

MORAY COMMUNITY JUSTICE OUTCOME IMPROVEMENT PLAN CONSULTATIVE DRAFT

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1. Introduction

The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 ushers in major changes to the delivery of community justice. On 1 April 2017, the Moray Community Justice Partnership (MCJP) formally assumes responsibility for community justice matters in Moray. This was previously the remit of the Northern Criminal Justice Authority, a regional body that covered seven local authority areas (Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire, Comhairle nan Eilean Siar, Highland, Moray, Orkney and Shetland Islands).

A new national body has also been created: Community Justice Scotland. Its role is to identify and share good practice, monitor the progress of local community justice partnerships and provide assurance to the Scottish Government.

This one-year plan has been developed by the MCJP and seeks to build on the excellent work undertaken by the Northern Community Justice Authority during the eleven years of its existence. The timescales for introducing the new arrangements have been challenging and it is acknowledged that more work is needed to engage with our communities and create a fully integrated, localised approach to community justice. However, the fledgling Partnership is determined to oversee the delivery of services that meet the Scottish Government's vision for a safer, fairer and more inclusive Scotland.

A performance report, detailing progress in meeting the outcomes described in Section 11, will be published by September 2018. The duration of future plans will be determined by the Moray Community Justice Partnership early in the coming year.

2. Community Justice – a definition

Community Justice is best understood as the collection of individuals, agencies and services that work together to support, manage and supervise people who have committed offences, from the point of arrest, through prosecution, community disposal or custody and alternatives to these, until they are reintegrated into the community.

Local communities and the third sector have a vital part to play as we strive to prevent offending, reduce reoffending and promote social inclusion and citizenship.

3. The National Perspective

The Scottish Government's vision for Community Justice is for a safer, fairer and more inclusive Scotland where we:

- prevent and reduce further offending by addressing its underlying causes
- 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.

This will be achieved through:

- increasing the use of community-based interventions
- reducing the use of short-term custodial sentences
- improving the reintegration from custody to community.

Our approach will be informed by these principles:

- People must be held to account for their offences in a way that recognises the impact on victims of crime and is mindful of risks to the public, while being proportionate and effective in preventing and reducing further offending
- Reintegrating those who have committed offences into the community and helping them to realise their potential, will create a safer and fairer society for all
- Early intervention should maximise opportunities for preventing and reducing offending before problems escalate
- Community justice outcomes cannot be improved by one stakeholder alone; partnership working is essential if we are to address these complex issues
- The participation of informed communities will lead to more effective services and the development of policies with greater legitimacy
- High-quality, person-centred and collaborative services should be available to address the needs of those who have committed offences, their families and the victims of crime.

A new national organisation, Community Justice Scotland, will provide national leadership, identify and share good practice and monitor the progress of local community justice partnerships against these seven 'structural' and 'person-centric' outcomes.

Structural – 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 reoffending

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

Person-centric – changes for service users:

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

The improvement actions detailed in Section 11 of this plan have been linked to these seven outcomes.

4. Moray profile

Geographically, Moray is the eighth largest Council area in Scotland, covering 2,238 square kilometres. In population terms, Moray ranks 26th out of 32 with the 2015 mid-year estimate showing a total population of 95,510.

56% live in the five main towns of Elgin, Forres, Buckie, Lossiemouth and Keith. There are 1,018 miles of public roads in Moray and those living in more rural settings rely heavily on the road network to access employment and services.

The population has been rising steadily in recent years and National Records of Scotland projections forecast a population of 98,680 in 2039. Moray's population is also an ageing one; 20% is currently over 65 and this is forecast to rise to 31% by 2039.

Moray is a safe place to live with one of the lowest recorded crime rates in Scotland. Citizens' Panel surveys highlight anti-social behaviour and tackling alcohol misuse as important priorities for our communities. Initiatives to tackle anti-social behaviour are consistently identified as key community safety measures for local communities.

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) identifies two categories of deprivation that particularly affect Moray; crime and geographic access to services. Two distinct types of data zone fall in the 15% 'most exposed to crime' areas. These are in and around town centres, and those that are the most deprived in the Income, Employment, Health and the Education, Skills and Training categories. There are six data zones with higher levels of admissions for alcohol misuse and six for drug misuse; five have both.

The outgoing Northern Community Justice Authority's plans focussed on early intervention and prevention, an approach that is reflected in the plans of many of the Community Planning Partners.

4.1 Alcohol and drugs

Moray has one of the lowest estimates in Scotland for the prevalence of problem drug use - 0.59% compared to 1.68% for Scotland as a whole.

Historically, alcohol dependence has been a greater problem in Moray. However, in the ten years between 2004-05 and 2014-15, hospital stays in Moray relating to alcohol dependency fell from 158 stays involving 105 patients to 96 stays involving 79 patients.

Between 2013-14 and 2015-16, the total number of serious assaults, common assaults and domestic abuse incidents in Moray rose by 8%. However, during the same period, the recorded involvement of alcohol has fallen by 42%.

