

ORKNEY ISLANDS COMMUNITY JUSTICE PARTNERSHIP

RESPONDING TO CHANGE

STRATEGIC NEEDS AND STRENGTHS ASSESSMENT (SNSA)2023



Content Accuracy

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The SNSA has been produced following Partnership wide consultation, including organisations listed above. In addition to workshop events and one to one sessions to draw the data together on what is a living document.

Document Control

Version/Draft	Date	Latest Changes Made by	Reason for Changes
Version 1	June 2023	Approved by OCJP	

Community Justice is ...

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

National Strategy for Community Justice, Scottish Government, June 2022.

[What is community justice? - National Strategy for Community Justice - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/resources/documents/2022/06/20220615_national_strategy_for_community_justice.pdf)

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1. Foreword:

The following Strategic Needs and Strengths Assessment (SNSA) has been conducted by the Orkney Community Justice Partnership and is the second such formal collection, collation and analysis of local statistical data. This is undertaken to identify key priority areas to focus individual and collective partnership intervention in order to support those who are involved in offending and those who are affected by it.

The development of a SNSA is a crucial step in any analysis and reporting of local priorities and is the foundation upon which we can understand the needs of the Orkney Islands communities and the associated status of service. This new SNSA is intended to inform the review of previously identified priorities and, as we move forward, flag-up any new areas for development.

The pandemic has impacted upon our population at an individual, service and Partnership level. As a result, some of the planned actions contained within the 2018 – 2021 Community Justice Outcomes improvement plan remain outstanding. Mindful of the challenges confronting local partnerships, Community Justice Scotland has extended the reporting period by one year, to include year 2022.

It should be stated that any needs assessment exercise is also about acknowledging core strengths: we are a diverse and robust partnership; dedicated to adopting evidence-based good practice, designed to offer offenders an opportunity to contribute to society and to live purposeful lives.

The findings and recommendations of this SNSA will directly inform the strategic priorities of the new Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP) for Orkney.

2. Introduction.

The Orkney Community Justice Partnership is committed to preventing and reducing offending within Orkney by identifying and addressing any underlying causes within Orkney's communities. By working with the Scottish Government, local partners and community members, vital services are provided which aim to be easily accessible and effective to support, manage and supervise people with convictions or a history of offending.

The aim of this Strategic Needs and Strengths Assessment (SNSA) is to support informed decision-making pertaining to the future of commissioning, and potential decommissioning of local services with a focus upon community justice.

To meet this aim, the specific objectives of this SNSA are:

- To provide an assessment of local need for services.
- To identify gaps and areas of unmet need in current provision.
- To identify the currently provided provision within the community.

For the above objectives, the following requirements were agreed:

- Create a representation of current community including pressure areas within the community for each of the partner agencies
- Identify the current specialist services in Orkney; what they are, how many people interact with them, and how they link to other services.
- Identify potential causes of represented risks
- Identify potential risk areas, gaps in the provision of services, proportion of people accessing services and representation of populations in each area
- Take cognizance of current strategies and plans already in place relating to Community Justice Partnership aims, such as the Alcohol Drugs Partnership Needs Assessment.
- Consultation with partner agencies would be undertaken with relevant supporting information and documentation provided.
- Upon completion partners to review and ensure there are no missed areas from their perspective which are relevant to achievement of shared aims and vision.

This SNSA will consist of two parts: Section 1 will study the demographic profile of the Orkney Islands to give a fuller understanding of the community itself, the make-up of the population, the economic, educational and housing status of the population and characteristics of the local area that might impact on people's lives. (This being an understanding of the whole community and not just the community justice population.)

Furthermore, it will look at the Scottish Government's Vision for Community Justice and consider the Justice Process Map: the 'justice journey' (assessing the process end-to-end; i.e. from point of arrest to the end of sentence, and the experience of the offenders within that timeline.) This will help build a picture of the local community justice landscape; allowing for needs and gaps in service delivery to be identified and prioritised as necessary. The process will align these to the existing organisational support networks as provided by the Community Justice partners.

Part 2 of the SNSA will contain core statistical data as provided by partner organisations. Partner data is presented in different formats and may in some circumstance involve non-concurrent time periods, however the inclusion of this data is an important marker in establishing local community justice related needs and the setting of the associated outcomes improvement plan.

Community Justice Scotland guidance has been referred to at each stage of the SNSA writing process.

This needs assessment was a joint approach between Orkney Health and Care, Police Scotland, NHS Orkney and Public Health Scotland. A steering group was set up to help agree the scope, direction, and recommendations for the needs assessment.

3. The Orkney Community Justice Partnership

The statutory Community Justice Partners for Orkney, as defined by the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 are, as follows:

- Orkney Islands Council (OIC)
- NHS Orkney (NHSO)
- Police Scotland (PSoS)
- Scottish Fire & Rescue Service (SFRS)
- Skills Development Scotland (SDS)
- Orkney Integration Joint Board
- The Scottish Courts & Tribunals Services
- Scottish Ministers (in practice, the Scottish Prison Service and the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Services)

Our non-statutory partners are:

- Orkney Housing Association Limited (OHAL)
- Women's Aid Orkney (WAO)
- Orkney Rape and Sexual Assault Service (ORSAS)
- Voluntary Action Orkney (VAO)
- Social Security Scotland (SSS)
- Relationships Scotland Orkney (RSO)
- Voluntary Action Orkney (VAO)
- Victim Support Scotland (VSS)
- Right There
- Families Outside
- University of Highlands & Islands (UHI)

It is widely recognised that successful community engagement fundamentally requires close cooperation between all local statutory, community, voluntary and business sector partners. The Partnership actively endorses and promote this ethos.

4. The Scottish Government's Vision for Community Justice

Our Vision - Community Justice Scotland

4.1 Vision

Our aim is to ensure that Community Justice Scotland is a world leader. We'll achieve that through constant innovation and by working closely with our partners to develop new ways of supporting people who have committed a crime, their families and the various agencies that help to break the cycle of reoffending, allowing people to make a positive contribution to society.

We also have a duty to influence and enable reform and that means working closely with the Scottish Government, the courts and law enforcement agencies.

4.2 Community Justice

Is where people who have broken the law are held to account and supported to reconnect and contribute to their communities. Where it is safe to do so, people who commit certain crimes receive community-based sentences. This can include treatment for underlying issues such as drug or alcohol addiction, unpaid work, fines and compensation or restrictions of liberty such as electronic tagging and curfews. The evidence shows community justice can help people stop breaking the law again leading to fewer victims and safer communities.

4.3 Partners

We take a collaborative approach to our work, providing constructive support to all our partners. Together, we work hard to create better outcomes for those who have offended, their families and victims of crime.

4.4 Aim

Our aim is to drive progress in the field of community justice. We're open-minded and curious and we actively seek innovation. We follow the evidence, share our findings and convince our partners that change can deliver the results we all seek.

We also looking to be an inspiration in society, helping to build a safer Scotland where everyone can maximise their potential within a fair and equitable justice system.

Table of National Aims and Priority Actions

National aim	Priority action
1. Optimise the use of diversion and intervention at the earliest opportunity	1. Enhance intervention at the earliest opportunity by ensuring greater consistency, confidence in and awareness of services which support the use of direct measures and diversion from prosecution
	2. Improve the identification of underlying needs and the delivery of support following arrest by ensuring the provision of person-centred care within police custody and building upon referral opportunities to services including substance use and mental health services
2. Ensure that robust and high quality community interventions and public protection arrangements are consistently available across Scotland	3. Support the use of robust alternatives to remand by ensuring high quality bail services are consistently available and delivered effectively
	4. Strengthen options for safe and supported management in the community by increasing and widening the use of electronic monitoring technologies
	5. Ensure that those given community sentences are supervised and supported appropriately to protect the public, promote desistance from offending and enable rehabilitation by delivering high quality, consistently available, trauma-informed services and programmes

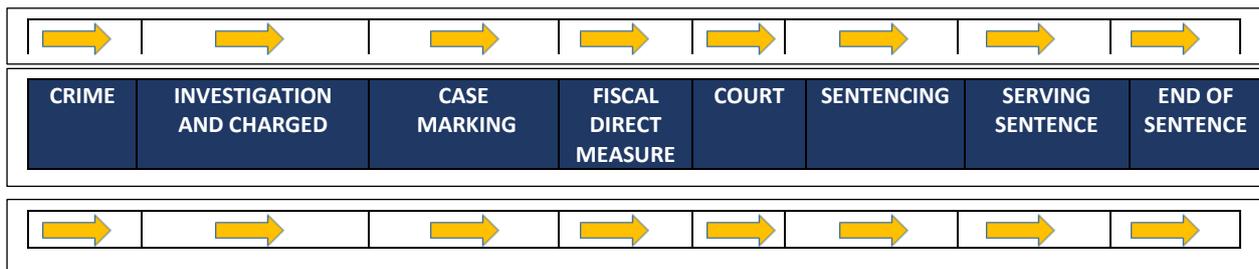
	6. Ensure restorative justice is available across Scotland to all those who wish to access it by promoting and supporting the appropriate and safe provision of available services
3. Ensure that services are accessible and available to address the needs of individuals accused or convicted of an offence	<p>7. Enhance individuals' access to health and social care and continuity of care following release from prison by improving the sharing of information and partnership-working between relevant partners</p> <p>8. Ensure that the housing needs of individuals in prison are addressed consistently and at an early stage by fully implementing and embedding the Sustainable Housing on Release for Everyone (SHORE) standards across all local authority areas</p> <p>9. Enhance individual's life skills and readiness for employment by ensuring increased access to employability support through effective education, learning, training, career services and relevant benefit services</p> <p>10. Enhance community integration and support by increasing and promoting greater use of voluntary throughcare and third sector services</p>
4. Strengthen the leadership, engagement, and partnership working of local and national community justice partners	<p>11. Deliver improved community justice outcomes by ensuring that effective leadership and governance arrangements are in place and working well, collaborating with partners and planning strategically</p> <p>12. Enhance partnership planning and implementation by ensuring the voices of victims of crime, survivors, those with lived experience and their families are effectively incorporated and embedded</p> <p>13. Support integration and reduce stigma by ensuring the community and workforce have an improved understanding of and confidence in community justice</p>

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

5. Orkney: Data presentation and analysis, and development

5.1 Justice Process Map

Community Justice Scotland has produced a Scottish Justice Process map that shows the various journeys that can be made from the point of the alleged crime being committed through to the various exit points from the process. The map breaks the justice process into the following broad stages:



The map provides a foundation to inform the understanding of community justice in Scotland and is the basis of subsequent stages of SNSA development; overlaying demographic, needs-based and service-level data on to this map will develop a picture of community justice at a national level. The national justice process map is relevant to all areas as the same processes exist across the country.

Community Justice Scotland has also produced a comprehensive and highly detailed version of the process map which can be found here:

<https://communityjustice.scot/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/SCOTTISH-JUSTICE-PROCESS.pdf>

5.2 Demographic Data Analysis

The creation of an Orkney demographic data profile provides an overview of the baseline population and projections of how the population may change over time. To understand the needs of the community firstly there requires to be an understanding of the community itself, for example, the make-up of the population, the economy, and housing status of the population and characteristics of the local area that might impact on people’s lives.

The demographic profile should build on the process map and provides the foundation onto which needs and service data can be considered:

Questions to be addressed in the context of Community Justice:

- How safe is Orkney to live in?
- How many crimes are recorded?
- How many people have been a victim of crime?
- How many people are in prison?
- How many people are completing a community sentence?

5.3 Demographic Profile: The Headlines

Source: National Records of Scotland [Orkney Islands Council Area Profile \(nrsotland.gov.uk\)](https://nrsotland.gov.uk)

The Physical Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orkney is an archipelago in the North Isles of Scotland, situated off the coast of mainland UK. It is made up of 70 islands, of which 20 are inhabited. Physical connectivity is achieved through an inter-island ferry and air service to support a combined land mass of 990 square kilometers.
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<p>Population Estimates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 30 June 2021, the population of Orkney Islands was 22,540. This is an increase of 0.6% from 22,400 in 2020. Over the same period, the population of Scotland increased by 0.3%. Orkney Islands had the lowest population in 2021, out of all 32 council areas in Scotland. Between 2020 and 2021, 8 councils saw a population decrease and 24 councils saw a population increase. Between 2001 and 2021, the population of Orkney Islands has increased by 17.3%. This is the 2nd highest percentage change out of the 32 council areas in Scotland. Over the same period, Scotland's population rose by 8.2%. In 2021, there were more females (50.3%) than males (49.7%) living in Orkney Islands. There were also more females (51.2%) than males (48.8%) living in Scotland overall. In terms of overall size, the 45 to 64 age group was the largest in 2021, with a population of 6,660. In contrast, the 16 to 24 age group was the smallest, with a population of 1,814. In 2021, more females than males lived in Orkney Islands in 4 out of 6 age groups. Between 2001 and 2021, the 0 to 15 age group saw the largest percentage decrease (-6.9%). The 75 and over age group saw the largest percentage increase (+72.7%). Between 2018 and 2028, the population of Orkney Islands is projected to increase from 22,190 to 22,311. This is an increase of 0.5%, which compares to a projected increase of 1.8% for Scotland as a whole. Orkney Islands is projected to have the lowest population out of the 32 council areas in Scotland in 2028. Between 2018 and 2028, 14 councils are projected to see a population decrease and 18 councils are projected to see a population increase.
<p>Population Projections</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orkney Islands is projected to have the 16th highest percentage change in population size out of the 32 council areas in Scotland. Over the next 10 years, the population of Orkney Islands is projected to decrease by 3.5% due to natural change (more deaths than births). Total net migration (net migration within Scotland, from overseas and from the rest of the UK) is projected to result in a population increase of 4.7% over the same period. The average age of the population of Orkney Islands is projected to increase as the baby boomer generation ages and more people are expected to live longer. Between 2018 and 2028, the 0 to 15 age group is projected to see the largest percentage decrease (-11.5%) and the 75 and over age group is projected to see the largest percentage increase (+37.4%). In terms of size, however, 45 to 64 is projected to remain the largest age group.
<p>Births</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2021, there were 171 births in Orkney Islands. This is a decrease of 4.5% from 179 births in 2020. Of these 171 births, 73 (42.7%) were female and 98 (57.3%) were male.. In Orkney Islands, the standardised birth rate decreased from 10.2 per 1,000 population in 2020 to 9.5 in 2021. In comparison, the rate in Scotland overall increased from 8.6 to 8.7. In 2021, Orkney Islands was the council area with the joint 21st highest standardised birth rate. Between 2020 and 2021, 10 councils saw a decrease in standardised birth rate and 20 councils saw an increase. There were 2 councils that saw no change.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2021, the most common age group of mothers in Orkney Islands was 25 to 29 (58 births), a change from the 30 to 34 age group in 2001. The least common age group of mothers in Orkney Islands was 0 to 19 (2 births), which is a change from the 40 and over age group in 2001. • Between 2001 and 2021, the 0 to 19 age group has seen the largest percentage decrease in births (-66.7%) and the 40 and over age group has seen the largest percentage increase in births (+140.0%). • The total fertility rate in Orkney Islands decreased from 1.53 in 2020 to 1.42 in 2021. Out of the 32 council areas in Scotland, Orkney Islands had the 22nd highest rate in 2021 and this is higher than the rate of 1.31 for Scotland as a whole.
Deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2021, there were 254 deaths in Orkney Islands. This is the same as the number of deaths in 2020. Of these 254 deaths, 121 (47.6%) were female and 133 (52.4%) were male. • In Orkney Islands, the standardised death rate increased from 10.5 per 1,000 population in 2020 to 11.3 in 2021. In comparison, the rate in Scotland overall decreased from 12.0 to 11.6. • In 2021, Orkney Islands was the council area with the 21st highest standardised death rate. Between 2020 and 2021, 12 councils saw a decrease in standardised death rate and 20 councils saw an increase. • Between 2001 and 2021, both female and male deaths registered in Orkney Islands have increased in number. In 2021, a lower number of female (121) than male (133) deaths were registered. • In comparison to 2001, the number of female deaths registered in Orkney Islands in 2021 was 5.2% higher and the number of male deaths was 16.7% higher. At Scotland level, the number of female deaths registered in 2021 was 5.8% higher and the number of male deaths was 16.4% higher. • In 2021, the 80 to 84 age group saw the highest number of total deaths (50) and the 1 to 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 14, 15 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 29, 30 to 34 age groups saw the fewest (0). For females, the most common age group was 80 to 84 (24) and for males, the most common age group was 80 to 84 (26). • The following leading cause of death analysis is based on a list of causes developed by the World Health Organisation (WHO). There are around 60 categories in total and cancers are grouped separately according to the type of cancer, for example, lung, breast and prostate cancer are all counted as separate causes. If all cancers were grouped together, cancer would be the leading cause of death. • In Orkney Islands, the leading cause of death for males in 2021 was Ischaemic heart diseases (12.8% of all male deaths), followed by Cerebrovascular disease (8.3%). In Scotland overall, the leading cause of death for males was also Ischaemic heart diseases (13.7%), followed by Dementia and Alzheimer's (6.2%). • In Orkney Islands, the leading cause of death for females in 2021 was Dementia and Alzheimer's (27.3% of all female deaths), followed by Cerebrovascular disease (9.1%). In Scotland overall, the leading cause of death for females was also Dementia and Alzheimer's (12.8%), followed by Ischaemic heart diseases (8.5%).
Life Expectancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Orkney Islands, life expectancy at birth was higher for females (83.8 years) than for males (80.4 years) in 2019-21. Male life expectancy at birth

	<p>has increased more rapidly than female life expectancy at birth between 2001-03 and 2019-21.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Orkney Islands, life expectancy at birth is higher than at Scotland level for both females and males. • Over the period between 2001-03 and 2019-21, female life expectancy at birth in Orkney Islands has risen by 3.5%. This is the 4th highest percentage change out of all 32 council areas in Scotland and this is higher than the percentage change for Scotland overall (+2.4%). • Over the period between 2001-03 and 2019-21, male life expectancy at birth in Orkney Islands has risen by 5.9%. This is the 3rd highest percentage change out of all 32 council areas in Scotland and this is higher than the percentage change for Scotland overall (+4.1%). • In Orkney Islands, life expectancy at age 65-69 was higher for females (21.0 years) than for males (19.4 years) in 2019-21. Male life expectancy at age 65-69 has increased more rapidly than female life expectancy at age 65-69 between 2001-03 and 2019-21. • In Orkney Islands, life expectancy at age 65-69 is higher than at Scotland level for both females and males. • Over the period between 2001-03 and 2019-21, female life expectancy at age 65-69 in Orkney Islands has risen by 11.1%. This is the joint 8th highest percentage change out of all 32 council areas in Scotland and this is higher than the percentage change for Scotland overall (+8.7%). • Over the period between 2001-03 and 2019-21, male life expectancy at age 65-69 in Orkney Islands has risen by 18.4%. This is the 5th highest percentage change out of all 32 council areas in Scotland and this is higher than the percentage change for Scotland overall (+15.3%).
Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the period 2020-21, the level of in-migration in Orkney Islands was 940, a 34.3% increase from 700 in the period 2019-20. The level of out-migration in Orkney Islands was 720, which is a 35.8% increase from 530 in 2019-20. • In 2020-21, Orkney Islands had the 25th highest level of net migration out of the 32 council areas in Scotland, with a net total of 220 people. This is an increase of 50 from 170 people in 2019-20. • Net migration is the difference between in-migration (those coming into an area) and out-migration (those leaving an area). Positive net migration means in-migration is higher than out-migration. Negative net migration means out-migration is higher than in-migration. • In Orkney Islands, the net migration rate increased from 7.5 people per 1,000 population in 2019-20 to 9.7 in 2020-21. In comparison, the rate in Scotland overall increased from 3.1 to 5.1 people per 1,000 population. • In 2020-21, Orkney Islands was the council area with the 11th highest net migration rate, out of all 32 council areas in Scotland. Between 2019-20 and 2020-21, 7 councils saw a decrease in net migration rates per 1,000 population and 25 councils saw an increase. • In the period 2020-21, net migration in Orkney Islands was higher for females (135) than for males (83). The age group with the highest level of total net migration was 50 to 54 (40). In contrast, the age group with the lowest level of net migration was 15 to 19 (-19).
Marriages and Civil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2021, 115 marriages were registered in Orkney Islands. This is a 117.0% increase from 53 in 2020. In comparison, the number of marriages registered in Scotland overall increased by 102.6%.

Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orkney Islands had the 2nd lowest number of marriage registrations in 2021, out of the 32 council areas in Scotland. Between 2020 and 2021, all councils saw an increase in marriage registrations. • In Scotland overall, there were 499 civil partnerships in 2021, which is an increase of 593.1% from 2020. • Since June 2021 mixed-sex couples have been able to form a civil partnership. In 2021, 2 civil partnerships were registered in Orkney Islands, of which 2 were mixed-sex and 0 were same-sex. • Orkney Islands had the joint 28th highest number of civil partnership registrations in 2021, out of the 32 council areas in Scotland. Between 2020 and 2021, 3 councils saw a decrease in civil partnership registrations and 28 councils saw an increase. There was 1 council that saw no change.
Household Estimates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2021, the number of households in Orkney Islands was 10,758. This is a 1.2% increase from 10,635 households in 2020. In comparison, the number of households in Scotland overall increased by 0.8%. • Orkney Islands had the 2nd lowest number of households in 2021, out of all 32 council areas in Scotland. Between 2020 and 2021, 1 council saw a decrease in the number of households and 31 councils saw an increase. • In comparison to 2001, the number of households in Orkney Islands has increased by 29.0%. This is the highest percentage change out of the 32 council areas in Scotland and a more rapid change than at Scotland level (+15.2%).
Household Projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 2018 and 2028, the number of households in Orkney Islands is projected to increase from 10,506 to 11,010. This is a 4.8% increase, which compares to a projected increase of 4.9% for Scotland as a whole. • Orkney Islands is projected to have the 2nd lowest number of households in 2028, out of all 32 council areas in Scotland. Between 2018 and 2028, 8 councils are projected to see a decrease in the number of households and 24 councils are projected to see an increase. • Orkney Islands is projected to have the 14th highest percentage change in household numbers out of the 32 council areas in Scotland. • In 2028, the household type “One adult” is projected to remain the most common (38.1%) and the household type “One adult, one or more children” is projected to remain the least common (4.5%) in Orkney Islands. • Between 2018 and 2028, the household type “Two or more adults, one or more children” is projected to see the largest percentage decrease (-6.2%) and the household type “One adult” is projected to see the largest percentage increase (+10.2%). • Between 2018 and 2028, the 50 to 54 age group is projected to see the largest percentage decrease (-29.9%) and the 90 and over age group is projected to see the largest percentage increase (+73.6%). In terms of size, however, 75 to 79 is projected to become the largest age group of a Household Reference Person (HRP), compared to 55 to 59 in 2018.
Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2021, the number of dwellings in Orkney Islands was 11,475. This is a 0.7% increase from 11,391 in 2020. In comparison, the number of dwellings in Scotland overall increased by 0.8%. • Orkney Islands had the 2nd lowest number of dwellings in 2021, out of all 32 council areas in Scotland. Between 2020 and 2021, all councils saw an increase in the number of dwellings.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compared with 2001, the number of dwellings in Orkney Islands has increased by 24.2%. This is the 5th highest percentage change out of the 32 council areas in Scotland and a more rapid change than for Scotland as a whole (+15.3%). In Orkney Islands, Council Tax band B was most common (25.2%) in 2021, followed by Council Tax band C (21.3%). Contrastingly, Council Tax band H was the least common (0.1%). In Scotland overall, Council Tax band B was the most common, followed by A. Council Tax band H was the least common in Scotland.
Homelessness	<p>Homeless Figures for 2020/2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of homeless applicants = 132 Number of homeless applicants for whom release from prison was given as the main reason for homelessness = 1 Number of homeless applicants for whom criminal activity/antisocial behaviour was given as an underlying cause of homelessness = 4
Deprivation Levels	<p>The most recent SIMD ranking was carried out in 2020. Within the 2019 population in Orkney, nobody resided in either the most or least deprived SIMD quintile in Scotland. The SIMD weighs up highly populated urban areas against remote and rural contexts. Nearly two-thirds (65%) of the Orkney Population live in areas classed as Quintile 4, the second least deprived quintile.</p> <p>Exploring the individual domains that make up the overall SIMD score highlights two key trends. Firstly, the access domain captures the remote and rural nature of the population, highlighting 63% of Orkney residents live in the most Access deprived quintile in Scotland. The geographic access indicator weighs the drive time and public transport time to certain services. These services include: GP Surgeries, Post Offices, retail centres, primary schools, secondary schools and petrol stations. These drive times include ferry journeys however and may distort access to local services such as local shops not considered a retail centre or access to an Advanced Nurse Practitioner. Additionally, the Access indicator includes a measure of whether people have access to superfast broadband 75% of the Orkney population lived in the two least deprived quintiles for the crime domain.</p> <p>Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation-2020v2-revision-notice/</p> <p>See also:</p> <p>https://www.webarchive.org.uk/wayback/archive/3000/https://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Social-Welfare/IncomePoverty/income-data-sources</p>
Employment Rates	<p>Please refer directly to:</p> <p>https://www.gov.scot/publications/regional-employment-patterns-aps-2017/</p>

	<p>Item 16 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.pdf (orkney.gov.uk)</p> <p>Employment plays an important role in people’s lives in many ways. It provides a sense of purpose, financial stability, and continuity for children, as well as future security for retirement. However, it may act as a double-edged sword as it can be a key source of stress due to underemployment, insecure temporary contracts leading to uncertainty and anxiety, as well as physical impacts of low paid repetitive unskilled work. Figures are not available for local authority level however, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimated that in quarter one of 2021/22 (April – June 2021) 2.3% of the Scottish workforce worked in zero hours contracts. Latest estimates indicate 87% of the working age population on Orkney were economically active. Parallel to the above financial measures this has generally increased since 2010/11 when the economy started to recover following the financial downturn in 2008/09.</p> <p>The unemployment rate in 2019/20 was at its lowest level in the 16-year period since 2004/05. 1.5% of residents were unemployed according to the ONS. After an increase following the impact of the financial crisis in 2008/09 unemployment declined between 2010/11 and 2019/20.</p> <p>As expected, due to the declining trend of unemployment, the level of Out of work claims declined in the 5-year period following the impact of the financial crisis in 2008/09. However, while the unemployment rate continued to decline until 2019/20, the number of people claiming Out of work benefits increased gradually between 2015 and 2017, followed by sharper increase in 2019. This is in part likely due to changes to welfare policy with the introduction of Universal Credit. The amount of people making out of work benefit claims increased to levels not witnessed since the mid-90s following the impact of the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Differences in Gender pay reflect the economic parity between genders within a community. It provides a high-level estimate of differences between genders in terms of how much people are paid for work but also reflects independence of women as members of society. The gender pay gap measure is defined as the difference between male and female hourly earnings as a percentage of male earnings. The latest estimate reveals, among local authorities in Scotland, Orkney is in the bottom five areas for female gender pay parity. On average, women in Orkney were estimated to receive 21.5% less in pay than males.</p>
Education	<p>Please see: Education & YoungPeople in Part 2 Page: 26</p> <p>https://www.gov.scot/publications/summary-statistics-schools-scotland-2020/pages/9/</p>
Health	<p>Please refer to Health& Wellbeing profile in Part 2:Page 29</p>
Recorded Crime	<p>See Police update in Section 2</p>

***** Please see Part 2, beginning on page 24 for a more indepth look at individual partner-activity, profiles and accompanying statistical data *****

5.4 Profile of people within the justice system

As of November 2022 there were a total of 7 Islanders within the prison establishment, all male adults. 4 were serving serving custodial sentences, with 3 persons on remand.

Three months less than six months - 1

Over four years (Including Life) - 3

Remand prisoners - 3

All are Male.

Source: Scottish Prison Service

5.4 Needs Analysis



5.6. Data Collection Plan

As with demographic data collection, the creation of a data collection plan is deemed helpful in the tracking of questions, possible sources of data and information received. It can include details on Housing needs, Welfare benefits, GP registration, health services, etc. *

5.7. Data Analysis

Now that data has been collected from all partners we are now in a position to explore issues by analysing that data. From this we can identify trends and possible causes. Data Analysis can be broken down into four steps., with this SNSA being the first step.

Data Collection	Data Scan	Data Analysis	Mapping Needs
Collecting data from a range of sources about each of the complex needs	Use of basic overview of the data to develop a general picture of the needs in Orkney.	Detailed exploration of the nature of needs' including identifying trends and potential causes	Map needs against each of the categories to provide a picture of needs in Orkney.

The collation of data will help develop an overview of needs. Collating information around for example housing availability may indicate that the main issue in Orkney is the lack of single bedroom accommodation (for example ask them to consider this). This will also help develop our understanding of local need and highlight identified need where data is not readily available and will require further development work.

Once a general list of need has been compiled and community justice partners have considered each of the identified issues, we can map these against the complex needs categories. This will provide an overview of local needs. For Example:

Need	Specific issues identified in Orkney	Data evidence or requirements
Housing	Cost and Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See JSNA and Data Sources within. Locality Profiles and data sources within (Management Data)
Health	Morbidity linked to lifestyle related health behaviours	See JSNA and data sources within.
Education & Training	Part 2	Part 2
Relationships	Social Isolation Partnership Working relationships	Access to Isolation Support Services via third sector.
Substance misuse	Alcohol and Service Use Increasing prevalence of Drug use within Community	Alcohol and Drug Partnership data sources
Financial difficulties	Cost of Living Crisis	Use of Foodbank, Community Fridges
Attitudes to offending	Diversion Opportunities	Scottish Criminal Justice Survey
Employment	(There are none due to low level unemployment and a job rich market)	N/A
Mental Health	Access to Services	Local Waiting List Data from NHSO Referral rates.
Other Identified Needs	Data Infrastructure Social Care and Home Care Costs	

Initial observations above from Local Intelligence Support Team (PHS) to inform discussions

6. Identifying Services

Within our wider partnership there are a number of services that are critical in meeting community justice outcomes. Again, as an inexhaustive example only, of local services that would feature in a Orkney Justice Service Map:

Arrest Referral	Criminal Justice Social Work Reports	Victim information and advice
Assessment of Mental Health	Legal Representation	Bail Supervision
Structured Deferred Sentences – (available but not used)	DTTO – Not an option in Orkney	Diversion
Legal Representation	Advocacy Support Services	Supporting people with Learning Disabilities
Employment advice	Assessment of financial welfare	Addiction Support
Community Sentence Support	Assessment of Housing need	Mentoring

7. Limitations of the SNSA

- The collation of meaningful data sets can present a number of challenges. Not least, datasets can be recorded in such a way that extracting information is not possible, meaning that we can only gather data that relates to the wider population as a whole. This means that we cannot understand the true picture of needs of those people with experience of the Justice System.
- The lack of current data is also an issue. (The last National Census was carried out on 2021) so ‘most recent figures available’ can range anywhere between 2011 and, over the past month.
- Unless specific measures are put in place we can only infer the impacts of people with experience of the justice from proxy data which relates to the wider community.
- The long-term impacts of the pandemic have yet to be determined.

8. Moving Forward: Initial recommendations updated post the Workshops.

Initial Recommendations

- It is recommended that the Community Justice partnership convene a special priority-setting meeting to consider scan, analyse and identify need and incorporate our discussions/findings into this SNSA.
- Consider the wider-implications of the collated data (For example, what does reported crime confirm?)
- The Community Justice Partnership Conduct a Community Justice Partnership Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis to establish key findings and priorities areas for collective intervention. Further consideration could be given to Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental and Legal (PESTEL) analysis to broaden understanding and provide informed choice in future developments

<https://www.keepsolid.com/goals/blog/what-is-swot-analysis-definition-benefits>

[PESTEL - Overview, Factors, Examples, Financial Analysis \(corporatefinanceinstitute.com\)](#)

- The creation of a 'Map of Services' to consider how as individual organisations we interact; our information sharing protocols, evaluation, our joint capacity for intervention work and to consider how we move forward from the pandemic. Initial work has been undertaken by Voluntary Action Orkney through their "Services Directory" which could be built upon with ADP document.
- Discussion point: As Individual partners what can you bring to the table to further progress this SNSA process and inform the priorities of the Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan.
- Data analysis: process and compare the collated datasets with those recorded nationally to see where offending patterns are similar or where they differ.
- Develop wider opportunities for 3rd sector involvement in early Intervention programmes to offset/reduce the incidences of recorded crime involving young people.
- Identify areas where joined-up service delivery input could be improved.
- Any recommendations taken forward should be underpinned by a suitable action plan with agreed objectives and outcomes with clearly defined measures to ensure progress is effectively monitored and reported upon.

9. References

- National Records of Scotland
[Orkney Islands Council Area Profile \(nrscotland.gov.uk\)](https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk)
- Orkney Socio-economic updates
<https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=5563173b04fff992JmItdHM9MTY2Nzg2NTYwMCZpZ3VpZD0wMmM2NGY0Yi1mOWM1LTZiOTctMDQyMy01ZTBIZjgyNTZhZDImaW5zaWQ9NTE4MA&ptn=3&hsh=3&fclid=02c64f4b-f9c5-6b97-0423-5e0ef8256ad2&psq=socio-economic+updates+-+orkney&u=a1aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cub3JrbmV5Lmdvdi51ay9TZXJ2aWNILURpcmVjdG9yeS9FLOVjb25vbWljLUluZm9ybWF0aW9uLmh0bQ&ntb=1>
https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Files/Business-and-Trade/Economic_Review/Orkney%20Economic%20Review%202020.pdf
- Scottish Government School Education Statistics
<https://www.gov.scot/collections/school-education-statistics/>
- Scottish Government Scottish House Condition Survey: Local Authority Analysis 2017-2019
<https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-house-condition-survey-local-authority-analysis-2017-2019/>
- Community Justice Social Work Statistics in Scotland 2019 - 20
[Criminal Justice Social Work statistics - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/publications/criminal-justice-social-work-statistics-2019-2020/)
- Community Payback Orders
[https://www.scottishsentencingcouncil.org.uk/about-sentencing/community-payback-orders/#:~:text=Community%20Payback%20Orders%20\(CPOs\)%20were,without%20a%20social%20work%20report.](https://www.scottishsentencingcouncil.org.uk/about-sentencing/community-payback-orders/#:~:text=Community%20Payback%20Orders%20(CPOs)%20were,without%20a%20social%20work%20report.)
- Community Justice Scotland: [Strategic Needs and Strengths Assessment Guidance Document](#)
- Orkney Alcohol & Drugs Partnership. Extract from Needs Assessment see page 38

Part 2:

Partner- provided activity profiles and accompanying statistical data



Orkney Islands Partners

Criminal Justice Social Work

Criminal Justice Social Work services are responsible in the main for the assessment and supervision of people post-conviction that are under some form of statutory order from the Courts. There are national standards and outcomes for criminal justice social work that indicate minimum contact levels relative to risk and need which social work staff work with. The main focus of all work is to examine the reasons and circumstances behind why individuals have committed offences and to challenge and assist in addressing those so that desistance (stopping offending) can occur.

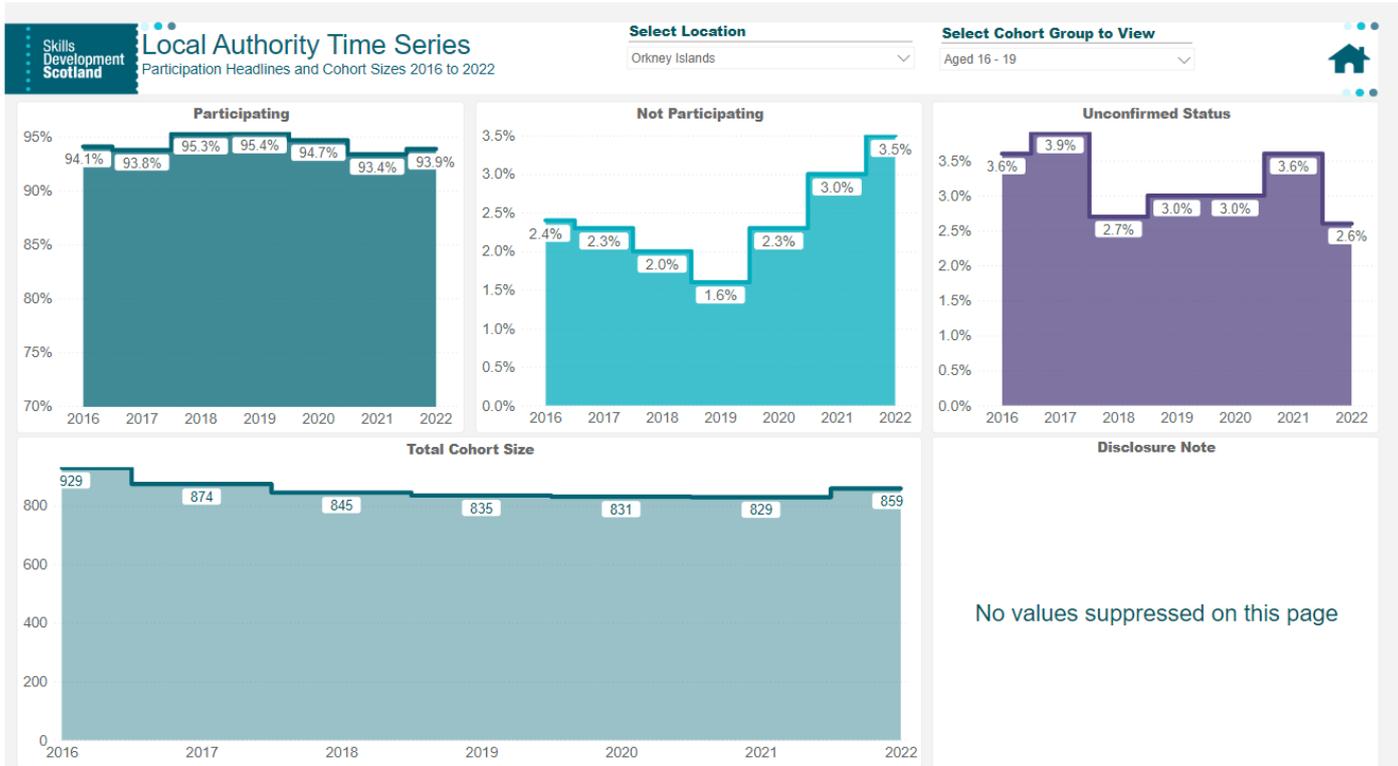
The service is also responsible for assessing the risk of harm to others from future offending and work closely in partnership with Police Scotland and Health in particular in sharing of relevant and proportionate information in order to manage and mitigate that risk. This occurs formally under the auspices of Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) when dealing with individuals who have committed sexual offences or offences that have caused serious harm.

