessness will be progressed by the strategic lead of housing, as a CJED representative, and his team.*



## Gender Based Violence

National data<sup>7</sup> tells us that in 2016-17 there were 610 incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police in East Dunbartonshire, a decrease of 7% from 2015-16 (658). However levels of domestic abuse recorded by the police have remained relatively stable in East Dunbartonshire since 2007-08 at between 590 to 660 incidents a year.

It is acknowledged that domestic abuse is but one facet of Gender Based Violence, the number of Sexual crimes committed also contributes to demonstrating the extent of the issue in East Dunbartonshire.

In 2016-17 there were 141 sexual crimes recorded in East Dunbartonshire this is an increase of 86% since 2015 -16 (76).

Given that Common assault was the most common crime or offence recorded, in Scotland, as part of a domestic abuse incident in 2016-17, having been recorded in 37% of incidents that included a crime or offence. A correlation may be drawn between this and the increase in the recording of Common Assault in East Dunbartonshire by 12 % (59) from 2015-16 to 2016-17.

An objective of [Equally Safe](#) is that co-production and multi- partnership working will have a positive impact on addressing gender based violence, by dealing with the perpetrator and supporting the victims. Therefore cross representation and joint working between Community Justice East Dunbartonshire (CJED) and the Empowered (Violence against Women and Girls Partnership) is paramount to addressing the complex issues in this area.

*Aligning both partnership plans and cross representation on partnerships will ensure that progress is made together in addressing gender based violence within East Dunbartonshire.*

## Relationships/ Families and ACEs

As most families of those who continually offend live in our most deprived areas, this creates cumulative disadvantages and inequalities. They can face a process of grief and readjustment throughout the arrest, trial, imprisonment and release of their family member. They often have difficulty getting the information and support they need to help them feel in control during periods of crisis and stress, causing uncertainty and fear. No parent or family should feel isolated or that they lack the information, advice and support they need<sup>8</sup>.

Current estimates are that approximately 27,000 children in Scotland experience the imprisonment of a parent every year. More children are affected by parental imprisonment than by divorce each year<sup>9</sup>.

Imprisonment can be a traumatic experience for families, and its impact is often significant and long term. Families of people who offend experience multiple and often complex issues.

These can include:

- 🌀 Potential accommodation issues
- 🌀 Significant health and wellbeing issues including anxiety, distress, isolation, stigma, and rejection and/or victimisation by neighbours and the community
- 🌀 Uncertainty
- 🌀 Financial pressures



- Problems in caring for children and the often complex impact on the children who lose a parent to imprisonment each year

People who offend often disproportionately have a background of family breakdown, poor parental nurturing and abuse during childhood. They often experience multiple Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs).

Prolonged exposure to stress in childhood disrupts healthy brain development. This can manifest as emotional and conduct problems in childhood, and risk-taking and criminal behaviours in adulthood<sup>10</sup>.

*There is currently ongoing multi-agency work within East Dunbartonshire to better understand the prevalence of ACEs and how to progress interventions in this area over the next 3 years.*

### Substance Misuse

Evidence shows that crime, deprivation, and high alcohol and drug use are strongly related<sup>11</sup>. Nearly 70% of assaults in A&E are alcohol related. Alcohol, along with drug use, has both an attributable link to violent behaviour and contributes to offending.

The NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde/East Dunbartonshire Health and Wellbeing Survey of Adults (2014) reported there had been an increase in those *never consuming alcohol* and a significant decrease in the percentage of those drinking alcohol more than once a week. The most significant difference in relation to gender was a 7% increase in men who report never drinking alcohol.

Those in the most deprived areas were more likely to say they never drank alcohol and less likely to drink alcohol weekly compared to other areas. The data suggest that in deprived areas there has been an increase (11%) in those who never drink alcohol and a 9% decrease in those who drink alcohol at least once per week since the 2011 survey.

Those aged 25-44 years and men in particular, were more likely to binge drink. However there was a decrease in binge drinking across all age groups compared to the previous survey.

Over the last 5 reporting years the number of alcohol related deaths in East Dunbartonshire have remained fairly constant at 12 per annum. Drug related deaths have risen from one to eight whilst drug related offences have shown a reduction of 13% (48) over the same 5 year timeframe.

Despite the low numbers, key areas of concern for the residents of East Dunbartonshire include: youth disorder; anti-social behaviour; underage drinking and misuse of drugs.