The majority of those receiving support from Drug & Alcohol services in Moray are male and between the ages of 22 and 35. Slightly more service-users are receiving support for issues with alcohol (47%) than those who have drugs issues (42%).

4.2 Crime

Compared to 2012-13 levels, there has been an 11% increase in violent incidents, equating to 40 Serious Assaults and 1011 Common Assaults in 2015-16. Detection rates have increased in both areas.

Incidents of Domestic Abuse have increased to a current level of 740 incidents. It appears that the focus on Domestic Abuse and the proactive work undertaken by Police Scotland and partner agencies has led to a greater willingness for victims to report incidents of this kind.

Incidents of anti-social behaviour have fallen steadily in recent years with rowdy behaviour incidents falling to 164 and noise complaints to 923. In contrast, neighbour disputes have increased to 460 incidents.

Overall, the involvement of alcohol in offending behaviour has reduced. However, in the case of rowdy behaviour, whilst the number of incidents has decreased, the percentage involving alcohol has increased from 46% to 74%.

Environmental crimes of fly tipping, litter and dog fouling have decreased by 28% to 466 incidents.

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service reports that deliberate fire setting remains a serious problem, accounting for a large percentage of the incidents attended. Without help and guidance, fire setting behaviour can increase and lead to serious consequences such as personal injury and damage to homes, schools and other property. The majority of deliberate fire setting incidents are considered criminal acts and can be linked to underlying social, economic and environmental challenges in communities.

SFRS provides information to raise the awareness of the risks of deliberate fire setting at www.gosafescotland.com for delivery in schools and community-based organisations. In addition, when there are problems in particular geographic areas, this is addressed in partnership through local joint-tasking and community planning arrangements.

Where young people demonstrate an unsafe or concerning interest in fire, or fire-related anti-social behaviour, SFRS provides specialist interventions which are delivered by trained Fire setter Advisors. These interventions are often delivered in

partnership with other service providers and may involve some of the most vulnerable members of our communities.

In 2015-16, the SFRS attended 68 deliberate fires in Moray. These types of fires have reduced by 21% over the last three years but we will continue to work with community justice partners to further reduce these incidents.

Crime and Incident statistics appear at Appendix 1.

4.3 Custodial environments

The first duty of the Scottish Prison Service is to protect the public by keeping those have been sentenced in safe and secure custody. Of equal importance and from the same perspective, we need to enable those in our care to proactively address their offending behaviour through constructive engagement. The SPS recognises that this cannot be achieved without working in partnership with a range of partners and stakeholders in Moray to constructively address reducing reoffending.

4.4 Education, training and employment

Skills Development Scotland aims to ensure that all individuals have the right skills and confidence to secure good work, progress in their careers and achieve their full potential, but also to ensure that there is an increased equality of opportunity for all.

Programmes and services aim to build individuals' career management, employability and work-based skills whilst also championing equality of access and outcome for all. This begins in school and continues post-school, with all having access to Careers Advisers and Work Coaches, who work more intensively with those most at risk of not achieving a positive destination into either employment, education or training.

In the academic year 2014-15, a total of 2,593 unemployed post-school customers – 16-17 year olds – were seen by SDS.

46% of unemployed 15-19 year-olds who were supported by SDS progressed to learning, training or work, of which 51% sustained a positive destination for six months.

The Employability Fund (EF) supported almost 8,000 unemployed individuals to access specialist support to build their employability skills. 69% of EF participants achieved a qualification, progressed to a further stage of the pipeline, or entered employment during the programme.

Underpinning these services are SDS's online offerings, My World of Work and Apprenticeship.scot.

4.5 Health

Consistent with national trends, Moray's population is ageing. Increasing life expectancy is to be celebrated but increasing age is associated with greater demand for health and social care services. The best health systems are proactive in maintaining and improving the health of their served population, not solely reactive to health problems once they have occurred. Moray's future 'older population' is young and middle-aged now, so prevention efforts are targeted at the whole population.

Moray tends to score well for the social and economic factors that underpin good health, when compared to the Scottish national average. However, its rurality is an issue that can cause people difficulty in accessing services, and despite high average employment and low overall income deprivation, Moray has a higher proportion than average of households reported to be living in fuel poverty. Moray also has an above average level of road traffic accident casualties in Scotland.

Moray tends to have an overall health profile that is better than the Scottish national average. However behind this lies evidence of variation in health status, with some communities reporting greater levels of health problems than others.

In 2014-15 the cost of social care and NHS services totalled £196m (social care £53m, NHS £143m). The top five cost areas were emergency hospital admissions (£37m; 19% of total costs), community health services (£24m; 12%), care homes (£16m; 8%), prescription costs (£16m; 8%), and community based social care £23m, 11%). Over one-third of all NHS costs is accounted for by 2% of patients.

NHS Grampian has created a bespoke health and wellbeing improvement plan for Community Justice: 'Enabling people in the justice system to have better health and wellbeing outcomes through integrated services'. The purpose of the plan is to facilitate an integrated partnership approach to support people within the justice system, people at risk of becoming involved in the justice system, their families and communities in Grampian to experience better health and wellbeing outcomes.

