

# **Orkney Community Justice Partnership**

## **Community Justice Needs Assessment**

**December 2017 Update**

## Introduction

The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 placed a responsibility for each Local Authority area in Scotland to establish Community Justice Partnerships, with the aim of managing and planning Community Justice Services at a local level.

Community Justice is defined 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 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.<sup>1</sup>***

To ensure that the most is made of the services and resources available, both locally and nationally, the proactive involvement of statutory and voluntary partners and other stakeholders is recognised as a key priority.

The Orkney Community Justice Partnership includes 8 Statutory Partners, as well as representatives from other local Services. The Statutory Partners are;

- Orkney Islands Council
  - NHS Orkney
  - Orkney Integration Joint Board
  - Police Scotland
  - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
  - Scottish Ministers (covering the Scottish Prison Service, and the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service)
  - Skills Development Scotland
  - Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service.
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- In addition to the Statutory Partners, local and national services who have so far actively contributed to the Orkney Community Justice Partnership include G4S, Orkney Housing Association Ltd, Orkney Women's Aid, Orkney Islands Property Development Ltd, Voluntary Action Orkney, Orkney Alcohol and Drugs Partnership, Victim Support, Orkney Alcohol Counselling and Advisory Service, Orkney Rape Crisis and Y-People.

## What is a Community Justice Needs Assessment?

This Community Justice Needs Assessment will be used to consider the specific Community Justice issues in Orkney, by mapping out demand factors and the services available and their current contribution to Community Justice. It aims to be

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Justice/policies/reducing-reoffending/community-justice>

the most comprehensive local summary of Community Justice needs and resources yet undertaken at such a local level. It provides us with an evidence based foundation for continuing self-evaluation of the range and effectiveness of Community Justice provision in Orkney

This Needs Assessment will help the Orkney Community Justice Partnership to determine its local priorities for Orkney, which will inform the Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan and be taken into consideration when planning, delivering and reviewing Community Justice Services. The Needs Assessment will be refreshed and updated each year, in order to inform priority setting for the Orkney Community Justice Partnership in each subsequent financial year.

## **Data used and limitations**

We have endeavoured to use the most up to date and robust data available in this needs assessment. Local data has been sourced where it may offer greater understanding and explanation of the local situation. Population statistics were drawn from General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and Census information.

It should be noted from the outset, however, that there are inherent limitations in drawing sound inferences from data in relation to the low numbers generated from an Island population in Orkney of less than 22,000.

Benchmarking data has been offered where possible with Clackmannanshire, the smallest mainland Local Authority, as well as Highland which is a highly rural area, and the three islands. The Northern Community Justice Authority also provided benchmarking and self-evaluation data for those Local Authority areas in the North, which include the three islands, Highland, Moray, Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire. During the first year of operation of the Orkney Community Justice Partnership in 2017-18, proactive benchmarking, comparison and self-evaluation activity has been undertaken with these (now informal) partner authorities.

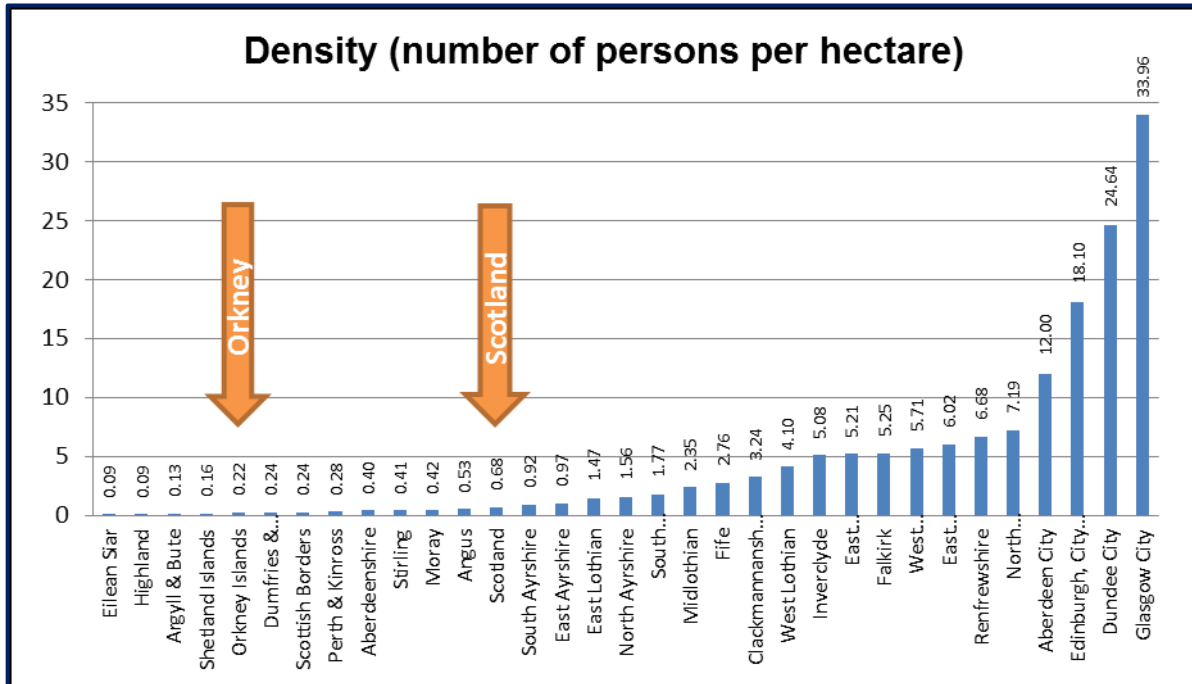
## **December 2017 Update**

This edition of the Orkney Community Justice Needs Assessment contains many revisions and updates to the original version which was completed in January 2017. Notable additions to the data include information gleaned from post-supervision questionnaires completed by people who have been subject to community supervision, age profile information for clients of the Criminal Justice Social Work Service, and information on locally available support for Bail, aimed at minimising any unnecessary use of imprisonment on remand for untried persons.

## Area Profile

The Orkney Islands cover an area of 98,980 hectares. This is the 5<sup>th</sup> least densely populated area in Scotland with 0.22 persons per hectare. The figure below shows the population density of areas across Scotland.

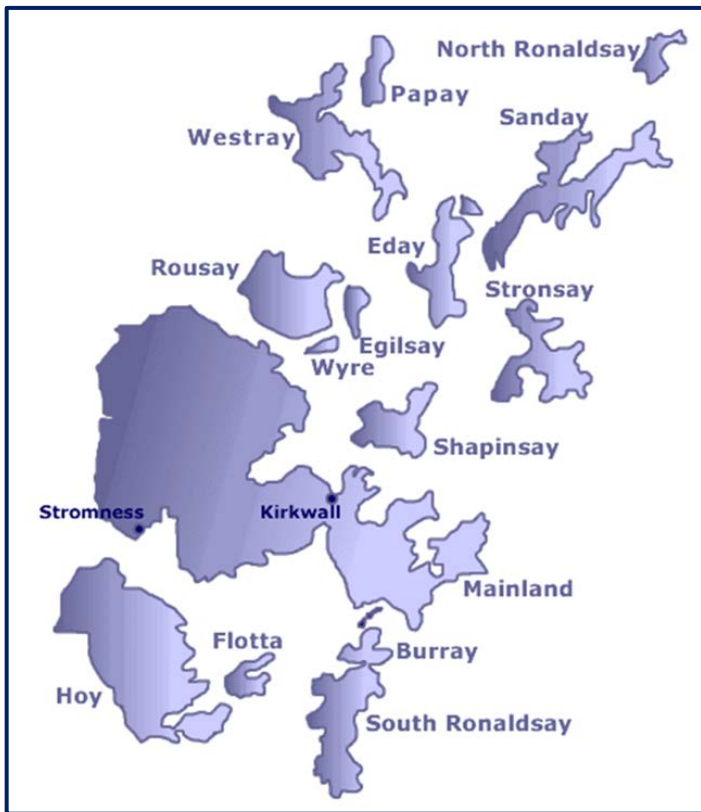
### Population Density 2011



Source: Census 2011

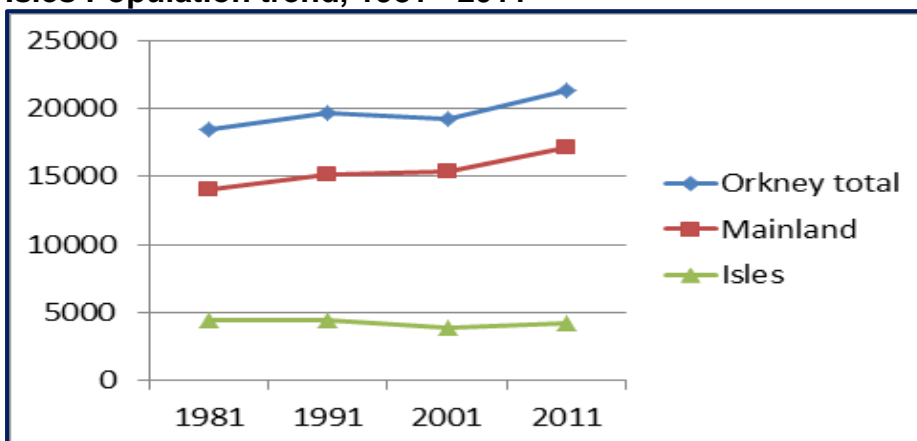
Orkney is made up of over 70 islands, of which around 19 are permanently inhabited at any one time. The majority of the population lives on the Mainland of Orkney, where some of the islands have been joined by causeways. With 588 residents, Sanday is the largest populated island which is not joined to the Mainland.

## Map of the Orkney Islands<sup>2</sup>



While the overall population may be growing, there has been a steady drift away from the isles towards mainland Orkney. In 1961, 28% of the total population lived on the isles, by 1981 this had fallen to 24% and by 2001 it was 20.4%. The 2011 census figures show a continuation of this trend with 19.6% of the population living on the islands.<sup>3</sup>

### Isles Population trend, 1981 - 2011



Source: The Orkney Partnership

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.britainexpress.com/scotland/Orkney/Orkney-map.htm>

<sup>3</sup> Orkney Community Plan incorporating the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan

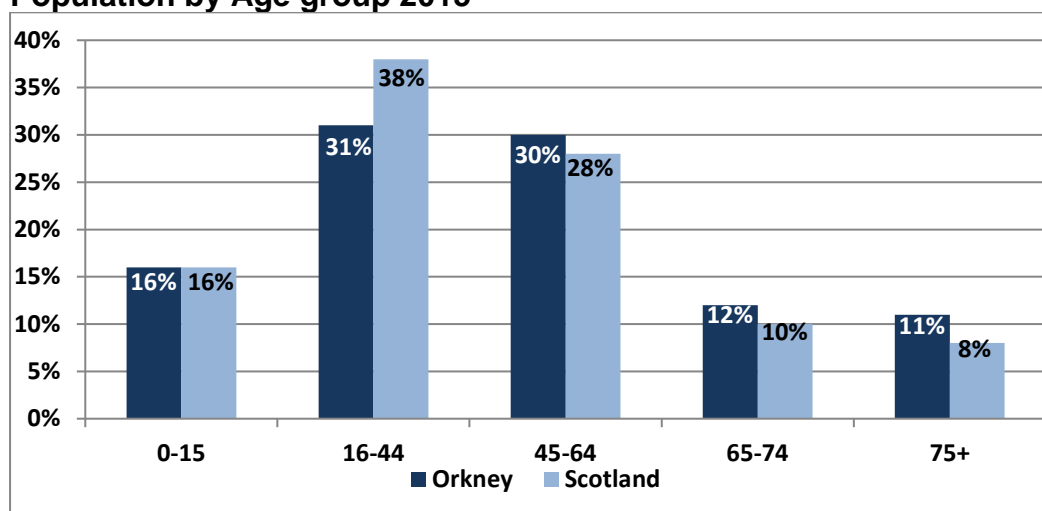
## Urban Rural Classification

The Orkney Islands has no 'Urban areas', 'accessible small towns' or 'accessible rural areas'. Thirty-three percent of the population lives in 'remote small towns' and 67% lives in 'remote rural areas'.<sup>4</sup>

## Population Profile

The 2015 National Records of Scotland (NRS) Mid-Year Estimate showed that Orkney had a population of 21,670, an increase of 0.5% from the 2013 estimate (21,570). The chart below shows the age profile of Orkney's population compared to the Scottish average. As across Scotland, the population of older people is increasing, with an average (median) age of the total population being 43 in the 2011 Census, compared to 40 in the 2001 Census.

### Population by Age group 2015



National Records of Scotland 2015 mid-year population estimate

### Local Population Profile – 2011 Census

Population	2011	%
Total population	21,349	100
Population living on the Orkney mainland	18,487	86.59
Population living on the unconnected isles	2,862	13.41
Total male population	10,566	49.49
Total female population	10,783	50.51
Children (under 16)	3,626	16.98
Working Age (17 to 64)	13504	63.25
Retirement age and over (65 and over)	4,219	19.76

Equalities census data for Orkney based on 2011 Census

<sup>4</sup> Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification 2013/14 and National Records of Scotland

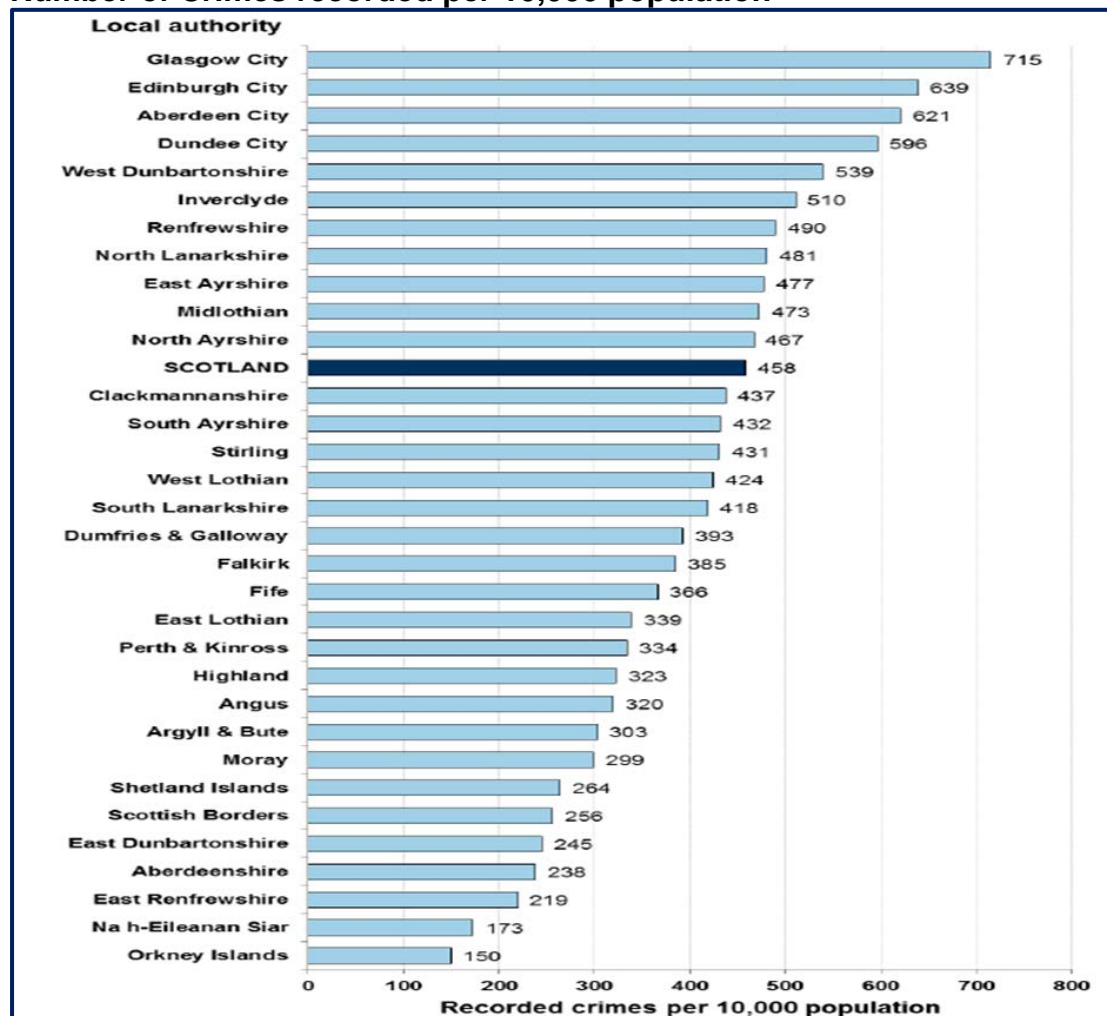
# **PART 1**

# **Indicators of Local Need in Orkney**

## Crime Profile

In 2015-16, Orkney had the lowest crime rate in Scotland. This rate is consistent, and is currently on a slow, downward trajectory along with the other 31 Local Authorities areas in Scotland. During the year, 150 crimes per 10,000 population were recorded, which is well below the national average of 458. Na h-Eileanan Siar has the second lowest crime rate at 173 crimes per 10,000 population, while Shetland is rather higher than Orkney at 264, ranked 26<sup>th</sup> out of the 32 Areas.