There is one Sheriff Court within Orkney, situated in Kirkwall, where criminal justice social work staff provide Criminal Justice Social Work Reports that assists the Court in decision making about relevant sentencing options. Each report contains assessment of the context of the offence that has occurred; assessment of the level of responsibility taken by the individual as well as their insight into why this occurred; analysis of the pattern, nature, seriousness and likelihood of future offending; as well as relevant background information of the person who has committed the offence as means of highlighting the needs of the individual also.

Prevention work is also undertaken in servicing diversion from prosecution referrals from the Procurator Fiscal service or in supervising Fiscal Work Orders where people undertake unpaid work as an alternative to prosecution.

Education & Young People Education Data – 17th November 2022

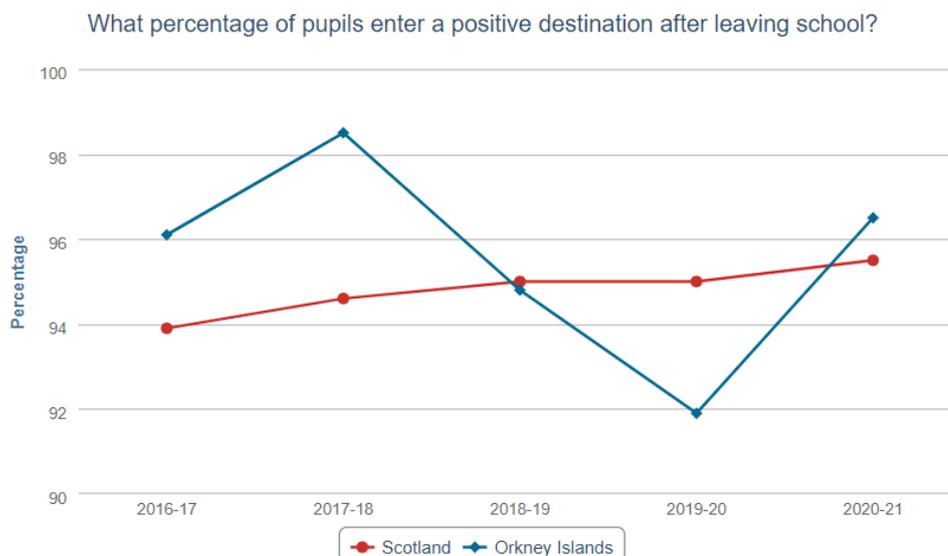
Participation



Education statistics show that Orkney follows a similar trend to that of Scotland in relation to Cohort Size and % of children not participating in educational provisions. Orkney on the whole does perform slightly better than nationally although this may be due to smaller class sizes where teachers are more able to meet the individual needs of pupils compared to larger population dense areas.

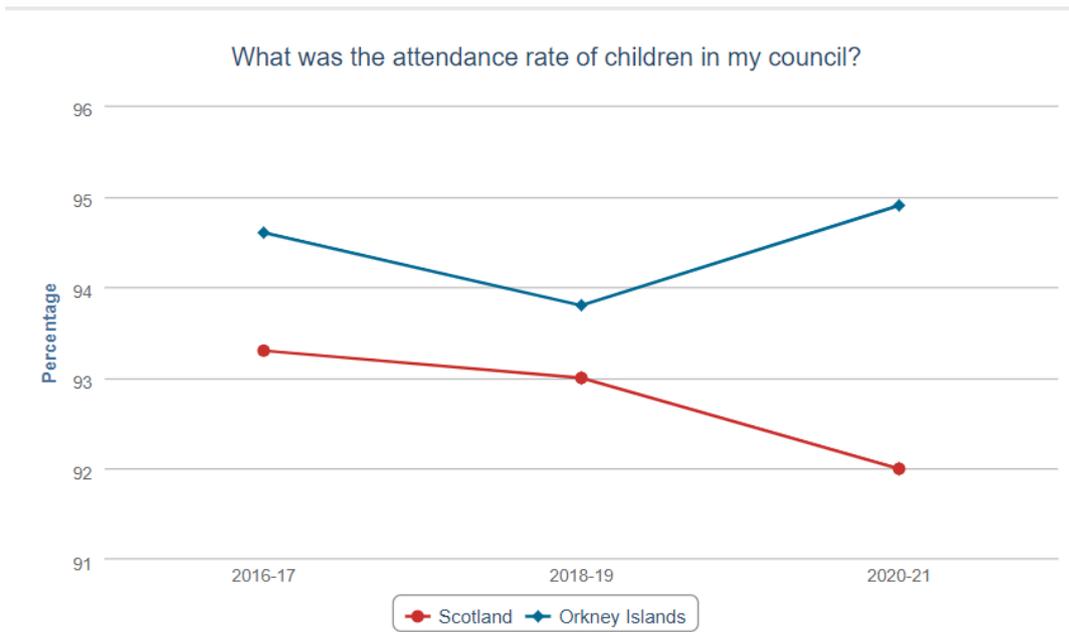
Destinations

The percentage of pupils who enter a positive destination after leaving school remains consistently high in Orkney. It can be seen that the impact of covid-19 did cause a reduction in 2019-20 where for the first time Orkney dipped considerably below the rest of Scotland, however the local education teams have shown adaption to the circumstances and improved this score to 96% in 2020-21.

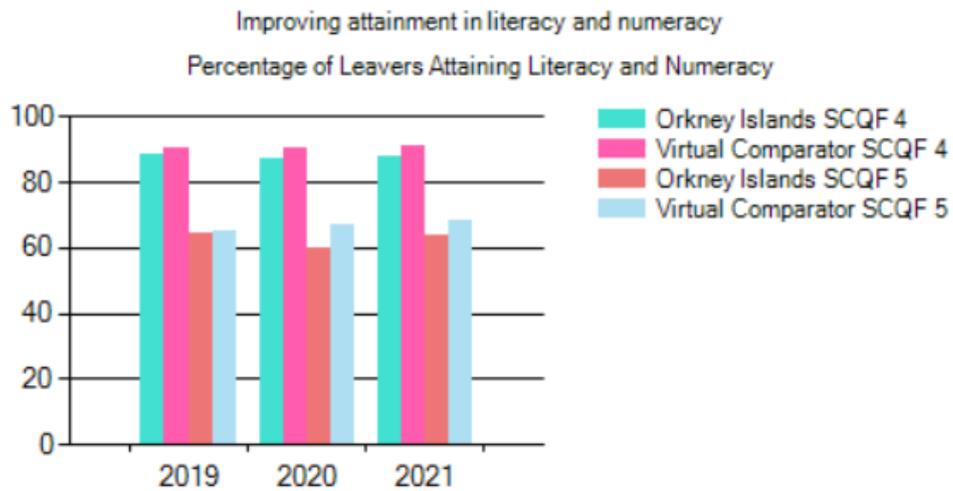


Attendance

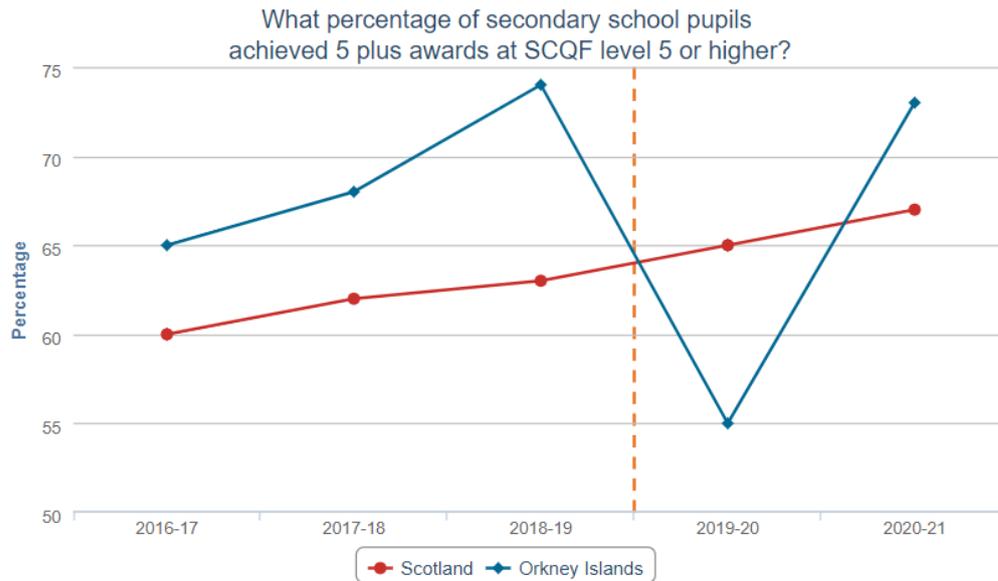
Attendance rates of children in Orkney remains higher than that of Scotland. Given only 3 years of data was available it is difficult to draw any sort of trend analysis, however it should be considered positive that Orkney's attendance rates are higher.



Attainment



Attainment levels in Orkney when compared to a virtual comparator show Orkney is close to but slightly behind. Similar schools in other areas with similar pupil numbers and community demographics.



Similarly, to the positive destination data, Orkney saw a dip in the percentage of pupils awarded SCQF5 or higher in 2019-20 which increased the following year. The data shows Orkney has consistently remained higher than Scotland with the exception of the first year of covid-19. Higher attainment levels are closely linked to more positive outcomes as the higher a grade a child attains there are more options for future choices which come available to them. Orkney shows a strong performance in most years showing 5% higher than the Scottish average when compared.

ScotPHO Indicator	Orkney	Scotland	Period	Measure
Children looked after by local authority	10.6	12.9	2021	crude rate per 1,000 population (under 20s)

Teenage pregnancies are measured across Scotland in 3 categories under 16, under 18 and under 20. Figures in island groups have become so small in recent years that Orkney, Shetland and the Western Islands have been categorised as one group by Scottish Government as “Islands”. Even when combined, data has been suppressed for these regions in the under 16 and under 18 categories due to a high risk of the identification of persons in each category.

NHS Orkney

NHS Orkney’s vision is to be the best remote and rural care provider in the UK and aims to optimise health, optimise care and optimise cost.

Health & Wellbeing

Please note: Orkney’s small population can cause fluctuations in data making interpretation difficult.

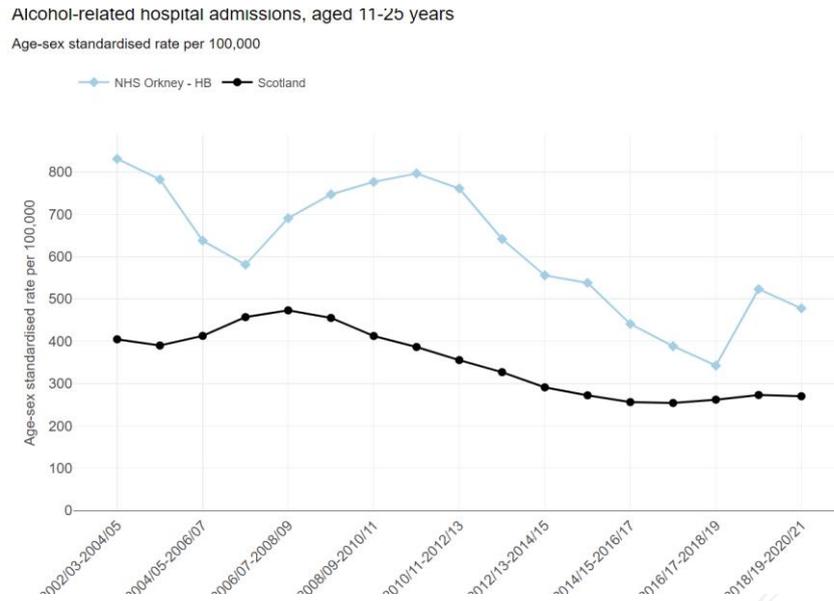
Alcohol and Drugs

Health Based Data

Indicator	Orkney	Scotland	Period	Measure
Alcohol-related hospital stays	611.8	653.0	2020/21 financial year	age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population
Alcohol-related hospital admissions	606.5	621.3	2020/21 financial year	age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population
Drug-related hospital stays	121.3	269.6	2020/2021 financial year	age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population
Drug-related hospital admissions	81.2	211.0	2017/18-2019/20	age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population
Alcohol-specific deaths, females	8.3	12.4	5-year aggregate 2016 - 2020	age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population
Alcohol-specific deaths, males	28.8	29.3	5-year aggregate 2016 - 2020	age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population
Drug-related deaths, females	3.6	13.1	5-year aggregate 2017 – 2021	age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population
Drug-related deaths, males	13.8	33.2	5-year aggregate 2017 – 2021	age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population

Within the current Public Health Scotland and Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) alcohol related data, alcohol related hospital admissions and alcohol specific deaths are not statistically different to the national comparator. However, alcohol-related admissions for those aged 11-25 years old were worse than the national comparator. Over time in Orkney, this measure seems to be consistently above the national average; although it is not always statistically significant (see figure 2).

Figure 2: Alcohol-related hospital admissions, aged 11-25. Orkney Health board compared to Scotland.

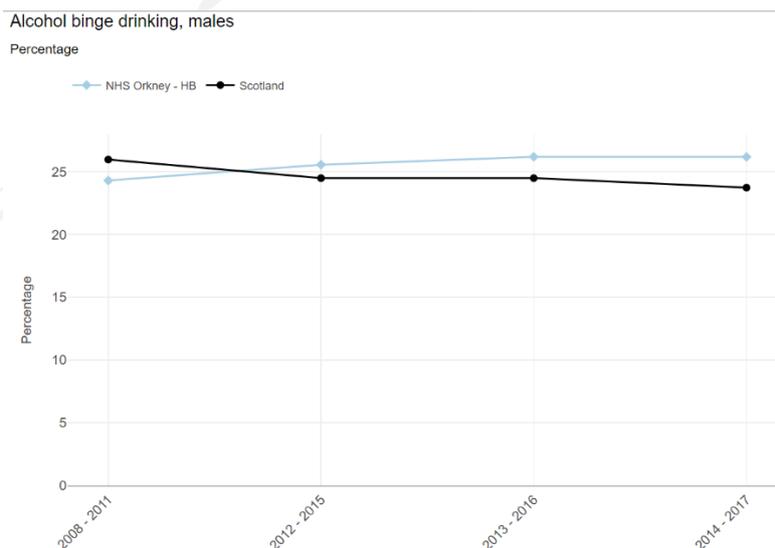


Source: ScotPHO [ScotPHO profiles \(shinyapps.io\)](https://shinyapps.io/scotpho/)

This could be suggestive of potential health harms amongst young people in Orkney relating to alcohol consumption.

Alcohol binge drinking in females between 2014-2017, whilst not statistically different, was lower than the Scottish average. The level of binge drinking in males within Orkney from 2014-2017, whilst not statistically worse than the Scottish average for health board areas, ranks Orkney the fourth highest levels of alcohol binge drinking in Scotland. Comparison to the national average over time suggests that Orkney’s binge drinking behaviours in males have been higher than the national average from 2012-2017 (see figure 1).

Figure 1: Alcohol Binge Drinking, Males. Orkney Health board compared to Scotland.



Source: ScotPHO [ScotPHO profiles \(shinyapps.io\)](https://shinyapps.io/scotpho/)

Increased levels of binge drinking could cause health harms through alcohol consumption.

Drug related indicators such as Drug-related admissions and drug-related deaths seem to remain below the national average within Orkney.

Alcohol and drug service data should be requested from the Orkney Alcohol and Drugs partnership (ADP).

Mental Health

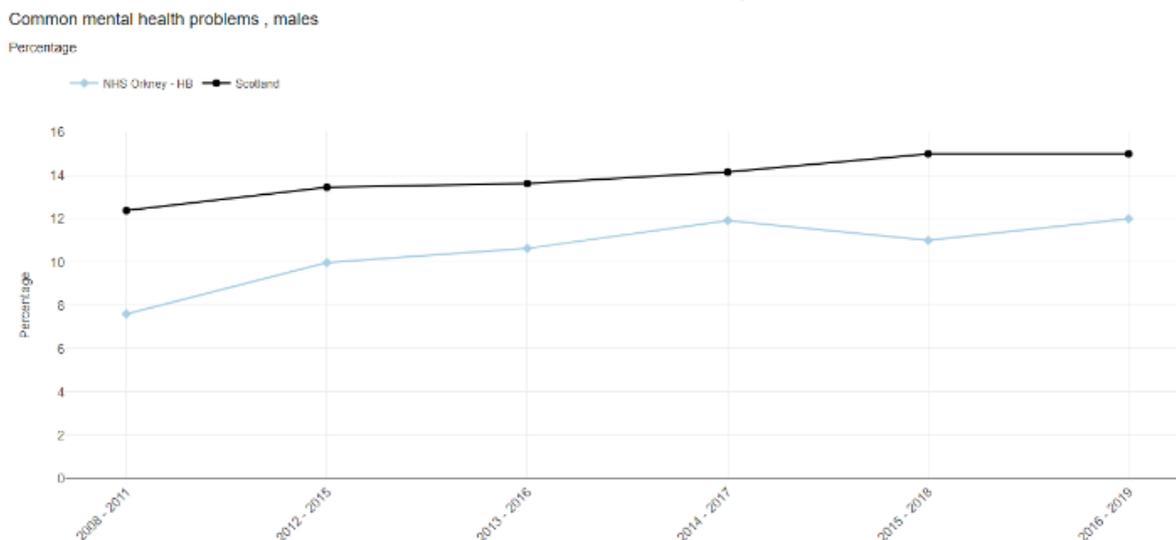
Data

ScotPHO Indicator - Mental Health	Orkney Council	Scotland	Period	Measure
S2 boys emotional and behavioural problems percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	20.7	24.0	2010 - 2013 combined survey years	%
S2 girls emotional and behavioural problems percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	16.7	26.0	2010 - 2013 combined survey years	%
S4 boys emotional and behavioural problems percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	18.8	24.0	2010 - 2013 combined survey years	%
S4 girls emotional and behavioural problems percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	38.7	34.0	2010 - 2013 combined survey years	%
Male common mental health problems	12	15	4-year aggregate 2016 - 2019	%
Female common mental health problems	20	19	4-year aggregate 2016 - 2019	%
Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	18.0	19.3	2020/21	%
Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation	119.5	242.8	3-year aggregate 2018/19 - 2020/21	age-sex standardised rate per 100,000
Deaths from suicide	19.3	14	5-year aggregate 2016 - 2020	age-sex standardised rate per 100,000

Male deaths from suicide	32.0	20.9	5-year aggregate 2016 – 2020	age-sex standardised rate per 100,000
Female deaths from suicide	6.6	7.3	5-year aggregate 2016 - 2020	age-sex standardised rate per 100,000

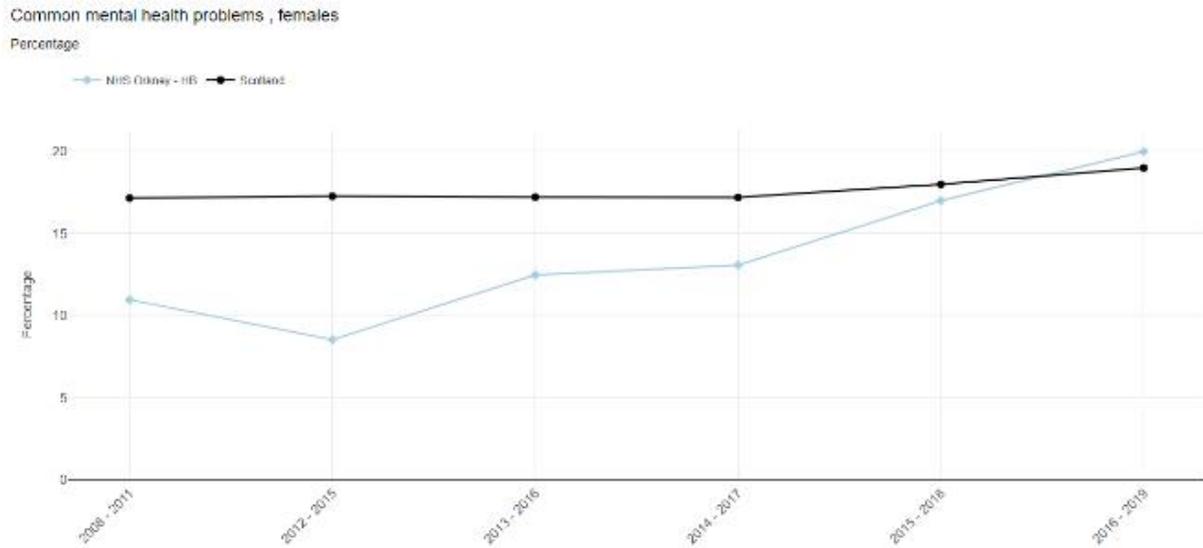
The levels of common mental health problems are measured using the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ12), defining a score of four or more as a person with a common mental health problem. Graphs 1 and 2 show how this measure has changed since 2008. Graph 1 presents data relating to males which, whilst statistically significantly less than the Scottish average, seem to mirror the national trend. Graph 2 presents data relating to females which seems to demonstrate a rise towards the national average which is in keeping with the school-based data relating to percentage of emotional and behavioural problems. (Please note: this data is from 2010-2013. There is not time comparable data available for this point statistic making interpretation in Orkney’s small population very difficult.) As the data for death from suicide remains proportionately skewed towards male deaths, the reduced rate of male mental health problems could be masked through potential under-reporting in males.

