

Statistical Bulletin

Crime and Justice Series

A National Statistics Publication for Scotland



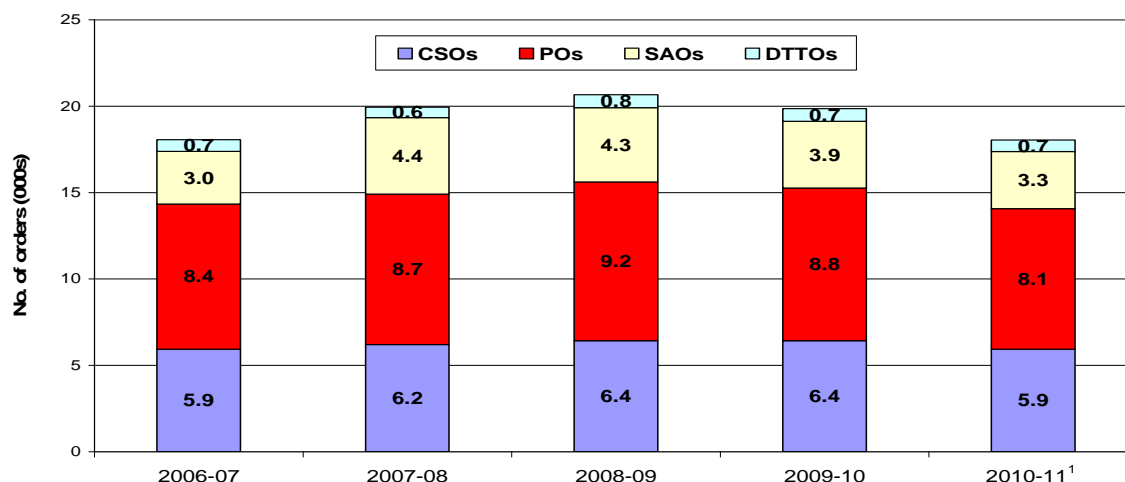
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SOCIAL WORK STATISTICS, 2010-11 20 December 2011

1 Introduction

1.1 This statistical bulletin presents national level information on activity relating to community penalties in Scotland, almost all of which is derived from Local Authority Social Work management information systems. It provides information on various aspects of criminal justice social work such as Social Enquiry Reports (SERs) and social work orders (made up of Community Service Orders (CSOs), Probation Orders (POs), Supervised Attendance Orders (SAOs) and Drug Treatment & Testing Orders (DTTOs)). There is also some information on Community Payback Orders, which replaced CSOs, POs and SAOs for offences committed on or after 1 February 2011. It should be noted that individuals could be subject to several different reports and/or orders.

1.2 Between 2006-07 & 2008-09, the number of social work orders showed a general increase. However, this trend reversed in the most recent two years with the number of orders in 2010-11 back to around the same levels as 2006-07 ([Chart 1](#) & [Table 1](#)). This is roughly in line with sentencing trends in Scottish Courts.

Chart 1 Total number of social work orders imposed, 2006-07 to 2010-11



1. Orders for 2010-11 excludes a small number of community payback orders imposed in that year.

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2 Key Points for 2010-11

Social Enquiry Reports (SERs)

- A total of 44,000 SERs were requested by the Courts in 2010-11, down 7 per cent from the 2009-10 total of 47,100. A total of 37,500 SERs (including supplementary reports) were submitted by Local Authorities to the Courts in 2010-11, down 8 per cent from 40,800 in 2009-10 ([Table 1](#)).
- A total of 32,000 SERs (excluding supplementary reports) were submitted to the Courts in 2010-11, a decrease of 8 per cent from 34,700 in 2009-10 ([Table 2](#)).

Social Work Orders

- There was an across-the-board fall in the number of social work orders commenced, with each of Community Service Orders (CSOs), Probation Orders (POs), Supervised Attendance Orders (SAOs) and Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs) falling between 2009-10 and 2010-11 ([Table 1](#)). The total of these orders fell from 19,900 to 18,000, with separate data from the Scottish Court Service showing that approximately an additional 330 of the new Community Payback Orders (CPOs) were recorded in February and March 2011.
- The number of CSOs and POs commenced both fell by 8 per cent. The fall was even more marked for SAOs commenced, which dropped by 14 per cent from 3,900 in 2009-10 to 3,300 in 2010-11. DTTOs commenced fell by 11 per cent from 740 to 660.
- The overall number of breaches of social work orders fell by 4 per cent from 8,200 in 2009-10 to 7,900 in 2010-11. This was mainly driven by falls of 8 and 4 per cent respectively in the number of breaches of CSOs and POs. The number of DTTO breaches increased by 16 per cent from 200 to 230.
- The number of successful completions of social work orders remained unchanged from the previous year in 2010-11, at 11,300. This was balanced out by decreases of 4 and 10 per cent respectively in CSOs and SAOs and increases of 9 per cent in both POs and DTTOs.
- The number of terminations of social work orders for reasons other than successful completions fell by 6 per cent overall. The main driver behind this decrease was a 22 per cent fall for CSOs. Numbers fell slightly for POs but increased for both SAOs and DTTOs.
- Overall, 64 per cent of all terminations of social work orders in 2010-11 were due to successful completion, the highest in any of the last eight years. In 2010-11, this proportion was highest for CSOs (74 per cent) and lowest for DTTOs (45 per cent).
- The average length of a CSO increased from 145 hours in 2008-09 to 150 hours in 2010-11 ([Table 5](#)). There was also a marked increase in the average length of SAOs from 40 to 47 hours. During the same period the average length of a PO remained constant at around 16½ months.

Statutory Throughcare

- In 2010-11, a total of 1,050 Throughcare cases in the community commenced, a decrease of 2 per cent from the 1,060 cases which commenced in 2009-10 ([Table 1](#)). A further 1,030 Throughcare cases in custody commenced, an increase of 1 per cent from 1,020 in 2009-10.

Diversion from prosecution and bail supervision

- The number of cases commenced for diversion from prosecution decreased by 9 per cent between 2009-10 and 2010-11. There was an increase of 4 per cent in the number of bail supervision cases commenced over the same period.