### Number of Crimes recorded per 10,000 population



Source: Scottish Government

## Recorded Crimes

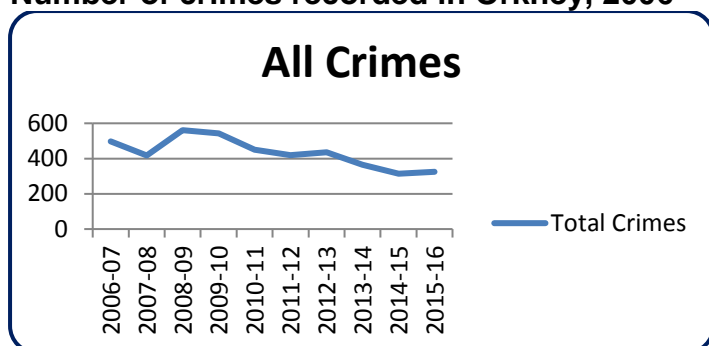
Reported Crimes and Offences are recorded by the Police Scotland on an annual basis, and are categorised by Non-Sexual Crimes of Violence, Sexual Crimes, Crimes of Dishonesty, Fire Raising, Vandalism etc and Other Crimes. In Orkney, crimes of vandalism have remained the most common type of crime over the last 10 years, although there has been a significant reduction of these from 164 cases being reported in 2006-7 down to 99 cases being reported in 2015-16. Most other areas in Scotland report that the majority of crimes recorded are vandalism related, although in some areas theft and drugs are more common.



It should be noted that numbers of crimes reported do not equate in any way to the numbers of offences dealt with at Court, as some will not result in the detection of a suspect, some will result in insufficient evidence to proceed, and some will be dealt with by the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service in a non-conviction disposal, such as a “Procurator Fiscal Fine”, without going to Court. It should also be noted that there has been some recent debate about the validity of the classification and categorisation of these figures as issued by the Scottish Government, so it may be best to interpret them as indicative of trends, rather than definitive in their own right.

Since 2006-07, Orkney has seen a 35% reduction in reported crimes. This compares to the rest of Scotland with a national average reduction of 41%, a 22% reduction in Shetland and a 58% reduction in Na h-Eileanan Siar<sup>5</sup>. As indicated above, however, Orkney’s figures started low, and have reduced.

### Number of crimes recorded in Orkney, 2006 – 2016

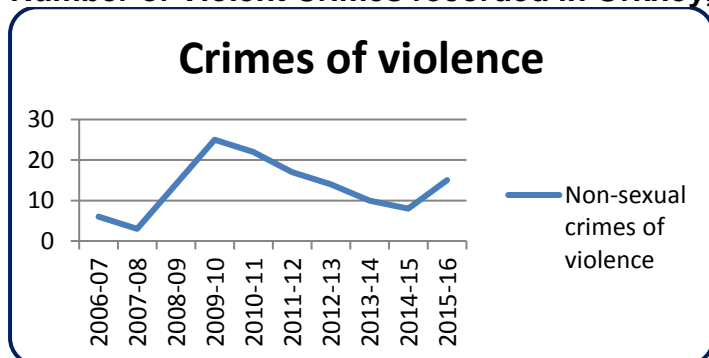


Source: Scottish Government

### Crimes of Violence

Orkney’s violent crime rate remains lower than Scotland’s and has been slowly decreasing over the last 5 years, although numbers often fluctuate year on year. Crimes of violence may include serious matters such as homicide, attempted murder, and serious assaults, though this category does not cover less serious assaults.

### Number of Violent Crimes recorded in Orkney, 2006-2016



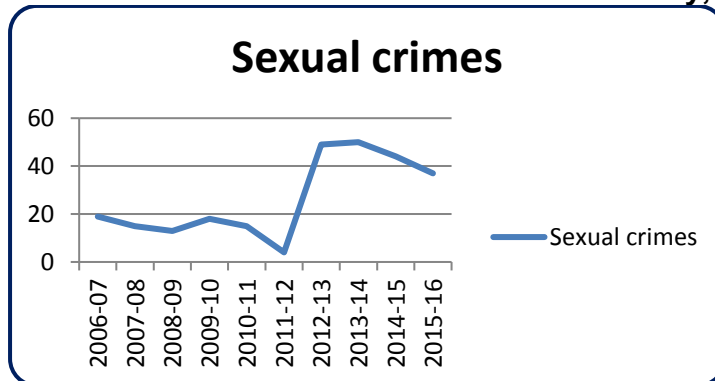
<sup>5</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/09/2960/downloads>

Source: Scottish Government

## Sexual Crimes

Sexual crimes include matters such as rape, internet offences, sexual assault, and public indecency. Over the last 5 years, there has been an increase in the reporting of these crimes. It is difficult to determine whether there is an increase of prevalence of this type of crime, or whether the increase is a result of improved support available to victims, significant publicity, and easier channels of reporting, encouraging more people to report matters to the Police.

Number of Sexual Crimes recorded in Orkney, 2006-2016



Source: Scottish Government

## National figures on Sexual Crimes

In 2014/15, 1,797 rapes and 104 attempted rapes were reported to the Police in Scotland<sup>6</sup>.

In the same period, 9,557 sexual offences were reported – this was an increase of 11%, from the 8,604 sexual offences recorded the previous year<sup>7</sup>. If these figures were replicated proportionately to Orkney's population, roughly 50 sexual offences per year would be expected to be reported.

While reporting figures for many crimes in Scotland are going down, for sexual offences they continue to rise. In 2014/15 the recording of sexual crimes in Scotland was at the highest level seen since 1971, the first year for which comparable crime groups are available<sup>8</sup>.

At least 32% of the 9557 sexual offences recorded in 2014-15 by the Police in Scotland related to a victim under the age of 18<sup>9</sup>. This is mirrored in Orkney Rape Crisis statistics, where a third of survivors seeking support have been in the 16-19 age range.

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0048/00484776.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0048/00484776.pdf>

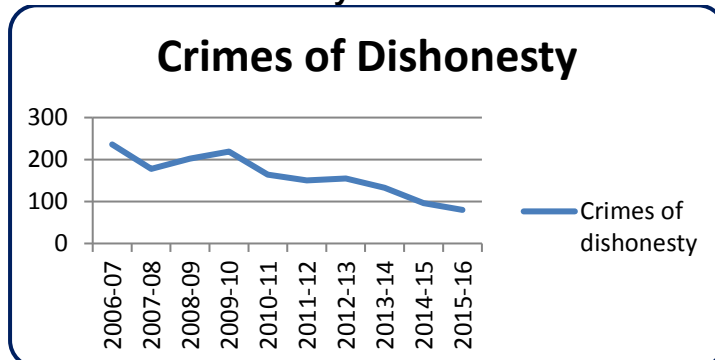
<sup>8</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0048/00484776.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0048/00484776.pdf>

## Crimes of Dishonesty

In 2015-16, 80 crimes of dishonesty were recorded in Orkney. This category of crime generally includes housebreaking, theft, fraud and embezzlement. Crimes of dishonesty have historically been at a much lower level in Orkney than nationally, and appear to have been decreasing over the last 9 years, which also reflects the national picture. The main type of dishonesty crime in Orkney relates to offences of theft, including shoplifting, but excluding housebreaking and theft of a motor vehicle.

**Number of Dishonesty Crimes recorded in Orkney, 2006-2016**

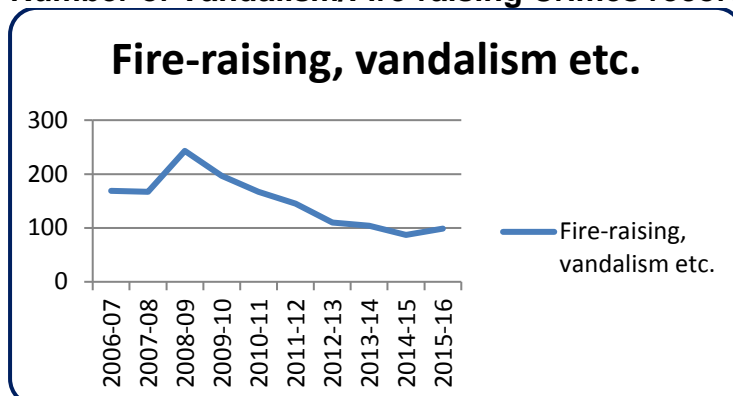


Source: Scottish Government

## Fire-Raising, Vandalism etc

The majority of crimes recorded in Orkney in 2015-16 were vandalism related. There has been a reduction of vandalism related crimes over the last 10 years, and very few incidents of fire-raising with zero incidents recorded in 2015-16.

**Number of Vandalism/Fire-raising Crimes recorded in Orkney, 2006-2016**

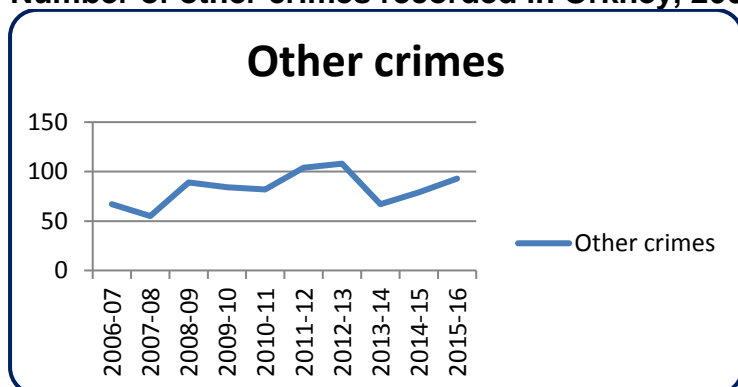


Source: Scottish Government

## Other Crimes

The majority of “other crimes” recorded in Orkney are drug related offences, such as being in possession of drugs and supplying drugs to others. These have more than doubled in the last 10 years, though they remain at a comparatively low level.

### Number of other crimes recorded in Orkney, 2006-2016



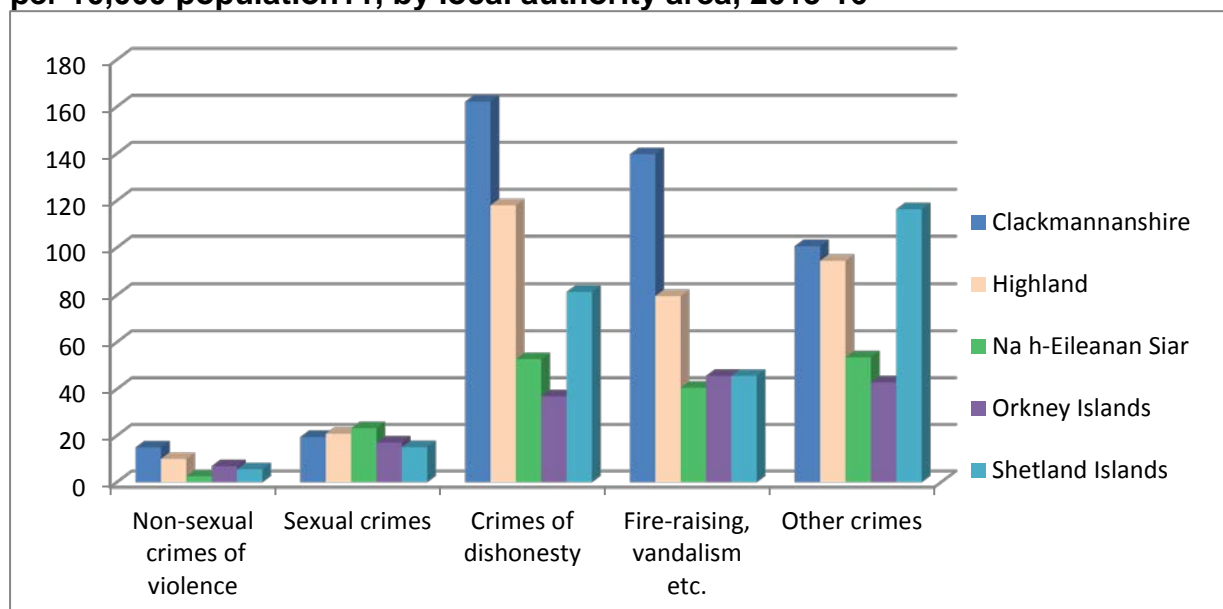
Source: Scottish Government

### Crimes, recorded by local authority area, 2015-16<sup>10</sup>

Local Authority Area	Non-Sexual Crimes of Violence	Sexual Crimes	Crimes of Dishonesty	Fire-raising, Vandalism etc	Other Crimes
Clackmannanshire	77	100	833	718	517
Highland	235	489	2764	1865	2210
Na h-Eileanan Siar	7	63	143	110	145
Orkney	15	37	80	99	93
Shetland	13	35	189	106	270

Source: Scottish Government

### Number of crimes and offences recorded by the police, index of national rate per 10,000 population<sup>11</sup>, by local authority area, 2015-16



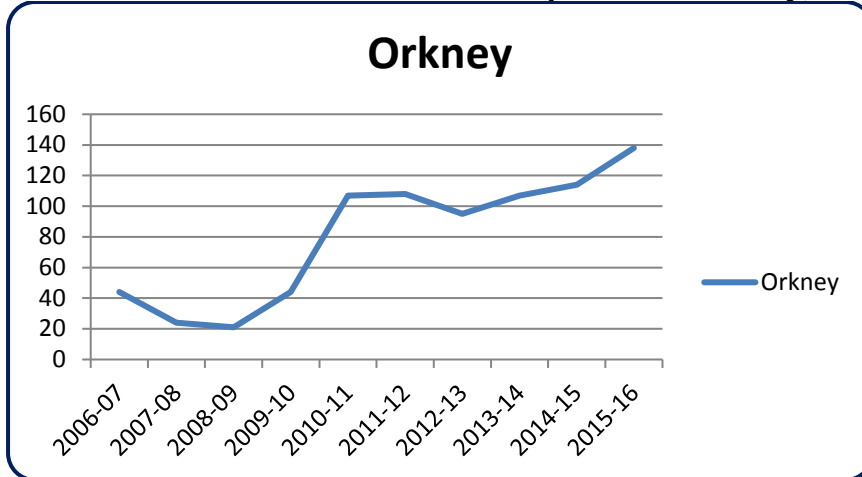
Source: Scottish Government

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/PubRecordedCrime>

## Domestic Abuse

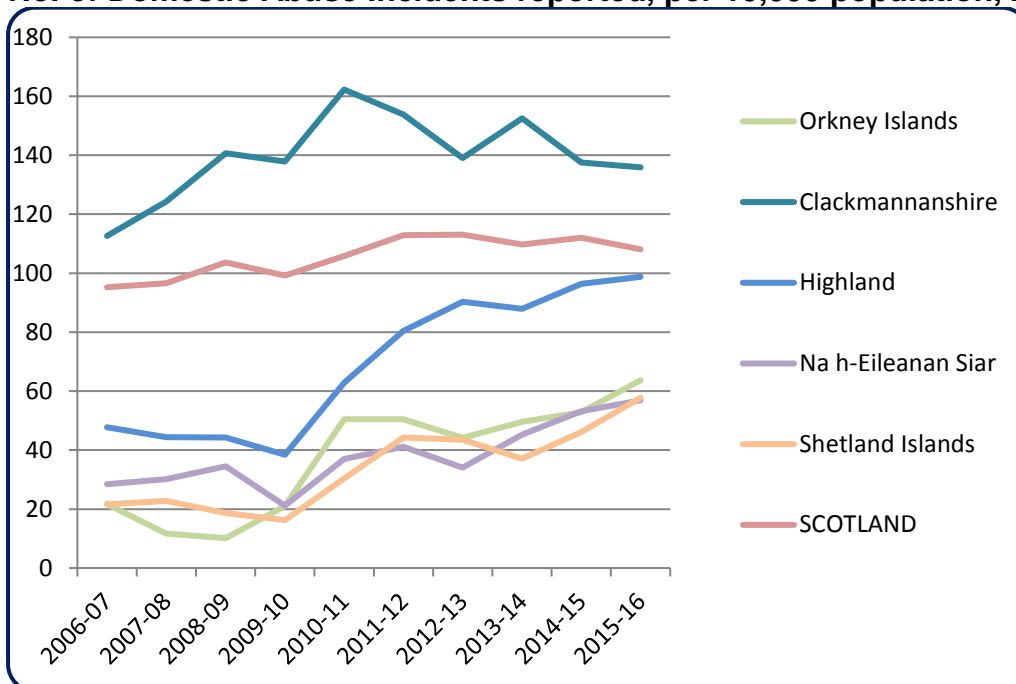
Recorded incidents of Domestic Abuse are increasing across Scotland. Although Orkney's rate of Domestic abuse incidents is less than the national average, they have more than tripled in the last 10 years.