4.6 Housing

The Housing Services section delivers key aspects of Moray Council's landlord role – tenancy management, estate management, arrears management, rent accounting, housing policy, performance management and administration services to both the Housing Services section and the Housing Needs section. Area Housing Teams provide tenancy management services to the Council's 6,062 properties.

The section works within a challenging operational environment of welfare reform, rising unemployment, pressures in the local economy and a changing client base.

The work of the Housing Needs section is targeted towards access to housing. The section deals with the maintenance of the Council's Housing Lists, the allocation of Council tenancies, the nomination of applicants to Registered Social Landlords in the area, the Council's statutory homelessness assessment duties, the provision of temporary accommodation for homeless households and the provision of hostel and

sheltered accommodation. In addition, the section provides a housing options service to those in housing need and also provides housing support services to tenants who may be at risk.

The housing options team offer people enhanced advice and information relating to their housing options and provide additional support to any household where there is a potential to prevent homelessness. The assessment of homelessness and the provision of temporary accommodation are also determined by the section. Housing support is provided to vulnerable households who become homeless and it is also available to those who have their own accommodation but are at risk of losing it. The section works in partnership with Police (Scotland), Moray Women's Aid and other partners to protect those at risk of domestic abuse.

Moray Council has approximately 3,500 households seeking housing in the Moray area at any one time. In 2015-16 there were 3,457 applicants on the waiting list, 133 of these applicants were homeless. 480 properties were let during the period 2015-16, 96 of these were new builds. The highest demand remains for 1 bedroom and 3 bedroom properties.

5. Public perceptions

To gauge the Moray public's views on the new approach to community justice, a survey was undertaken in January and February 2017. The survey was distributed to members of Moray's Citizens' Panel and made available to the wider public via the Council and Community Planning Partnership websites. It was publicized via social media, information screens and posters in Council Access Points, libraries, community centres and other public buildings. tsiMoray also promoted the survey with third sector organisations, including community groups.

530 questionnaires were completed. In comparison with other surveys, this is a good response, although it is recognised that this represents just .007% of the adult population. The full survey results can be found here:

<http://www.yourmoray.org.uk/downloads/file111666.pdf>

The survey covered four themes: Crime and Safety in Moray, Community Justice in Moray, Community Justice Interventions and Involving communities in Community Justice

5.1 Crime and Safety in Moray

Responses suggest that Moray compares favourably to other parts of Scotland. A large majority feel that their local area and Moray as a whole are safer than other parts of the country, and fewer than 1 in 20 feel that the area is less safe than others. Respondents were generally more positive about the safety of their local area than Moray as a whole; 81% feel that their local area is safer than other parts of Scotland, compared to 71% who feel that Moray as a whole is safer.

Respondents were asked about the extent to which they feel safe in their home and local area after dark. More than 9 in 10 indicated that they feel safe alone in their homes after dark (94% including 58% who feel 'very safe'), and around 8 in 10 that they feel safe walking alone in their local area after dark (81%) – although only 30% of respondents feel 'very safe' walking along after dark. These results are broadly similar to those from the most recent Scottish Household Survey which showed 98% feel safe at home and 85% feel safe when walking alone.

There was some geographical variation; those in the Elgin, Keith and Buckie areas are less likely than others to feel 'very safe' when walking along in their local area after dark.

The survey also asked respondents to list the three crime and safety issues that most concerned them:

Main crime and safety concerns for respondents

	% mentioning
Theft, burglary and housebreaking	59%
Alcohol/drugs-related crime and safety issues	39%
Motoring offences	27%
Vandalism, graffiti, damage to property	25%
Violent crime including assault and mugging	22%
Antisocial behaviour	14%
Cyber crime, identity fraud, financial crime	13%
Weapons	3%
Sexual assault	3%
Crimes against children	2%
Race-related crime	2%

The survey asked respondents for views on the factors that may contribute to crime in their area and on approaches that could have a positive impact on crime.

Alcohol and drug misuse are seen as the most significant factors. Many people mentioned this as a contributing factor (86%), and alcohol/ drugs are also most likely to be identified as one of the top three contributing factors.

In terms of other factors that may contribute to crime, respondents were most likely to mention financial difficulties (65%), lack of good employment opportunities (63%), family breakdown (54%) and poor mental health (48%).

Respondents saw a potential role for a range of approaches to tackle crime in their local area. Local facilities to build stronger communities, support to help people find

employment and training, security projects and parenting support or advice figured frequently (mentioned by 70%, 68%, 56% and 55% respectively). Relatively few respondents felt that local volunteering opportunities or projects to improve the local environment would have an impact on crime in their local area,

The survey also asked respondents to identify other things that could prevent crime and offending. A substantial number provided written comment here; e.g. improving security with better street lighting and CCTV, better employment opportunities and improving the quality of the environment.