*Progress in this area will be managed through collaboration with the Alcohol and Drug Partnership Local Delivery Plan; the local policing plan and community safety partnership delivery plan.*



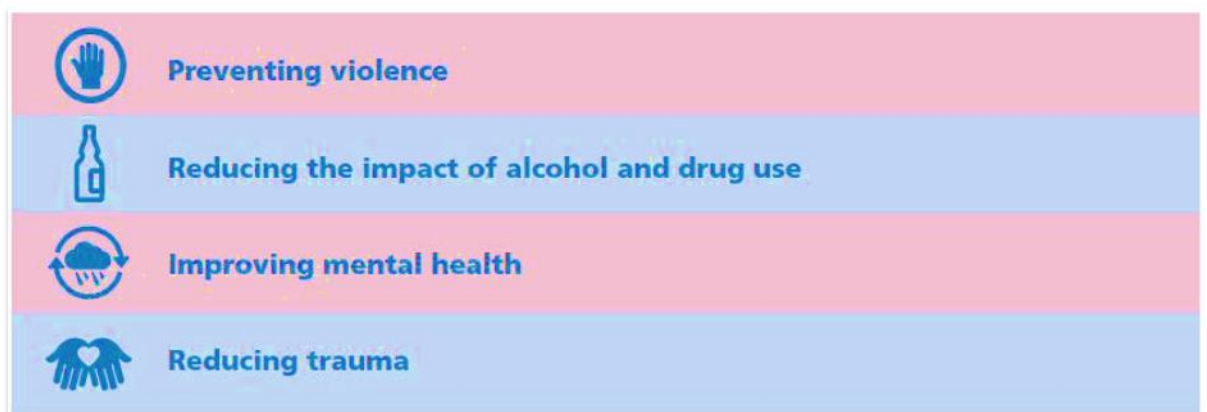
## Health/Mental Health

Compared with the rest of Scotland, people living in East Dunbartonshire are relatively healthy with some of the highest rates of life expectancy for both men (80.5 years) and women (83.5 years). This is well above the Scottish average of 77.1 years for men and 81.1 years for women.

However, the average life expectancy for males living in areas that experience the most inequality in East Dunbartonshire is 75 years, just over six years less than the average life expectancy for males in the least deprived areas (81.2 years), the difference for females is 5.3 years.<sup>12</sup>

A higher prevalence of mental health conditions and illness is recorded in lower socioeconomic groups, in deprived communities and disadvantaged groups; especially those who have experienced trauma, bullying, social isolation, stigma and discrimination.

Involvement in the justice system can be indicative of and contribute to multiple complex health and wellbeing issues. Driven by inequalities, four priority health and wellbeing risk factors for offending behaviour repeatedly appear throughout the available evidence<sup>13</sup>



Community justice partners can contribute to improvements in health and a reduction in offending through collective action.

*This area will be addressed in partnership working with health and mental health services and taking cognisance of the Joint Health Improvement Plan and the Mental Health Strategy for East Dunbartonshire.*



## Crime

Overall in the East Dunbartonshire area there has been a 9% increase, since 2015-16, (2847 from 2620) on the total number of crimes recorded by the police.

Non sexual crimes of violence have increased by 30% from 66 to 86 since 2015-16. East Dunbartonshire is well above the Scottish figure of a 6% increase in this category.

Since 2015-16, Sexual crimes are up by 86% (76 to 141) this may be attributed to an increase of 93% (27 to 52) of sexual assault; other sexual crimes 100% (32 to 64), and Rape and attempted rape 50% (16 to 24). This increase may be attributable to increases in internet sex crimes; historic sexual crimes as well as sexting etc.

Crimes of Dishonesty has increased by 15% (1346 to 1553), compared to 8% nationally.

Fire raising and vandalism has shown a reduction of 3% (559 to 543).

Other Crimes has seen a reduction of 9% (573 to 524). In this category, Crimes against public justice has decreased by 12% (158 to 139) and Drug related crimes has reduced by 13% (384 to 336); Handling Offensive Weapons has increased by 75% (28 to 49).

*This area of crime prevention will be addressed in partnership with East Dunbartonshire's local policing plan.*

## Residents in Custody

As of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2018, East Dunbartonshire had 48 of its residents held within the SPS estate. All of them were adults with 45 males and 3 females. 12 of the males are on Remand and 21 are serving a sentence of over 4 years. Therefore the indicative figures show that there are 15 residents serving sentence of between 3 months and 4 years who will return to their communities without any Statutory Throughcare provision.