**No. of Domestic Abuse incidents reported in Orkney, 2006-2016**



Source: Scottish Government

**No. of Domestic Abuse Incidents reported, per 10,000 population, 2006-2016**



Source: Scottish Government

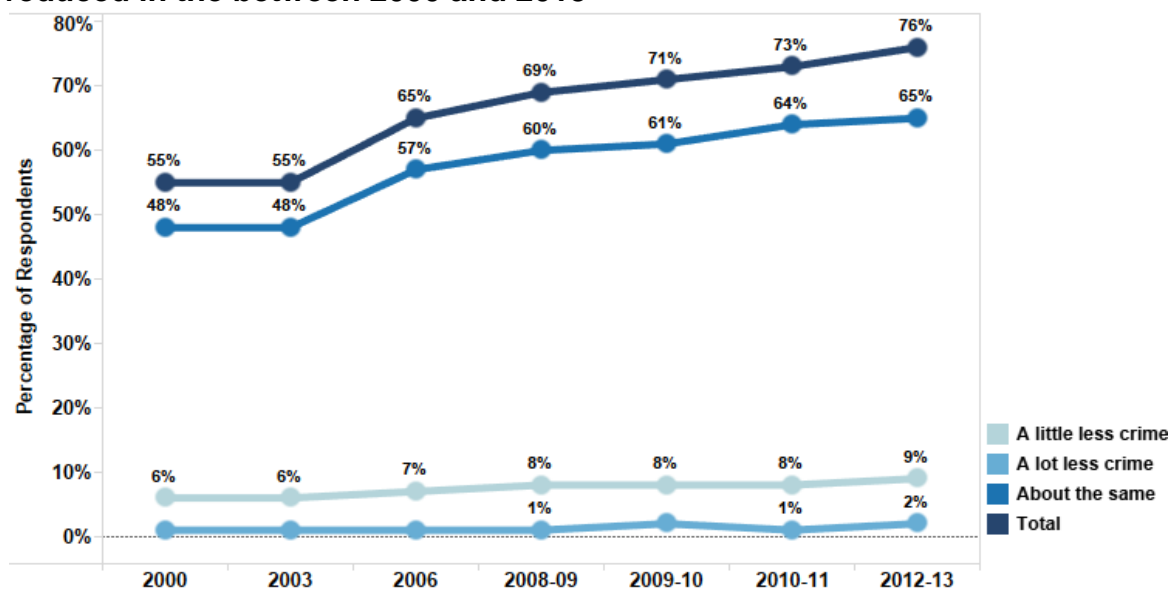
## Local Criminal Justice Social Work Data on Domestic Abuse

Looking at a total of 173 “Referrals” (ie requests for individual pieces of work such as Reports for Courts or the Parole Board, Diversions from Prosecution, Supervision of Community Based Sentences or Throughcare during prison sentences etc) recorded by Orkney’s Criminal Justice Social Work Services in 2015 – 2016, 55 (roughly one third) involved Domestic Abuse in some way – in that it featured in at least one of the most recent offences recorded. This figure may be slightly inflated by the fact that Courts tend to request background information in the form of Criminal Justice Social Work Reports in almost all cases with a domestic element that are upheld locally, in order to have a level of assurance about the circumstances before deciding on a suitable outcome. The outcomes from these Reports have spanned a very wide range of “tariff” in terms of the Court’s interpretation of the gravity of the offences, from Absolute Discharge and Deferred Sentence at the lowest level (which do not involve further Social Work contact) to substantial sentences of imprisonment, over 12 months in length.

## Local Community Perception of Crime

Generally speaking, across Scotland the public were more positive about the general crime rate in their local area in 2012/13 than they were in 2010/11. The public perception of the local crime rate as having stayed the same or improved in the past two years has increased from 73% in 2010/11 to 76% in 2012/13. This increase also reflects the historic trend of the data which has increased by over 20% in the last 15 years. Based on Orkney’s low crime rate, it is likely that this perception of crime throughout Scotland also reflects the current situation in Orkney.

### Proportion of people who think crime in the local area has stayed the same or reduced in the between 2000 and 2013



Source: Scottish Justice and Crime Survey, 2012-13

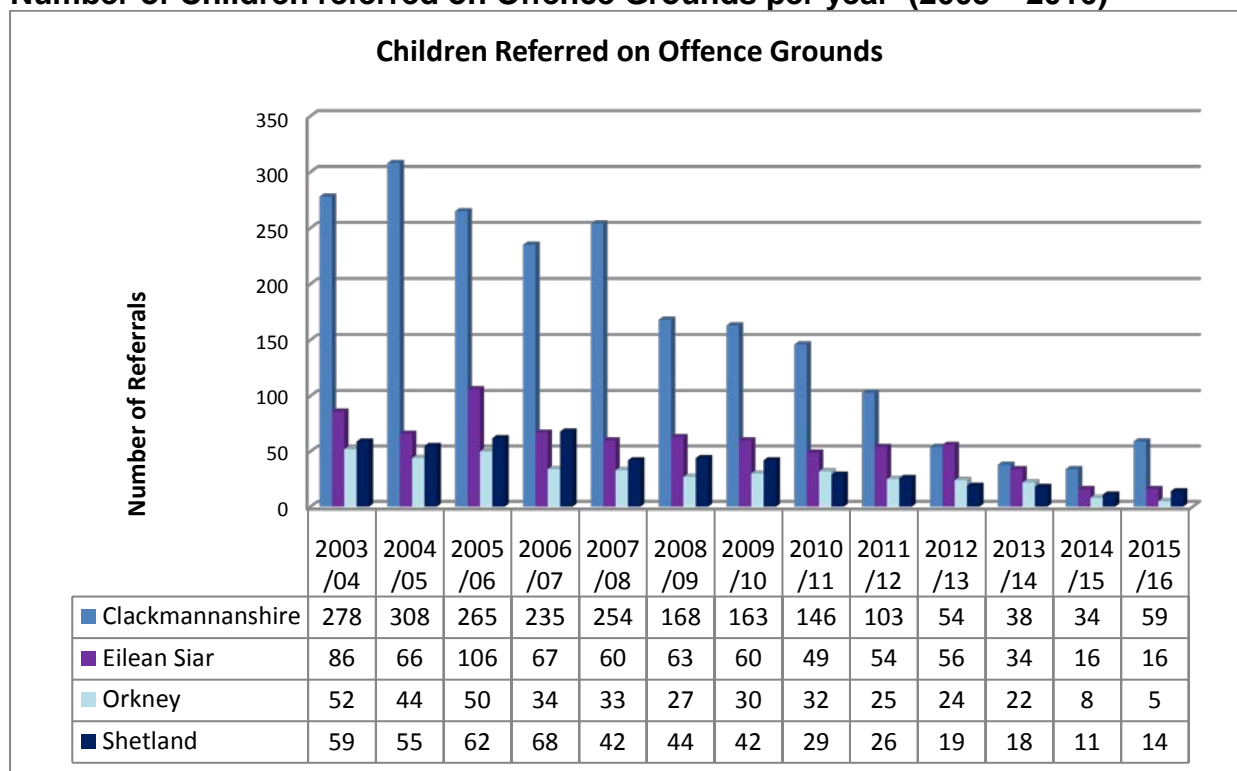
The number of people who feel fairly or very safe in their homes at night in Orkney is 99%, and this remains that same percentage for those who feel very or fairly safe when walking alone in their neighbourhood.

In 2014, 86% of males and 92% of females questioned in Orkney felt very or fairly strongly that they belonged to a Community<sup>11</sup>. This is typically higher than the rest of Scotland, although it is accepted that in smaller communities people tend to feel more involved.

## Youth Offending

In terms of Children’s crime rates, Orkney’s youth crime rate has followed a similar pattern to its overall crime rate, it is lower than the Scottish average and it is decreasing.

### Number of Children referred on Offence Grounds per year (2003 – 2016)



Scottish Children Reporter’s Administration, 2017

## Equality and Crime

### Race and Ethnicity

The rate of reported racist incidents in Orkney is much lower than the national average.

<sup>11</sup> Scottish Household Survey, 2014

## **Access to Services**

With 67% of Orkney's population living in remote rural areas, the cost of Service Delivery increases accordingly. Provision for Criminal Justice Social work clients living in Orkney's outer islands and remote areas is person-centred on a case by case basis, and made through collaborative planning with other Services and agencies.

Over the last 10 years, there have been over 12 Unpaid Work Orders imposed by the Courts and carried out by people living on the outer Islands. Depending on the circumstances, and sometimes on the type of offence, these placements can be either carried out on the island or the mainland, or on some occasions both. Examples of work carried out on the Islands include working with the Islands Development Trust on a Youth Project, work with the RSPB, restoration work for a Lifeboat Museum and general gardening maintenance for the Community. Typically, the option to remain on an island to undertake Unpaid Work is well received, although some clients are concerned about disproportionately high individual visibility in communities with populations as low as double-figures.

For areas which are on the mainland, yet remote, it can be difficult to travel to one of the two main towns when the public transport is limited. The Community Payback Supervisor has worked closely on a case by case basis with Communities to provide Individual Placements, where possible, for clients who live remotely.

## **Criminogenic Needs identified in Criminal Justice Social Work Assessments**

Each time the Courts request a Criminal Justice Social Work Report (CJSWR), the allocated Social Worker writing the Report uses a nationally standardised computer-based risk and needs assessment tool, called LSCMI, to establish what level of need an individual who has offended might have in different areas of their lives. These needs are called "Criminogenic Needs". The categories set out below represent those areas statistically most likely to indicate risk of reconviction. The following information relating to these factors has been taken from assessments of risk and need undertaken by the Orkney Criminal Justice Social Work Team. This information is based on 92 assessments carried out by Orkney's Criminal Social Work Team up to August 2016. It should be noted that this data will be skewed towards more serious or persistent offenders, about whom the Courts are more likely to impose compulsory Orders of the sort that would prompt a risk and needs assessment. The majority of defendants are dealt with by the Courts without the need for CJSWRs, and will receive lower-tariff disposals such as a fine or deferred sentence with an expectation of good behaviour. In these cases there is no current process for the collection of local information relating to criminogenic needs.

## **Criminal History**

When looking at how many previous adult convictions a person had at the time of the initial assessment, 80% of clients had previous offences, with 73% of these having had 1 - 6 previous convictions and 27% having more than 6 previous offences.



Twenty-five percent had been imprisoned as a result of a previous conviction. It was assessed that 97% of females and 80% of males were associated with some level of risk of reoffending based on their Criminal History. This figure would be expected to be high, as the Courts generally only request CJSWRs in cases where there is either an evident pattern of offending emerging, or there are concerns prompted by the gravity of a particular offence.

## **Education / Employment**

Fifty-three percent of those interviewed as part of their initial assessment stated they were currently unemployed, and 70% left school at the minimum age, although they may have gone on to other forms of training. Eight-eight percent of males and 97% females indicated that Education and Employment presented some form of problem in their life.

When looking at the total population, the proportion of young people aged 16-19 engaged in education, training or employment is typically higher in Orkney, at 94.1%, than the national average of 90.4%.

## **Family / Marital**

Around three quarters of males and females in the sample identify with some form of family or marital relationship issues in their lives. This is based on whether or not they have had difficult experiences in significant areas of their relationships and how they feel about relationships in general.

## **Leisure / Recreation**

When looking at how people spend their free time, 68% indicate absence of participation in organised activity prior to offending with 45% indicating that they do not in general have any significant interests or hobbies to occupy their free time.

## **Companions**

When asked if an individual's friends are involved in crime, 46% indicated that they had friends who had been involved in criminal behaviour, and 37% of individuals have friends who have not been involved in criminal behaviour. Fifty-nine percent of females and 81% of males interviewed are assessed as this being an area of their lives which may contribute to an increased risk of reoffending.

## **Alcohol / Drug Problem**

When asked if an individual has ever had problems with alcohol, 82% indicated that they have had a problem at some time, whereas 45% indicated that they have had a drug (ie all other substances including prescription drug) problem at some time. Ninety-seven percent of female clients and 87% of male clients with alcohol and drug issues are identified with some level of risk of reoffending.

## **Procriminal Attitude / Orientation**

Based on an initial assessment, when asked if an individual would like to lead a life without crime and associated attitudes to crime, 21% of males and 16% of females presented with some level of risk of reoffending based on their responses. Eleven percent indicated a poor attitude towards their sentence and or their offence.

## **Anti-Social Pattern**

Sixty-eight percent of individuals assessed indicated a record of assault, which may include very minor matters, or some other violent offence, with 7% of individuals having received or indicating a need for further assessment for antisocial patterns.

## **Personal Problems with Criminogenic Potential**

Eight percent of those assessed showed some indication of personality difficulties (NB not a formal diagnosis of personality disorder) and 9% indicated overtly discriminatory attitudes or behaviour. Forty-five percent indicated a need to develop anger management skills, with 37% finding problem solving/self-management skills an issue. Twenty-nine percent indicated underachievement as an issue for them, which for this purpose relates to both education and employment.

## **Nonsexual Physical Assault and other forms of Violence**

Three percent of people assessed had assaulted a male child and 1% a female child outside of their family. Ten percent had assaulted an adult male and 14% an adult female outside of the family. When looking at family members, again 3% had assaulted a male child and 2% a female child. Thirty percent, the highest proportion of assaults, were against adults who are family members/partners, which fits with information below in relation to prevalence of domestic abuse.

## **Social, Health and Mental Health**

Fifteen percent of individuals indicated that they have a physical health problem, 8% mental health issues, 3% physical disabilities and 2% a learning disability. Eighteen percent indicated that they had engaged with self-harm and 23% had at some point attempted or threatened suicide.

## **Conclusions in relation to Criminogenic Factors**

Whilst the information set out above is in some ways difficult to evaluate in terms of its implications in the absence of readily available comparison or benchmarking data, it can provide us with a steer on the factors most likely to need to be addressed in order to reduce local risks from offending. There are a range of services that offenders engage with or are referred to, to support these identified issues. Employment, alcohol, a history indicating violence at some point (whether or not it is currently the presenting issue) and prevalence of domestic abuse are all indicated as significant local factors.

# Health Information

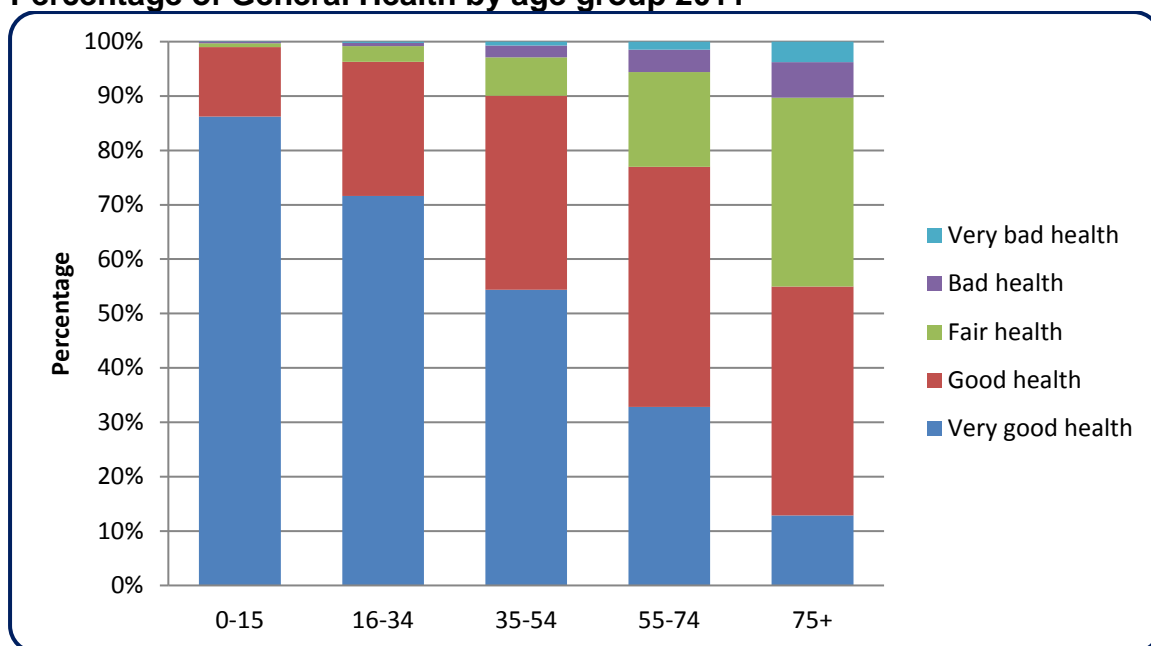
## Population Health

The population health of an area has a significant impact on the design of health and social care services. This section describes the general health profile of Orkney and then concentrates on specific health issues relevant to its population. It relies on information from the Census in 2011, the GP Quality and Outcome Framework (QOF), national data from the Information Service Division (ISD) and local data where available.

## General Health

At the time of the Census in 2011, 86% of Orkney residents described their health as good or very good (Scotland 82%). This was highest at 98% among the younger population (0-34yrs) but the percentage decreased with age to only 55% of those aged 75yrs and above describing their health as good or very good.