3 Social Enquiry Reports (SERs)

(Tables 1 to 4 & 6 to 9, Chart 2)

- 3.1 Due to the introduction of a new national template, a new style report called the “Criminal Justice Social Work Report” has been introduced to replace the Social Enquiry Report. By the beginning of February 2011, the CJSW report had been introduced in all council areas, although introduction did happen earlier in some areas. All of the figures quoted in this bulletin for SERs therefore include some CJSW reports. In future bulletins, reference will be made to the term “CJSW reports” rather than “SERs”.
- 3.2 In 2010-11, a total of 44,000 SERs were requested by the Courts, a decrease of 7 per cent from the 2009-10 total of 47,100. A total of 37,500 SERs were submitted by local authorities to the Courts (excluding letters sent in lieu of reports). This was a decrease of 8 per cent from the 40,800 submitted in 2009-10 ([Table 1](#)).
- 3.3 The fall at Scotland level in the number of SERs requested and number of SERs submitted is the net result of a number of varying changes at local authority level, with most showing decreases and a few showing increases. Further information is provided in the [extra datasets on SERs at community justice authority \(CJA\) / local authority \(LA\) level](#) which accompany this publication.

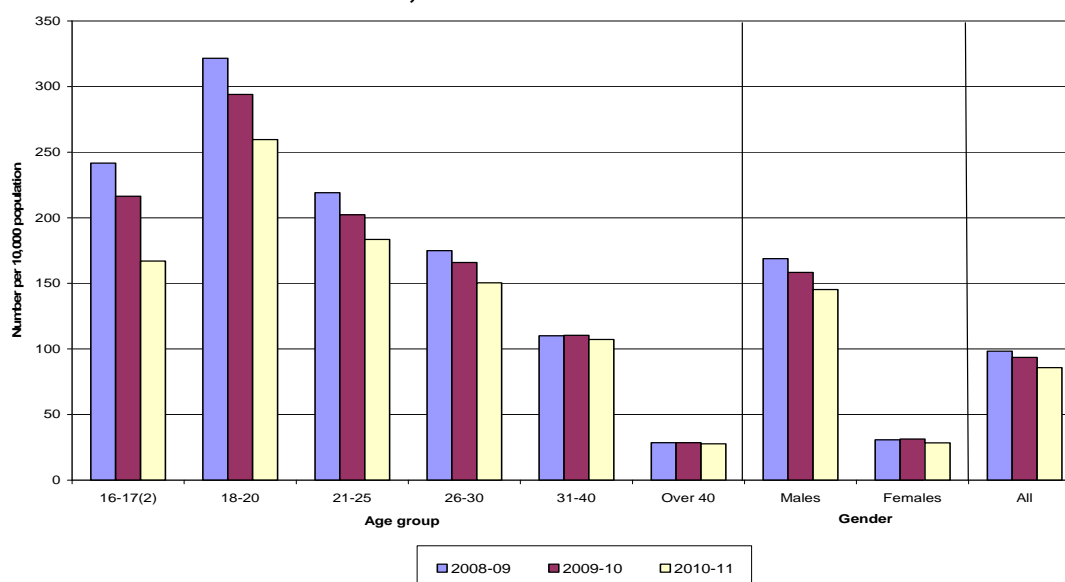
SERs, excluding Supplementary Reports

- 3.4 A total of 32,000 SERs (excluding Supplementary Reports) were submitted to the Courts in 2010-11, a decrease of 8 per cent compared to the 2009-10 total of 34,700 ([Table 2](#)). The majority (83 per cent) of these reports in 2010-11 were made in respect of males ([Tables 2 and 7](#)).
- 3.5 SERs were most common amongst young adults, accounting for 260 per 10,000 population of 18 to 20 year olds in 2010-11 ([Chart 2](#)). The incidence of SERs was also relatively common amongst 16 to 17 year olds (167 per 10,000 population) and 21 to 25 year olds (184 per 10,000 population). These figures were substantially higher for males, with the highest for males aged 18 to 20 (447 per 10,000 population) ([Table 2](#)). It should be noted that one person can be the subject of more than one SER within a year.
- 3.6 Males who were the subject of SERs tended to be younger than females, with 25 per cent of reports for males and 17 per cent of those for females relating to under 21 year olds ([Table 2](#)).
- 3.7 The majority of SERs related to the unemployed (56 per cent). Those employed and self employed accounted for 22 per cent, while 15 per cent of SERs related to those not seeking employment ([Table 3](#)).
- 3.8 Amongst those where the ethnic group was known and able to be provided, 97 per cent of SERs submitted in 2010-11 related to offenders who were white ([Table 4](#)).

SERs and Preferred Options

3.9 One of the main purposes of a SER / CJSW report is to offer information and advice which can help the court decide between the available sentencing options. The National Outcomes and Standards for Social Work Services in the Criminal Justice System guidance on criminal justice social work reports state that: *“The report should highlight the worker’s **professional analysis**. ... Some Sentencers may regard it as inappropriate for the report to offer any recommendation as to what the court might impose as a disposal. On the other hand, in some courts, such suggestions, when they form part of the overall professional analysis, are regarded as good practice. ... The author of the report can offer their professional assessment of which **relevant** sentencing options may maximise the opportunity for the individual to reduce reoffending and change their behaviour. ... A more detailed report is likely to be indicated (and may require a further period of deferment) where the risk of re-offending is high and/or risk of serious harm is identified.”*

Chart 2 Number of SERs, 2008-09 to 2010-11



Notes relating to SERs in Chart 2:

1. Excludes supplementary reports.
2. 16-17 year old category includes a small number of reports relating to clients aged under 16 years.

3.10 Probation was the preferred option in 26 per cent of SERs, with just under half of these being with standard conditions. Seventeen per cent of reports gave Community Service as the preferred option which tended to be more common for males (18 per cent) than for females (12 per cent). Sixteen per cent gave a deferred sentence of 3 months or more as the preferred option and 7 per cent of SERs suggested a monetary penalty. Custody was rarely suggested, featuring as the preferred option in just under 4 per cent of reports. Fifteen per cent of reports suggested some other form of preferred option (including a Restriction of Liberty Order (RLO) or a deferment for a DTTO assessment). Sixteen per cent of SERs in 2010-11 gave no preferred sentencing option - similar to 2009-10 ([Table 7](#)).