Of other approaches mentioned, a greater police presence was by some margin the most common suggestion – around half of respondents included reference to a stronger police presence. This included community policing and more engagement between police and communities. A number of respondents suggested greater use of sentencing as a deterrent - including harsher custodial sentences and greater visibility of community-based sentences.

Education also emerged as a theme with a number of respondents suggesting a need for education to develop citizenship and improve awareness of crime and safety issues, education to improve opportunities for those at risk of offending and re-education for people with a history of offending.

5.2 Community Justice in Moray

Just over half of respondents had heard of 'Community Justice' before receiving this survey (54%). However, a minority of respondents felt that they knew anything about Community Justice (25% felt that they knew at least 'a little' about it). Awareness of Community Justice is broadly similar across key socio-demographic groups.

The survey also asked about other groups that should be engaged in Community Justice. Some respondents felt that they did not have the knowledge to provide comment here, but others referred to a range of groups; organisations with an education focus, charities (including religious groups), those providing counselling and other therapies and neighbourhood groups. A small number of respondents referred to engaging with specific population groups such as young people, older people and those with health needs.

The survey asked respondents for their views on a range of statements related to the Community Justice approach, including some of the challenges that Community Justice may have to address. A large majority of respondents felt that Community Justice interventions should focus on reducing re-offending (91% agreed), and that services should focus their work on supporting those at risk of offending to make positive changes (83% agreed).

In terms of supporting specific groups, there was a clear view that victims of crime need better access to services (85% agreed with this). Views were less clear on the extent to which families of people who have committed offences and others need better access to services (58% agreed).

A large majority of respondents agree that Community Justice partners should work together more in the planning and delivery of services (85% agreed). The response was less positive in relation to local communities contributing to the design and delivery of Community Justice services – although the majority agreed that communities can make a contribution (74%).

5.3 Community Justice interventions

This section considers views on the value of specific types of community-based interventions.

Survey responses indicate widespread support across the range of community-based interventions. Around 9 in 10 respondents expressed some level of support for each of the types of intervention (87% to 95%).

Views were most positive in relation to unpaid work requirements, with more than two thirds of respondents ‘strongly’ supporting this type of intervention. Respondents were least positive about use of fines and compensation orders – this was the only intervention where a minority of respondents expressed strong support (42%), and around 1 in 10 were opposed to use of fines and compensation orders (11%).

The majority of respondents had heard of Community Payback schemes in Moray; 71% indicated this, including 21% who had seen Community Payback schemes in operation in the area. These findings were consistent across all parts of Moray.

Litter picking and beach cleaning received the most widespread support, with around 9 in 10 indicating that this would be useful to their local area (89%).

Clearing wasteland and gardening were also mentioned by a substantial proportion of respondents (73% and 51% respectively).

Respondents were less likely to mention woodwork and painting/decorating, although there remained a substantial number of respondents who felt that these approaches would be useful in their local area. Relatively few respondents felt that working in charity shops or furniture removal would be useful.

Other tasks mentioned included cleaning graffiti, refurbishing or restoring community facilities and buildings, ‘handyman’ tasks, particularly for older people and those with health need, farm-based work, filling gaps in public services which have been reduced due to budget pressures (some respondents also suggested a potential role in improving roads) and some suggested that tasks could be tailored to the skills of those undertaking Community Payback.

Finally in relation to Community Justice interventions, the survey asked for views on a range of statements.

There was widespread agreement that community-based sentences are appropriate for less serious offences (90% agreed), and that these sentences allow people who have offended to make amends and give back to their communities (79% agreed).

The majority of respondents also agreed that prison should only be used for the most serious offences and highest risk offenders (73%), and that community-based sentences are better than prison for rehabilitating people who have offended (62%).

Views were less clear on the extent to which community-based sentences can help to reduce the 'stigma' for people who have offended (40% agreed and 19% disagreed). Respondents were also divided on whether community-based sentences are 'an easy option' for people who have offended – 45% of respondents felt that these sentences are an easy option, while 27% disagreed.

Around a third of respondents indicated that they are worried about people who have offended remaining on the streets if they receive a community-based sentence (32%), although a similar proportion indicated that this was not a worry for them. A substantial proportion of respondents also felt that prison is worth the additional cost to keep people who have offended off the streets (39%), although, again, some disagreed with this (28%).

5.4 Involving communities in Community Justice

The survey asked for views on a range of statements relating to the contribution that communities could make to Community Justice in Moray.

Respondents generally felt that communities have a lot to contribute to decisions on how Community Justice is delivered in Moray – more than three quarters agreed with this and only 4% disagreed.

The majority of respondents also agreed that there aren't enough opportunities for residents to give their views on how Community Justice is delivered (around two thirds agreed, and this was a particular concern for those in the Buckie and Lossiemouth areas). However, it is notable that nearly a third of respondents gave a neutral response or indicated 'don't know' – this seems consistent with the low awareness of opportunities to give views.

There was a clear view that local residents need to have a better understanding of Community Justice and how it operates (93% agreed) but respondents were less positive about the extent to which people would get involved – little more than half of respondents agreed that more people would volunteer for local services if they were aware of opportunities (56%).