**Percentage of General Health by age group 2011**



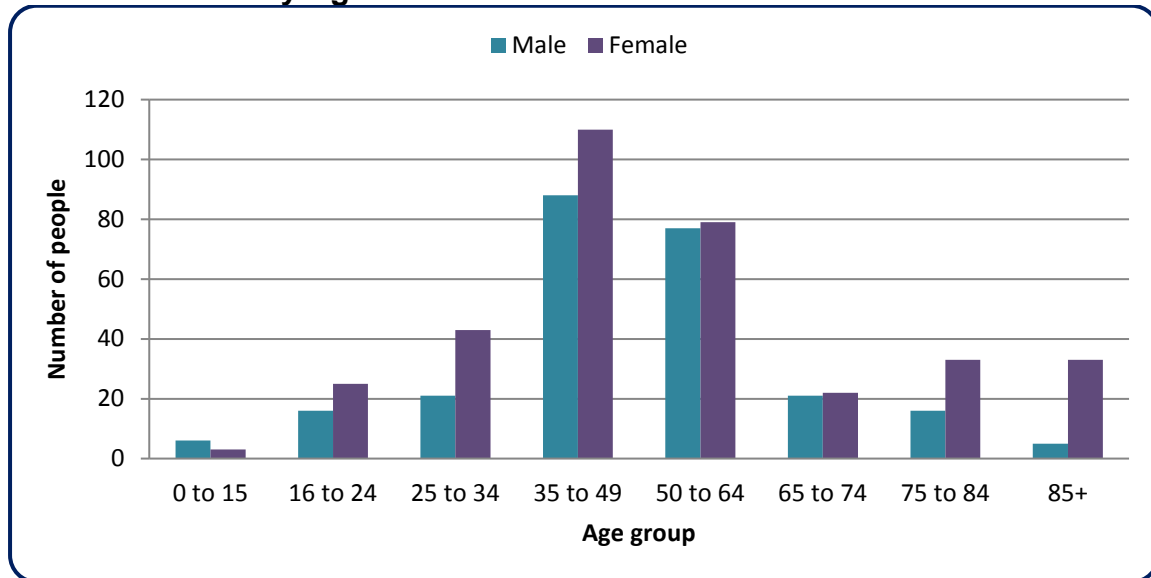
Source: Census 2011

## Mental Health

According to the Census in 2011, 3% (598) of Orkney's population identified themselves as having a mental health condition that lasted, or would last for more than 12 months. Self-reported identification varied by gender and age. A higher proportion of females (58%) reported having a mental health condition compared to males (42%). Across all age groups, there was a gradual increase in the proportions of mental ill-health identified, with the highest proportions seen in individuals aged 35-49 (33%) and 50-64 (26%) years old, thereafter decreasing in older adults.

Historic figures from the GP QOF register suggest that the prevalence of mental illness in Orkney has remained similar over the years. In 2014/15, there were 185 people with a diagnosis of mental ill-health in Orkney. This equates to 0.9 per 100 patients registered which is similar to the Scottish average. The table below illustrates the number of people with mental ill-health by GP Practice location.

### Mental ill-health by Age and Gender 2011



Source: Census 2011

### Alcohol Misuse

Alcohol problems are a major concern for public health in Scotland and misuse of alcohol can lead to a range of health and social problems, including criminality. In contrast to the general population, drinking alcohol appears to be more popular amongst 15 year old students in Orkney than in Scotland. The 2013 estimates show that one in five 15 year olds drank on a weekly basis, compared to one in ten in Scotland. Additionally, whilst there is definitely a noticeable decrease since 2006, the decrease in Orkney does not appear to have been as fast as the Scotland-wide decrease.

## Percentage of 15 year old students drinking on a weekly basis



Source: ScotPHO

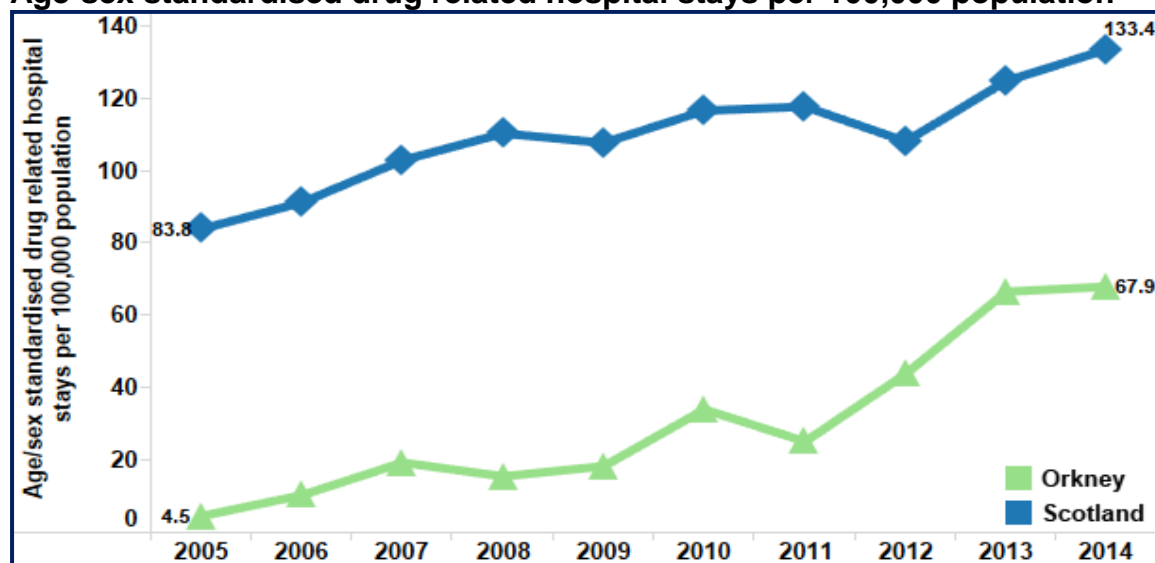
## Drugs Misuse

The use of drugs can lead to significant problems within Orkney as it does in Scotland and the wider world. The estimated prevalence of problem drug use in both males and females is significantly lower in Orkney than Scotland. This could be attributed to some drugs being harder to obtain in an isolated Island community, which is potentially reflected in the number of students aged 15 that are offered drugs in Orkney, which, according to ScotPHO data is consistently below the national average.

## Drug Related Hospital Admissions

Overall drug related hospital stays in Orkney are significantly lower than the Scottish average. The rate of drug related hospital stays in Orkney has seen a gradual upward trend from 22.6 per 100,000 population in 2004/05 to 45.1 per 100,000 in 2013/14. While this is a source of concern, this rate compares favourably with the national rate which rose from 85.4 to 116.6 per 100,000 during the same time period.

## Age-sex standardised drug related hospital stays per 100,000 population



Source: ScotPHO

## Role of Alcohol and Substance Misuse in Local Offending

Although there are likely to be limitations as to the absolute statistical validity of local figures generated from relatively small numbers, a “snapshot” of 82 current clients of the Criminal Justice Social Work Service in Orkney in December 2016 indicated that alcohol was involved in the offending in some way for 54 individuals, and did not appear to be involved in the offending of 28 individuals, ie roughly a two-thirds to one-third split. It is likely that a higher proportion of the sampled group would indicate problematic alcohol use than a sample taken of all those appearing in Court, as the Courts are more likely to consider involving Criminal Justice Social Work Services if they perceive that an offender shows signs of having issues with which Social Work services might help. Nevertheless, the clear and probably not surprising indication is that use of alcohol precedes a significant proportion of offences committed in Orkney. Use of other substances, particularly New Psychoactive Substances, illegally obtained prescription medication such as Valium, or cannabis, with or without alcohol, was indicated in relation to 18 individuals, or 22% of the sample. The majority of this group showed an indication of alcohol use alongside their use of other substances.

In terms of opiate drug misuse (particularly heroin and associated drugs), Orkney has a long term history of remarkably low prevalence, even compared with the other island authorities. In 2005, Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs), which are specifically aimed at the circumstances around opiate drug misuse, were “rolled out” nationally, to be made available to every Sheriff Court area in Scotland. Exceptionally, however, the Scottish Government allocated no specific ring fenced funding to Orkney for this initiative. To date, this exceptional position has proved to be based on correct assumptions, with no DTTOs made for Orkney addresses, and no transfers in from other areas. Just one DTTO assessment has been undertaken at the behest of the Court during the last 11 years, and that assessment did not lead to the selection of a DTTO as a sentence. The availability since 2011 of a Community Payback Order with a Condition of Drug Treatment means that there are alternative options for the Court to consider in these circumstances, but again, low

prevalence of opiate misuse linked to offending in Orkney has resulted in no CPOs with this specific condition being imposed locally. However, close monitoring of the local position with partner agencies is in place, and recent indications of possible increases in opiate misuse are under active consideration.

## Socio-economic Issues

### Poverty

The Orkney Foodbank opened in 2013 and has since provided a large number of food parcels and other essential items to the community. More recently, the Foodbank has secured some funding in order to provide electricity tokens. Usage of the Foodbank in 2015-16 has shown a 17.8% increase on 2014-15.

#### Food Vouchers 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016

Crisis	Number of Vouchers		
	Adults	Children	Total
Benefits Change	24	15	39
Benefits Delays	100	38	138
Child Holiday Meals	9	19	28
Debt	23	6	29
Delayed Wages	10	6	16
Domestic Violence	11	7	18
Homeless	32	5	37
Low Income	158	77	235
Sickness	21	3	24
Unemployment	23	5	28
Other	19	4	23
<b>Totals</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>615</b>

Source: The Orkney Foodbank Group

### Migration

Migration in and out of Orkney is as expected somewhat small. On average from 2012-2014, there was a net inflow of 86 people into Orkney Islands per year, meaning that more people entered Orkney Islands (751 per year) than left (665 per year).

The 16 to 29 year olds age group accounted for the largest group of migrants into Orkney Islands. Similarly, the largest group of out-migrants was also the 16 to 29 year olds; though this could be attributed to a proportion of this age group moving elsewhere for Higher Education, but this is just speculation.

## Ethnicity

According to the 2011 Census, of 21,349 residents in Orkney, 99.3% (21,193) identify themselves as White. This is further broken down into White Scottish (16,960), White Other British (3,777), White Irish (100), White Gypsy/Traveller (3), White Polish (84), and White Other White (269). Therefore, the Black and Minority Ethnic population (BME) of 0.7% in Orkney is lower than the national proportion of 3.98%; the majority of which are Asian, Asian Scottish and Asian British.

## The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

The latest Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) was published on 31 August 2016. The SIMD is used by the Scottish Government to identify areas of multiple deprivation in Scotland and previous SIMDs were published in 2004, 2006, 2009 and 2012. The SIMD measures relative deprivation against seven domains: income, employment, health, education, access, crime and housing. Deprivation in this case does not only mean 'poor' or 'low income', it can mean people have fewer resources and opportunities. The SIMD 2016 divides Scotland into 6,976 small areas, and ranks these datazones from 1 (most deprived) to 6,976 (least deprived). Orkney has 29 datazones, each containing around 350 households, which vary in size from a few streets in central Kirkwall to several of the outer isles grouped together. The SIMD also provides a rank for every datazone within each of the seven domains.

The SIMD is good at measuring deprivation in urban communities, where it mostly occurs in clusters, but deprivation in rural, remote and island communities tends to be disseminated. Individual families may be struggling but will be hidden in the statistics which show that an area is generally well off. Small numbers may also skew results. It is also unfortunate that fuel poverty is not included as a measure as this is a significant issue in Orkney. However, the SIMD is still useful as data for such small areas helps to identify pockets of deprivation that may be missed in analyses based on larger areas. This helps to pinpoint the areas where individuals may experience multiple deprivation and identify areas of greater need for support and intervention. For example, the isles score particularly badly on access to services and housing.

The following table shows the SIMD 2016 rankings for Orkney's datazones. It also shows the overall decile - SIMD is often quoted in deciles, each of which is equivalent to 10% of the total scale. A score of 1 means the datazone shows most deprivation, with 10 being the least.



Area	Overall rank	Overall Decile	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Housing	Access	Crime
Hoy, Walls & Flotta	2,061	3	2,863	2,473	4,087	2,411	2,160	43	5,015
Kirkwall - Pickaquooy	2,273	4	3,017	2,531	1,535	2,813	740	5,504	237
Kirkwall - Town Centre	2,302	4	2,860	2,234	1,824	2,481	399	6,270	780
Stronsay, Sanday & North Ronaldsay	2,665	4	3,173	3,587	4,351	3,916	2,115	28	6,363
Kirkwall - The Meadows East	2,698	4	2,720	3,369	2,831	1,749	2,061	1,834	4,883
Eday, Westray & Papay	3,154	5	4,040	3,995	4,935	2,804	2,233	150	6,496
Stromness - South	3,281	5	3,084	3,770	3,991	2,357	2,223	1,946	4,593
Firth	3,359	5	3,445	3,728	3,518	4,569	5,201	563	5,342
Kirkwall - Glaitness Road & Hornersquoy	3,411	5	3,037	2,718	2,349	4,892	5,214	4,175	6,184
Shapinsay, Rousay, Egilsay & Wyre	3,683	6	4,065	4,593	4,931	4,417	1,797	231	6,193
Kirkwall - KGS & Bignold Park	3,710	6	3,897	3,700	2,891	2,474	4,551	4,115	3,988
Kirkwall - South	3,951	6	3,587	5,229	2,534	2,090	3,445	5,028	3,959
South Ronaldsay	3,990	6	4,875	4,052	4,489	4,623	3,652	341	6,872
Orphir	4,231	7	5,438	5,271	5,169	3,301	4,701	235	5,836
Kirkwall - Papdale West	4,300	7	4,138	4,198	3,648	2,837	5,045	4,855	3,137
Burray	4,527	7	6,013	5,353	4,222	3,550	4,593	376	6,935
Evie, Rendall & Gairsay	4,570	7	5,330	5,737	5,785	3,926	5,456	224	6,372
Holm	4,589	7	5,434	5,064	5,390	4,407	5,068	366	5,759
Stromness - Outer Town	4,636	7	3,792	4,368	4,941	4,905	4,212	2,108	6,854
Harray	4,824	7	5,334	5,547	4,786	5,109	4,048	465	6,746
Kirkwall - Harbour and North	4,830	7	4,684	4,640	3,903	4,246	2,653	4,301	3,046
Birsay & Dounby	4,839	7	6,174	5,727	6,186	3,750	5,638	237	6,887
Tankerness	4,953	8	5,586	6,065	5,347	4,485	6,450	368	6,724
Kirkwall - Holm Road	5,055	8	5,262	4,372	4,604	4,143	4,952	3,050	4,814
Holm East, Toab & Deerness	5,136	8	5,951	6,139	6,299	5,720	4,328	273	4,337
Sandwick and Stenness	5,327	8	6,243	6,203	6,147	5,193	3,895	345	6,669
Stromness - North	5,565	8	5,107	5,996	5,238	5,022	1,181	5,375	1,408
St Ola - West	6,155	9	6,394	6,866	6,046	5,586	5,842	1,058	6,332
St Ola - East	6,380	10	6,750	6,860	6,491	5,828	6,832	958	6,935

Source: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD>

## **Access**

The access domain is intended to capture the financial cost, time and inconvenience of having to travel to access basic services (such as GP practices or shops). This is a particularly interesting domain in Orkney with the most remote datazones tending to have longer drive and ferry times. This very remoteness, combined with the spectacular scenery and relatively low property costs, often means these areas are an attractive choice for people seeking a certain quality of rural lifestyle. Combinations of circumstances such as low income, disability, and no private transport can exacerbate the situation for vulnerable people by making it more difficult for them to access services.

## **Income**

The income domain looks at the percentage of people who are income deprived and receive certain benefits of tax credits. The most income deprived datazone was Kirkwall – the Meadows East. It has a rank of 2,720, meaning that it is amongst the 40% most income deprived area in Scotland and 13% of the people living there experiencing income deprivation.

## **Crime**

This domain considers recorded crimes of violence, sexual offences, domestic housebreaking, vandalism, drugs offences and common assault per 10,000 people. The datazone with the most crime in Orkney was found in Kirkwall - Pickaquoy. Its rank of 237 indicates that it is amongst the 5% most “crime deprived” areas in Scotland. However, as stated earlier small local numbers mean that the statistical validity of such indicators must be approached with some caution.

## **Health**

The health domain contains a range of indicators including proportion of people being prescribed drugs for anxiety or depression, emergency hospital stays, low birth weight and hospital stays related to alcohol misuse. The figures show most health deprived datazone in Orkney was Kirkwall - Pickaquoy. With a rank of 1,535 it is amongst the 25% most health deprived area in Scotland.

## **Employment**

Employment deprivation in Orkney is lower than seen across Scotland. The most employment deprived datazone was found in Kirkwall Town Centre. It has a rank of 2,234, meaning that it is amongst the 30-35% most employment deprived areas in Scotland, affecting 13% of the working age population.

## Unemployment and Economic Activity

Orkney's unemployment rate at the time of the 2011 Census was 2.4% which was substantially lower than the Scottish rate of 4.8%. This is also reflected in analysis of the economically active population in Orkney - percentage of Orkney's population who are economically active, i.e. either in employment or actively seeking employment, tends to also be consistently higher than the Scottish average. Additionally, whereas the Scottish trend appears to be on a gradual, slow decline, Orkney's is somewhat steady in comparison.