*This area of will be addressed in partnership with the Scottish Prison service to ensure that there is an appropriate pathway in place for people leaving custody returning to East Dunbartonshire.*

## Residents on Community Orders

In East Dunbartonshire in 2016/17 there were 201 Community Payback Orders (CPOs). This is an increase of 14% on the 2015/16 figure of 176. Since inception in 2011/12 there has been a steady increase year on year in the number of CPOs. Ten of these orders were issued on 16/17 year olds and 26 on 18/20 year olds. There were 169 orders completed or terminated. Of those orders 127 were completed successfully and 2 were discharged early. 76 % positive completion.

*The current access to 'other activities' within the unpaid work requirement is limited, therefore we will look to increase the options that are available.*





42 diversion cases were commenced, an increase of 62% on the previous year (26). There were 34 (81%) cases successfully completed. 25 were either in full time employment or training. 16 were unemployed.

*There is a national focus in increasing the use of diversion. We will work alongside local and national partners taking this work forward.*

Two people were subject to a drug treatment and testing order (DTTO). Both individuals were male, aged over 31 and unemployed. The average length of order was 21 months. This service is provided through West Dunbartonshire. There are logistical issues with East Dunbartonshire residents who are in a chaotic state having to travel to Dumbarton to access this service.

*Work has already been progressed to positively rectify this situation.*

There were 11 fiscal work orders. 7 individuals were either in full time education or employment. 4 were unemployed. 10 were between 16 and 30 years of age. The average length of order was 30 hours.

*We will work with the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal service to ensure that there are appropriate opportunities for individuals on fiscal work orders.*

### Changing the conversation to support reintegration and reduce stigma

Research suggests<sup>14</sup> that people with convictions or a history of convictions who feel a welcomed part of society are less likely to reoffend compared to those who feel stigmatised. It is therefore important that justice professionals work not only with people with convictions or a history of convictions, but also with their family, friends and the wider community (e.g. employers, community groups, the voluntary sector) to ensure pro-social and positive relationships can be developed and sustained.

*We will encourage partners to use the term: person with convictions or person with an offending history, while also taking care to use language that is sensitive to victims of crime.*



## What other Strategies do we need to align with?

Community Justice cannot be viewed or addressed in isolation. There are many existing partnerships and strategies throughout East Dunbartonshire that are working towards and achieving outcomes that relate to community justice and vice versa.

Nationally and locally there are a number of strategies that need to be taken cognisance of when developing the plan.

Extracts from some of those that are pertinent are listed below, however this is not an exhaustive list and all headings are hyperlinked.

### [Scotland Performs National Outcomes](#)

- 🌀 Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed.
- 🌀 We live longer, healthier lives.
- 🌀 We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society.
- 🌀 We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk.
- 🌀 We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger.
- 🌀 We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need.
- 🌀 We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others.

### [Christie Commission](#)

- 🌀 public service organisations work together effectively to achieve outcomes;
- 🌀 public service organisations prioritise prevention, reducing inequalities and promoting equality.

### [Equally Safe Priorities](#)

- 🌀 Interventions are early and effective, preventing violence and maximising the safety and wellbeing of women, children and young people
- 🌀 Men desist from all forms of violence against women and girls, and perpetrators of such violence receive a robust and effective response



### Equally Safe Objectives

- 🌀 Women, children and young people access relevant, effective and integrated services
- 🌀 Men who carry out violence against women and girls are identified early and held to account by the justice system
- 🌀 Service providers competently identify violence against women and girls, and respond effectively to women, children and young people affected
- 🌀 Men who carry out violence against women and girls change their behaviour, and are supported to do so

### Justice in Scotland: Vision and Priorities

- 🌀 We will enable our communities to be safe and supportive, where individuals exercise their rights and responsibilities
- 🌀 We will work with others to improve health and wellbeing in justice settings, focusing on mental health and substance use
- 🌀 We will use prison only where necessary to address offending or to protect public safety, focusing on recovery and reintegration increasing inequality adverse childhood experiences prevention and early intervention concentration of crime and victimisation people's experience of justice system high prison population physical and mental health and wellbeing emerging crimes and threats.