In relation to residents getting involved in how Community Justice is delivered, the survey asked for views on the best approaches to this. Regular consultations and meetings with local community groups was the most common choice here, with 71% of respondents supporting this option. Public meetings and options for residents to share their ideas directly were also each supported by a little more than 2 in 5 respondents (42% and 45% respectively).

Finally, the survey asked for views on communities helping to choose the tasks delivered via community-based sentences. Responses suggest widespread support for this option; more than 9 in 10 respondents felt that giving communities a say on the tasks delivered would be a good idea (93%).

The minority of respondents who did not think that communities helping to choose Community Payback tasks were asked to explain their response in more detail. Comment here referred to a range of factors and concerns. These included concerns that communities lack the knowledge to make such decisions, and that residents may be unaware of how offenders may react to interventions – in this context, some respondents suggested that communities could provide input if this was ‘vetted’ by Community Justice services. Respondents also raised concerns about the extent to which communities’ attitudes towards offenders may compromise their input, and specifically the extent to which suggestions could be made without judgement. Finally, some were sceptical around the extent to which communities will feel motivated to engage in the process of providing this feedback.

The final question invited respondents to suggest specific tasks that they would like to see delivered via community-based sentences. Respondents made reference to a broad range of tasks, some of which would not be eligible for community-based sentences (which cannot deliver tasks which would otherwise be provided through paid employment).

A large proportion of suggestions were focused on improving the local environment. This included work to deal with littering and fly tipping, graffiti removal, and maintaining and improving open spaces and beaches. Supporting community groups and third sector organisations, including food banks, also featured.

Household and handyperson tasks were suggested by a number of respondents – some making specific reference to supporting older people and those with health-needs. Maintaining and refurbishing community facilities was another common suggestion.

6. User perceptions

The Scottish Government's 'Guidance for local partners in the new model for Community Justice' identifies stakeholders who should be consulted in the development of this plan.

This includes:

- victims, witnesses and their families or representative bodies
- people with convictions or representative bodies
- families of people with convictions or representative bodies.

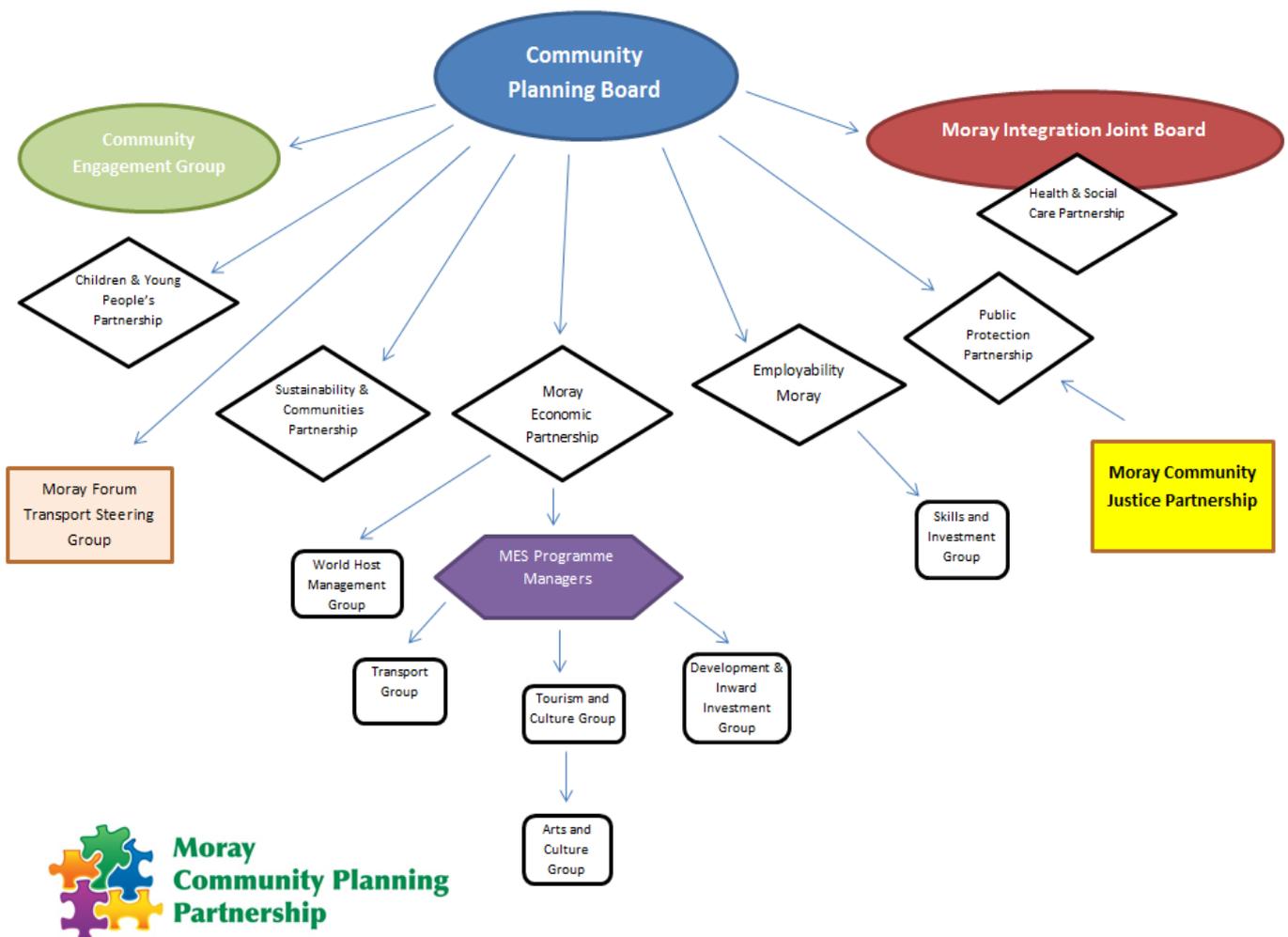
Engagement with these groups has not yet taken place but is identified as an Improvement Action and a priority within this plan.