Graph 1: Common Mental Health Problems, Males. Comparison of Orkney Health Board to Scotland.



Source: ScotPHO, 2022

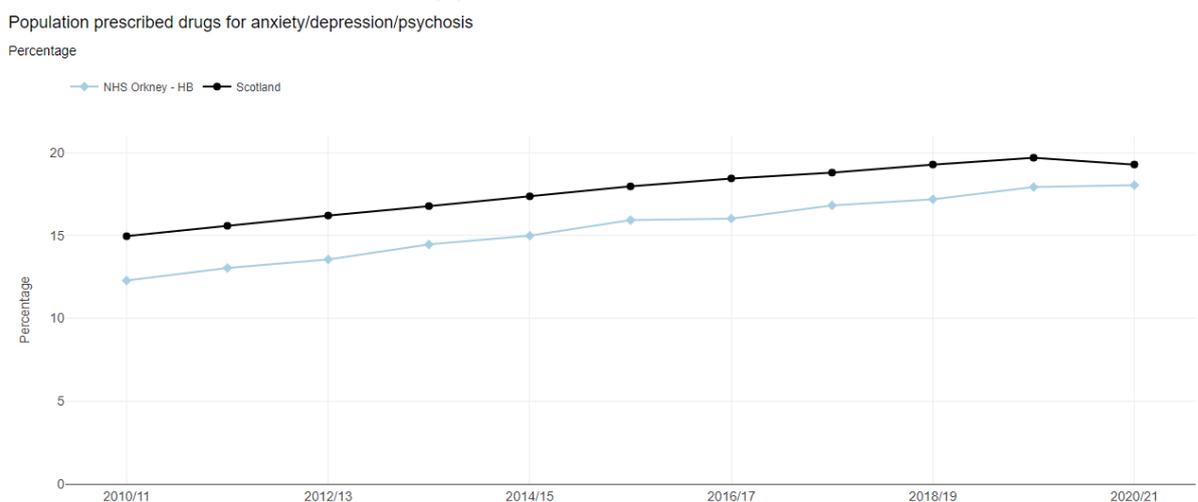
Graph 2: Common Mental Health Problems, Females. Comparison of Orkney Health Board to Scotland.



Source: ScotPHO, 2022

However, the percentage of population prescribed drugs for anxiety/ depression/ psychosis has remained below the national average and followed a similar trend (Graph 3). This could be impacted by behaviours of the population in treatment seeking as well as prescribing behaviours of clinicians in Orkney.

Graph 3: Population Prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis. Comparison of Orkney Health Board to Scotland.



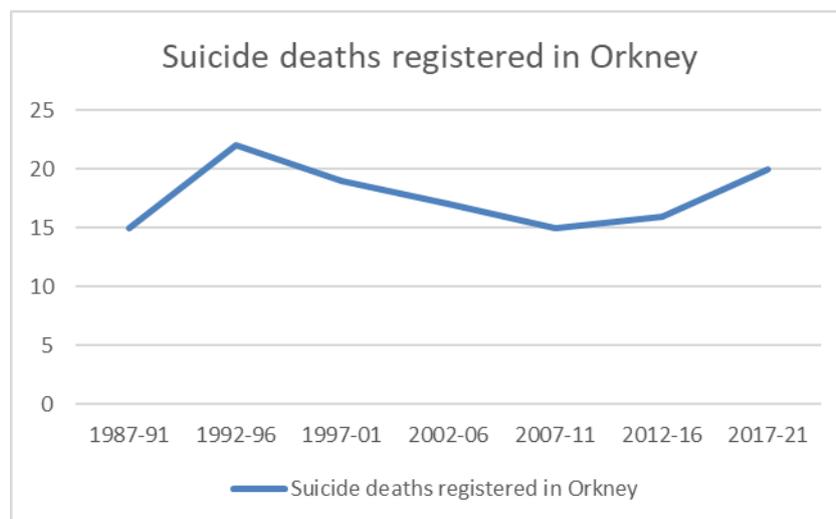
Source: ScotPHO, 2022

Whilst Orkney seems to have less mental health and wellbeing concerns reported compared to the national average there remains an upward trend over the past ten years. The additional pressures

from the Covid-19 pandemic and the Cost-of-Living Crisis are likely to bring further risk to the mental health and wellbeing of the community of Orkney.

Statistical data based on small communities can be difficult to interpret. Deaths by suicide in Orkney are low in numbers therefore, even within the five-year data released by ScotPHO annually, the trend statistics can be considerably altered based on a small variation at a local level. The deaths by suicide registered in Orkney, whilst fluctuating, demonstrates a fairly static trend (Graph 4). Whilst there has been a change in coding for deaths by suicide, the trend data below is coded through the previous methodology to allow for comparison over time (ScotPHO, 2022). Nationally, there are more deaths by suicide in males than females throughout the timeframe between 1987 and 2021.

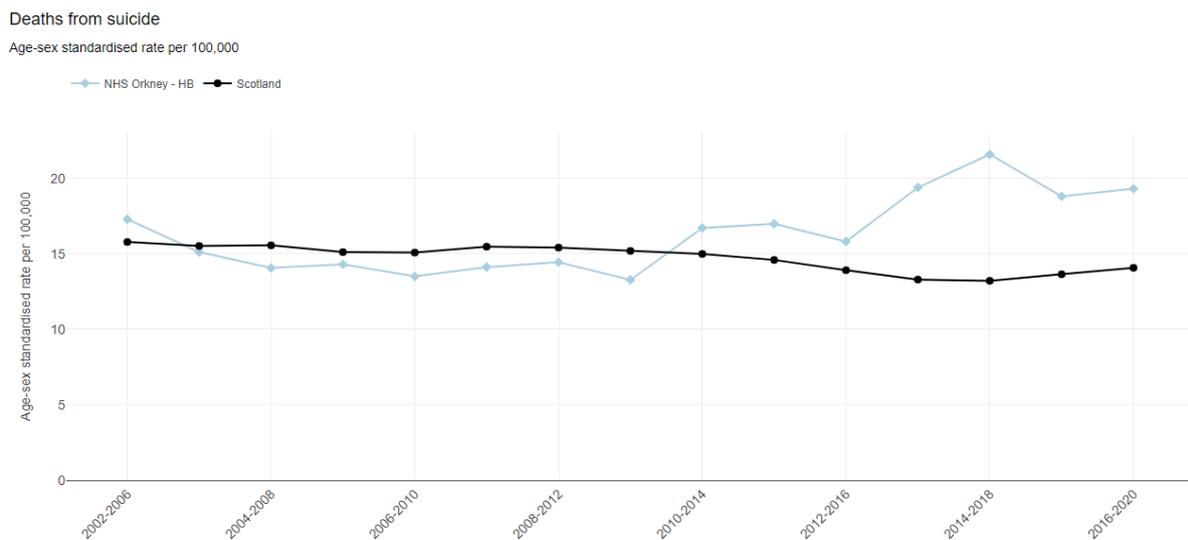
Graph 4: Suicide Deaths Registered in Orkney over time



Source: ScotPHO, 2022

The age standardised trend for deaths from suicide in Orkney from 2002-2020 has been consistently higher than the national average (Graph 5). Demographically, this is consistent with a similar trend for deaths from suicide in Orkney in young people aged 11-25 years being higher than the national average in a similar time frame (ScotPHO profiles, 2022). The age standardised rate per 100,00 for deaths from suicide in females during 2016-2020 is 6.6 (compared to 7.3 in Scotland) and 32 compared to 20.9 in Scotland for males over the same time period. This was not statistically different compared to Scotland and may reflect the data interpretation difficulties in a small population.

Graph 5: Deaths from Suicide in Orkney 2002 - 2020



Source: ScotPHO, 2022

Each death from suicide is a life lost which has an impact on the community of Orkney.

*Community Mental Health Services *information from NHS Orkney website*

The Community Mental Health Team (CMHT) is a multidisciplinary team based at The Balfour in Kirkwall, offering a community-based service to the whole of Orkney.

The full staff compliment is made up of a consultant psychiatrist, psychologist, community mental health nurses, an occupational therapist, who is also a CBT therapist, social workers (with additional Mental Health Officer status), a Clinical Associate in Applied Psychology (CAAP), support workers and admin support staff.

There is also an Operational Manager and a Service Manager. The team provides a community mental health service to people aged 18 years and above.

The Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service consists of two CAMHS practitioners and a Clinical Associate in Applied Psychology (CAAP).

The team also hosts NHS Orkney's substance misuse service which is staffed by community mental health nurses and support workers.

The team accepts referrals from GP practices, and referrals are considered by team members at a weekly referral meeting.

Members of the CMHT work in partnership with the service user, their family and any carers, where appropriate, to look at the difficulties that they are experiencing, and to assess the effects that the Service User's mental health needs are having on their life.

It is important to enable the person using the service to identify their strengths and the sources of support that are available to them and CMHT work closely with other statutory and voluntary agencies.

The highly specialist team, in accordance with national 'best practice', has clear referral criteria and follows a 'recovery' based ethos.

The team works primarily with people with who have complex, acute and/or enduring mental health needs. The CAAP practitioner works proactively with people who have a lower intensity of need, and is tasked with developing local capacity within Primary Care services and other sectors to grow and consolidate evidence based support for this Service User group.

Confidentiality is central to the Team's working relationships with service users.

The Community Mental Health Team can be contacted during office hours (9 am to 5 pm), on 01856 888280.

Out of hours contact for the Mental Health Team should be made through NHS 24 –which is 111.

Smoking

Data

Between 2016-2019, the smoking prevalence in Orkney among adults aged 16 years and over was 12% (ScotPHO, 2019). In addition to the adult population, young people are still starting to smoke in Orkney. In the 2018 Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) completed with young people in Orkney, 6% of 15-year olds (14.6 persons as per Orkney mid-year population estimate for 2020) identified themselves as regular smokers. The burden of disease due to smoking is unequally spread across society and there are a number of groups of people at higher risk of smoking. These include people with a mental health condition; those who are on lower incomes; and those who have contact with the criminal justice system in addition to many more. Additionally, with the introduction of Smoke-free prisons in Scotland in 2018, it is important that the criminal justice in Orkney support people coming into contact with their services in relation to smoking.

Quit Your Way Service

'Quit Your Way Orkney' is NHS Orkney's smoking cessation service. It is a free, specialist stop smoking service offering one to one support including support to stop smoking during pregnancy. The service aims to support those who want to stop smoking to quit in a way that suits them. The service offered remote appointments via telephone or 'Near Me' video call. Clients can be supported through a 12-week programme which consists of planning for and setting a future quit date, free access to a range of smoking cessation medication and regular contact with a smoking cessation officer for advice and support around medication and behavioural change. Referrals, including self-referrals, can be made through the free phone number (0800 0356 344) which goes through to the team at the Public Health Department in NHS Orkney or via email at ORK.quityourway@nhs.scot.

Forensics

Orkney now has 4 trained Forensic Medical Examiners, and 3 trained Forensic Nurses able to provide a local service for victims of sexual assault over the age of 16. This includes the self-referral service through NHS Inform, launched in April 2022, which provides access for anyone suffering a sexual assault to seek help and forensic examination without the need to go through the police as a first step.

Forensic examination of potential perpetrators of sexual violence is also a service that is now provided locally.

Because there is no paediatrician in Orkney, children under 16 requiring forensic examination have to be transferred to Grampian.

Custody care is provided separately and 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 in the Emergency Department at the unit in the Balfour Hospital, Kirkwall. Out with these times the service is provided by the GP out of hours service.

References

NHS Orkney Website pages accessed 08/11/22:

Community Mental Health Services - [Community Mental Health Services | NHS Orkney \(scot.nhs.uk\)](https://www.scot.nhs.uk/orkney/community-mental-health-services/) and About us - [About us | NHS Orkney \(scot.nhs.uk\)](https://www.scot.nhs.uk/orkney/about-us/)

PHS (2021) Drug-related hospital statistics: Scotland 2020 to 2021. Public Health Scotland [online] Cited 03/11/22 [ISD Scotland | Drug-Related Hospital Statistics | Drug and Alcohol Misuse](https://www.phs.scot.nhs.uk/2021-2022/drug-related-hospital-statistics/)

PHS (2022) Alcohol related hospital statistics: Scotland financial year 2020 to 2021. *Public health Scotland* [online] Cited 03/11/22 [Dashboard - Alcohol related hospital statistics - Scotland financial year 2020 to 2021 - Alcohol related hospital statistics - Publications - Public Health Scotland](https://www.phs.scot.nhs.uk/2021-2022/alcohol-related-hospital-statistics/)

ScotPHO (2018) Scottish Public Health observatory Dashboard V2 2018. *ScotPHO* [online] Cited: 03/11/22. [ScotPHO profiles \(shinyapps.io\)](https://shinyapps.io/scotpho/)

Salsus (2018) Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2018. Summary findings for Orkney Council. [online] Cited 03/11/22. [Summary findings for Orkney Council \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/publications/salsus-2018/summary-findings-orkney-council/pages/index.html)

Alcohol and Drugs Partnership - ADP

The Alcohol and Drugs Partnership have recently undertaken a refresh of their strategic plans and needs assessment. These documents contain a variety of management data which is unsuitable for publication. Due to an inability to publish and display some of the visuals within the assessment, summaries have been provided below for the key areas relevant to the SNSA:

Alcohol

Data has presented a complex and changing landscape in relation to alcohol consumption within Orkney. There are both improvements and worsening trends in a number of key areas. The impact of the covid 19 pandemic from 2019 onwards should be considered as having an impact on these figures, further clarity upon the impact of covid 19 will only be available following a few years where services have been fully remobilised, and communities return to pre-pandemic styles of living.

Shown below is an overview of some key areas of the ADP in relation to Alcohol:

- Alcohol related Emergency Department attendances by sex 2015-2021 – Actual figures are low with the highest number being in 2018 where a total of 62 alcohol related attendances. Males continue to be more prominent in Emergency department attendances although this saw a significant reduction in 2021 where males only had 4 more attendances than females, in previous years male figures were almost double that of women.
- Percentage of Alcohol related emergency department attendances resulting in hospital admission 2015-2021 – Consideration should be given to lower figures however there has been a significant increase from 2016 were 38.6% of attendances resulted in admission, in 2021 this increased to 65.4%.
 - Consideration should be given to a percentage increase due to reduced numbers of alcohol related attendances. (2018 there were 62 attendances whereas in 2021 there were 36)
 - Additionally search criteria was based upon a “wildcard” keyword search of presentation complaint of (Alcohol, Intoxicated, Drunk)
- Number of dispensed medication items for alcohol related dependence, Orkney 2009/10-2019/20 – this has reduced significantly over time with a rate of defined daily doses per 1,000, per day from the highest point of 0.86 to a lower level of 0.39.
- Number of Alcohol Distress Brief Interventions delivered (DBI’s), Orkney 2011/12-2019/20 – available data in this area is dated with the most recent available data 2019/20. Numbers increased significantly in 2018/19 around the time of a national focus on DBI development.
 - This data has shown that primarily DBI’s are provided almost entirely through Primary Care or the wider setting including community justice and community services.
- Five year rolling average number of alcohol-specific deaths in period, Orkney 2008/12-2017/21 – figures in this measure have remained fairly static, there is a slight reduction to where the average has dropped from 25 to 23 over the period recorded.
 - When split by gender and converted to a rate of deaths per 1000, men have a reduced rate when compared to 2003/2007 dropping from 0.39 to 0.29, comparatively women have continually been lower reducing from 0.10 to 0.08.
- Alcohol mortality rates by relative Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile, Orkney 2016/2020 – this measure indicates that poverty is not a major influencing factor in Orkney with deaths split relatively equal between the least and most deprived areas.
- Rate of drunkenness offences per 1,000 population, Orkney 2017/18 – 2021/22 – Rates significantly reduced over the covid period dropping from 0.27 offences per 1,000 population to 0.09, however it should be considered how covid 19 may have impacted upon this measure.

Substance Misuse

Figures on substance misuse paint a clearer image, presenting a worsening picture in Orkney indicating that the availability and variety of substances is increasing. Problem drug use when mentioned is defined as routine and prolonged use rather than occasional or recreational use.