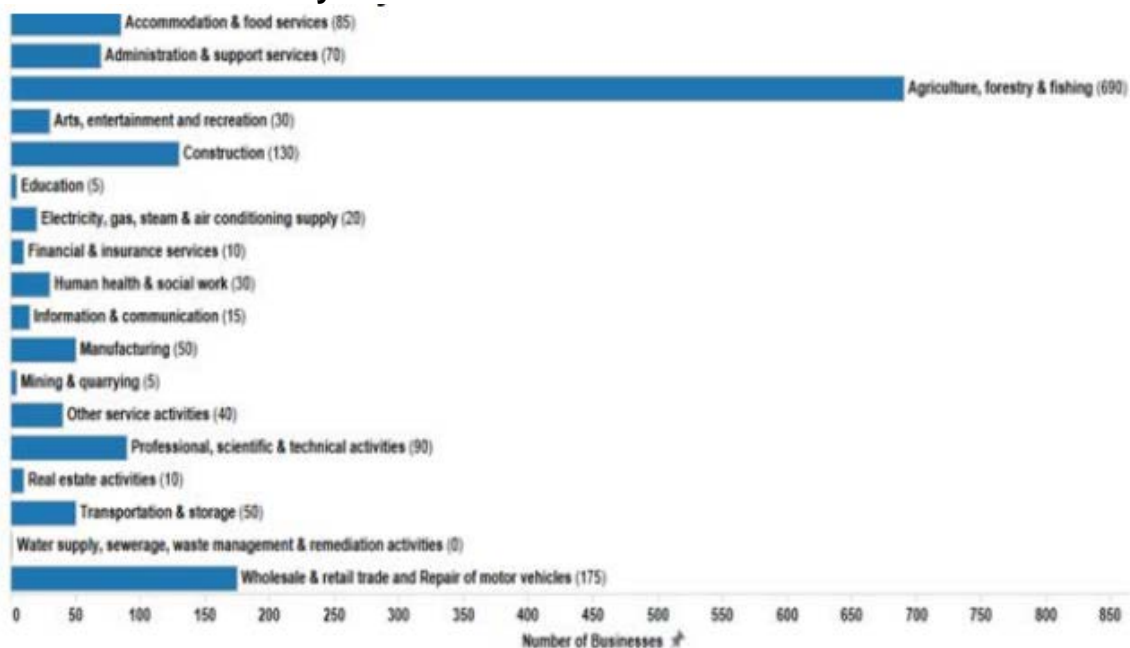
### Percentage of People Economically Active split by employment type

	Employee: Part Time	Employee: Full Time	Self Employed	Unemployed	Full Time Student
Orkney	16.5	37.5	15.2	2.4	2.0
Scotland	13.3	39.6	7.5	4.8	3.7

Source: Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics 2012

Orkney has a high rate of self-employment compared to Scotland. This could be attributed in part to the fact that the population includes the isles where small business ownership is more common. Agriculture and fishing are also commonplace in Orkney. This could be due to the characteristics of Orkney itself and the availability of these natural resources. Due to the nature of these businesses it will be increasingly important to encourage sustainable practices to allow their significant contribution to Orkney's economy to continue into the future. One key issue in Orkney is that people often have to hold a number of jobs to attain a reasonable income. Because of this, the low unemployment statistics may mask the situation.

### Number of Businesses Orkney, number rounded to the nearest 5, split by Standard Industrial Classification (2007), businesses with 0 employees are excluded from this analysis.



Source: 2011 Census

## Benefits

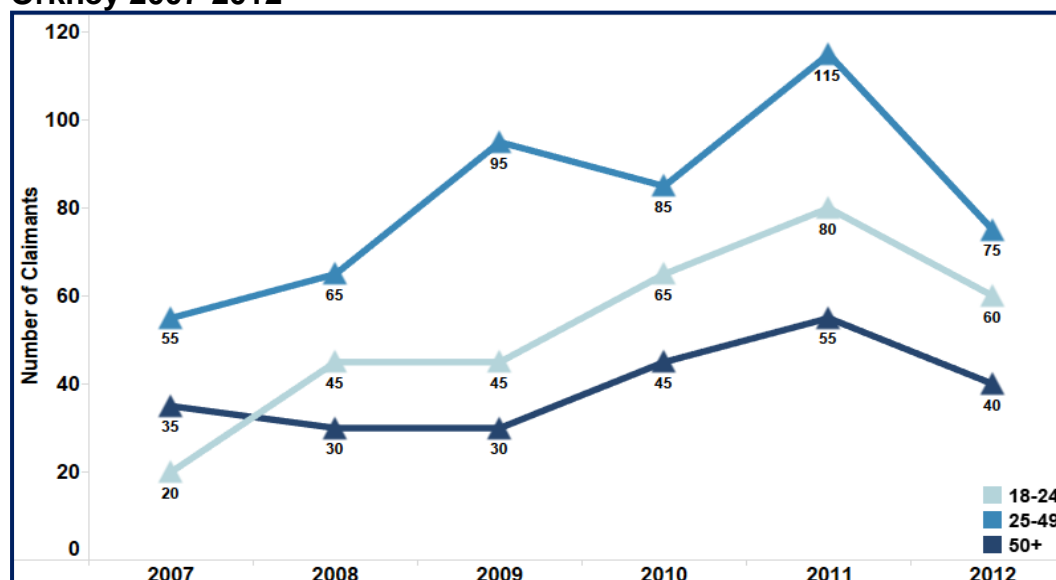
The following table shows the number of people claiming jobs seekers allowance (JSA) in Orkney. The trend over recent years indicates an increase in the number of JSA up until 2011. Whilst the figures for 2012 are overall more encouraging than those for 2011, that year saw a notable increase in those out of work for more than 12 months. The overall rate of increase in all job-seekers over the last five years, in percentage terms, is approximately half that of Scotland.

### Number of people\* claiming Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA) in Orkney 2007-2012

Year End	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Increase 2007-2012
All Job Seekers	117	144	169	205	260	176	50.4

Source: Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics

### Number of people claiming Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA) by age group in Orkney 2007-2012



Source: Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics

As a result of a higher percentage of economically active people and less people claiming JSA, the overall percentage seen in Orkney is lower than Scotland. The rate of increase in all job-seekers over the last five years, in percentage terms, is around half that of Scotland.

## Housing

The 2014 NRS estimate of the number of households in Orkney was 10,042. This is a 1% increase from the 2013 figure of 9,945, compared to a 0.8 % increase across Scotland. The proportion of these households receiving a single adult Council Tax discount was 32.8% (Scotland - 37.5%). 90% of dwellings in Orkney are occupied, 7% are vacant and 4% are second homes, compared to 2.9% vacant and 1.1% second homes in Scotland. The 2014 NRS estimate of the number of dwellings in

Orkney of 10,816 is an increase of 0.9% from 2013 and compares to a 0.5% increase across Scotland.

Orkney has in place a Prison Protocol which is in line with the current Scottish Quality Standards re Housing Advice, Information and Support for People in and Leaving Prison (“SHORE” or Sustainable Housing On Release for Everyone Standards). This means that a homeless interview will be undertaken prior to release wherever possible. Videoconferencing, where possible, enables the process to start prior to release and reduces the amount of time a person spends with the Housing Service on the day of their return.

The SIMD analysis shows the datazone with the most housing deprivation in Orkney is Kirkwall – Town Centre. With a rank of 399 it is amongst the 5-10% most housing deprived areas in Scotland.

## Fuel Poverty

The term ‘fuel poverty’ is used to describe the inability of a household to afford to heat their home to a satisfactory standard at a reasonable cost. The Scottish Fuel Poverty Statement (August 2002) sets out the Scottish definition:

“A household is in fuel poverty if, in order to maintain a satisfactory heating regime, it would be required to spend more than 10% of its income (including Housing Benefit or Income Support for Mortgage Interest) on all household fuel use. Furthermore, ‘Extreme Fuel Poverty’ refers to a household having to spend more than 20% of its income on fuel.”

### Extreme Fuel Poverty percentage by household type

	% of LA	Household Type		
		Families	Pensioners	Adult Only
<b>Orkney Islands</b>	30%	16%	49%	21%
<b>Scotland</b>	10%	4%	15%	9%

**Source: Scottish House Condition Survey 2012-2014**

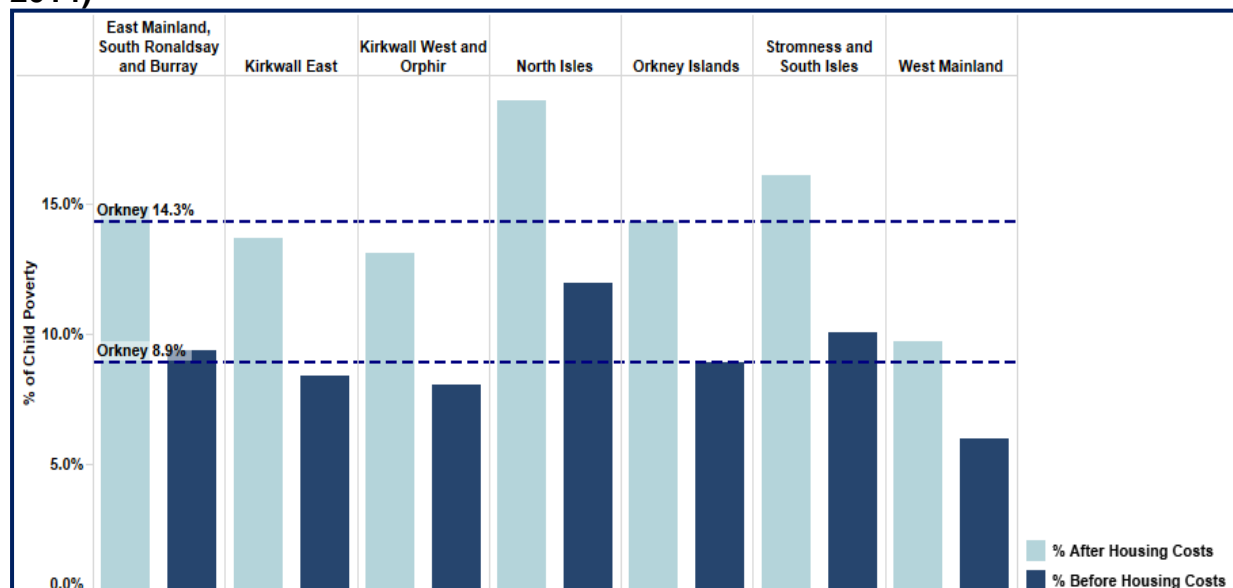
Fuel poverty can have a negative impact on individuals, households, and communities. For individuals and households, the main negative impact of fuel poverty is its damaging effects on quality of life and health. The effects are both direct and indirect; illnesses such as influenza, heart disease and strokes are all exacerbated by cold, and cold homes can also promote the growth of fungi and a number of dust mites, often linked to conditions such as asthma. Less directly, households that have to spend a high proportion of their income on fuel have to compensate in other parts of their family budgets. This can lead to poor diet, or reduced participation in social and leisure activities, both of which can also impact on health and quality of life. These negative effects of fuel poverty can be particularly significant for vulnerable groups.

## Child Poverty

Child poverty is measured in relation to parental or family circumstances in a variety of ways including educational level, occupation, income, and housing tenure. The most common ways of measuring child poverty are low income and material deprivation. Research has shown that there is a link between socio-economic disadvantage during the early years and health inequalities and that the opportunity to reduce the impact of these inequalities is likely to decline as children age.

The figures presented below are based on tax credit data, used to estimate the percentage of children on low incomes in local authorities, parliamentary constituencies and wards across Scotland and the UK. They also use national trends in those who are unemployed or who are not actively seeking employment to estimate recent changes in the number of children who are in poverty because their parents have lost their jobs, to update the local tax credit data which is more than two years old.

### Percentage of Child Poverty\* in Orkney split by Parliamentary Ward (October 2014)



Source: ONS

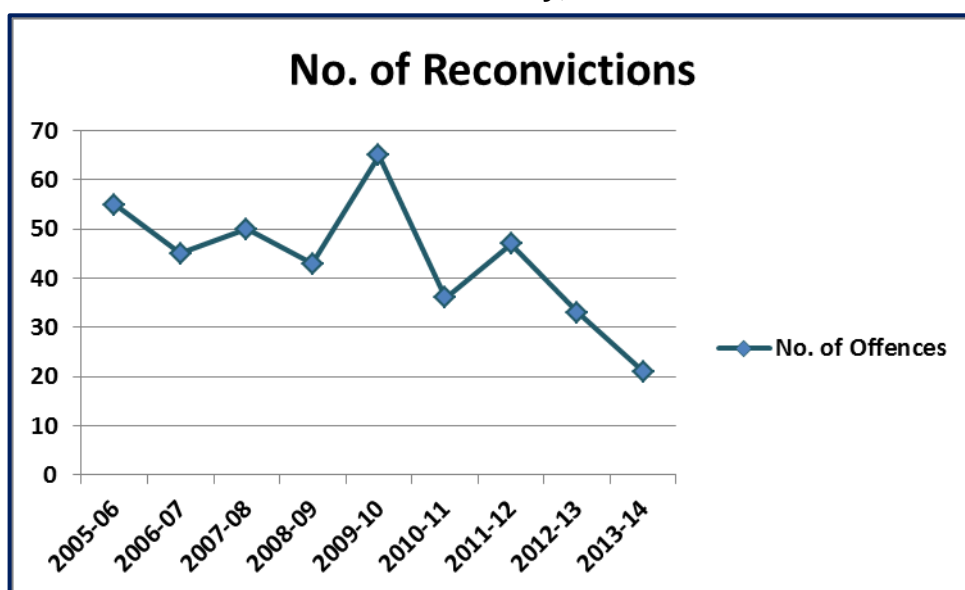
\*The figures above are based on income 'before housing costs' (BHC); changes in income 'after housing costs' (AHC). Source: End Child Poverty

This shows that in Orkney in 2014, 14.3% of children were living in poverty after housing costs have been considered whereas this number drops to 8.9% (Scotland 15%) before housing costs. Whilst the figure is lower compared to Scotland, the chart also illustrates varying degrees of child poverty between localities within Orkney, and local strategies should attempt to bridge that gap.

## Reconvictions

The rate of reconvictions in Scotland has shown a general downward trend over the last 9 years. Similarly Orkney's reconviction rate, which was already lower than average, has fallen, and in the most recently reported statistics for 2013-14 (there is a time lag to allow measurement of whether an individual has reoffended over a year) was the lowest rate in Scotland. The fall in reconviction rate in Orkney from the 2006-07 cohort to the 2013-14 cohort was from 22% to 13.8%, whilst in Scotland the fall was from 32.4% to 28.3%. Whilst this is an area of measurement in which low local numbers can produce wide year-on-year variations, the trend has been sustained in a downward direction.

### Number of Reconvictions in Orkney, 2005-06 to 2013-14



Source: Scottish Government

### Reconviction rates and average number of reconvictions per offender, by Local Authority, 2013-14 cohort<sup>13</sup>

Local Authority	Number of Offenders	Reconviction Rate (Percent) after 1 Year	Average Number of Reconvictions per Offender
Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire	3,209	26.6	0.49
Na h-Eileanan Siar	102	18.6	0.25
Highland	1,427	24.0	0.39
Moray	527	23.3	0.38
Orkney	116	13.8	0.18
Shetland	125	20.0	0.24
Scotland	42,193	28.3	0.51

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/Datasets/ReconvictOffendDatasets/reconbyoffend1314>

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/Datasets/ReconvictOffendDatasets>

**Source: Scottish Government**



# PART 2

# Resources Available in Orkney

## **Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS)**

The Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service has an office in the Sheriff Court House, Kirkwall, generally open Mon-Fri 9am-5pm. The Procurator Fiscal based in Kirkwall has a long established history of proactive collaboration and engagement with Community Justice Services, including active contribution to many local multi-agency groups involved with both victims and offenders. The Procurator Fiscal in Orkney has for instance been involved in developing local protocols and agreements around Forensic Mental Health, and Bail Supervision. In recent years, long standing arrangements for the Procurator Fiscal to offer accused persons in suitable cases the opportunity to engage in a Social Work Diversion from Prosecution Programme have been augmented by the national roll-out of “Fiscal Work Orders”. When an alleged offender appears to have committed a summary offence, the Procurator Fiscal may, if they feel the case is suitable, make the offender a "work offer", obviating the need for a Court appearance. These can require a minimum of 10 hours and a maximum of 50 hours unpaid work, to be undertaken under the supervision of Criminal Justice Social Work staff, usually to be completed within 6 months.

## **Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service (SCTS)**

The Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service contributes to Community Justice in Orkney primarily through the operation of Kirkwall Sheriff Court, staffed by a full-time Sheriff Clerk and an administrative assistant. Recent helpful innovations and developments have included the provision of support to regular “Court User Group” meetings, which are generally chaired by the Sheriff, and bring a range of interested organisations and individuals together to further the harmonious and efficient operation of the Court. Secure electronic e-mail communication has allowed for the transmission and receipt of increasing amounts of vital information, such as Court lists, Community Payback Orders and Criminal Justice Social Work reports, to the benefit of all involved.