7. Governance

The Moray Community Justice Partnership has been established to oversee the delivery of community justice in Moray. Its membership has been drawn from statutory partners (bodies specified in the Community Justice [Scotland] Act 2016) and other interested organizations and it is hoped to broaden its membership over the coming twelve months.

The MCJP is responsible for implementing the Moray Community Justice Plan and reporting on its progress. The MJCP will report to the Moray Public Protection Partnership, one of the partnership groups within the Moray Community Planning Partnership.

Agendas, minutes of meetings and other documents relating to community justice will be found at the Moray Planning Partnership website www.yourmoray.org.uk



Moray's Community Justice Partners

Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service

COPFS plays a pivotal part in the justice system, working with others to make Scotland safe from crime, disorder and danger. The public interest is at the heart of COPFS's work as independent prosecutors. COPFS takes into account the diverse needs of victims, witnesses, communities and the rights of those accused of crime.

Health & Social Care Moray

H&SCM's vision is that the people of Moray should be able to lead independent, healthy and fulfilling lives in active and inclusive communities where everyone is valued, respected and supported to achieve their own goals.

Moray Alcohol and Drug Partnership

MADP is a partnership of all the organisations involved in reducing the harm caused by alcohol and drugs to both individuals and communities across Moray. Its primary purpose is to deliver the Government's strategy in relation to drugs and alcohol by bringing together many different agencies and coordinating a partnership approach to tackling substance misuse. MADP's primary aim is to help our communities find local solutions to local problems.

MADP maintains active links with the Scottish Government, other national bodies (e.g. Alcohol Focus Scotland, Scottish Drugs Forum) and local strategic groups, particularly Moray Community Safety Partnership, Moray Integration Joint Board, Public Protection Partnership, Children and Young People's Partnership, Domestic Abuse Partnership, Moray Community Justice Partners and Grampian-wide Alcohol and Drug/Public Health Forum.

Moray Council

Moray Council is the unitary local authority responsible for delivering a range of public services across Moray. Services represented within the MCJP include Children's Services, Community Safety, Criminal Justice and Housing Services.

NHS Grampian

The purpose of NHS Grampian is to improve the health of people in the north east of Scotland and beyond, provide high quality services for our patients and help people choose the best ways to look after their health.

Police Scotland

Police Scotland's purpose is to improve the safety and wellbeing of people, places and communities in Scotland.

SACRO

SACRO is a Scottish community justice organization which works to create safer and more cohesive communities across Scotland. SACRO provides a wide range of services spanning all aspects of the community justice continuum. These range from conflict resolution to prevent disputes escalating, to supporting prisoners on release. All of SACRO's services are designed to create safe and cohesive communities by reducing conflict and offending. The organization works with a broad range of people, including those harmed by crime and those responsible for that harm.

Scottish Courts & Tribunals Service

The Scottish Courts & Tribunals Service's function is to provide administrative support to Scottish Courts and Tribunals and to the judiciary of courts, including the High Court of Justiciary, Court of Session, sheriff courts and justice of the peace courts, and to the Office of the Public Guardian and Accountant of Court.

The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 does not require statutory partners to carry out their duties in a way that would conflict with existing statutory duties. The role of Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service is carried out to the extent that it does not conflict with its role of supporting the courts, or influence sentencing decisions.

Scottish Fire & Rescue Service

The Scottish Fire & Rescue Service works in partnership with communities and others in the public, private and third sectors, on prevention, protection and response, to improve the safety and well-being of people throughout Scotland.

Scottish Prison Service

The Scottish Prison Service provides services that help to transform the lives of people in their care so they can fulfil their potential and become responsible citizens. It seeks to protect the public and reduce reoffending through safe and secure custodial services that empower offenders to take responsibility and to fulfil their potential.