- 3.11 The main outcome in 23 per cent of SERs was Probation, closely followed by Custody and Community Service (both 17 per cent). The largest other outcomes categories were Deferred Sentence (10 per cent) and Monetary Penalty (9 per cent) ([Table 8](#)).
- 3.12 Males were more likely to receive Custody (18 per cent) or Community Service (17 per cent) than females (10 and 15 per cent respectively). Conversely, Probation with Standard Conditions was more common amongst female offenders, accounting for 10 per cent of SERs for females and 7 per cent for males.
- 3.13 Outcomes and preferred options can be grouped into 4 broad categories ([Table 9](#)): Custodial Sentence, Community Sentence (Probation, Community Service, Restriction of Liberty Orders and Deferments for DTTO Assessments), Monetary Penalty and Other/not known (covering all other preferred options and outcomes). Using this grouping, the main outcome corresponded to the preferred option in 50 per cent of all SERs. For SERs where the preferred option was a Custodial Sentence, this turned out to be the main outcome in 79 per cent of cases for males and 71 per cent for females. Community Sentences were the main outcome in 60 per cent of SERs for males and 69 per cent of reports for females where a Community Sentence was the preferred option.

4 Social work orders

([Tables 1 to 4 & 10 to 24](#), [Charts 3 to 7](#))

- 4.1 In this bulletin, the term “social work orders” is used to refer to the four order types Community Service, Probation, Supervised Attendance and Drug Treatment & Testing.
- 4.2 The total number of social work orders (excluding Community Payback Orders) commenced in 2010-11 was 18,000. This represented a drop of 9 per cent on the previous year and of 13 per cent since 2008-09. Numbers are now at approximately the same level as they were in 2006-07. This shows a very similar trend to the number of people with a charge proved in Scottish courts who received a community sentence as their main penalty, as illustrated in the [Criminal Proceedings in Scotland 2010-11 bulletin](#) published on 13 December 2011. It is also interesting to note that the decrease over the last two years in social work order numbers is set against a backdrop of falling levels of recorded crime over the same period.
- 4.3 Total breach applications of social work orders (excluding Community Payback Orders) in 2010-11 was 7,900, a fall of 4 per cent on 2009-10 and 7 per cent lower than in 2008-09.
- 4.4 The number of terminations of social work orders (excluding Community Payback Orders) in 2010-11 was 17,700, 2 per cent lower than in 2009-10. Successful completions remained at the same level (11,300) while other terminations fell by 6 per cent to 6,300. As a result, 64 per cent of terminations in 2010-11 were for successful completions, the highest level in the period since data was first collected for all four order types in 2003-04.

I. Community Service Orders (CSOs)

(Tables 1 to 5 & 10 to 11, Chart 3)

CSOs excluding Probation Orders with a Requirement of Unpaid Work

- 4.5 A total of 5,940 CSOs (excluding Probation Orders with a Requirement of Unpaid Work) were made in 2010-11 (Table 1). This was an 8 per cent decrease on the 2009-10 total of 6,430 and brought numbers back to around the same level as 2006-07.
- 4.6 The fall at Scotland level in the number of CSOs is the net result of a number of varying changes at local authority level, with most showing decreases and a few showing increases. Further information is provided in the [extra datasets on CSOs at CJA/LA level](#) which accompany this publication.
- 4.7 Male offenders accounted for 86 per cent of CSOs as shown in Table 2.
- 4.8 Females receiving CSOs tended to be older, with 68 per cent of such orders relating to over 25 year olds. The corresponding proportion for males was 53 per cent. CSOs were relatively more common amongst young offenders, with 49 and 40 orders per 10,000 population for 18-20 and 21-25 year olds respectively (Table 2).
- 4.9 The employment status of offenders provides an indication of whether the offender is likely to be available for work during normal working hours (i.e. weekdays between 9am and 5pm). Sixty per cent of CSOs were given to offenders who were either unemployed or not seeking employment. Thirty-six per cent were employed or self employed, in full time education or on a government sponsored training scheme (Table 3).
- 4.10 Where information on ethnicity was known and was provided, 95 per cent of CSOs in 2010-11 related to offenders who were white (Table 4).
- 4.11 The average length of a CSO in 2010-11 was 150 hours, an increase of around 5 hours from 145 in 2008-09 (Table 5). This increase was even more marked among males with the average length of a CSO given to males increasing by 6 hours to 151 over the same period. The average for females in 2010-11 was 143, around the same as in 2008-09 and lower than the average of 145 days in 2009-10.

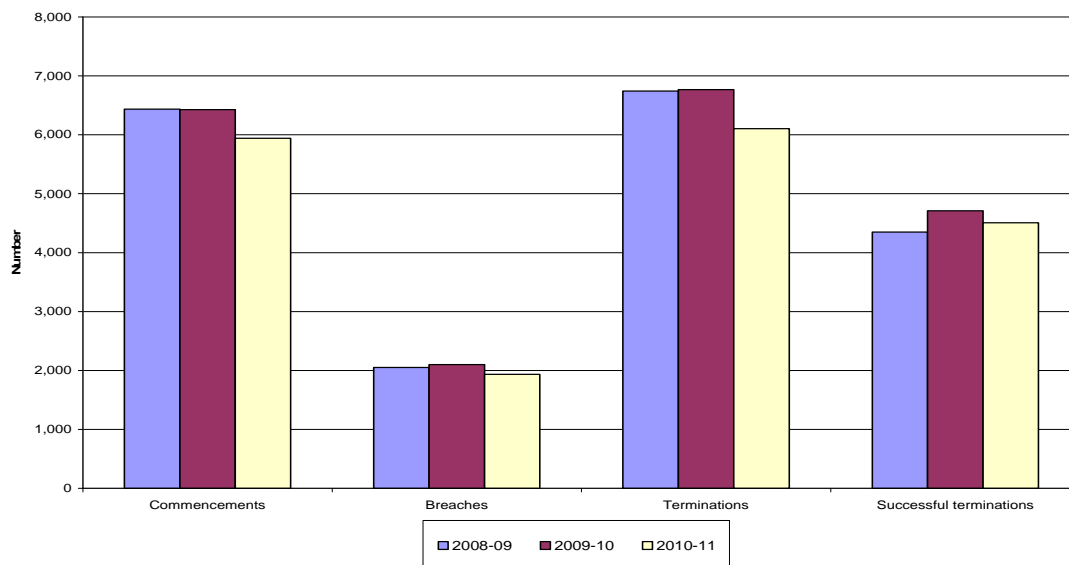
Breach Applications of CSOs

- 4.12 There were 1,930 breach applications made to the Courts in 2010-11 in respect of CSOs. This represented a decrease of 8 per cent compared with the 2,100 breach applications in 2009-10 (Table 1 and Chart 3).
- 4.13 The number of breach applications is not directly comparable with the number of orders provided in paragraph 4.5 (which covers new orders only) as some of the breach applications may relate to orders started in the previous year. However, in 2009-10 there was a requirement that CSOs had to be completed within a 12 month period, and the number of orders started in 2010-11 (5,940 excluding Probation with Unpaid Work) can be taken as a proxy measure for

the number of orders active during the year. This suggests that around a third of orders resulted in a breach application.