- Number of patient admissions, new patients and hospital stays for all drug related diagnoses, Orkney 2011/12 – 2020/21 – Figures although initially small have tripled since the first year of recording. Where there have been reductions these have been minor and never reached as low as the initial recording year.
- Drug related hospital admissions by relative Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) quintile, Orkney 2017/18 – 2019/20 – has shown that poverty may be an influencing factor in use. The vast majority of admissions were patients living in the least or second least deprived areas. There are admissions from all areas although these numbers reduce as the areas become less deprived.
 - In stark comparison to this when considered in a mortality context, the association between deprivation quintile and the rate of deaths is unclear, likely due to the relatively small number of drug related deaths registered in Orkney.
- Number of needles/syringes distributed per estimated number of people who use drugs problematically in Orkney, 2017/18 – 2020/21 – for half of the period of time Orkney's rate was higher than that of Scotland before dropping below in 2020/21. Caution should be considered when viewing this as a standalone as estimates are being used for calculation, Orkney will also undoubtedly be impacted by lower numbers for users which can cause swings when converting to a rate.
- Number of Take-Home Naloxone kits issued, Orkney 2013/14-2020/21 – Naloxone kits are used to reverse the effects of potentially fatal overdose amongst users of heroin, morphine and similar drugs which are referred to as opioids. Years figures have varied in the number of kits issues but generally show an increasing trend with the highest numbers of kits issued in 2019/20 and 2020/21.
- Number of substance misuse referrals to the Adult Support and Protection team, Orkney 2016/17 – 2020/21 – Figures here were stable until a sharp increase in 2019/20 and 2020/21. Police noted there were a significant number of drug detections during covid 19 which may have impacted this figure.
- Five-year aggregated number of deaths as a consequence of drug misuse, Orkney 2004/08 – 2017/21 – from 2011/15 this figure rose sharply with the number of deaths as a consequence of drug misuse doubling in last 10 years.
 - These figures are converted to a rate of deaths per 1,000 mortalities, this has shown that the issue has been prevalent longer in men with a small increase in recent years. Within women, this has only been evident from 2012/2016 where the rate sharply rose to approximately half of that of men.
- Drug misuse death rate per 1,000 population by age group, Orkney 2017/21 – When split by age, the 25-34.
- Drug related crimes, Orkney 2007/08 – 2020/21 – Most numbers in this area are relating to crimes of the Misuse of Drugs act 1971 offences, (possession, possession with intent to supply, including illegal importations, manufacture of drugs, money laundering related offences etc) shows a sharp increase from 2016/17 onwards with the highest annual recorded figure peaking at 97.

- Rate of drug related crime per 1,000 population over the same period is still lower than Scotland although the gap between the Scottish and Orkney rate has significantly closed since 2016/17.
- The rates of drug possession per 1,000 population reduced from 2019/20 whereas the same rate in relation to drug supply has increased. This gives an indication that the availability of supply within the community has increased.

From the closure of OACAS in December 2019, there has been a transfer of addiction support services into the community with Right There and Relationships Scotland – Orkney along with Mental Health Services working to meet the needs of those battling with addiction. Conversation regarding how best to support the referral process by mapping potential routes would further develop partnership working and improve long term outcomes for clients.

Police Scotland

Police Scotland's purpose is to improve the safety and wellbeing of people, places and communities in Scotland, focusing on Keeping People Safe in line with their core values of Integrity, Fairness and Respect.

Current Priorities for Policing (as per Annual Policing Plan 2022/23) are:

- Protecting Vulnerable People
- Tackling Crime in the Digital Age
- Working with Communities
- Support for Operational Policing.

These priorities inform a detailed set of outcomes and objectives for the organisation nationally.

At a local level, the current policing plan for Orkney runs to 2023. Local priorities, which must contribute to the achievement of national objectives and strategic outcomes are as follows:

- Antisocial Behaviour, Violence and Disorder
- Acquisitive Crime
- Road Safety and Road Crime
- Protecting Vulnerable People
- Serious Organised Crime
- Terrorism and Public Order.

Within Police Scotland Data sources the information is split into two primary categories of "Crimes" and "Offences". Our interpretation of a crime is as follows:

"The word crime is often used in cases where the illegal act is more serious; such as homicide. Likewise, using this term, more emphasis is placed on the voluntary aspect of the criminal act; that is to say, it is suggested that whoever has acted against the law has done so of his own volition and with the intention of doing harm, not simply by carelessness or accident."

Whereas an offence we interpret as:

“Any intentional or negligent act that is contrary to what is established by law is defined as an offence. It is a voluntary or involuntary offence against another party, who comes to be the “affected”. An offence is not simply limited to the moral plane; but also legal. When an offence is committed the rights of someone else are violated, hence the offences are penalised. Depending on the magnitude of the same, a punishment is established by law.”

Crime:

The data source for the following information is the Official publication – [Recorded Crime in Scotland 2019-2020](#), unless otherwise stated.

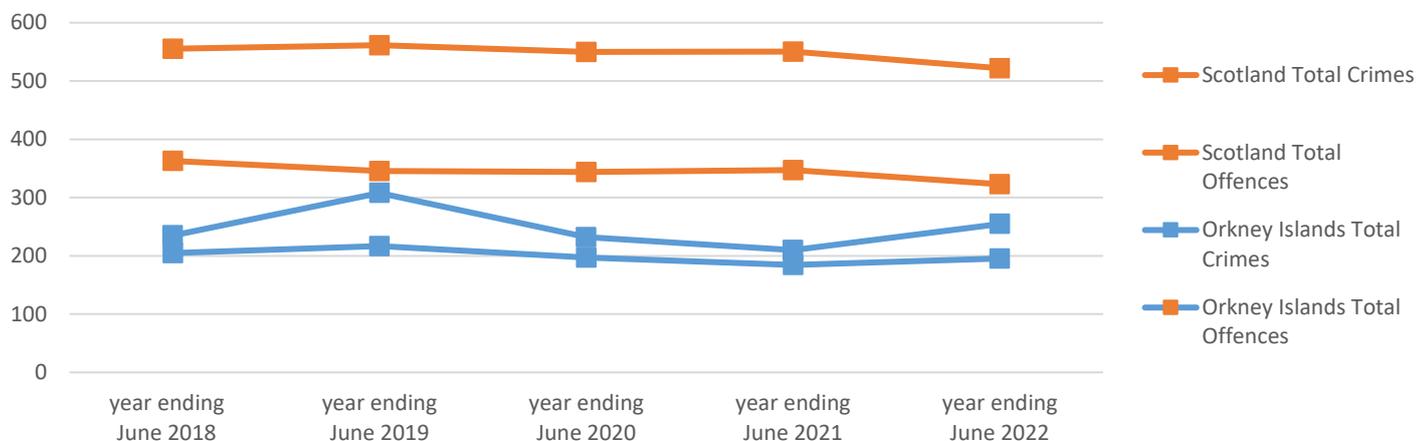
Data is sourced from the Police data cube in Scotland. This information is provided by quarterly data returns are electronically submitted by Police Scotland, containing a simple count of the numbers of crimes and offences, for each local authority, which the police have recorded and cleared up. The introduction of the [Scottish Crime Recording Standard](#) (SCRS) in 2004-05 has helped maintain a consistent approach to recording crime figures. As anticipated, this has increased the numbers of minor crimes recorded by the police, such as minor crimes of vandalism and minor thefts. However, it was not anticipated that the SCRS would have a notable impact on the figures for more serious crimes such as serious assault, sexual assault, robbery or housebreaking. Unfortunately, it was not possible to estimate the exact impact of the new recording standard on the recorded crime figures because around the time that the new standard was implemented, police also introduced centralised call centres which encouraged the reporting of incidents to the police. A crime or offence is regarded as cleared up where there exists a sufficiency of evidence under Scots law, to justify consideration of criminal proceedings notwithstanding that a report is not submitted to the procurator fiscal because either (i) by standing agreement with the procurator fiscal, the police warn the accused due to the minor nature of the offence, or (ii) reporting is inappropriate due to the non-age of the accused, death of the accused or other similar circumstances.

[Recorded crime definitions](#)

Trend Analysis:

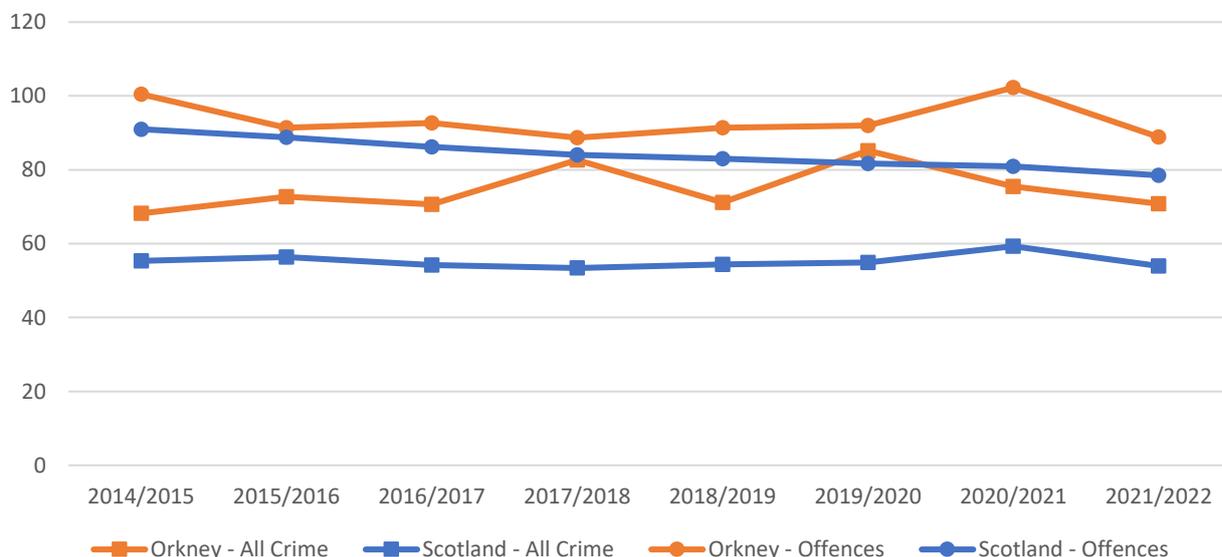
Comparison of National Crime and Offence figures for the period year ending June 2018 to year ending June 2022 as a rate per 10,000 of the population show an overall slight downward trend locally with some variation Nationally. Of the recorded crimes and offences rates have mostly maintained with a slight drop in June 2022 over the last 3 years in Orkney. Although maintained figures there is significant variance in the types of crimes and offences committed during the last three years.

Total Crimes & Offences as rate per 10,000 population - Orkney & Scotland



The chart below shows the Clear up rate between 2014/15 and 2021/22 for Orkney and Scotland. Orkney has consistently higher clear up rates across both Crimes and Offences in comparison to National performance. The trend remains stable with good detection and clear up rates across the years. In part this can be attributed to the influence of small numbers. There is a small reduction in the number of instances of reported crimes and offences since 2014/15 with the initial year having 422 instances of reported crimes and 2021/22 370, this represents a 12.3% reduction.

Crime & Offences Clear Up Rates - Orkney & Scotland

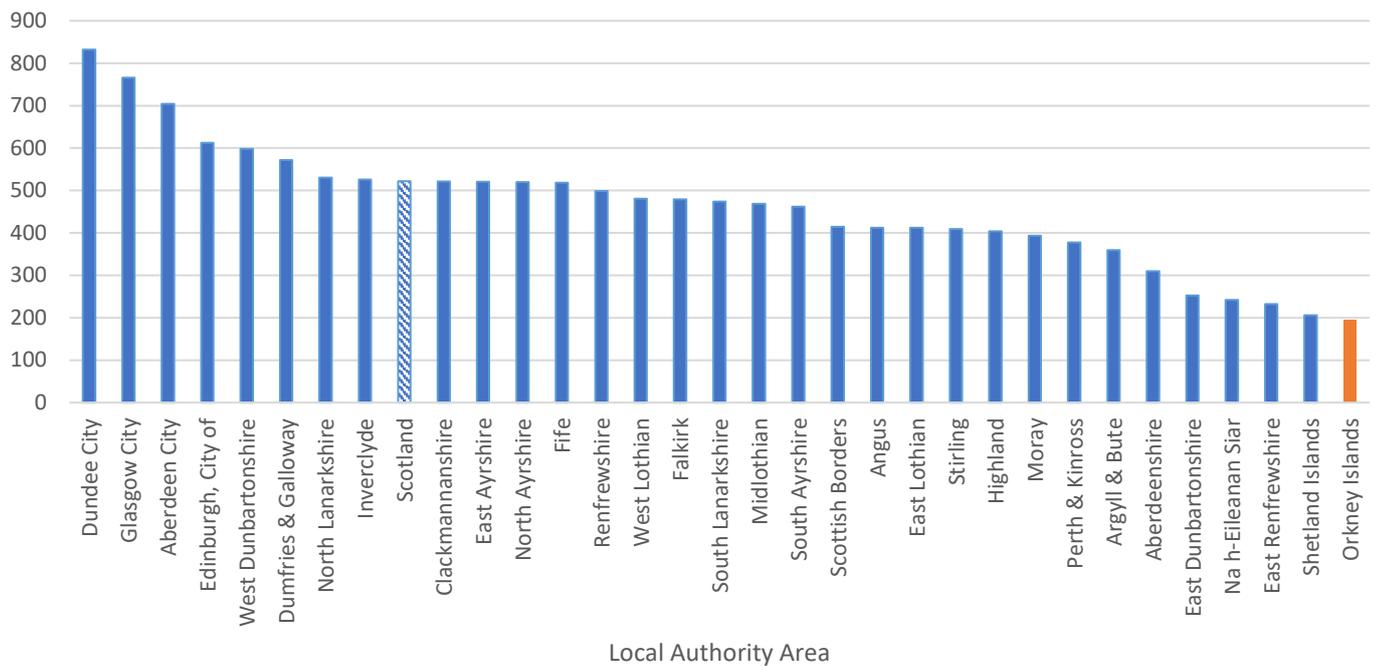


Last 3 Years in depth information:

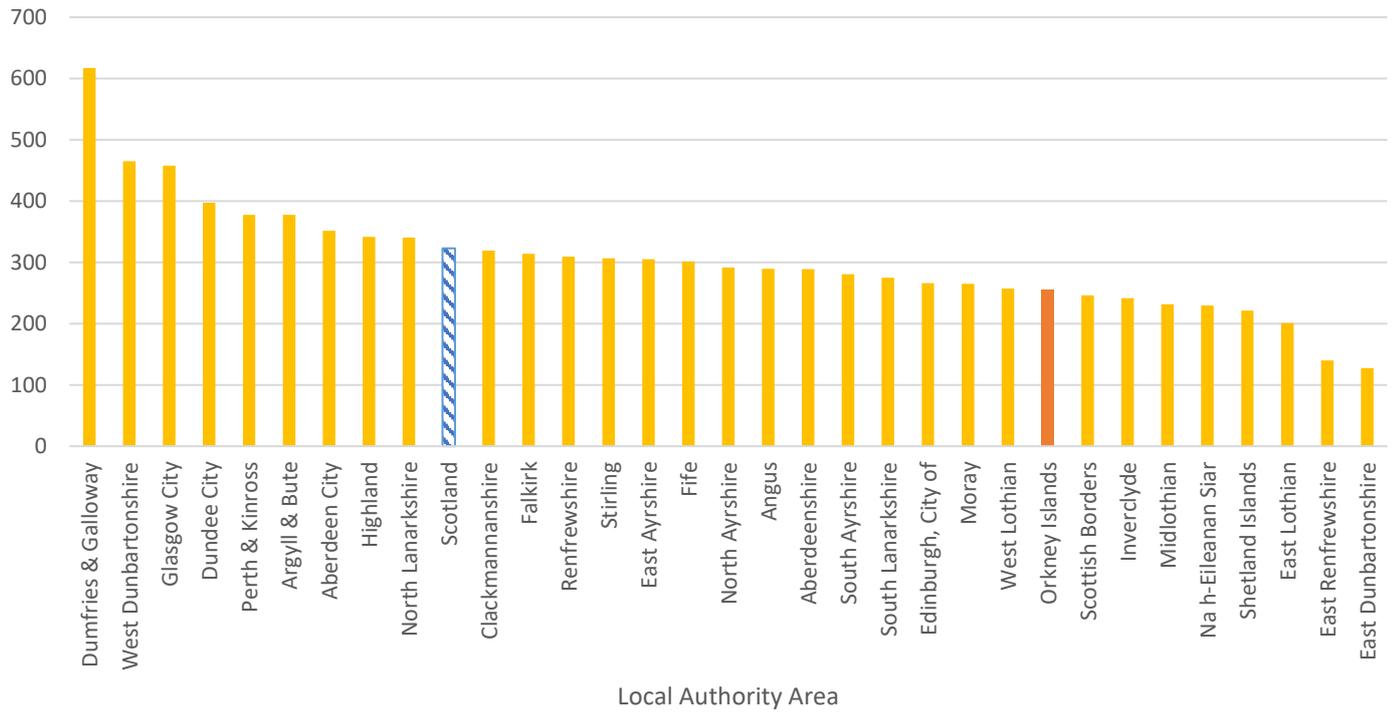
The following information is taken from the Recorded Crime in Scotland – year ending June 2022 Report, available at [Supporting documents - Recorded Crime in Scotland: year ending June 2022 - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](http://www.gov.scot). Analysis of trends in Crimes and Offences over the last 10 years provides

good context in terms of the progress made in the Orkney over time in increasing Community Safety. The following looks at detailed information over the last 5 years surrounding different crime grouping types necessary to support the Partnership in making informed decisions on the ongoing strategy of the Community Justice Partnership. The subsequent information uses the most recently available data sources and covers the year ending June 2018 to the year ending June 2022. It is important to consider the context of Crime and Offence rates alongside the changes in reported crimes and offences – Orkney remains one of the lowest of both Crime and Offence Recording.