## **Skills Development Scotland (SDS)**

Skills Development Scotland can provide support with employability skills such as job search, CVs and interview skills, as well as information about the local labour market and training opportunities. For those that need it, SDS also offer more in-depth careers guidance support to help people identify and build their career management skills.

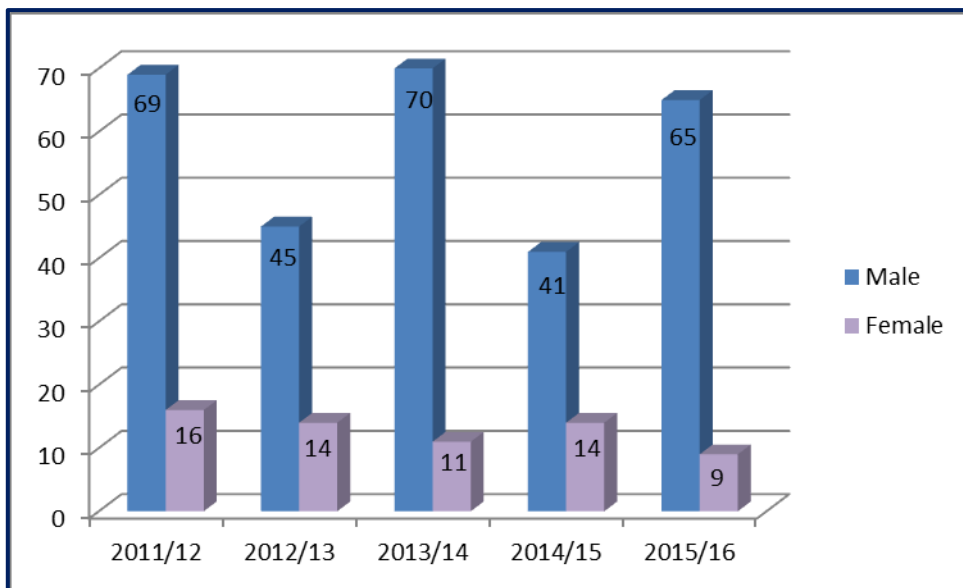
This is a free, confidential and impartial service, offered through the Careers Centre at 2 Albert Street, Kirkwall, Orkney, five days a week. Additional support and information is also available through the website at [www.myworldofwork.co.uk](http://www.myworldofwork.co.uk).

## Criminal Justice Social Work (CJSW)

The CJSW team provides reports to courts to assist with sentencing decisions and provides a range of other services for offenders ages 16 and over including Bail Supervision, Community Payback Order Supervision, Diversion, Throughcare and Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements.

The Criminal Justice team write an average of around 70 Criminal Justice Social Work Reports a year for the Court, of which approximately 80% are for males, along with an increasing number of Review reports on offenders subject to Supervision.

### Number of Social Work Report Requested 2011 – 2016



Source: Orkney CJSW

## Community Payback Orders

The majority of Orkney's Criminal Justice Social Work clients have been sentenced to Supervision or Unpaid work or both, under a Community Payback Order.<sup>14</sup> Community Payback Orders were introduced in 2010 as a means of giving Courts the ability to require offenders to address their offending through Supervision and/or the performance of Unpaid Work. If an individual has been sentenced to Supervision, the Order may also allow for up to 7 requirements which could be included should this be appropriate and assessed as suitable for the individual concerned. These requirements include Mental Health Treatment, Compensation, Alcohol Treatment and Specific Offending Behaviour Programme requirement.

The Figure below illustrates that in Orkney, the majority of CPOs are given to males rather than females. Although there is slight variation in the number of these handed out over the last few years, no implication should be derived from these year-on-year variations, which are within expectations of natural dips and peaks.

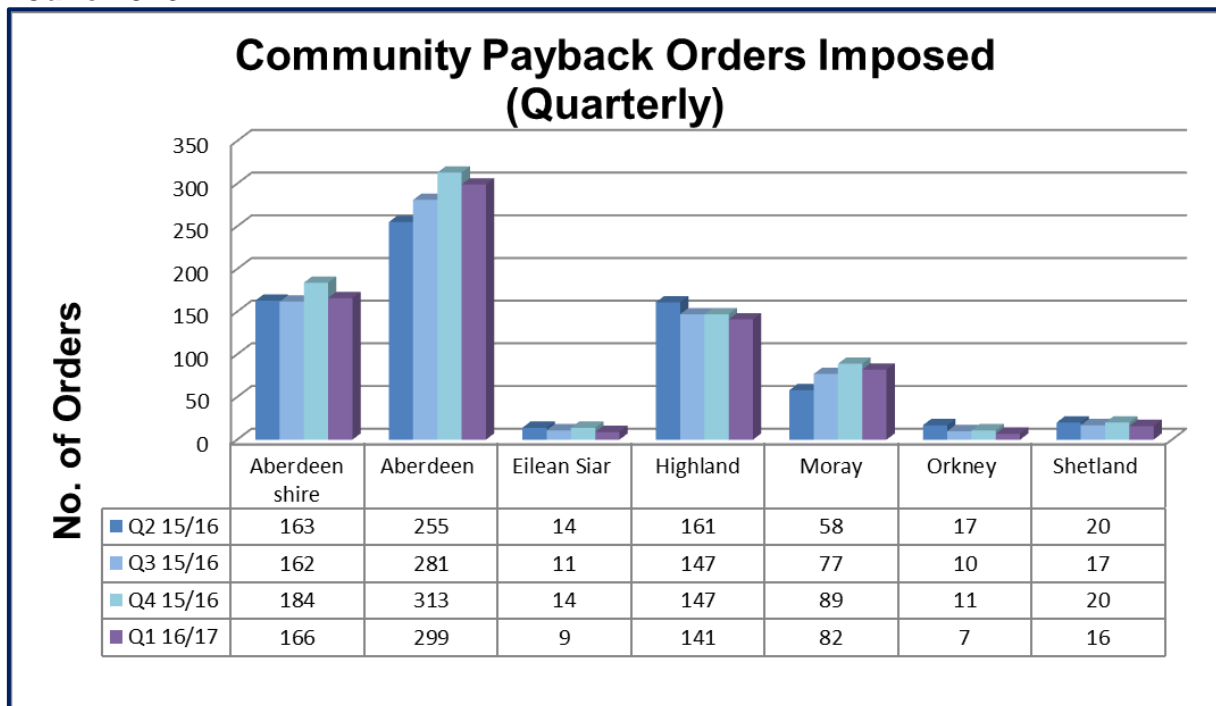
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<sup>14</sup> Figures for matters dealt with directly by the Court are not included, such as Fines.

CPOs play an important role in improving community understanding and participation. The legislation enshrines the principle that local authorities should consult their communities on the types of unpaid work to be undertaken. There are hundreds of unpaid work projects taking place across Scotland at any one time providing tangible benefits to local communities.

CPOs also offer real opportunities for rehabilitation, for example by combining unpaid work with structured intervention programmes designed to tackle the underlying causes of an individual’s offending behaviour or allowing for targeted drug, alcohol or mental health interventions.<sup>15</sup>

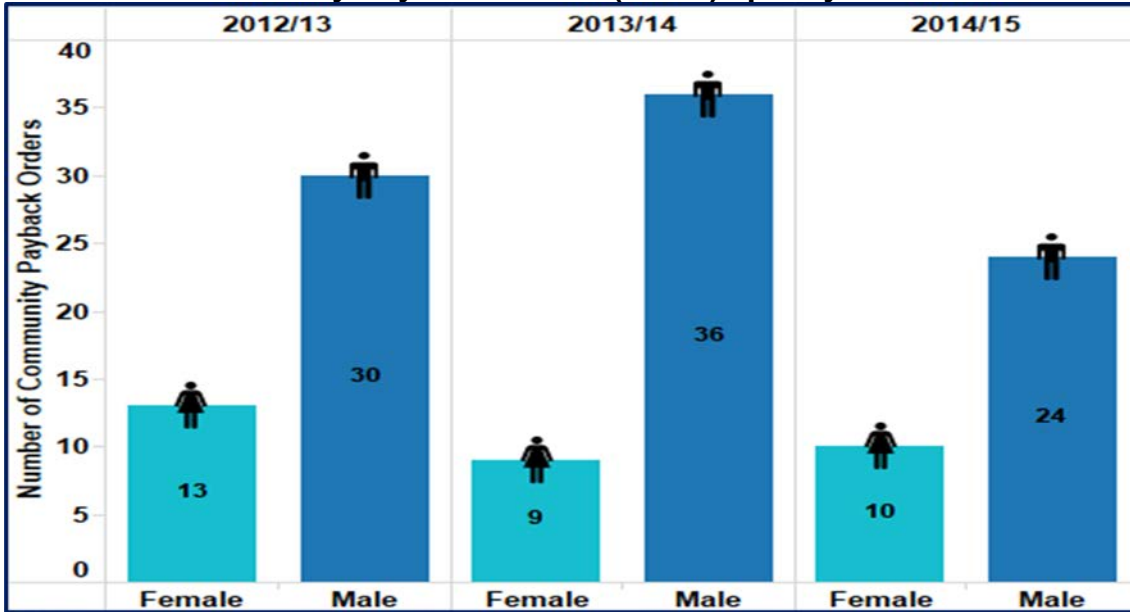
**Number of Community Payback Orders imposed in Orkney, 1st July 2015 to 30 June 2016**



**Source: Northern Community Justice Authority**

<sup>15</sup> *National Strategy for Community Justice*

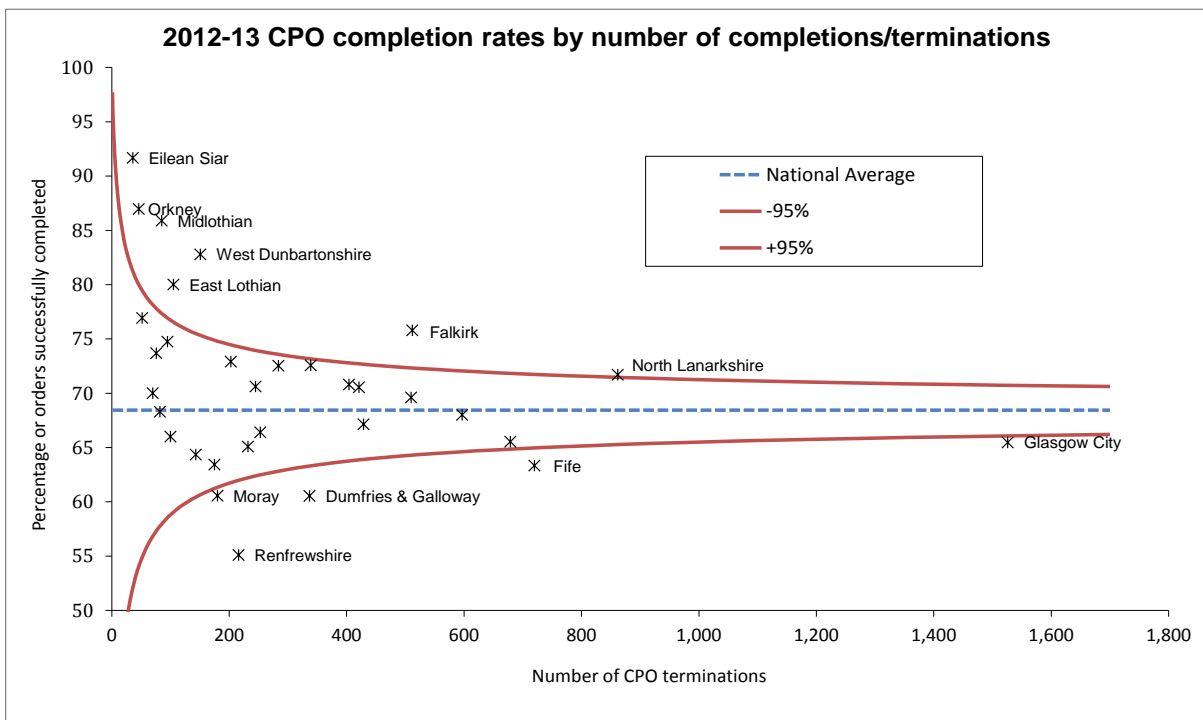
## Number of Community Payback Orders (CPOs) split by Gender



Source: Scottish Government

## Community Payback Order Outcome Data

Figures supplied by the Scottish Government's Statistics Division show Orkney performing consistently strongly in comparison with other local authority areas, in terms of the proportion of successfully completed Community Payback Orders;





continued after the subject of the Order was brought back to Court and issued with a warning. Six extensions to time allowed to complete were granted.<sup>16</sup>

## **Community Payback Order post-Completion Questionnaires**

With the introduction of Community Payback Orders as an option for the Courts for offences committed after 2011, renewed efforts have been made to provide helpful evaluation material on the impact that these Orders produce. Comparison with other local authority areas has confirmed that even where there are relatively high numbers of such Orders, obtaining post-completion information is very challenging. In Orkney, for instance, a 2010 questionnaire distributed by post with Freepost return generated a completed return rate of less than 4%.

Some areas have asked staff responsible for supervising clients on CPOs to go over questionnaires at a final appointment; however, this creates a fairly obvious difficulty that responses to questions about the quality of the experience of being supervised are likely to be affected by the presence of a supervisor.

In Orkney, since 2013, post-completion questionnaires have been undertaken by clerical staff, not involved in direct supervision, following clients up by telephone after their Orders have been completed. There are still difficulties with this system; staff have only been available to contact former clients by phone during conventional Monday to Friday working hours, and Orkney Islands Council's telephone system shows outgoing calls as "no number" to recipients, who are often then wary of answering.

Nevertheless, since 2013, a body of 75 post-CPO questionnaires has been amassed, creating a useful bank of information from which the following statistics have been drawn;

### **For Clients who have been required to perform Unpaid Work Only;**

From **41** completed questionnaires;

- Did the information you were given at the start of your Unpaid Work tell you what you needed to know?  
**Yes – 41 No - 0 (100%)**
- Do you think the Unpaid Work was worthwhile?  
**Yes – 40 No – 1 (97.5%)**
- Did you get good support from the Community Payback Supervisors?  
**Yes – 40 No – 1 (97.5%)**
- Do you think that the work that you did benefited the community?  
**Yes – 40 No – 1 (97.5%)**

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<sup>16</sup> *Orkney Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics, 2016*

Many of the clients contacted also provided comments on the work that they had done, including examples such as “I was so proud when they opened the rooms we had decorated by cutting a ribbon”, “I carried on volunteering at the charity where I worked since I finished my hours”, and “It felt good knowing that folk going there could go and have a sit down and look at the view – they couldn’t if we hadn’t made the benches”.

### **For Clients subject to Social Worker “Offender Supervision” Requirements;**

From **34** completed questionnaires;

- Were you given enough information about supervision at the start of the Order?  
**Yes – 33 No – 1 (97%)**
- Were you treated with respect?  
**Yes – 34 No – 0 (100%)**
- How would you describe the relationship with your Criminal Justice Social Worker(s)? (Scored between 5, Very Good, and 0, Poor)  
**Average Score 4.7 out of 5, ranging from 3 (OK) to 5 (Very Good)**
- Have your thinking and behaviour changed during your supervision?  
**Yes – 34 No – 0 (100%)**
- Has supervision helped you to stop/reduce your offending?  
**Yes – 32 No – 2 (94%)**

Again, comments provided on what clients had perceived as the most useful part of their supervision gave qualitative context, such as “She was someone who gave me advice even though sometimes I didn’t want to take it”, “Good advice, emotional support, opened my eyes, altered my thinking”, and “It’s up to me now to carry on what we’ve been doing”.

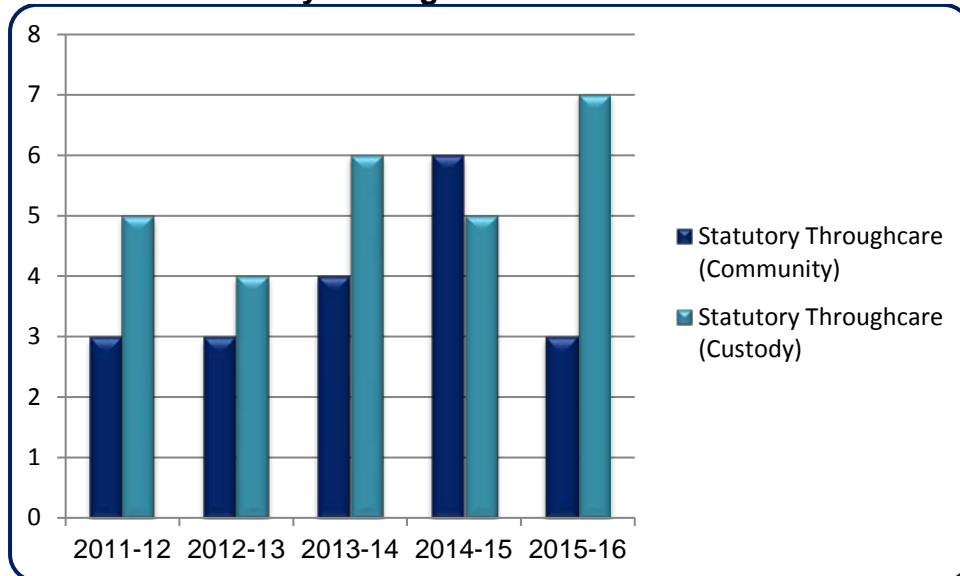
The figures set out above are encouraging, though it should be noted that some self-selection will have influenced them, in terms of willingness to participate in the post-completion questionnaire.