4.14 Around 15 per cent of breach applications resulted in the original order being revoked and a custodial sentence imposed, which is similar to 2009-10 (Table 10). A further 19 per cent of breaches resulted in the original order being revoked and some other action taken (including probation and monetary penalty). In 16 per cent of applications, the original order was continued and no further action taken by the court and in 7 per cent of applications, a warrant for apprehension/recall was made. The outcome was not yet known for 21 per cent of breach applications made in 2010-11, an increase from 18 per cent in 2009-10.

Chart 3 Commencements, breaches and terminations of CSOs, 2008-09 to 2010-11



Notes relating to Chart 3:

1. Excludes Probation Orders with a Requirement of Unpaid Work.

4.15 Males accounted for 89 per cent of breach applications in 2010-11. As males also accounted for a similar proportion of all new orders (see paragraph 4.7), this suggests breach applications are as likely to occur for men as for women.

4.16 An outcome of revoked and custody was more common amongst males (16 per cent) than females (10 per cent) as shown in Table 10.

Terminations of Community Service Orders

4.17 A total of 6,100 CSOs were terminated in 2010-11, a 10 per cent decrease from 2009-10 (Table 1 and Chart 3). Approximately 74 per cent (4,500) of these orders were successfully completed (Table 11), an increase from 70 per cent (4,700 out of 6,800) in 2009-10. In 2010-11, a further 3 per cent were revoked following a review, 15 per cent were revoked following a breach application to the courts and the remaining 8 per cent were terminated for other reasons (including transfer to another area or death of the offender).

4.18 Females (76 per cent) were slightly more likely to complete their orders successfully than males (73 per cent).

II. Probation Orders (POs)

(Tables 1 to 5 & 12 to 14, Chart 4)

4.19 A total of 8,100 POs (including POs with a Requirement of Unpaid Work) were made in 2010-11 (Table 1). This was a decrease of 8 per cent compared to the level of orders in 2009-10 and was the lowest total since 2003-04.

4.20 The fall at Scotland level in the number of POs is the net result of a number of varying changes at local authority level, with most showing decreases and a few showing increases. Further information is provided in the [extra datasets on POs at CJA/LA level](#) which accompany this publication.

4.21 Male offenders accounted for 82 per cent of POs as shown in Table 2.

4.22 The incidence of POs was highest amongst 18 to 20 year olds in 2010-11 (67 per 10,000 population) and was also relatively common amongst 16 to 17 and 21 to 25 year olds (60 and 46 per 10,000 population, respectively).

4.23 Males receiving Probation tended to be younger than females, with 28 per cent of POs for males and 20 per cent for females being given to offenders aged under 21 years.

4.24 As with Community Service, the employment status of offenders provides an indication of the availability of offenders (see paragraph 4.9). Seventy-four per cent of POs were for offenders who were unemployed or not seeking employment. A further 23 per cent of POs were for offenders in full-time employment, self employed, in full time education or on a government sponsored training scheme (Table 3).

4.25 When information on ethnicity could be provided, 97 per cent of POs in 2010-11 related to offenders in the white ethnic group (Table 4).

4.26 The average length of a PO (excluding POs with a Requirement of Unpaid Work) in 2010-11 was 16.5 months, around the same as in the previous two years (Table 5). The average length of a PO given to males in 2010-11, at 16.6 months, was slightly higher than the average for females of 15.8 months.

4.27 Around 32 per cent of all POs had standard conditions only (Table 12). A Requirement of Unpaid Work was made in 30 per cent of orders, while 17 per cent included conditions of Alcohol or Drug Treatment/Education. POs with a condition of attendance on a domestic abuse programme remained at 3 per cent between 2009-10 and 2010-11. The number of POs with a condition of attendance on a sex offender programme saw a small increase (121 cases in 2010-11 compared with 92 in 2009-10).

4.28 Probation Orders with standard conditions only were more likely to be imposed on females (43 per cent) than males (30 per cent). A Requirement of Unpaid

Work was more common amongst males (32 per cent) than females (21 per cent).

Breach Applications of POs

4.29 There were 4,100 breach applications made to the Courts in 2010-11 in respect of POs, a decrease of 4 per cent on 2009-10 (Table 1 and Chart 4). Males accounted for 83 per cent of breach applications (Table 13).

4.30 The number of breach applications is not directly comparable with the number of orders provided in paragraph 4.19 (which covers new orders only) as some of the breach applications may relate to orders started in previous years.

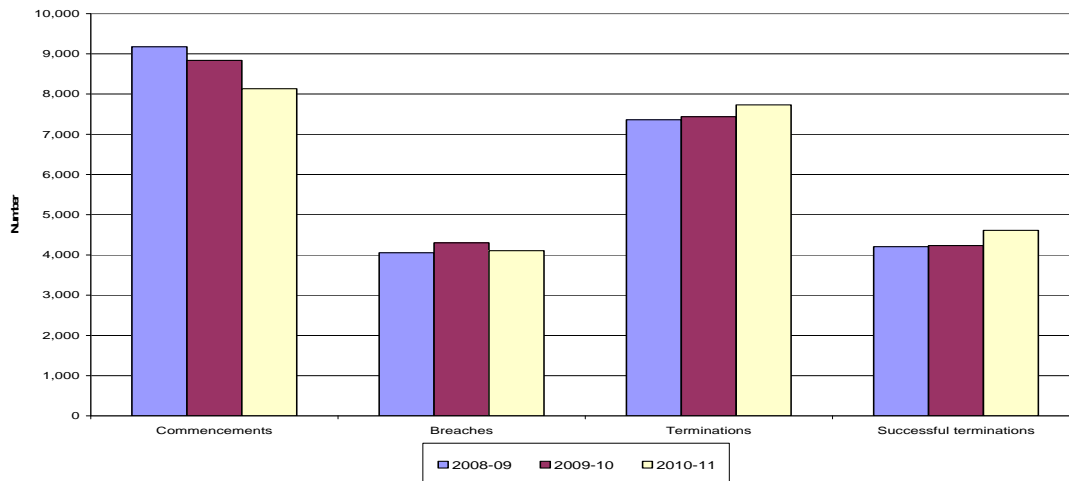
4.31 Around 17 per cent of breach applications resulted in the original order being revoked and a custodial sentence imposed, 13 per cent resulted in revocation and a new probation order, 2 per cent in revocation and a community service order and 8 per cent in revocation and some other action taken (including a monetary penalty). In 19 per cent of applications, the original order was continued and no further action taken by the court. The outcome was not yet known in 20 per cent of applications.