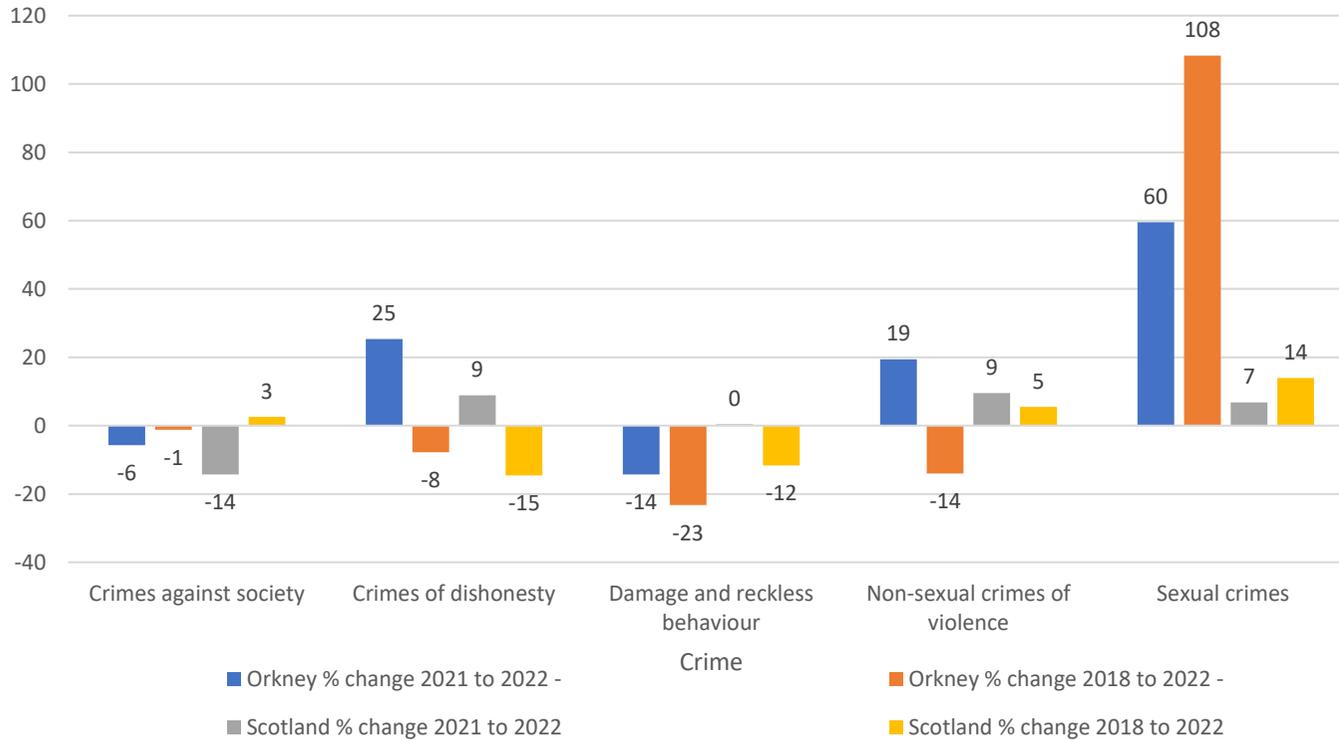
Recorded Crimes per 10,000 Population, year ending June 2022



Recorded Offences per 10,000 Population, year ending June 2022

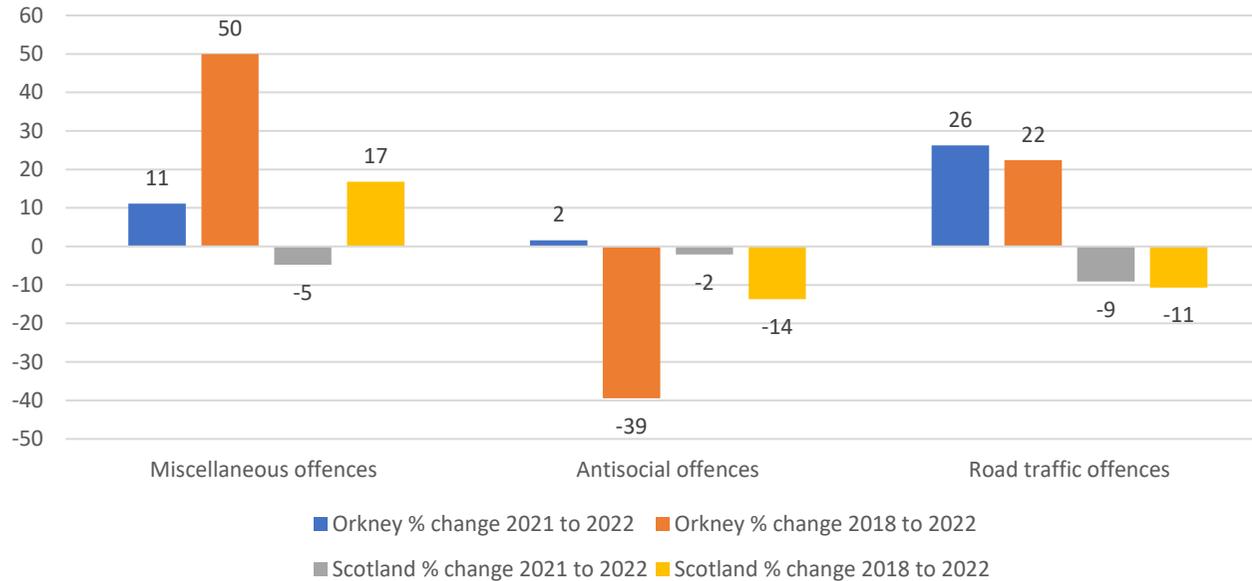


Orkney vs Scotland % Change in Crimes by Grouping 2021-2022 and 2018-2022



Over the period in question, it can be seen that there has been reduction in Crimes against Society, Crimes of Dishonesty and Damage and Reckless Behaviour Crimes, however there is an increase in Non-Sexual Crimes of Violence and a significant increase in Sexual Crimes. The level of increase is higher within Orkney due to the impact of small numbers although in most cases Orkney has followed the National Trend.

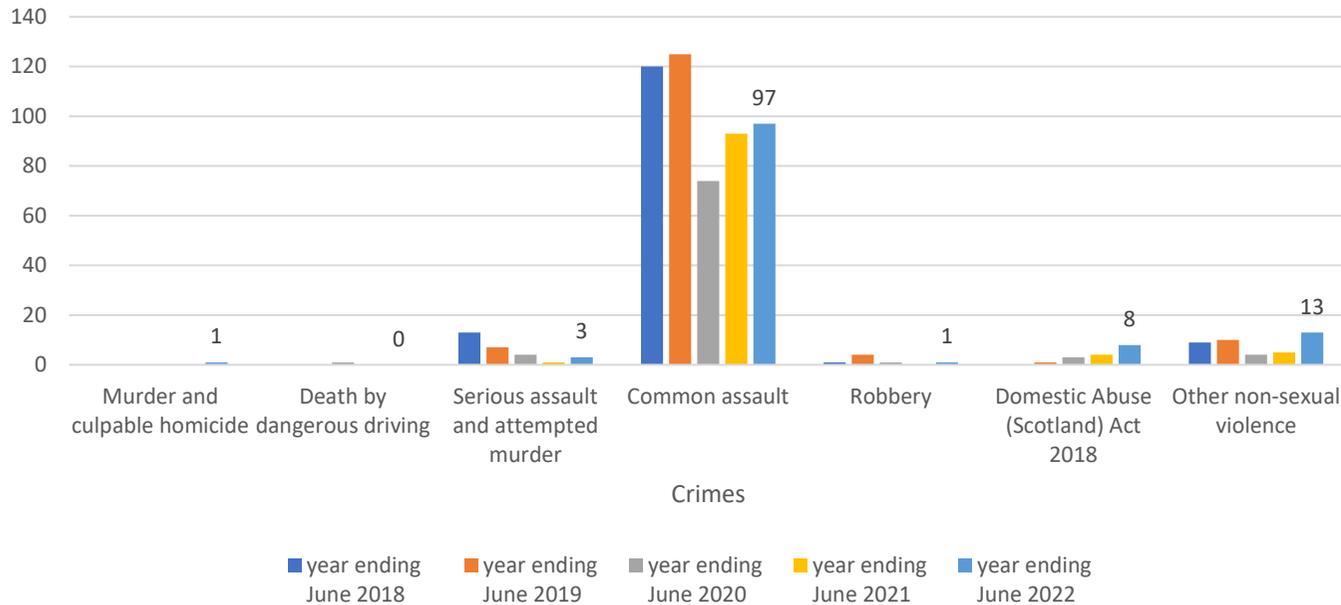
Orkney Vs Scotland, Offences % Change 2021-2022 and 2018-2022



Changes in offences recorded shows Orkney following the same trends as seen nationally, with regard to Miscellaneous and Antisocial Offences with an increase in Road Traffic offences. One of the factors to consider with regard to the change in motor offences is the impact of Lockdown measures such as working from home & furlough have reduced traffic on the roads, as well as the restrictions on travel outside of local authority areas meaning that overall road hours had been reduced for a prolonged period.

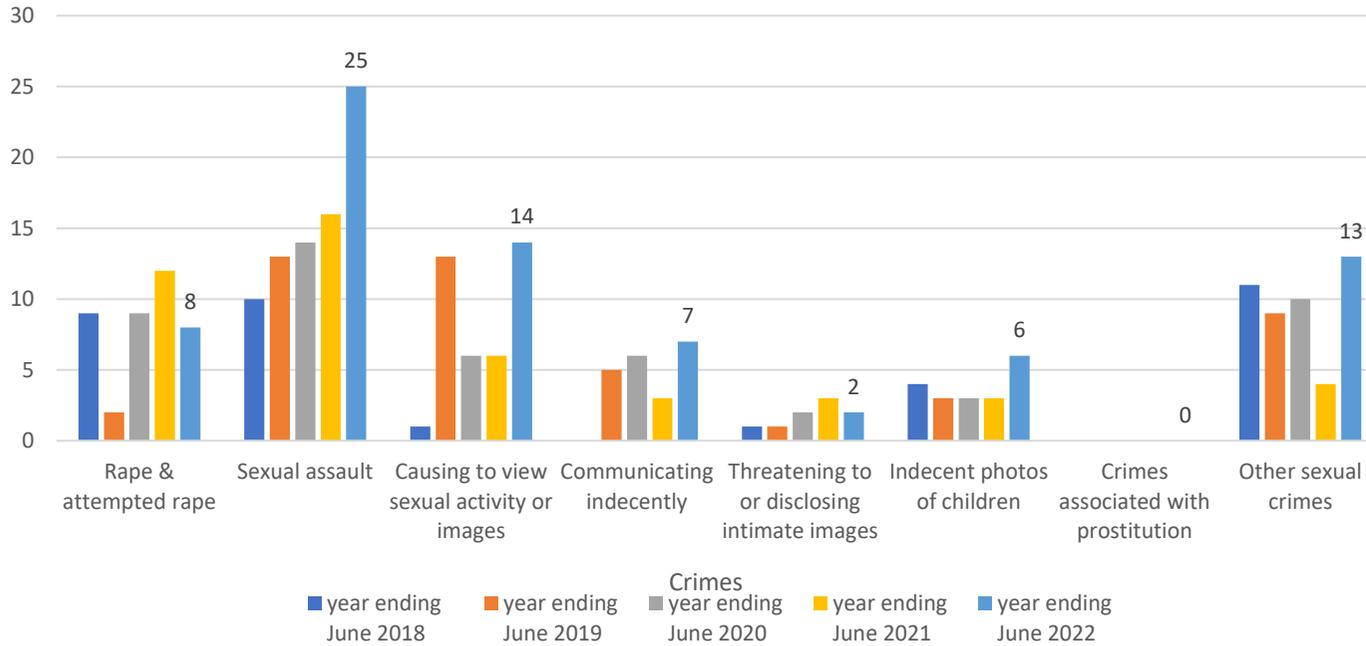
Analysis of Groupings by Crime/Offence

Non-Sexual Crimes of Violence 2018-2022, Orkney



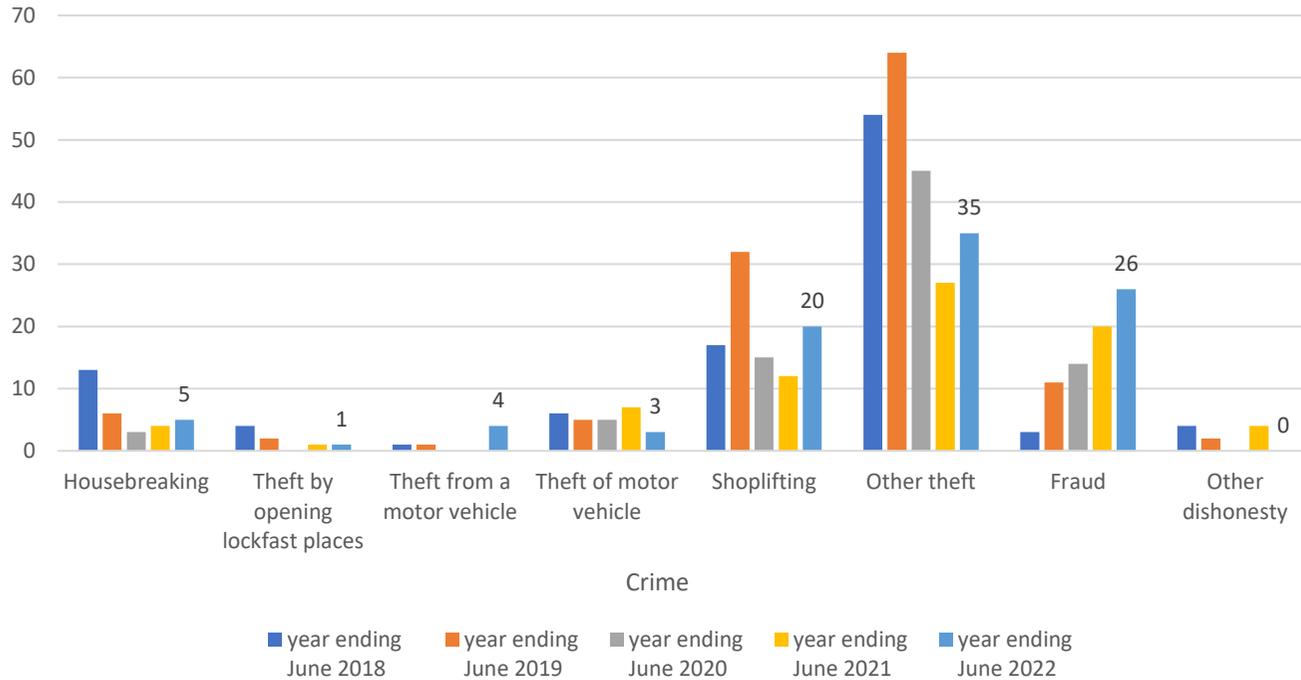
Non-sexual acts of violence in Orkney have continual variance. There is a gradual and ongoing reduction in serious assault and attempted murder although figures are low. Common assault has maintained an increase for 2 years following a major reduction in June 2020, a likely cause of the initial reduction was Lockdown during Covid and what we are seeing is a return to previous levels. Other areas of increase are in domestic abuse which has doubled in recent years and other non-sexual violence showing a maintained increase. If we were to exclude Covid years, the trend would show a gradual increase.

Sexual Crimes 2018-2022, Orkney



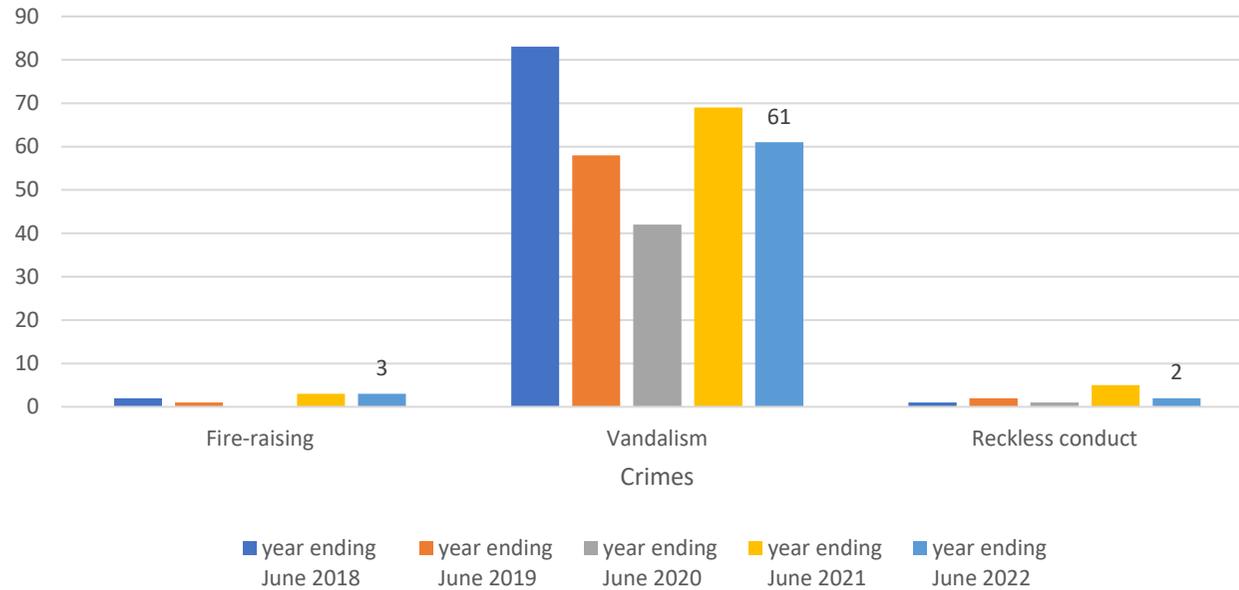
Sexual crimes are showing an increase in most measures with the only reductions in the most recent year being in rape and attempted rape and threatening to disclose intimate images. The greatest and most substantial increase in recent years has been within Sexual Assaults in Orkney.

Crimes of Dishonesty 2018-2022, Orkney



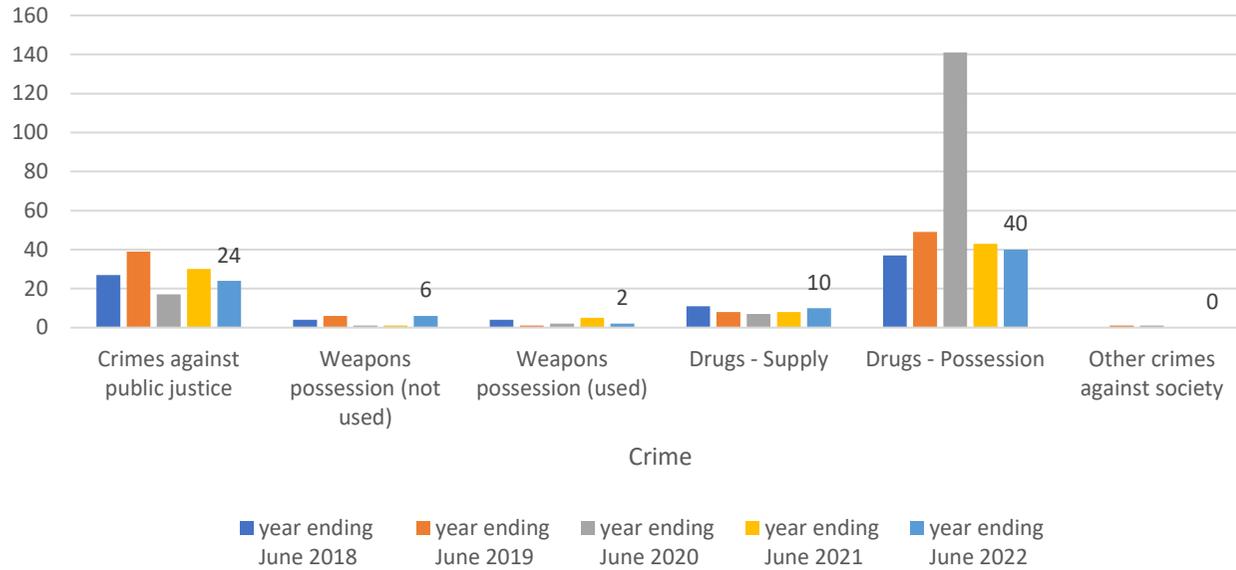
Fraud shows the highest rate of growth in Orkney over the last 5 years. Figures are reducing in most other measures although notably, shoplifting, theft from a motor vehicle and housebreaking has seen an increase since Lockdown restrictions have eased.

Damaging and Reckless Behaviour 2018-2022, Orkney



Generally, figures have been maintained in Damaging and Reckless behaviour crimes, vandalism has reduced slightly in the most recent year.