Skills Development Scotland

Skills Development Scotland seeks to ensure that services and partnership activity are meeting the needs of customers and effectively contributing to economic growth in Scotland.

tsiMoray

tsiMoray provides support to Moray's third sector to enable its full participation in the sustainable development of Moray. It also supports and promotes volunteering, community groups, and social enterprises and promotes communication and

collaboration between all of these organisations and between them and local public sector organisations.

8. Our priorities

During its first year, the MCJP will focus on three priorities: embedding the new arrangements, establishing an agreed reporting framework and raising the profile of community justice in Moray.

The Partnership will establish sound governance, identifying and understanding the roles and contributions of the respective partners. There has been consultation with partners but there are groups with whom consultation has not yet taken place. Engagement with these groups and exploring the feasibility of widening membership of the Partnership will be an early consideration.

The partners will agree data requirements and methodologies to create a reporting framework. This will enable performance monitoring and guide the partnership as it develops outcomes for inclusion in future plans.

Although our public consultation suggests that the Moray public is supportive of the philosophy that underpins the new arrangements, it is also clear that there is a limited awareness of community justice. Addressing this will be a priority too.

9. Risk management

Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) are used to maintain public protection and the reduction of serious harm. The protection of children, adults at risk and other members of the public is paramount.

MAPPA was introduced in 2007 under requirements of the Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2005, and is delivered under National Guidance. In the north of Scotland, MAPPA has operated within two management areas – Grampian (covering Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and Moray) and the Highland & Islands. Each area has a MAPPA Management Group and this structure will continue to operate alongside the new community justice regime. Direction and oversight is provided by a Strategic Oversight Group (SOG), which is drawn from senior representatives from the member authorities.

10. Measuring performance

The Improvement Plan (Section 10 of this document) describes how we will measure progress against each of the Improvement Actions.

The Scottish Government commissioned the Care Inspectorate to develop 'A guide to self-evaluation for community justice in Scotland' and the approach advocated in that document will be adopted by the MCJP in its pursuit of continuous improvement.

11. Improvement plan

1. Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice

Improvement Action	Lead	Evidence of action
There is a communication strategy that gives communities a clear understanding of the aims of community justice	Project Manager, CJ Redesign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Communications Strategy detailing the range of activities undertaken to engage with communities • Increased public awareness of community justice
Communities are engaged in the process of identifying and selecting work undertaken as part of the Community Payback programme	Project Manager, CJ Redesign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanism for communities to identify potential works • Number of projects/ tasks that were identified by communities
Victims of crime, people with a history of offending and their families are involved in the development of community justice improvement plans and delivery of restorative justice	Project Manager, CJ Redesign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of engagement activity • Input from these groups into future plans
Communities have a greater awareness of crime prevention and an increased capacity to tackle lower-level crime issues	Community Safety Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased public awareness of crime prevention strategies • Reduction in reported low-level

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

Improvement Action	Lead	Evidence of action
Properly constituted governance arrangements are in place to ensure that there is effective partnership working	Project Manager, CJ Redesign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A written constitution • Minutes of meetings • Partner feedback on effectiveness of arrangements
The Partnership fully represents organisations and individuals with an interest in community justice	Project Manager, CJ Redesign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A representative range of partners in regular attendance at meetings
Where appropriate, joint-training is delivered by or on behalf of the Partnership	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Community Justice training programme that addresses the needs of all partners and their staff • Evaluation of delivered training

3. Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of reoffending

Improvement Action	Lead	Evidence of action
Incidents of violence and anti-social behaviour are reduced	Community Safety Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in reported incidents
Through the use of partner's initiatives such as Fire Setters (SFRS), individuals are encouraged to change offending behaviour	All relevant parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range of initiatives undertaken • Service-user feedback
Partners increase their capacity to contribute to the improved health	NHS, Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of health and wellbeing

and wellbeing of people in the Justice System, particularly those with a history of mental health problems and substance misuse	& Social Care Moray	<p>training and awareness-raising initiatives undertaken in conjunction with partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of partners' staff receiving health and wellbeing training and awareness-raising.
Partners embed health and wellbeing into all preventative programmes directed at young people at risk of entering the justice system	NHS, Health & Social Care Moray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of preventative programmes delivered by non-health partners that include addressing health and wellbeing issues

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

Improvement Action	Lead	Evidence of action
Partners review current service access arrangements to establish a baseline against which future performance can be measured	Project Manager, CJ Redesign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metrics to establish a realistic baseline of current performance
Partners progressively use the 'making every opportunity count' approach (MeOC) to signpost and refer people to relevant services	NHS, NHS, Health & Social Care Moray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people signposted by partners adopting the MeOC approach

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

Improvement Action	Lead	Evidence of action
Partners agree a common set of indicators to measure improvement in life chances	Project Manager, CJ Redesign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An agreed set of performance indicators is used by the partners to measure performance

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

Improvement Action	Lead	Evidence of action
Partners agree a common set of indicators to measure the personal development of people within the justice system	Project Manager, CJ Redesign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An agreed set of performance indicators is used by the partners to measure personal development
People involved in the justice system are fully engaged in opportunities for health improvement	NHS, Health & Social Care Moray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in peer support programmes which include health and wellbeing. Increase in number of partners who include health and wellbeing in their assessment processes and service delivery Number of Alcohol Brief Interventions (ABIs) delivered by partners