Terminations of POs

4.32 A total of 7,700 POs were terminated in 2010-11, an increase of 4 per cent from the 2009-10 total (Table 1 and Chart 4). Sixty per cent of these orders (4,600) were successfully completed (including early discharge following a review) in 2010-11, compared with 57 per cent (4,200 out of 7,400) in 2009-10 (Table 14). In 2010-11, 24 per cent were terminated following a breach application while the remaining 17 per cent were terminated for other reasons (including transfer to another area or death of the offender).

4.33 Females (62 per cent) were slightly more likely to complete orders successfully than males (59 per cent). A similar proportion of orders were terminated following a breach for males and females (11 and 12 per cent respectively).

Chart 4 Commencements, breaches and terminations of POs, 2008-09 to 2010-11



Notes relating to Chart 4:

1. Includes Probation Orders with a Requirement of Unpaid Work.

III. Probation Orders (POs) with a Requirement of Unpaid Work **(Tables 1 & 15 to 17, Chart 5)**

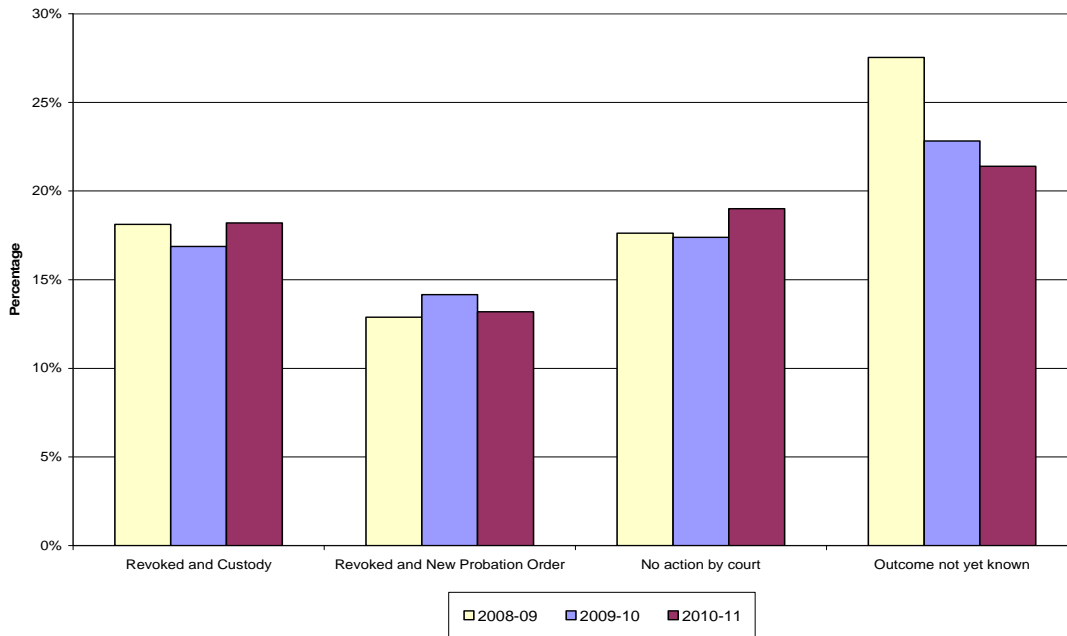
- 4.34 These orders represent a subset of the data on all Probation Orders. A total of 3,000 POs with a Requirement of Unpaid Work were made in 2010-11 (Table 1). This represented a decrease of 6 per cent from the 2009-10 total of 3,200 orders. Numbers have fallen in each of the last two years and the total for 2010-11 is now similar to levels in 2007-08.
- 4.35 The decrease in the number of POs with a requirement of unpaid work, is the net result of a number of varying changes at local authority level, with most showing decreases and a few showing increases. Further information is provided in the extra datasets on POs with a requirement of unpaid work at CJA/LA level which accompany this publication.
- 4.36 The average length of a PO with a Requirement of Unpaid Work in 2010-11 was 139 hours (Table 5). The average length of a PO given to males, at 140 hours, was substantially higher than for females (131 hours).
- 4.37 Male offenders accounted for 88 per cent of Probation Orders with a Requirement of Unpaid Work (Table 15). For all persons, the incidence of POs was highest amongst 18 to 20 year olds (29 per 10,000 population) and was also relatively high amongst 16 to 17 and 21 to 25 year olds (17 and 20 per 10,000 population, respectively).
- 4.38 Males receiving these orders tended to be younger than females. Twenty-eight per cent of males were aged 20 or under, compared to 24 per cent of females.
- 4.39 As discussed in paragraphs 4.9 and 4.24, the employment status of offenders provides an indication of their availability to undertake unpaid work. Seventy-two per cent of POs with a Requirement of Unpaid Work were for offenders who were unemployed or not seeking employment (Table 16). This proportion was higher for females (83 per cent) than males (70 per cent).