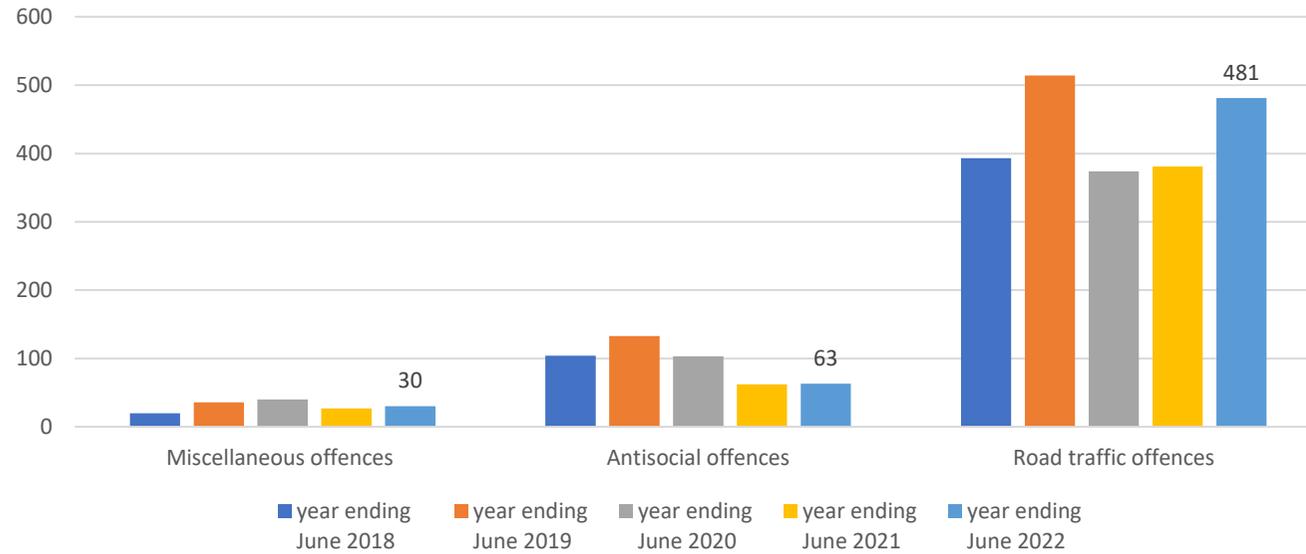
Crimes Against Society 2018-2022, Orkney



Crimes against society have reduced in most cases with the only growth seen in Weapons possession (not use). Drug possession has significantly reduced since 2020 although Drugs-supply has maintained within records.

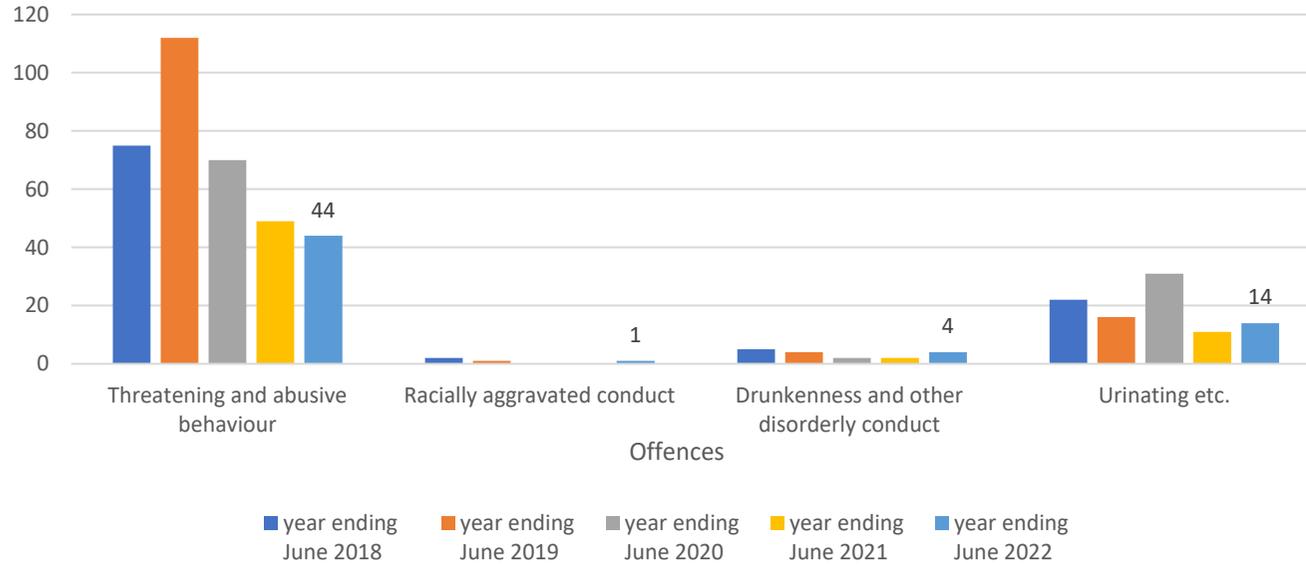
Offences

Offences 2018-2022, Orkney



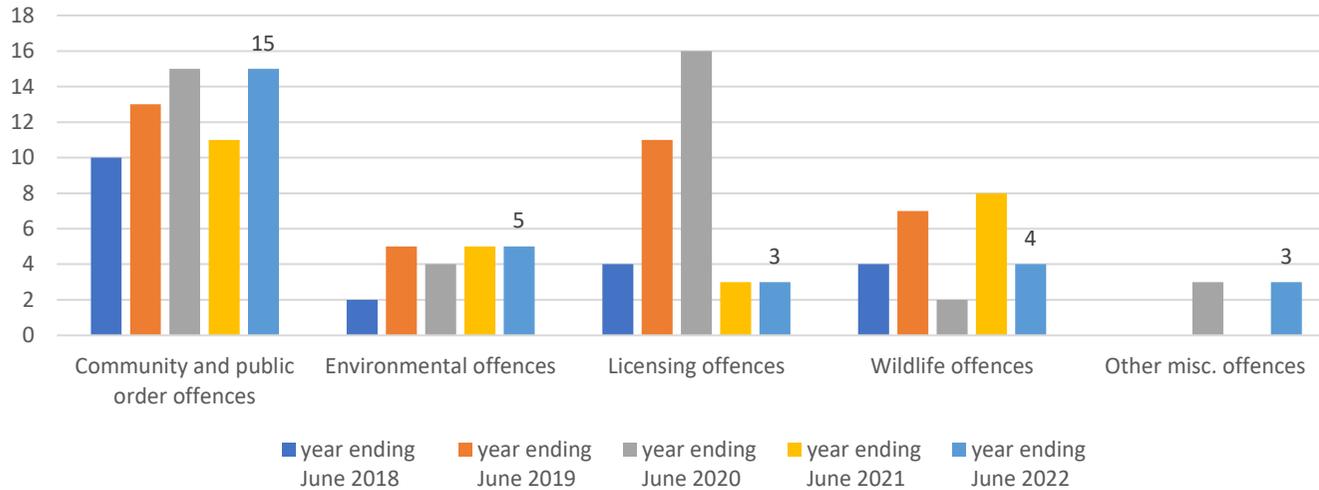
Generally offences have reduced slightly over time. The highest number of offences in Orkney are in regards to Road Traffic Offences which increased in 2022.

Antisocial Behaviours 2018-2022, Orkney



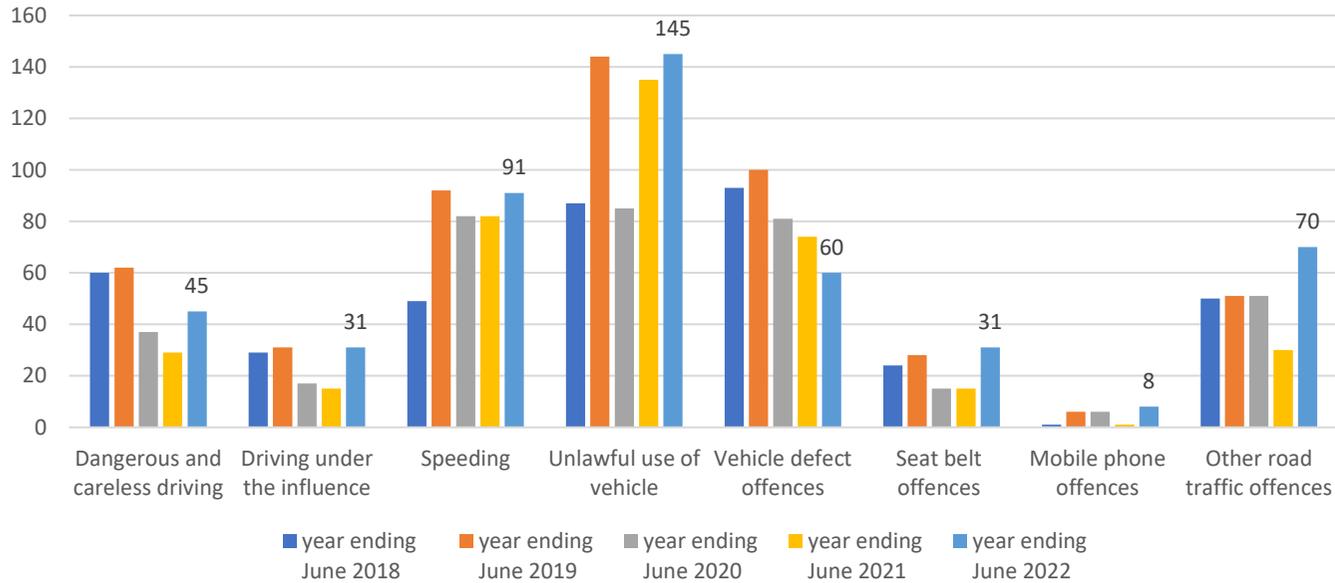
Antisocial behaviours have reduced over the last 5 years with the exception of 14 counts of urinating in 2022.

Misc Offences 2018-2022, Orkney



Reductions have been seen in Licensing and Wildlife Offences, while not conclusive, it is worth considering the impact of Lockdown and closure of licensed premises in relation to the observed reduction. Other offences such as Environmental, Community and Public Order offences have sustained although overall have increased from the levels seen in 2018.

Road Traffic Offences 2018-2022, Orkney



As mentioned previously in the document, a reduction in the overall number of motoring offences over Lockdown periods can be seen. Initiatives implemented locally by the Force such as road safety initiatives have may influence the increased number of offences being recorded despite lower numbers and frequency of traffic. Within the data we can see that if the Lockdown years were excluded road traffic offences would maintain similar levels throughout the period except for vehicle defects which has sustained a reduction.

Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police.

Local authority	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Highland	2,312	2,350	2,336	2,387	2,374	2,576
Na h-Eileanan Siar	154	152	167	167	133	127
Orkney Islands	138	102	107	127	118	115

Scottish Borders	915	978	1,090	1,019	1,152	1,295
Shetland Islands	134	115	124	120	131	145
Scotland	58,104	58,810	59,541	60,641	62,907	65,251

Source Police Scotland: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/domestic-abuse-recorded-police-scotland-2020-21/documents/>

Scottish Fire & Rescue Service

The three Scottish island groups form one Local Senior Officer Area, LSO within the North Service Delivery Area. Western Isles, Orkney and Shetland called WIOS for short. Our partnership and community messages are the same.

The vision “for a safe, just and resilient Scotland” is supported by four outcomes which SFRS must also contribute to.

These are:

1. We live in safe, cohesive and resilient communities
2. Prevention and early intervention improve wellbeing and life chances
3. Our systems and interventions are proportionate, fair and effective
4. We deliver person-centred, modern and affordable public services.

The SFRS purpose, as defined by Scottish Ministers in the first Fire and Rescue Framework for Scotland 2013 and reaffirmed in the revised Framework in 2016, is: “To work in partnership with communities and with others in the public, private and third sectors on prevention, protection and response to improve the safety and well-being of people throughout Scotland.”

To achieve this locally, along with trusted partners, we will seek to explore every opportunity to identify, support and protect those who are most vulnerable in our communities from harm while continuing to promote a safe and resilient society.

Considering this we will continue to work with public, private and third sector partners to improve the safety and wellbeing of all people visiting, working and living on the islands. The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service considers itself an important part of Local Planning Groups and the Community Justice Partnership in the county of Orkney and we will continue to develop our understanding of the needs of people on the islands.

We have successfully delivered the Fireskills Program Youth Intervention Program during 2022 with more courses schedule throughout 2023.

We now focus home fire safety advice on those who require it most by prioritising high risk addresses and partnership referrals. We also continue to provide and fit free smoke and heat detectors where required and have access to a variety of resources such as flame-retardant bedding.

Due to the ongoing high number of Road Traffic Collisions attended by the SFRS in Orkney we have facilitated community education events in Stromness and Kirkwall during 2022 which involved a partnership approach between Orkney Islands Council, SFRS, Police Scotland, Scottish Ambulance Service and the third sector. We are currently contributing to the Orkney Road Safety Strategy 2021 -2030 and will continue to participate in road safety awareness education.

Water Safety has been a focus across Scotland following a high number of incidents during 2021 – 22. The SFRS is currently gathering information on inland water bodies across Orkney. This intelligence will be available to all Orkney fire service personnel and provide information like access point, boat launch points. The SFRS are also now contributing to the Partnership Approach to Water Safety group, PAWS which focuses on Prevention, Response and Review.

Orkney Islands Council – Housing Services

- Overall homelessness applications – see table below
- those how many had a main reason for homelessness as release from prison – see table below
- how many had a main reason as criminal activity/antisocial behaviour as the main reason. (not recorded within data)

Financial year	No of homeless applications	Main reason as release from prison
2017/18	119 households	0
2018/19	134 households	1
2019/20	118 households	0
2020/21	136 households	1
2021/22	132 households	1

Housing Service, Orkney Islands Council has the statutory duty in respect of homelessness.

Impact of covid and any ongoing impacts to service

As with all other organisations the impact of COVID-19 and working from home meant that we had to adapt and change all of our working practices. These are still ongoing. In the early days staff spent time contacting every tenant either by telephone or e-mail to undertake a welfare check with them to ensure that they had the appropriate support in terms of their financial situation, support, Foodbank, THAW, CAB referrals, etc. A letter was sent to every tenant to update them of the changes to our service during this time. There was an increase in the number of tenants making Universal Credit applications during this time due to the furlough system and this continues to rise.

Homeless applicants were not seen in person and the service adapted so that applications could be taken over the telephone or via Teams to minimise contact for the service user and housing officer. This worked well and has continued, although service users can now be seen in person if they prefer.

This work is ongoing and issues in relation to tenants' financial position has continued with the cost-of-living crisis. Staff continue to visit and provide advice and support to tenants by way of discussion and referrals to organisations such as CAB who provide money advice funded through the local authority.

- Where contact with tenants have required support
Count of Assessed from HL1 23b (this is specific to Homelessness applications)

Assessed?	Period						Grand Total
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	
Yes	126	64	81	63	64	38	436
No	13	37	40	49	84	30	253
N/A				4	1	5	10
Grand Total	139	101	121	116	149	73	699

Tenants work status changes – data not collected

Those accessing food parcels – see Foodbank update

Concerns raised by tenants – data not collected centrally

Period	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19	2017/18
Tenancies began in previous year	86	74	94	129	145
Tenancies began in previous year that remained longer than a year	77	66	85	114	131
Percentage of tenancies began in previous year that remained longer than a year	89.5%	89.2%	90.4%	88.4%	90.3%
Anti-social behaviour reported	10	5	9	18	18
Anti-social behaviour resolved within local targets	8	1	5	15	10

Evictions number of court actions initiated	25	0	3	11	16
Evictions properties recovered that had not paid rent	0	0	1	0	3
Properties abandoned	3	0	1	1	4

Tenancy sources – sustained for more than one year by source of let (this is a breakdown of the highlighted data in table above)

Period	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19	2017/18
16.1.1 Tenancies began in previous year - existing tenants	15	14	12	18	29
16.1.2 Tenancies began in previous year - applicants who were assessed as statutory homeless by the local authority	34	22	27	40	43
16.1.3 Tenancies began in previous year - applicants from your organisations housing list	30	34	53	70	71
16.1.4 Tenancies began in previous year - others	7	4	2	1	2
Total	86	74	94	129	145

Skills Development Scotland

Skills Development Scotland works across Scotland, we support individuals to build their career management, work-based and employability skills, throughout their career journey, from school, into further learning opportunities and employment.

We are able to use skills intelligence to help inform the decisions of people across Scotland, at all stages of their careers, so that they are well-placed to take up the opportunities arising within the economy.

We target delivery of this support to those who need it most, ensuring all individuals are enabled to achieve their full potential. We work with employers and employer groups on a national, sectoral, regional, local and individual basis; supporting them to recognise and articulate their current and future skills needs, and to engage with the skills system to help ensure it better meets those needs in the short, medium and longer term.

For more information please click on the following link. [What We Do - Scotland's Career Service](#)

Key data from Orkney

 <p>From 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 we supported a number of employers and 22 individuals dealing with redundancy.</p>	 <p>As of 31 March 2022 there were 202 Modern Apprentices in training.</p>	 <p>From 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 we supported 83 Modern Apprenticeship starts. 63.9% of the starts in the local area were aged 16-24.</p>
 <p>The Modern Apprenticeship achievement rate in Orkney Islands is 81.0%.</p>	 <p>From 1 June 2021 to 31 May 2022 we delivered 1,848 Career Information, Advice and Guidance engagements for 920 school pupils through a mix of group and one-to-one sessions.</p>	 <p>As at 31 May 2022 of the 1,248 maintained school pupils in the local authority, 84% were registered on myworldofwork.co.uk.</p>
 <p>From 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 we funded 6 Employability Fund starts.</p>	 <p>From 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 we delivered 419 Career Information, Advice and Guidance engagements for 128 post-school customers through a mix of group and one-to-one sessions.</p>	 <p>The 2021 Annual Participation Measure showed that of the 829 16-19 year olds in Orkney Islands 93.4% were in education, employment or training and personal development.</p>
 <p>In 2020-21 there were 12 registered Graduate Apprentices with a home address in the local authority and 12 registered with employers based in the area.</p>	 <p>In 2020-21, 19 pupils started Foundation Apprenticeships in schools at SCQF Level 4-6 in this area.</p>	 <p>In 2020-21 we invested over £1.m in the local area.</p>

Orkney Integrated Joint Board

Please refer to the following:

[OHSCP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 \(orkney.gov.uk\)](https://www.orkney.gov.uk/ohscp-strategic-plan-2022-2025)

Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS)

The Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service has an office in the Sheriff Court House, Kirkwall, open Mon-Fri 9am-5pm. The Procurator Fiscal is based locally in Orkney.

Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service (SCTS)

The Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service operate Kirkwall Sheriff Court, staffed by a full-time Sheriff Clerk and a part time Administrative Assistant and Court Officer.

Scottish Prison Service (SPS)

The Scottish Prison Service has 13 publicly managed prisons and 2 by private sector operators under contract to SPS across Scotland as follows;

HMP Barlinnie, HMP Castle Huntly (Open prison) HMP & YOI Cornton Vale (Women's Prison and Young Offenders Institution) HMP Dumfries, HMP Edinburgh, HMP Glenochil, HMP & YOI Grampian, HMP Greenock, HMP Inverness, HMP Low Moss, HMP Perth, HMYOI Polmont (Young Offenders Institution) and HMP Shotts. HMP Addiewell is managed by Sodexo and HMP Kilmarnock (managed by Serco). In addition, SPS has recently opened two new Community Custody Units for Women – The Bella Centre in Dundee and the Lilius Centre in Glasgow.

Rather than strictly allocated to a specific prison for each Local Authority, individuals are located to establishments based on individual categories (age, gender, sentence type etc.) or via the receiving establishment for a particular court. This has the effect of widening the range of establishments with whom Community Justice services in Orkney need to sustain contact, with individuals in SPS care returning to Orkney, despite their relatively low numbers, individuals have been held at various times in 8 of the above 15 establishments in the last year.

At 9 November 2022, there were 7 prisoners from Orkney current in custody, all male and all adults who were located across 6 establishments as detailed in the table below:

Of the 7, 1 is serving a life sentence, 2 a long-term sentence, 1 a short-term sentence and 3 are on remand. Within this group 3 have a history of sex offences.

Recognising that the Island Local Authority areas have unusual and specific factors for the SPS to take into account, a senior staff member from SPS Headquarters, the Head of Social Justice has been allocated a specific liaison role. The SPS have indicated that Mr McLellan will endeavour to attend at least two meetings (virtually) per year for each of the Island Community Justice Partnerships.