### East Dunbartonshire Joint Health Improvement Plan 2018 to 2021

- 🌀 Alcohol and Drug, Intervention and Awareness
- 🌀 Positive Mental Health and Capacity Building

### ADP Ministerial Priorities

- 🌀 Ensuring a proactive and planned approach to responding to the needs of prisoners affected by problem drug and alcohol use and their associated through care arrangements, including women.

### Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service

- 🌀 A level of service which takes account of individual needs and characteristics is provided to all
- 🌀 Victims, nearest relatives and witnesses and those accused of an offence are treated with dignity and respect



### Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service

- 🌀 We will work with justice bodies to deliver significant change and improvement to Scotland's justice system – through collaboration, communication and reform.
- 🌀 We will, as members of Scotland's Justice Board and its six local criminal justice boards, work in partnership with justice agencies, professional groups and the third sector to maintain and improve system performance, integrating long-term policy development with practical operational improvements.

### Scottish Prison Service (extract from Corporate Plan 2017 – 2020)

- 🌀 Our collaboration with partners results in enhanced service provision and better personal outcomes for those citizens in and leaving our care.
- 🌀 We will have worked with partners through Community Justice Partnership arrangements to ensure that those in and leaving our care will have better access to housing, health and welfare benefits services.
- 🌀 Our communities are safer because those individuals in our care are supported to build on their assets and return to their communities as productive citizens.





## What might affect us in the future?

Nationally there are changes that the CJED partnership need to consider and incorporate into future annual plans over the next 3 years, due to their potential impact at a local level.

[A Nation with Ambition: The Government's Programme for Scotland 2017-2018](#) included the following actions:

- 🌀 Extending the presumption against short sentences from 3 to 12 months.
- 🌀 Focus on diverting people from crime, reducing reoffending and supporting communities to ensure more people are able to live fulfilling lives and make their full contribution to society
- 🌀 Continuing the development of the new estate for female offenders, with far greater community focus and support for these offenders and their families who often have complex needs.
- 🌀 Introducing a Management of Offenders Bill which includes extending the use of electronic monitoring of offenders in the community and enabling the use of new technology where appropriate
- 🌀 Modernising the existing law on the rehabilitation of offenders
- 🌀 Making it a national objective to end rough sleeping – backed with new investment

*It is unknown exactly what impact future changes in legislation and the introduction of the above will have on service delivery within East Dunbartonshire, however CJED will carry out all preparatory work necessary to prepare for these changes.*







## What are we going to prioritise locally?

The vision for community justice is ambitious and far reaching and will be delivered by prioritising local priorities in line with the following National Structural Priority areas<sup>15</sup>:

- 🌀 Improved community understanding and participation
- 🌀 Improved strategic planning and partnership working
- 🌀 Effective use of evidence based interventions
- 🌀 Equal access to services

Over the next 3 years, CJED will address the following local priority areas, aligned under the four structural national priorities, as well as being vigilant to the emerging issues that might affect us in the future as outlined in the section above.

### Improved community understanding and participation

Develop and agree proposals to include Community Justice within ED CPP Engagement and Participation Strategy (including scoped community capacity requirements)

Increase awareness and understanding with communities of the Community Justice Agenda and importance of reintegration.

Develop a local communication strategy to support the partnership.

### Improve strategic planning and partnership working

Encourage, support and develop multi-agency approaches which improve effectiveness.

Build effective links with Young People and Youth Justice, identifying cross cutting areas

Increased awareness of the vulnerability and needs of children and families affected by parental imprisonment.

All partners share performance data in a more effective way enabling more robust leadership and ownership of identified community justice actions

Address Gender Based Violence

Increase awareness of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and potential impacts and the importance of resilience with all partners.

Improve the reintegration of those individuals who have served a custodial or community based sentence.

Contribute to the development of the Community Justice Scotland Strategy for Innovation, Learning and Development

### Effective use of evidence-based interventions

Identifying and enhancing alternative disposals and diversion from prosecution options.

Maximise opportunities for early and effective intervention (EEI)

Develop early and effective interventions and responses to vulnerable people prior to or at the point of arrest.

Maximise opportunities for the use of “other activities requirements” in Community Payback Orders

Develop and promote trauma informed practice

### Equal Access to Services

Review existing mechanisms and develop pathways for people in contact with the justice system in relation to:

- 🌀 mental health services
- 🌀 housing and homelessness services
- 🌀 drug and alcohol services
- 🌀 access to employment.
- 🌀 financial inclusion.