Breach Applications of POs with a Requirement of Unpaid Work

- 4.40 There were around 1,650 breach applications made to the Courts in 2010-11 in respect of POs with a Requirement of Unpaid Work, a decrease of 6 per cent compared to the 2009-10 total of 1,800 applications (Table 1). In 2010-11, the condition of unpaid work was breached in 651 (39 per cent) of these cases (Table 17). The outcome of breach applications has varied slightly between 2008-09 and 2010-11 (Chart 5).
- 4.41 Males accounted for 87 per cent of all breach applications (Table 17).
- 4.42 Eighteen per cent of all breach applications resulted in the original order being revoked and custody being imposed, while 13 per cent resulted in revocation and a new probation order. For a further 3 per cent, the order was revoked and a community service order imposed and 6 per cent resulted in revocation with some other action taken (including a monetary penalty). In 19 per cent of

applications, the original order was continued and no further action taken by the court. The outcome was not yet known in 21 per cent of applications.

Chart 5 Breach Outcomes for POs (Unpaid Work), 2008-09 to 2010-11



IV. Supervised Attendance Orders (SAOs)

(Tables 1 to 5 & 18 to 21, Chart 6)

4.43 A total of 3,300 SAOs were imposed on 2,800 individual offenders in 2010-11, a decrease of 14 per cent in the number of orders compared to 2009-10 (Table 1) and the lowest since 2006-07. Eighty-eight per cent of SAOs were made in respect of males (Table 2).

4.44 The decrease in the number of SAOs is the net result of a number of varying changes at local authority level, with some showing decreases and some showing increases. Further information is provided in the [extra datasets on SAOs at CJA/LA level](#) which accompany this publication.

4.45 Feedback from local authorities suggests that the sharp fall in numbers may be due to at least one of the following factors:

- The introduction of fine officers which has resulted in Justice of the Peace (JP) courts issuing fewer SAOs.
- Some JP courts stopping imposing SAOs as a consequence of a court backlog.
- Dissatisfaction with the breaches rate for this disposal.

4.46 The incidence of SAOs was highest amongst 21 to 25 year olds (25 per 10,000 population) followed by 18 to 20 and 26 to 30 year olds (19 and 18 per 10,000 population respectively).

4.47 Females receiving SAOs tended to be older than males, with 65 per cent of orders for females and 56 per cent for males being given to offenders aged over 25 years.

4.48 [Table 18](#) shows that Sheriff Courts imposed the largest number of SAOs (75 per cent of the total). This reflects a change from 2009-10 due to the drop in numbers imposed by Justice of the Peace courts.

4.49 The majority (67 per cent) of SAOs were made to offenders who were unemployed or not seeking employment, although this was down from 73 per cent in 2009-10 ([Table 3](#)).

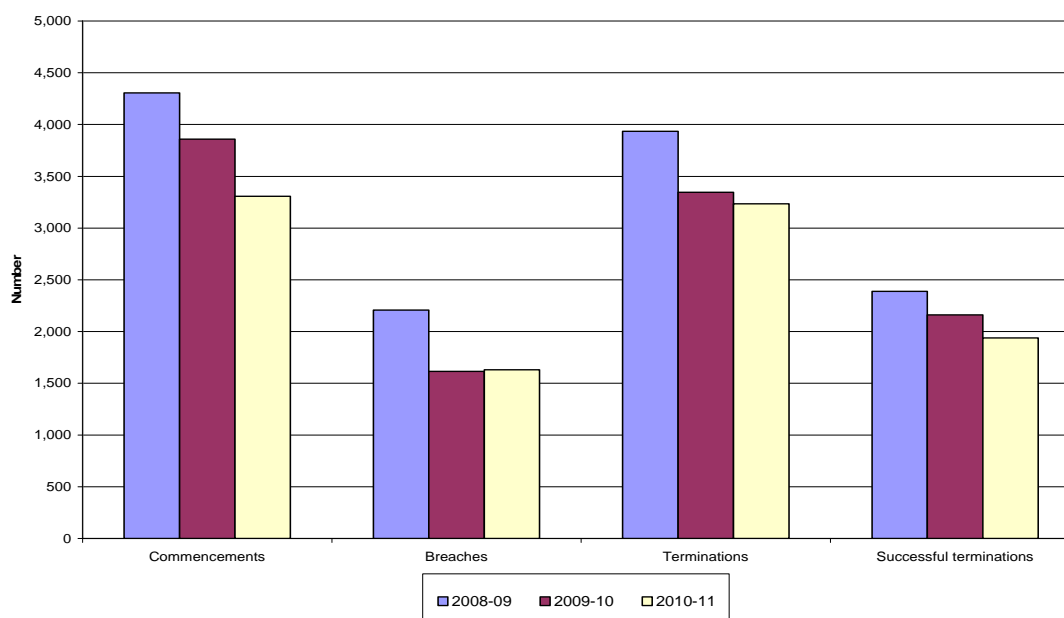
4.50 In 2010-11, 96 per cent of SAOs where information on ethnicity could be provided, related to offenders whose ethnic origin was white ([Table 4](#)).

4.51 The average length of an SAO in 2010-11 was 47 hours, an increase from 43 hours in 2009-10 and 40 hours in 2008-09 ([Table 5](#)). The increase over the last year is likely to be connected to the decrease in the number of SAOs imposed by Justice of the Peace courts, as these are generally given for less serious offences. The average length of an SAO given to males in 2010-11 was 48 hours, much greater than the average for females of 41 hours.

Breach Applications of SAOs

4.52 There were 1,600 breach applications in respect of SAOs made to the Courts in 2010-11, a 1 per cent increase on 2009-10 ([Table 1](#), [Table 19](#) and [Chart 6](#)). The number of individuals with breach applications was 1,290, a decrease of 2 per cent from the 2009-10 total of 1,310.

Chart 6 Commencements, breaches and terminations of SAOs, 2008-09 to 2010-11



4.53 The number of breach applications is not directly comparable with the number of orders provided in [paragraph 4.43](#) (which covers new orders only) as some of the breach applications may relate to orders started in the previous year. However, as SAOs are expected to be completed within a 12 month period (and usually within 6 months), the number of orders started in 2010-11 (3,300)

can be taken as a proxy measure for the number of orders active during the year. This suggests that around half of all orders result in a breach application (Table 1).

- 4.54 Sixty-five per cent of breach applications were made to Sheriff Courts with a further 34 per cent to the Justice of the Peace Courts and less than 1 per cent to Stipendiary Magistrates. The majority of breach applications (86 per cent) were made in respect of males (Table 19).
- 4.55 In 2009-10, 13 per cent of breach applications resulted in the original order being revoked and a custodial sentence being imposed. A further 23 per cent were continued without further action, and 11 per cent were continued with hours varied. The outcome was not yet known for 22 per cent of breach applications, down from 26 per cent in 2009-10 (Table 20).