Women's Aid Orkney

Our Mission:

To provide an immediate response to domestic abuse with emergency and support services to women, young people, and children, while promoting long-term cultural and societal change

throughout Orkney to reduce violence against women and children. Paving the way for safer, healthier lifestyles across communities, free from domestic abuse and gendered discrimination.

We provide

- Safe, temporary accommodation to women (with or without children) through provision of our self-contained flats in the refuge,
- Women's, Family and Children's specialist local support provided through appointments at our office and in the community,
- telephone and on line support throughout Orkney
- support to access legal advice
- Assisting and supporting women to engage with other professionals (social work, police, education, health, benefits agency and other voluntary groups)
- Assistance and support with state benefits/housing benefit claims
- Assistance, information, advice on legal rights, housing, court proceedings and change of identity
- Support in court for civil/criminal cases
- Peer group and family sessions to build resilience and sense of community
- Advice and support with personal and home safety planning including safety planning with the Police/MARAC/MATAC meetings
- Advice and support in dealing with abusive relationships whilst staying in the relationship (part of practical safety planning)
- Advice and support around safe contact for children
- Enable women to access other mainland Women's Aid groups
- Empowerment of women to give them confidence to participate in local community events, employment and further education
- Providing awareness raising session across all sectors of the community in Orkney
- Run the Own my Life course to help empower women

Orkney Rape & Sexual Assault Service (ORSAS) SCIO

ORSAS is part of a network of 17 Rape Crisis Centres across Scotland and use Rape Crisis Scotland's Emotional Support Resourcing Model, developed over 40 years' experience in line with NHS Scotland's National Trauma Framework. ORSAS survivors and those attending the local SARC receive an emotional first aid kit.

During 21-22 ORSAS' funding of £162,235 came from Scottish Government Funds, Tampax Fund, local fundraising & donations – there was no funding from OHAC. ORSAS have full time equivalent of 3 staff.

ORSAS provides practical and emotional support to anyone aged 13+ of any gender who has experienced rape or any other forms of sexual violence at any time in their life. Also information for family, friends and professionals supporting survivors. During 21-22 ORSAS supported 71 people of which 54 were survivors, 8 were friends/family and 9 were professionals. People receiving support ranged in age from 8-68.

ORSAS offer Specialist Sexual Violence Advocacy for people in the court & legal process. We facilitate police interviews and liaise regularly with CID, Rape & DA Investigation in Inverness and Nairn. 50% of ORSAS survivors have reported to police. ORSAS is a member of the Kirkwall Sheriff Court Users Group and is represented on the OCJP.

ORSAS campaigns to improve services for survivors – Forensics/SARC, Ask Angela, Press Reporting, NSPCC Talk PANTS, Peedie Birds, International Women’s Day and 16 Days of Action. We have active social media feeds on Twitter, Facebook/Meta and Instagram. We work in partnership with the Tak_A_Stand Instagram account which collects anonymous accounts of sexual harassment in Orkney. ORSAS is represented on the OPPC, and its CSE and Learning and Development sub groups. Also ODAF, Third Sector Forum, NHSO short term working group on Forensics/SARC, NHSO Public Health Cervical Screening Project Group.

Our Specialist Sexual Violence Prevention Worker is engaged in schools & youth settings delivering Rape Crisis Scotland’s Sexual Violence Prevention Programme. ORSAS also delivers COMET+, a tailored prevention programme, for care experienced children and children with additional needs (secondary school to age 25). Both mainland secondary schools have signed up to Equally Safe in Schools with staff training rolling out during 22-23.

During 21-22, 627 young people attended our prevention sessions in schools and youth settings. ORSAS is represented on the Orkney Youth Workers Forum. ORSAS delivers CSE Awareness Training quarterly with Police and Women’s Aid Orkney to OHAC staff on behalf of OPPC. Also, induction sessions on ORSAS remit to OHAC professionals new to post.

ORSAS provides opportunities for participation to strengthen survivor’s voices & engage communities around the issues of equality, feminism & human rights. Our Equality Hub is a Hate Crime Reporting Centre registered with Police Scotland, public display space and hosts Greener Orkney’s Community Fridge. ORSAS works closely with Women’s Aid Orkney, Victim Support, Orkney Foodbank, Orkney Youth Café, Pride Tribe, Papdale Halls, SEAL, ROAR, LGBT Youth, & HIV Scotland.

During Covid survivors preferred to access support by phone and text rather than online. There was no break in service provision as ORSAS already had a support service that could be delivered remotely. Referrals for historic abuse were more prevalent during lock-down. Referrals in general have increased as anticipated in line with restrictions lifting and social confidence improving.

ORSAS believes there is unmet need for therapeutic specialist support for young children who have experienced sexual abuse. There is no automatic assessment for children who have experienced sexual abuse and no follow up with the family after the investigation has finished. Parents feel left to manage their child’s trauma responses unsupported. Most are not going on to criminal proceedings especially if peer on peer abuse is reported. Many of the parents we support are parents of young survivors under 13. ORSAS are currently training a worker who will be able to work in this age group from mid-2023. ORSAS have secured funding from Co-op Oct 22-Sept 23 to train our own CEOPS Ambassadors in ’23 to deliver training locally – there hasn’t been a CEOPS trainer in Orkney for over 5 years.

Relationships Scotland (Orkney)



RS Orkney Annual
Report 2021-22 FINAL

In terms of demographics, this is the age profile of clients actively involved with the service in the last 2 full years:

Age	2020/21	2021/22
< 5	11	21
5-8	19	28
9-12	30	39
13-16	25	36
17-19	14	15
20-29	26	44
30-39	37	60
40-49	41	54
50-64	40	61
64+	6	7
Unknown	8	11

This shows risk factors clients present with at intake:

Risk factor	% of cases (rounded to nearest 1%)
One or more risk factors identified	86%
Mental health	76%
Suicide	23%
DA all (inc male and/or female)	17%
Domestic abuse female	15%
Alcohol	14%
Self harm	10%
Other addictions	8%
Child protection	5%
Domestic abuse male	4%
Drugs	2%
Protection of vulnerable adults	0%

In addition to age profile above, we have the following equal opps data, based on forms returned last f/y:

- Sex: female 77, male 46, non-binary 1
- Trans/trans history 0
- Sexual orientation: 105 straight/heterosexual, 1 gay/lesbian, 11 bisexual, 1 pansexual

In terms of socio-economic profile data, for the last f/y I can provide the following, based on 124 equal opportunities forms returned to us during the year:

Income	Number of clients	Percentage
£0-12k	56	45%
£12-20k	23	19%
£20-30k	21	17%
£30-40k	8	6%
£40-50K	7	6%
£50k+	2	1%
Not answered	7	6%
Total	124	

Brief description of services:

We provide a range support and of therapeutic for individuals and families, in particular those experiencing relationship breakdown and its consequences. These services include:

- Counselling – for individuals, couples, children/young people and Play Therapy for younger children
- Family mediation – for separated/separating parents to help them negotiate arrangements for their children
- Support – for parents, individual adults/young people struggling with a range of issues related to relationship difficulties, mental health and wellbeing. This is usually provided one-to-one but can involve parent/child sessions e.g. Theraplay
- Child Contact Centre – where children can see a parent they no longer live with, supported or supervised by staff; or parents can hand over children without the need for direct contact between them
- Parenting Apart – advice for separated parents to help them co-parent effectively
- Substance misuse – one-to-one support focusing on harm reduction and also support for family members and loved ones of people struggling with drugs/alcohol; and specialist drug/alcohol counselling

Voluntary Action Orkney



VAO-Annual-Report-
2021-22-final.pdf

Right There (formerly Y- People)

Supported accommodation - we support up to 15 young people, any gender, (2 couples or people living together), between 16-25 who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, across 2 locations. There are 13 flats these are owned by Orkney Islands Council Homelessness Department, who we are commissioned by from 17.00-23.00 sleep over 7 days per week and a second person in Glaitness from 18.00-22.30 7 days per week. Referrals come through this department.

The core aims are to provide emotional and practical support for young people to develop independent living skills and prepare for independent living.

Young people can be working, in education or receiving benefits.

Over the past 2 plus years we have seen an increase in substance misuse with the people we support and an increase of incidents as a result, some of which have resulted in criminal charges or police involvement.

Covid - this did make participation more difficult during the strictest lockdown, we tried telephone and online support and provided devices through Connecting Scotland funds but was not very successful.

Covid was also a challenge and young people found more inventive ways of sneaking visitors in their flats, put themselves and others at risk. (this included climbing ladders and on roofs, sometimes while under the influence)

Youth Counselling- provide counselling for people from primary school aged to age 25, any gender, who are experiencing anxiety, depression, loneliness, isolation, substance misuse. This service is commissioned by Orkney Alcohol and Drugs Partnerships.

Covid - Youth Counsellors trained to deliver online and telephone counselling which meant counselling could still be delivered through the strictest lockdown, although this method was not suitable for everyone.

We have seen a continued increase in referrals and were operating a 6-month waiting list, our waiting list is currently 4 months.

Wellbeing - This is a new service 3 wellbeing worker posts, and a part time senior are funded through Corra, supporting people of any age who are using drugs.

1 wellbeing worker post is funded through CAMHS and supports people up to age 25 who need support with their mental health.

Any gender.

This service provides emotional and practical support to people in the community, in their own homes, additional day support for people in the supported accommodation.

Victim Support Orkney – info for CJOIP

Info and stats from 01.04.21 – 31.03.22

As an organisation, Victim Support Scotland has four strategic priorities –

1. To empower people affected by crime by providing high-quality, outcome focused support and care to all who need it.
2. To sustain our impact by focusing all we do on making a lasting difference for people affected by crime.
3. To transform victims' and witnesses' experiences of the criminal justice system.
4. To build productive partnerships aimed at improving the experiences of those affected by crime.

Victim Support Orkney provides two distinct (though frequently overlapping) services – the Victim/Community Service and the Witness/Court Service. As such it is appropriate to structure this information accordingly.

Victim Service

Our Victim Service provides free, confidential support to anyone aged 12+ who has been the victim of, or affected by crime, irrespective of whether they have reported, or intend to report it to the Police. Support is tailored to meet the needs of the individual. Sometimes our clients are looking for information about the Criminal Justice System, which we can provide them with. Sometimes they have (for example) safety concerns at home, in which case we might offer practical help such as providing them with a personal safety alarm, or provide financial support for home security through our Victim's Fund. In many cases they might simply want someone to listen to them - being the victim of crime can be a very isolating (and frustrating) experience that isn't always easy to discuss with friends or family members.

People can self-refer or they can be referred by other agencies such as Police Scotland. When someone reports a crime to Police they are given the option of being referred to us.

1.1 Profile of those who received the service provided locally in fiscal year 2021:

Age Group	Number Male	Number Female
Young people up to 17	2	0
Adults 18-64	5	9
Older people 65+	1	0
Totals		

Total Victim Service referrals – 17

2.1 Source of referral a) self 5

b) Police 9

c) Social Work 2

d) WAO 1

Witness Service

If someone is cited to give evidence at Court then we can also support them through our Witness Service. This can include arranging for them to visit the court beforehand, explaining any special measures that have been granted them (such as giving their evidence by video-link), or sitting with them while they wait to give their evidence. We also have a presence at Kirkwall Sheriff Court whenever there are civilian witnesses due to give evidence, whether they have been referred to us or not.

1.2 Profile of those who received the service provided locally (referred witnesses), fiscal year 2021:

Age Group	Number Male	Number Female
Young People up to 17	3	8
Adults 18-64		17
Older People 65+		
Totals		

Total Witness Service referrals – 28

2.2 Source of referral a) 1 self

b) 26 Victim Information and Advice (part of COPFS)

c) 1 Women's Aid Orkney

At present support is delivered by one part time staff member (16 hours per week) and one volunteer (who works on an ad hoc basis). This has been consistent since early 2019.

Impact of Covid 19

Covid 19 has impacted the service in various ways, although at this point it has perhaps made us more flexible in the long run.

For example, supporting people by video-call is more fully imbedded within our support framework than it was previously. It should be emphasised though that video-conferencing is only used where service users have requested it, or where face-to-face support is not an option (I used it, for example, when supporting a family of witnesses up in Shetland in the lead-up to their Trial). We have now fully resumed face-to-face support also.

We also put together 'virtual tours' of all Court buildings in Scotland, as an alternative to in-person court familiarisation visits. Although these visits have now resumed, we have received positive feedback on the virtual tours (which are available on the Victim Support Scotland website).

Families Outside

Families Outside is the only national charity in Scotland that works solely to support children and families affected by imprisonment. Our purpose is to improve outcomes for children and adults affected by imprisonment so they can live lives free from stigma and disadvantage.

On any given day, about 8,000 people are in prison in Scotland. This means that 8,000 families – mothers, fathers, partners, brothers, sisters, grandparents, children – are affected by imprisonment each day.

The Families Outside Helpline provides impartial information and support and is often the first port of call for families and professionals looking for help and guidance. If family members require more in-depth support, our Helpline Team will refer the case to our Regional Family Support Coordinators who are on hand throughout Scotland and provide local, face-to-face support.

We provide a person-centred approach ensuring that the support we provide is needs-led. We work with children and adults and use a range of tools and methods to address their individual needs.

Our Family Support Team provides:

- Emotional support
- Detailed knowledge of the justice system
- Information on prisons and prison procedures, including visiting
- Information on housing, finance, and benefits
- Access to community services and specialised support including health, domestic abuse, and substance misuse

Additional Support

Families Outside provides a range of Training & Development opportunities to professionals that come into contact with families affected by imprisonment, ensuring that support is accessible from a number of 'trusted' routes.

We regularly undertake research into the issues and impacts that imprisonment has on families so that we can influence key decision-makers and policy-makers at a local and national Government levels.

Families Outside hosts a number of peer support groups throughout Scotland, bringing children, young people, and adults together to support each other through their shared experiences. Our peer support groups provide a safe, accessible space where group members are able to communicate with one another openly, sharing problems and using their own experiences to help each other.

Covid

Service was able to continue all be it without face to face 1-2-1 meetings taking place. Families were supported via phone / email / videolink, and if required issued with the equipment to enable this.

We saw a number of improvements for families with the SPS introduction of Video Visits and in cell mobile phones – all of which improved general communication (continuation of this service particularly beneficial for families living more remotely).

Orkney Report

Family Support

Families Outside is the only national charity in Scotland working exclusively on behalf of families affected by imprisonment. We speak to thousands of families each year, providing information and support on issues such as housing, finance, and emotional support.

Families of prisoners are innocent victims of crime. Children who suffer a member of their family being imprisoned are now recognised by the Scottish Government as experiencing an adverse childhood experience. This can have later life implications on their physical and mental health unless

they are provided with the appropriate support and protective factors. Prisoners who maintain positive relationships with families are 6 times less likely to reoffend.

The following information covers support in **Orkney over the period March 2021 – July 2022**

Total 2 cases supported by Families Outside consisting of:

- 1 Adults
- 1 Professional

Main issues for which cases above were requiring support were around:

- Information on Prison / Community Justice System
- Visiting / Maintaining Contact – including Virtual Visits
- Concerns for person in prison
- Own emotional / mental wellbeing

Developments for 2021/22

One constant theme for families living on Scotland's islands is the cost of prison visits. Families Outside have been working on a case by case basis to enable families to access available funding for meeting these costs however over this past year we have been supporting research into the Financial Impact of Imprisonment and are keen to utilise these findings to get a more robust policy in place for families visiting mainland prisons from the islands.

Training

In February 2022 Families Outside delivered an Awareness Raising Session for Statutory and Third Sector Organisations keen to find out more about the work we do. This was a Virtual Session and eight people were in attendance.

Families Outside also offers accredited training to those individuals and groups across the statutory and voluntary sectors who come into contact with families affected by imprisonment. Attendance at this training will count towards continuous professional development.

The Families Outside: Families Affected by Imprisonment Training is designed to raise awareness of the impact imprisonment has on families, improve practice and develop the knowledge and skills of participants required when supporting families affected by imprisonment.

The training consists of three modules

- Understanding the issues for families affected by imprisonment
- Supporting children and young people who have a family member in prison
- Prison and prison visiting

For more information on all of our training, and details of how to sign up, please visit

www.familiesoutside.org.uk/professionals/training/

Poverty in Orkney – Orkney Foodbank update for Community Justice

Orkney Foodbank was set up in 2013 by volunteers from a group of churches in Orkney. It falls under the banner of the nationwide charity The Trussell Trust, but is a charity in its own right. Orkney Foodbank is based in Kirkwall but covers the whole of Orkney; mainland, North isles and South isles.

In order to use the foodbank clients have to be referred by a referral agency. There are over 50 referral agencies including GP and nurse practitioners, Social Work, schools, Criminal Justice, Community Mental Health, Women's Aid, churches, Citizen's Advice, Thaw Orkney etc.

The agency will assess a client's needs and issue a red paper voucher (or an online voucher) which will be presented at the foodbank on Tuesdays and Fridays (12pm-2pm). The client will then be given a parcel containing non-perishable food, toiletries and some household essentials. This should provide 3-4 days worth of meals for the client and members of their household. We also try to provide additional items such as baby formula, nappies, pet food. In the past year clients have also been given Tesco or Co-op giftcards (or cash for isles clients) so they can buy fresh items that the foodbank cannot provide. Unfortunately we are having to reduce (hopefully temporarily) the value of these giftcards due to budget constraints.

The foodbank has been offering clients an electricity top-up but is suspending this from 1st September 2023 while we source additional funding.

Clients from the isles who cannot come in to collect their parcels can have them couriered to their island, either directly to their address or via a third party to preserve anonymity.

Orkney Foodbank has a Food Resilience and Support Worker who connects with clients and offers support and advice in accessing additional services/agencies as required.

Foodbank use by financial year

April 2014 – March 2015

Total vouchers 284

Total number of people fed 522

Vouchers from Criminal Justice 30

April 2015 – March 2016

Total vouchers 342

Total number of people fed 615

Vouchers from Criminal Justice 38

April 2016 – March 2017

Total vouchers 404

Total number of people fed 751

Vouchers from Criminal Justice 29

April 2017 – March 2018

Total vouchers 342
Total number of people fed 639
Vouchers from Criminal Justice 19

April 2018 – March 2019

Total vouchers 457
Total number of people fed 900
Vouchers from Criminal Justice 29

April 2019 – March 2020

Total vouchers 427
Total number of people fed 932
Vouchers from Criminal Justice 11

April 2020 – March 2021

Total vouchers 575
Total number of people fed 1367
Vouchers from Criminal Justice 8

April 2021 – March 2022

Total vouchers 468
Total number of people fed 942
Vouchers from Criminal Justice 8

April 2022 – March 2023

Total vouchers 645
Total number of people fed 1298
Vouchers from Criminal Justice 14

As you can see from the figures, foodbank use is generally growing each year (with a spike during Covid). Unfortunately this is a national trend. The Trussell Trust calculates that foodbank use in Scotland increased by 30% last year; Orkney Foodbank increased by 35%. We are very fortunate in Orkney to be well-supported with donations, both food and money, but with the increase in demand we are having to buy more food than in any previous year, and are having to reduce some of the help offered to clients, until we can source additional funding. We will continue to refer clients to THAW Orkney for help with electricity and fuel as this is one of the biggest sources of concern for many of our clients.