## **Throughcare**

Throughcare is the provision of a range of social work and associated services to offenders serving a prison sentence and their families from the point of sentence or remand, during the period of imprisonment and following release into the community. Offenders serving more than four years will always be released under statutory supervision, whilst some categories of offenders serving shorter sentences, such as sex offenders and offenders that the Courts identify as at greater risk of inflicting harm, will also require to be supervised by the Criminal Justice Social Work service on release.



## Number of Statutory Throughcare Orders 2011 – 2016



Source: Orkney CJSW

## Voluntary Assistance after Custodial Sentence of less than 4 years

Voluntary Assistance is available to those who are not subject to statutory Throughcare (ie compulsory supervision after release from prison), but who request support while in custody or within 12 months of release.

### Voluntary Assistance, Cases Commenced, 2011-2016

Year	Number of Cases Commenced
2011-12	5
2012-13	7
2013-14	3
2014-15	0
2015-16	5

Source: Orkney CJSW

## Custodial Sentences

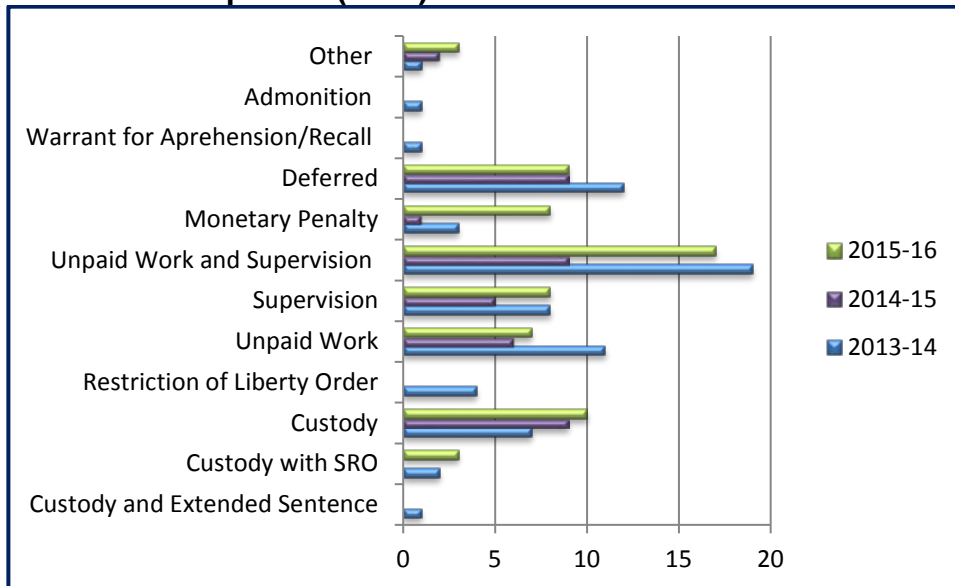
A snapshot as at 1<sup>st</sup> December 2016 showed 5 males currently serving a custodial sentence, (typically lower than average for Orkney) with an average age of 47. This compared to 11 males from Na h-Eileanan Siar and 15 males from Shetland serving some form of Custodial sentence. On the same date there were no females from Orkney serving a custodial sentence, and this has been the case for over 3 years, which is exceptional in comparison to the other Island areas, in which numbers of women sent to custody each year have been low, but not zero.

Figures collected locally from 2010 to 2016 indicate that on average, around 18 custodial sentences are imposed each year for offenders from Orkney. This figure includes those who give an Orkney address, but are known to have been sentenced at Courts outside Orkney. It does not include those who are in custody because they

have been remanded in custody before a final sentence is imposed, but does include any such cases where the final sentence imposed has been custodial. The range of custodial sentence per year is from a low of 11, in 2014-15, to a high of 20, in 2011-12. Roughly twice as many community based sentences involving Social Work supervision (ie not including fines, which are by far the most common Court sentence) are imposed each year. The vast majority of offenders receiving custodial sentences have been given the opportunity to comply with a community based sentence before a custodial sentence is imposed. In each year the majority of custodial sentences imposed are for 12 months or less, but again the range is quite wide, with only one sentence out of eleven exceeding 12 months in 2014-15, but five out of sixteen exceeding twelve months in 2013-14.

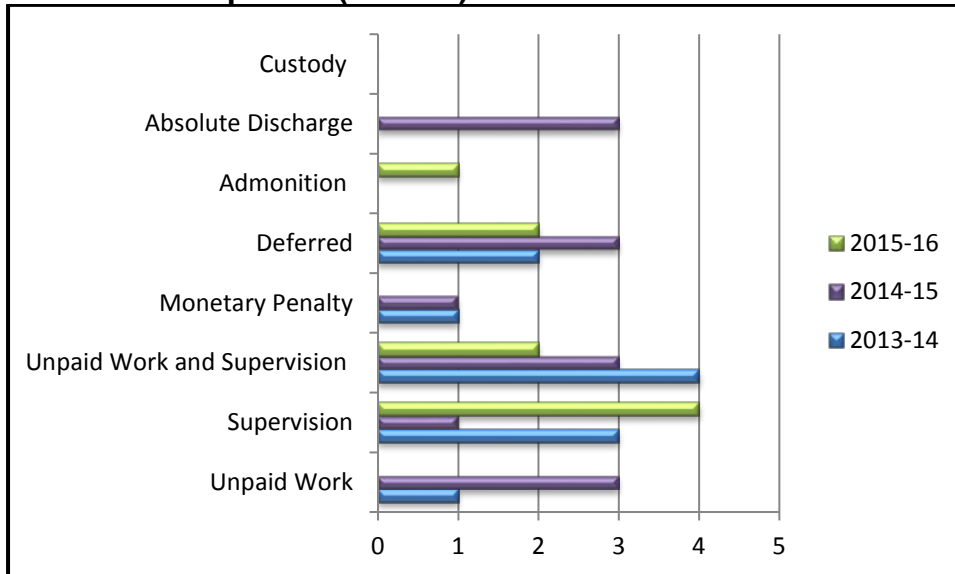
## Outcomes after Criminal Justice Social Work Reports, Kirkwall Sheriff Court

Number of Disposals (Male) 2013-2016



Source: Orkney CJSW

## Number of Disposals (Female) 2013-2016



Source: Orkney CJSW

## Women Offenders

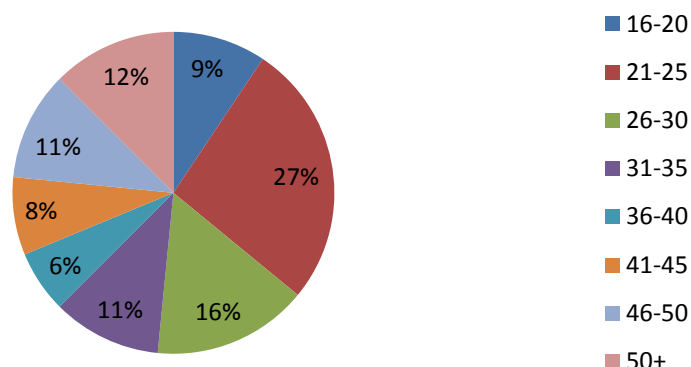
As can be seen from the above table, Orkney has an exceptional record of low incidence of custodial sentencing for women offenders, with no women from an Orkney address known to have been sent to custody since 2014. This achievement follows many years of proactive work by CJSW and partner agencies, attempting to ensure that in as many cases as possible, women offenders, who form a minority of on average less than 20 percent of the caseload, are provided with an appropriate service, with a female supervising officer if preferred.

## Age Profile

Anecdotal evidence suggests that the perception of the age profile of people known to be involved in offending in Orkney is quite significantly different to the reality. On many occasions, reference is made, for instance, to the workers required to perform Unpaid Work for the benefit of the community, on the basis that they are “young offenders”.

The following “snapshot” of age ranges of clients open to the Criminal Justice Social Work Service in early 2018 illustrates how far from the truth this is, with around two-thirds aged 26 or over, and more than 90% aged 21 or above.

## Age Profile Percentage of Criminal Justice Social Work Clients



Source: Orkney CJSW

### Youth Justice

A specialist service on an as-required basis is provided within the remit of a Social Work post in the Children and Families team, focussing on Early Intervention and Prevention whilst trying to ensure a seamless transition between youth and adult justice services. The provision of this service within the remit of a wider “Youth Services” Children and Families post reflects a proportionate response to the very low levels of youth offending reported above. Discussions with the Scottish Government and the national Centre for Youth and Criminal Justice have validated the local decision not to pursue the nationally-led “Whole System Approach” to youth offending in light of the disproportionate resource level that would involve, compared with the size of the problem locally. The levels of youth offending reported in Orkney are regularly monitored by a range of agencies including the Scottish Children’s Reporters Association (SCRA)

Source: Orkney CJSW

### Electronic Monitoring (G4S)

Electronic Monitoring of offenders has been available in Orkney to the Courts, and to Prison Governors granting early release, for a number of years. It is currently administered by local sessional staff employed by G4S from their Scottish base in the Glasgow area.

The National Strategy for Community Justice states; “The use of electronic monitoring solely as a punishment is, and should remain, a legitimate sentencing option. However, in addition to this, the versatility of existing and new technology, including GPS, provides opportunities for electronic monitoring to be used much more creatively, at additional points in the justice system and to be individually tailored to support specific goals. Such goals could be to set exclusion zones for the protection of victims; as a means of control to assure that an individual is present at

an address; to break a pattern of offending behaviour; or to set curfew times around employment and training schedules.<sup>17</sup> “

## **Support for Bail prior to Trial/Sentence**

Bail Supervision Schemes operate within the provisions of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 and are designed to minimise the numbers of accused held on remand in custody pending trial or for reports after conviction, who, subject to safeguards in respect of public safety could be released on supervised bail to the community pending their further court hearing. Schemes are provided by local authority Criminal Justice Social Work services.

Provision of the option of Bail Supervision for Courts has been, and remains, a key priority for the Scottish Government for many years, and a formal scheme has been in operation in Orkney since at least 2008. In addition to the option of Social Work supervision for those released on bail, particular recognition has been given in Orkney to the value of options of verified information to support bail, and provision of short-notice temporary accommodation where, for instance, an accusation of a Domestic offence makes release to a home address impractical or unsafe, but a temporary address could avoid the unnecessary use of custody.

Orkney's Criminal Justice Social Work service endeavours to make a member of staff available to advise on or support the possibility of release on bail at every "Custody Court" (scheduled or unscheduled Court hearing at which a bail decision requires to be made).

Between March and September 2017, CJSW staff attended on **33** such occasions. The outcomes were;

Standard Bail Granted --- **18 cases**

Bail Granted with Support or Information --- **5 cases**

Bail Granted with Social Work formal Supervision --- **1 case**

Bail Refused, or No Application Made --- **6 cases**

Immediate Plea and Sentence (no requirement for release on bail) ---- **3 cases**

## **Scottish Prison Service (SPS)**

The Scottish Prison Service operates 15 establishments across Scotland as follows;

HMP Addiewell

HMP Barlinnie

HMP Castle Huntly (Open prison)

HMP & YOI Cornton Vale (Young Offenders Institution and Women's Prison)

HMP Dumfries

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<sup>17</sup> *National Strategy for Community Justice, July 2016*

HMP Edinburgh  
HMP Glenochil  
HMP Grampian  
HMP Greenock  
HMP Inverness  
HMP Kilmarnock (Operated by Serco as part of a public-private partnership scheme)  
HMP Low Moss  
HMP Perth  
HMYOI Polmont (Young Offenders Institution)  
HMP Shotts

Prisoners are held at establishments according to the operational requirements of the SPS, rather than strictly allocated to a specific prison for each Local Authority. This has the effect of widening the range of establishments with whom Community Justice services in Orkney need to sustain contact, with Orkney based prisoners, despite their relatively low numbers, having been held at various times in 12 of the above 15 establishments in recent years.

Recognising that the island Local Authority areas have unusual and specific factors for the SPS to take into account in terms of their relationship with the SPS as a national body, a senior staff member from SPS Headquarters, Rob Strachan, Divisional Head of Strategy, Planning and Partnership, has been allocated a specific liaison role. The SPS have indicated that Mr Strachan will endeavour to attend at least two meetings per year for each of the Island Community Justice Partnerships. This will provide the Community Justice Partnership with an opportunity to look at ways to further support the SPS with the management of offenders whilst serving their sentence, as well improve an offender's experience during the induction and release stage of their custodial sentence.

## **Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS)**

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service has historically primarily engaged with Community Justice via the local Community Safety Partnership. There has been very little incidence of fire –raising locally, but when it has happened, joint work with Criminal Justice Social Work around awareness –raising of consequences has been made available. SFRS have also proactively sourced referrals via CJSW for the offer of free safety checks, where offenders subject to supervision are believed to be at higher risk of accidental fires eg through alcohol use. Since the establishment of the Shadow Orkney Community Justice Partnership, SFRS have been proactive in seeking involvement, with Local Senior Officer Fraser Burr taking on the task of Vice Chair.

## **Orkney Alcohol and Drugs Partnership (ADP)**

The Orkney Partnership is currently working alongside the Alcohol and Drugs Partnership on reducing alcohol consumption. The Orkney Alcohol and Drugs Partnership is a multi-agency organisation incorporating over 30 members, including NHS Orkney, Orkney Islands Council, Police Scotland and the Voluntary Sector. The partnership is overseen by a support team who ensure that all members are able to contribute towards various aspects of substance misuse in Orkney which

include the three key concepts indicated in the ADP Strategy; Education and Prevention, Supporting People in Orkney Affected by Substance Misuse and finally Treatment and Recovery.

From 2012 to 2017, the Orkney ADP funded specific local initiatives to address offending linked to alcohol misuse, through education. In light of significant recent reductions to funding for Orkney ADP, current activity (now undertaken from within the structure of the Orkney Integration Joint Board) is closely aligned with Ministerial Priorities from the Scottish Government for ADPs to undertake, as set out below, with updates on progress as at December 2017:

<p>Increasing the reach and coverage of the national naloxone programme for people at risk of opiate overdose, including those on release from prison.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that 100% of service users accessing the local needle exchange service are offered the Take Home Naloxone kit (where applicable)</li> <li>• Ensure that 100% of individuals / family members on a replacement opiate therapy are offered THN.</li> <li>• Offer kits to 100% of people released from prison with a history of opiate use.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead clinician of local needle exchange service trained as a trainer and prescriber of THN.</li> <li>• All local GP's are aware that THN can be prescribed to those at risk of opiate overdose.</li> <li>• Consider local ICP to ensure that all GP's prescribing opiate replacement therapies also offer THN as a matter of course.</li> <li>• Offer Take Home Naloxone training and awareness session to relevant individuals/groups e.g. Housing &amp; Homelessness, Street Pastors etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total of 7 practitioners trained locally as Take Home Naloxone Trainers and distributors.</li> <li>• Two THN kits distributed in 2016/17. Total of 11 kits distributed locally since the programme was rolled out. Low prevalence rates of opiate users locally therefore low numbers of kits distributed.</li> <li>• Intake form at Needle Exchange Service revised to ensure that individuals are offered THN if opiate users.</li> <li>• Additional THN training awareness sessions provided to Housing Staff, Women's Refuge and Street Pastors but not</li> </ul>
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			<p>kits supplied to date.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liaison with Scottish Prison Service (SPS) to improve communication to ensure those most at risk of overdose are offered THN upon returning to Orkney however this has proved very difficult as prisoners are located all over the Scottish Mainland and not always released from the prison that they were originally sent to.</li> </ul>
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<p>Tackling drug related deaths (DRD)/risks in your local ADP area.</p>	<p>Continue to ensure low prevalence rates of Drug Related Deaths in the community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Drug Related Death Group meet after any local death and on the occasion that no death has occurred an annual meeting is called for good practice.</li> <li>• Role and remit of DRD group is to be revised.</li> <li>• Currently considering adopting protocol similar to Shetland and Highland ADPs to improve information sharing and partner's understanding what to do in the event of a sudden death.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were two drug related deaths in 2016. The overall trend of drug related mortality in Orkney is low and significantly less than the Scottish average.</li> <li>• Promotional work undertaken on national overdose awareness day via ADP commissioned services and ADP Facebook page.</li> <li>• From 2017, ADP Co-ordinator will sit on the local Choose Life Suicide prevention</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvements and actions identified from reviewing relevant deaths followed up.</li> <li>• Improved quality of data entered into the national drug related death database.</li> <li>• ADP Membership on newly formed Choose Life Suicide Prevention Group.</li> </ul>	<p>group to improve local understanding of deaths.</p>
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<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produce local, accurate data sources regarding prisoner whereabouts.</li> <li>• Produce local protocol/information pack so that prisoners returning to Orkney are aware of the local services provided.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake local Data gathering exercise regarding prisoner whereabouts.</li> <li>• Liaise with SPS and local community justice authority regarding information being provided to individuals about the services on offer in Orkney.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A meeting was arranged in September 2016 to meet with Robert Strachan of Scottish Prison Service on his recent trip to Orkney however this didn't materialise due to adverse weather. A follow up email was arranged and it was agreed that a message would be sent to all prisons to make them aware of the services in Orkney and the contacts for prison release in the interim until the local protocol</li> </ul>
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			<p>/ information pack is produced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new Community Justice Partnership now in place in Orkney and ADP Co-ordinator is a member of this group.</li> </ul>
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<p>Improving identification of, and preventative activities focused on, new psychoactive substances (NPS).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create evidence base of local knowledge on the use and trends of NPS in Orkney.</li> <li>• In partnership with the Police and local service providers offer information and deliver training to at least 40 people per year.</li> <li>• NPS prevention and harm reduction incorporated in two awareness raising events locally.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with local Police and A&amp;E to communicate local trends and information regarding NPS provide NPS training and awareness sessions across the county including to specific groups such as school teachers (including those on the remote outer islands).</li> <li>• Bespoke training developed from the Crew 2000 training delivered to a total of 64 people over 2016. Slightly less than 2015 where 92 people were trained, this was a result from the reduced capacity in staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total of 272 people trained locally from training commencement in 2013.</li> <li>• A revised training programme to be offered in 2017/18 incorporating a general drugs awareness following evidence of need from evaluation forms.</li> <li>• Raising public awareness via local events and social media particularly around the New NPS Act (2016).</li> <li>• Since the new Psychoactive Substances Act (2016) there has been a marked reduction in the local prevalence</li> </ul>
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		availability to deliver training. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS community survey launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> November will remained open until 4<sup>th</sup> December 2015. A full report was published providing local baseline data.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	rates for NPS including Police seizures and admittances to A&E. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ADP Co-ordinator attended 'Chemsex' event via video conference to inform of developing trends.</li> </ul>
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## Ypeople