Terminations of SAOs

- 4.56 A total of 3,200 SAOs were terminated in 2010-11, a decrease of 3 per cent from the previous year's total of 3,300 (Table 21 and Chart 6). Sixty per cent (1,900) were successfully completed in 2010-11, compared with 65 per cent (2,200) in 2009-10. In 2010-11, 6 per cent were revoked following a review, 24 per cent were revoked following a breach application to the court and the remaining 10 per cent were terminated for other reasons (including transfer to another area and death of the offender).

V. Community Payback Orders (CPOs) (Table 22)

- 4.57 The new Community Payback Order (CPO) was introduced from 1 February 2011, to replace CSOs, POs and SAOs for offences committed on or after that date. A CPO can consist of one or more of the following requirements:
- An offender supervision requirement,
 - A compensation requirement,
 - An unpaid work or other activity requirement,
 - A programme requirement,
 - A residence requirement,
 - A mental health treatment requirement,
 - A drug treatment requirement,
 - An alcohol treatment requirement
 - A conduct requirement.
- 4.58 Figures for the number of CPOs were not collected from local authorities for 2010-11 as the numbers imposed in that year was always expected to be low for the following reasons:
- CPOs were introduced only two months before the end of year 2010-11, and
 - Because CPOs can only be imposed on offenders who have committed their crimes on or after 1 February 2011, for the majority of offences committed in 2010-11 which led to a CPO being imposed, that CPO would usually be imposed in 2011-12.
- Figures have been obtained from the Scottish Court Service on the number of CPOs in the early months since their introduction. These figures, which are

also published on the [criminal justice social work datasets page](#) on the Scottish Government website, are in [Table 22](#). This shows that the number of CPOs recorded by Scottish Court Service in February and March 2011 was indeed low, at only around 330.

4.59 [Table 22](#) also shows that:

- A fifth of total orders were issued with a provision to conduct progress reviews.
- Fifty-five per cent of orders consisted of just one requirement (either an unpaid work or other activity requirement or an offender supervision requirement), with 22 per cent having two requirements and 17 per cent having three.
- Every order must have either an unpaid work or other activity requirement or an offender supervision requirement or both. Seventy-two per cent of orders had an unpaid work or other activity requirement while 56 per cent had an offender supervision requirement, with 28 per cent of all orders having both.
- There are seven other requirements which can be issued with a CPO at first disposal – these can only be issued together with an offender supervision requirement. Of these seven requirements, the most commonly issued were conduct (71), alcohol treatment (32) and programme (28).

The number of breaches and terminations of CPOs in this period is not known.

VI. Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs)

([Tables 1 to 5 & 23 to 24](#), [Chart 7](#))

4.60 The DTTO is available to the High Court and all sheriff courts in Scotland. A total of 660 DTTOs were made in 2010-11, a decrease of 11 per cent on 2009-10 and back to around the levels of 2006-07. In 2010-11, around 1,300 DTTO Assessments were made, a decrease of 13 per cent on the previous year's total ([Table 1](#) and [Chart 7](#)).

4.61 A large number of authorities saw a decrease in DTTOs between 2009-10 and 2010-11. However, the overall 11 per cent decrease is dominated by a decline within the City of Edinburgh council area, from 221 orders issued in 2009-10 (30 per cent of the total) to 168 in 2010-11 (25 per cent of the total). This variation may reflect the fact that DTTO IIs are being piloted in the Lothians area. Numbers were high in 2009-10 as offenders were given a DTTO II and subsequently the capacity of this project was reached which had an impact of reducing the numbers in future years. Further information on DTTOs at local level is provided in the extra datasets on DTTOs at CJ/LA level which accompany this publication.

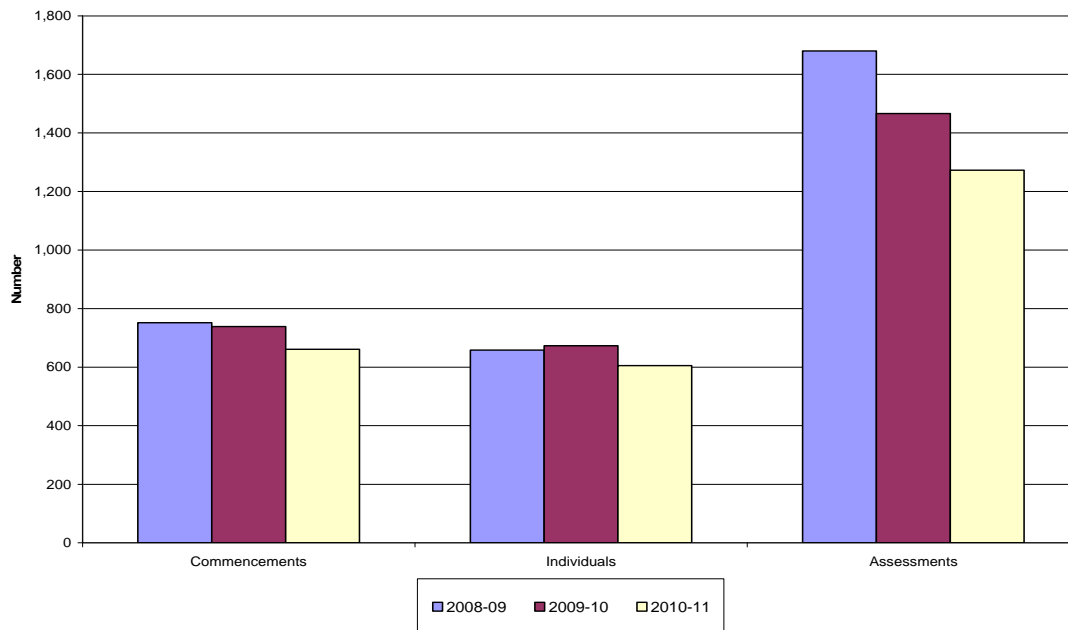
4.62 Male offenders accounted for 81 per cent of DTTOs ([Table 2](#)). Females receiving DTTOs were generally younger, with 39 per cent of all females aged 25 or under, compared with 17 per cent for males.