## How will we know that we are being successful?

Each year Community Justice East Dunbartonshire will develop an annual delivery plan, which will identify the key activities that partners will undertake to deliver the aims of the Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan.

Each activity will be assigned through consultation to a responsible person or group and progress will be reported to CJED and CPEG through quarterly update reports. The management and monitoring of the delivery plan will be achieved through consultation and ongoing dialogue with stakeholders.

The Community Justice Partnership will work towards the delivery of the seven national common outcomes, which can be seen below<sup>16</sup>, by making positive progress in our local priority areas. The four structural outcomes are about making changes to how we work not only with partners but with our communities.

CJED understands that by working towards a robust and effective partnership model and by seeking to evidence and develop these four structural outcomes we should begin to have a positive impact on the three outcomes that make real changes for the people involved, the Person Centric Outcomes, at every stage of the system and within our communities.

[The National Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework](#) outlines a number of suggested indicators to measure against the common outcomes. Whilst we will take cognisance of these, the approach adopted at East Dunbartonshire will be to evidence progress against the actions and activities outlined in the annual delivery plan.

To ensure that the approach is wide and holistic we will develop an outcome web tool to measure progress across the complex needs throughout the person's journey, use the relevant available quantitative data and encourage partners to provide case studies as we move forward. This will demonstrate real life change, allowing the partnership to build on the most successful, evidence-based ways of working. We will not set targets.

CJED is fully committed to continuous improvement. As a partnership, we need to interrogate and review the information that we collect through our local data collection processes, identify any areas for improvement; identify areas of good practice using an asset based approach; make recommendations; and then act on these recommendations by feeding them back into the improvement cycle.

CJED will publish a report each year, for submission to Community Justice Scotland, which will show progress against the annual delivery plan and which will inform the subsequent delivery plan.



## **Structural Outcomes**

What we deliver as partners

Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice

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

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

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

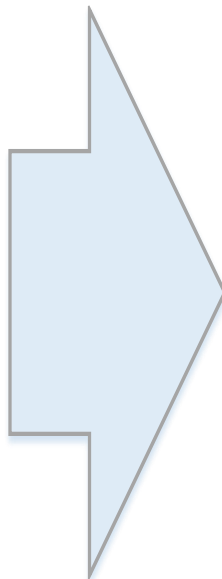
## **Person-centric Outcomes**

Changes to Users

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

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

Individuals resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced





## Equalities Statement

Community Justice East Dunbartonshire (CJED) is committed to encouraging equality and diversity, and eliminating unlawful discrimination within its work and activities.

CJED is subject to the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED). The Duty required that CJED report on progress made embedding equalities in our approaches and activities. In general the equality duties requires us, in the exercise of our functions, to have due regard to the need to:

- 🌀 Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other prohibited conduct.
- 🌀 Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not.
- 🌀 Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

The protected characteristics covered by the Duty are:

- 🌀 Age
- 🌀 Disability
- 🌀 Gender reassignment
- 🌀 Marriage and civil partnership
- 🌀 Pregnancy and maternity
- 🌀 Race
- 🌀 Religion or belief
- 🌀 Sex
- 🌀 Sexual orientation.

CJED is committed to mainstreaming equality and diversity and creating an approach that recognises the diverse needs of staff, partners and other stakeholders with whom we have contact, and promote equality.

This means systematically considering the impact of our work on disadvantaged groups, from the planning stage through to the action and monitoring stages.



## Glossary of terms

A&E	Accident and Emergency
ACEs	Adverse Childhood Experiences
ADP	Alcohol and Drug Partnership
CJED	Community Justice East Dunbartonshire
CJOIP	Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan
CPEG	Community Planning Executive Group
CPO	Community Payback Order
CPP	Community Planning Partnership
DTTO	Drug Treatment and Testing Order
EEI	Early and Effective Interventions
Empowered	East Dunbartonshire Violence against Women partnership
LOIP	Local Outcome Improvement Plan
NHS	National Health Service
OLP	Opening a Lockfast Place
PSED	Public Sector Equality Duty





## References

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- <sup>13</sup> Reducing Offending Reducing Inequalities : Achieving 'better health, better lives' through community justice; NHS Health Scotland 2017
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# COMMUNITY JUSTICE EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Working Together to Strengthen Community Justice