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

Improvement Action	Lead	Evidence of action
Partners agree a common set of indicators to be used to measure the ‘distance travelled’ by individuals in the justice system, in terms of their resilience, capacity for change and self-management	Project Manager, CJ Redesign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An agreed set of performance indicators is used by partners to measure ‘distance travelled’

12. Appendix 1 – Crime and incident statistics

Recorded crimes:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Group 1 – Crimes of violence	63	54	60	71
Group 2 – Crimes of indecency	144	182	183	154
Group 3 – Crimes of dishonesty	1415	1571	1154	1258
Group 4 – Fire raising, malicious mischief, etc.	869	763	657	826
Group 5 – Other crimes	626	570	474	548
Total crimes	3117	3140	2528	2857

Detected crimes

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Group 1 – Crimes of violence	62	47	53	61
Group 2 – Crimes of indecency	100	130	148	123
Group 3 – Crimes of dishonesty	429	470	442	497
Group 4 – Fire raising, malicious mischief, etc.	269	210	192	243
Group 5 – Other crimes	610	561	470	533
Total crimes	1470	1418	1305	1457

People who reconvict within one year of completing a sentence for an earlier conviction

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Aged under 21	27.9	33.0	21.6	30.8
Aged 21 to 25	33.0	31.0	29.3	26.9
Women	26.6	27.1	16.0	14.6
Men	27.4	31.0	24.6	20.9
Overall	27.3	30.3	23.0	23.3

Hate crime

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Recorded hate crimes	n/a	49	31	25
Detected hate crimes	n/a	44	30	24

Domestic abuse incidents

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Domestic abuse incidents	636	657	746	740

13. Appendix 2 – Partners' strategies

This plan has been informed by a number of partners' plans and strategies. The following documents all detail strategies and actions that contribute to the development of community justice in Moray:

HMP Inverness Annual Delivery Plan (ADP) 2016-17

Mental Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2016-26

Moray Alcohol and Drugs Delivery Plan (3 year plan)

Moray Alcohol and Drugs Strategy 2015-25

Moray Alcohol and Drugs Prevention plan and Staying Alive in Scotland audit and plan

Moray Alcohol and Drugs Workforce Development plan (currently in production)

Moray Community Safety & Anti-social behaviour Strategy 2013-16

Moray Local Housing Strategy 2013-2018

Moray Local Policing Plans (draft) 2017-20

Moray Quality Principles Improvement plan 2016-17

NHS Grampian Health and Wellbeing Plan for those in the Justice System: Enabling people in the justice system to have better health and wellbeing outcomes through integrated services (Health Outcomes Steering Group, 2016)

Northern Community Justice Area Action Plan 2016-17

Northern Community Justice Area Plan 2014-2017

Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Local Fire and Rescue Plan for Moray 2014-17

Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Strategic plan 2016-19

Scottish Prison Service Alcohol and Drug plan 2016-17

Scottish Prison Service Corporate Plan 2014-17

14. Appendix 3 – Participation statement

MORAY COMMUNITY JUSTICE OUTCOME IMPROVEMENT PLAN PARTICIPATION STATEMENT			
Stakeholders	Consultation/Involvement Activities	Dates	Outcomes
Statutory Partners	Briefing note on Community Justice consultation arrangements provided to Police Scotland for inclusion in January 2017 issue of Community Safety newsletter	8 Dec 2016	Raise awareness of forthcoming consultation exercise
	Meeting held with statutory partners	13 Jan 2017	Lead officers identified, governance arrangements agreed
	Partner survey issued to identified partners	24 Jan 2017	Identify Community Justice contribution of partners and their perceptions of current working arrangements
	Meeting with Governor of HMP Inverness	6 Feb 2017	Agreement on future engagement with SPS
	Moray Council Criminal Justice staff development day	8 Feb 2017	Presentation and Improvement Outcomes exercises undertaken by staff
	Moray Community Justice Partnership meeting	14 Mar 2017	Improvement Plan 2017-18 agreed by partners
Third Sector	Met with tsi Moray's Chief Officer and Volunteering & Employability Officer to	29 Nov 2016	Briefing provided for inclusion in third sector bulletin to promote awareness ahead of

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	provide briefing on new Community Justice regime		forthcoming survey
	Met Veterans' Mentoring Service Worker, SACRO	17 Feb 2017	Understand impact of new service delivery
	Met Service Manager SACRO	08 Mar 2017	SACRO to be represented on MCJP
	Moray Women's Aid Service Manager	tba	Seek MWA representation on MCJP
General public	Community Justice survey issued to Moray Citizens' Panel and made available to wider public via Community Planning Partnership, Moray Council and Tellmescotland websites.	09 Jan 2017	Elicit public perception and awareness of community justice, promote understanding of and participation in the new arrangements