Y-talk is a counselling service, funded by Orkney Alcohol and Drugs Partnership (OADP), which helps support children and young people as well as students attending Orkney College. It provides support for issues such as anxiety, stress, depression, relationships, alcohol and drugs, feeling down, self-harm, not coping, feeling alone, bullying, eating disorders, anger, loss, low self-esteem or confidence or anything else that might be causing distress.

Ypeople also provides a local authority funded Young Persons' Supported Accommodation Service in Kirkwall and Stromness for homeless young people aged 16-25 and runs a local Youthworks Mentoring project which is a peer support and mentoring service for young people on government training schemes.

## Orkney Alcohol Counselling and Advisory Service (OACAS)

OACAS refers to the Scottish Government Alcohol and Offenders Guidance Statement 2012, in having appropriately assessed the needs of offenders relating to their problematic alcohol and drug use, developing and delivering a model of care and support to improve health and well-being outcomes for offenders and their families to reduce re-offending.

Between April 2014 and March 2016, OACAS figures indicated a Service provided on this basis to 61 service users, 3 of these being female. Between April 2016 and September 2016, the Service reported supporting 12 new clients, aged between 16 and 54, with ten being in full or part time employment, and two students. Although there is no formal statistical evidence in place, the Service has indicated its belief that around 80% of service users have not re-offended in the last few years after engaging with the programme.

OACAS has supported local availability of the national "New Routes" mentoring project for male under-25s leaving prison, by providing a local participant in a locally-delivered New Routes mentor training programme. The OACAS worker went on to

take advantage of an offer to shadow a Glasgow-based New Routes worker, and since 2015, three under-25 males leaving prison have taken up the offer of mentoring support.

## General Practitioner (GP) services

There are 7 GP Practices in Orkney and a total of 32 General Practitioners serving the area. There were a total of 21,129 people registered with an Orkney GP as of January 2016. The table below shows the number of people registered by location.

### GP Practice registrations by location

East Mainland	West Mainland	Isles	Orkney
13185	5809	2135	21129
62%	28%	10%	100%

Three GP practices are located in the East Mainland, 2 in the West Mainland and 2 in the Isles.

### Forensic Medical Care, including for people in custody

Orkney has no specialised Forensic medical examiner, but GP level medical care of patients in police custody is provided in normal working hours (8am till 6pm Monday to Friday) by the medical staff at the A and E unit in the Kirkwall Balfour Hospital. Outwith these times the service is provided by the NHS Orkney GP out of hours service.

Any specialised forensic medical care required is provided by Aberdeen based services, and most notably this includes the examination of alleged victims and perpetrators of sexual assault who currently need to be transferred to Aberdeen for assessment, although work is in progress to have this specific service provided locally.

### Orkney Community Mental Health Team (CMHT)

Orkney's Community Mental Health Team has, over many years, engaged in joint work with offenders as appropriate. This has most frequently taken the form of drug or alcohol work. A joint protocol to deliver Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs) was developed when these Orders were rolled out nationally more than ten years ago; however, as noted above, in line with Orkney's historically exceptionally low levels of opiate drug misuse, this option has never yet been taken up (and was never funded from the Scottish Government).

## Housing

Orkney Islands Council's Housing Service has a specific protocol in place to take account of the needs of prisoners who are likely to face homelessness in Orkney on release. This is in line with the Scottish Quality Standards for Housing Advice, Information and Support for People in and Leaving Prison, or "Sustainable Housing on Release for Everyone" (SHORE) standards, with which local staff have been actively involved.

The Housing Service has also engaged proactively with Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) processes in respect of domestic abuse, and Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA) processes, providing a Sex Offender Liaison Officer (SOLO) in line with national guidance. As the statutory provider locally of temporary accommodation for homeless people, as well as an extensive stock of permanent tenancies, the Council's Housing Service has in numerical terms been the primary partner with Community Justice Services. Orkney Housing Association Limited (OHAL) have also been involved, however, as landlord to a substantial proportion of offenders, and they have similarly been proactively involved with MARAC and MAPPA processes locally.

For many years since the mid-1990s, Orkney benefited from a fully-funded Supported Accommodation project for offenders run by Sacro. This arrangement ended, after a lengthy "wind down" period, in 2013, following significant funding reduction decisions taken by the Northern Community Justice Authority (NCJA). However, a voluntary arrangement is in place with a third-sector housing provider, Orkney Islands Property Developments Ltd, to provide Criminal Justice clients with individual Scottish Private Residential Tenancies in a block of four furnished flats in Junction Road, Kirkwall. The flats are adjoined by an office which is accessible by CJSW staff, but which has also been offered as an "in kind" resource free of charge to Third Sector organisations, including Y-People (who occupy the offices at present), OACAS and Victim Support. This arrangement provides for a "normalisation" effect next to the tenancies of office premises in regular daily use.

## **Victim Support**

Victim Support Scotland (VSS) provides victims with free and confidential emotional and practical assistance and information about the criminal justice system, as well as help for witnesses if you are attending court as a witness to a crime.

In 2015 – 16, Victim Support Scotland received 139 referrals for victims locally, with 11 of these being for individuals under the age of 17. During this same period, VSS received 27 referrals for witness services.

## **Inter Agency Collaboration on Services for Victims in Orkney**

A group consisting of Orkney Rape Crisis, Women's Aid Orkney and Victim Support have commenced monthly meetings, hosted by WAO. At the meetings we share challenges regarding referrals, anonymised survivor feedback on their experience, trends and areas where we can jointly campaign. To date Insp Keith Bendall and Malcolm MacBean from Victim Support have attended by invitation.

We have also produced a joint leaflet, with all three service's details, which was distributed with The Orcadian local newspaper in October 2017. The idea of a joint leaflet was to make things easier for referring agencies like Police Scotland, for example.

## **Domestic Abuse Forum / Violence Against Women Partnership**

Women's Aid Orkney reported the following numbers of women and children they supported in their 2014-15 Annual Report<sup>18</sup>

In 2012-13 WAO supported 30 women and 37 children/young people.

In 2013-14 WAO supported 56 women and 64 children/young people.

In 2014-15 WAO's supported 86 women and 53 children/young people.

Also

In 2015-16 WAO supported 84 women and 42 children/young people

Men and boys over 16 fall out with the remit of WAO and are sign posted on to appropriate agencies

Reporting figures for domestic abuse in 2017 showed a drop in about 20% of reports to the Police, however WAO reported a 20% increase in women supported and a 40% in children supported. What this may show is that fewer women are reporting to the Police, but instead they are going to WAO. It is positive that women are receiving support but this may affect perceptions of crime levels and mean that women might not get appropriate justice outcomes if perpetrators are not being investigated.

Close working relationships to address Domestic Abuse have been in place in Orkney for many years, taken forward under the umbrella of the Orkney Domestic Abuse Forum / Violence Against Women Partnership. The Criminal Justice Social Work team has prioritised training for its staff on a range of nationally recognised Domestic Abuse initiatives, including the "Change" programme and "Respect" programmes, and the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment (SARA) framework. A key local achievement in this area has been the setting up of a local MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference) system, co-ordinating input across Police, Housing, Health, Social Work, Women's Aid and other Third Sector agencies where individuals at specific risk are identified.

### **Orkney Rape Crisis**

Rape Crisis Scotland was awarded Scottish Government funding to support survivors of sexual crimes in September 2015.

Funding included the provision of a 28 hr a week, Rape Crisis Support and Development Worker, to be based in Orkney from January 2016. Referrals were accepted from March 2016. There was no dedicated specialist service in Orkney before this. Initially the service was housed within Women's Aid Orkney. After independent evaluation the Scottish Government awarded additional funding in August 2017 for 25hrs of Advocacy & Support work. Rape Crisis Scotland provided funding for 10 hrs of Prevention work. With the recruitment of two additional workers the service moved to independent support premises and hosted a visit from the Cabinet Secretary for Criminal Justice, Michael Matheson MSP.

Orkney Rape Crisis provides trauma aware support and advocacy for survivors of any gender from the age of 13 upwards who have experienced any level of sexual violence recently or at any time in the past. Support and information is also provided

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<sup>18</sup> <http://womensaidorkney.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/5-WAO-annual-report-2014-2015.pdf>

to non-abusing family members and other professionals supporting survivors. The Prevention worker delivers an evaluated, age appropriate programme of up to 7 sessions to secondary schools and youth groups 13-25. This programme is currently in use by one third of all schools in Scotland.

Orkney Rape Crisis campaigns on issues which impact on survivors such as the lack of on-island forensic examination. Orkney Rape Crisis contributes to community awareness around survivor's issues by active participation in Orkney's multi-agency groups, Referral figures to date of 2015-16; 3, 2016-17; 19, and 2017-18 six months to end of Sept; 20, indicate a steady rise in people seeking support and information.

## **Voluntary Action Orkney (VAO)**

Voluntary Action Orkney is Orkney's Third Sector Interface and offers a broad range of support services to new, developing and established voluntary and community organisations and social enterprises. From advising on legal structures, business planning, charity law and how to source and apply for funding, VAO will respond to the needs of people and organisations to ensure that they have the information and support they need to deliver and develop their services and activities. VAO also facilitates communication, learning and collaboration within and between third sector and public sector primarily through the recently restructured Third Sector Forum to ensure that organisations are kept up to date and engaged with legislative and policy issues that might affect them.

In addition VAO:

- ensures that individuals including those with additional support needs are given the opportunity to volunteer in order to gain skills, confidence and a route to further training and employment if that is wanted
- promotes the Saltire Award and volunteering to young volunteers and works closely with schools and other agencies to provide young people with volunteering opportunities
- manages these projects:
  - **Connect Project**

The Connect Project is an early intervention project that offers young people aged 15-25 years, who have experienced significant barriers to learning and engaging in the community, access to a flexible and person-centred learning/development programme through one to one support and group work. The project works with young people who require More Choices More Chances.

The project was established through a partnership approach in 2009 after a gap in provision for the most vulnerable young people in the community was identified. VAO took the lead on the project, however it continues to work through a partnership approach.

The project now has three distinct strands –

- Main Connect Project – Age 15-21
- Outreach Worker – Activity Agreements – Age 16-19
- Autism Support Worker – Age 15- 25



Young people can - and often do - access all of these strands through a blended approach to learning.

The project staff work with many statutory, private and third sector partners to offer young people opportunities that promote inclusion, social justice and skills development to support young people to meet personal targets and goals and make positive lifelong transitions.

- **Children and Young People’s Befriending**

The service is designed and delivered to ensure that vulnerable young people aged 7-18 are given support during a difficult time in their lives. Each young person will have unique issues, family circumstances and barriers to growth therefore it is essential that the service identifies these in discussion with the young person, their families and other relevant agencies in order to provide targeted and effective support. Each young person is matched with a trained volunteer befriender with whom they can relate and the programme of activities provided is based on each child or young person's own circumstances and needs with the objective of helping them to identify and to develop their strengths, develop resilience and become more confident individuals.

As the local Third Sector umbrella organisation, Voluntary Action Orkney has a lengthy history of innovative and flexible engagement with the broad locally identified needs in terms of Community Justice, examples including explicit inclusion of offenders in a Third Sector Befriending Scheme, and extensive support to Third Sector organisations such as Women’s Aid, Victim Support and the Citizen’s Advice Bureau, all of whom have contributed greatly to the local Community Justice landscape. More recently, VAO has engaged with and facilitated local training of mentors via the national “New Routes” prison/community based offender service. It should be noted however that the combination of low numbers and strict funding limitations on the age group for which “New Routes” can operate (up to 25) has meant that there has been limited local opportunity for uptake of this service.

## **Police Scotland**

The Orkney Area Command of Police Scotland has a significant history of proactive engagement and joint collaborative work in relation to Community Justice. In addition to the statutory joint work outlined below in relation to Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA), locally based Police Officers have ensured that the CJSW team is given an early indication when individuals are being held in custody for a Court appearance, have engaged with a local protocol on joint work with Serious Violent Offenders (since overtaken nationally by the MAPPA extension project for violent offenders), and engaged with joint training on Domestic Abuse, Substance Misuse and Risk Assessment and Management, as well as case by case work on mediation, and joint Youth Justice work.

## **Police Scotland Youth Volunteers (PSYV)**

Police Scotland Youth Volunteers (PSYV) is an opportunity for young people in Orkney to become involved in a group that is designed to promote a practical understanding of policing amongst all young people, encourage a spirit of adventure and good citizenship, support the local policing priorities through volunteering, give young people a change to be heard and to inspire young people to participate positively in the community.

The Police Scotland Youth Volunteer scheme was established in 2013 and was piloted in five locations in Scotland. Due to the success of the pilot scheme the initiative is now being rolled out throughout Scotland and there are currently 19 established groups in Scotland with a further 4, including Orkney, recently launched.

The PSYV is a programme developed by Police Scotland to enhance and deepen engagement between young people and the Police in Scotland. Youth Volunteers, supported by Adult Volunteers will volunteer in our community as well as at National events. PSYV's will also gain a practical understanding of the Police by receiving training and educational inputs from departments within the police and from external agencies as well as taking part in team building exercises such as camping and other outdoor pursuits.

PSYV has 10 adult volunteers and will aim to take on 24 young people aged 13-16.

## **Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements**

Over the last ten years, arrangements for the joint supervision of those individuals, particularly sexual and violent offenders, who may pose a greater risk of harm, have been put in place locally in line with provisions in the Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2005. A Multi Agency Public Protection (MAPPA) co-ordination team is well established in Inverness, serving the area of Highland and the three Islands Councils. Numbers of offenders subject to these arrangements in Orkney have been low, rarely entering double figures. Regular updates on this area of work are provided to the joint Child Protection / Adult Protection Chief Officer's Group, which includes the Chief Executives of NHS Orkney and Orkney Islands Council, and the local Police Area Commander. Orkney's services contributed case file information to the national Thematic Review of MAPPA in Scotland, undertaken by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and the Care Inspectorate in 2015, which concluded that "Multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) are well-established across the country. Responsible Authorities, as named in the governing legislation, have robust arrangements in place to manage registered sex offenders (RSO) through dedicated offender management teams, joint working and information sharing.". Whilst risk from the individuals subject to MAPPA arrangements can never be eliminated, substantial investment has been directed locally particularly towards equipping Police and Social Work staff with suitable accredited risk assessment tools and training to deal with these issues most effectively. In terms of developing wider inter-agency knowledge, local training is being made available in January 2017 by the regional Community Justice Training and Development Officer. Strategic arrangements for the delivery of MAPPA have encompassed the 7 Local Authority Areas in the Northern Community Justice Authority, with the four Local Authority

Areas covered by the Inverness MAPPA team contributing to and deriving mutual support from a locally based management group. From April 2017, a more focussed Strategy Group aligned with the geographic area covered by the local MAPPA co-ordination team will be put in place.