4.63 The incidence of DTTOs was highest amongst 26 to 30 year olds (5 per 10,000 population).

4.64 Ninety-four per cent of DTTOs were imposed on unemployed offenders or those not seeking employment, an increase from 88 per cent in 2009-10. Three

per cent of DTTOs were imposed on offenders employed, self employed, in full time education or on a government sponsored training scheme (Table 3).

Chart 7 DTTO Commencements, individuals and assessments, 2008-09 to 2010-11



4.65 Ninety-seven per cent of DTTOs in 2010-11 (where ethnicity information was known and provided) related to offenders in the white ethnic group (Table 4).

4.66 The average length of a DTTO in 2010-11 was 18 months, similar to 2009-10 (Table 5). The average length of a DTTO given to males was similar to that given to females.

Breach Applications of DTTOs

4.67 There were 230 breach applications made to Courts in 2010-11 in respect of DTTOs, an increase of 16 per cent from 200 in 2009-10 (Table 23). Males accounted for 62 per cent of these applications. The number of breach applications is not directly comparable with the number of orders previously provided (which covers new orders only) as some breach applications may relate to orders started in the previous year.

4.68 Around 29 per cent of breach applications resulted in the original order being revoked and a custodial sentence imposed, similar to the figure for 2009-10 of 28 per cent. In 2010-11, 2 per cent resulted in revocation and a new DTTO imposed whilst a further 23 per cent resulted in revocation and some other action taken. In 4 per cent of applications, the DTTO was continued and varied. A further 5 per cent resulted in no further action taken by the court, a decrease from 8 per cent in 2009-10. A quarter of outcomes were not yet known.

Terminations of DTTOs

4.69 A total of 590 DTTOs were terminated in 2010-11, an increase of 7 per cent on the 550 terminations in 2009-10 (Table 24). Forty-five per cent (270) were successfully completed in 2010-11, the highest proportion since data was first

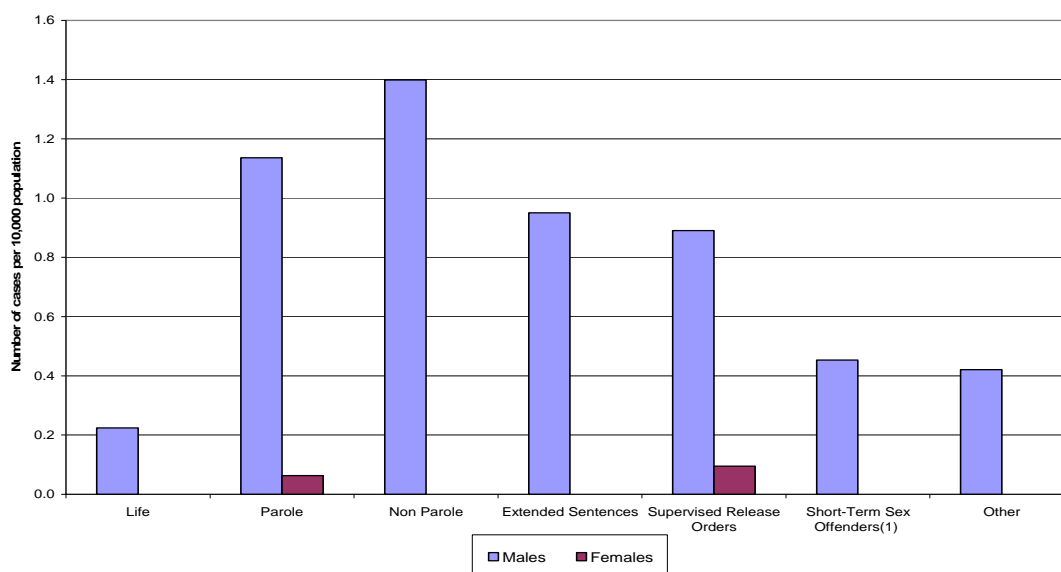
collected on DTTOs in 2003-04. Twenty-nine per cent were terminated following a breach application in 2010-11 (up from 26 per cent in 2009-10). Seventeen per cent were revoked due to review in 2010-11, with the remaining 8 per cent terminated for other reasons (including transfer out of the area or death).

5. Statutory Throughcare (TC), Voluntary Assistance (VA) and Throughcare Addiction Service (TAS)

(Tables 1 & 25 to 28, Chart 8 & Chart 9)

- 5.1 A total of 5,300 individuals were subject to Statutory Throughcare (in the community and in custody) as at 31 March 2011, a decrease of 5 per cent from the 5,500 such individuals the previous year (Table 1 and Table 25). Of these individuals in 2010-11, 41 per cent were being supervised in the community.
- 5.2 1,050 Statutory Throughcare (TC) cases in the community commenced in 2010-11. This was a decrease of 2 per cent from the 1,060 cases which commenced in 2009-10 (Table 26). Several local authorities have acknowledged that there have been problems with recording this data in the past, and some authorities have had a change of system during the reporting period. Data quality continues to improve but any conclusions about trends over time should be treated with some caution. Almost all cases commenced were for males (96 per cent). Twenty-one per cent of all cases were for Parole licences, 25 per cent for Non Parole licences, 17 per cent for Supervised Release Orders and 17 per cent for Extended Sentences.
- 5.3 There were 2,200 cases in the community currently being supervised, 97 per cent of which were for males.
- 5.4 In 2010-11, 880 Throughcare (in the community) cases were completed, an increase of 4 per cent from 850 in 2009-10. Twenty-three per cent of cases completed related to Parole licences, 27 per cent to non-parole licences and 20 per cent to Supervised Release Orders. The remaining 31 per cent related to Extended Sentences, Life licences and other forms of community supervision.
- 5.5 Criminal Justice Social Work is expected to provide a throughcare service to all prisoners who are subject to statutory supervision post release. This service begins at the start of a prisoner's sentence and is managed via the Scottish Prison Service's Integrated Case Management process. In 2010-11, 1,030 Throughcare (in custody) cases commenced, 1 per cent higher than in 2009-10 (Table 27). Again, the majority were for males (94 per cent). Forty-seven per cent of the total in 2010-11 were for other determinate sentences of four years and over, 20 per cent for Supervised Release Orders, 18 per cent for Extended Sentences, 8 per cent for short-term sex offenders and 5 per cent for Life licences.

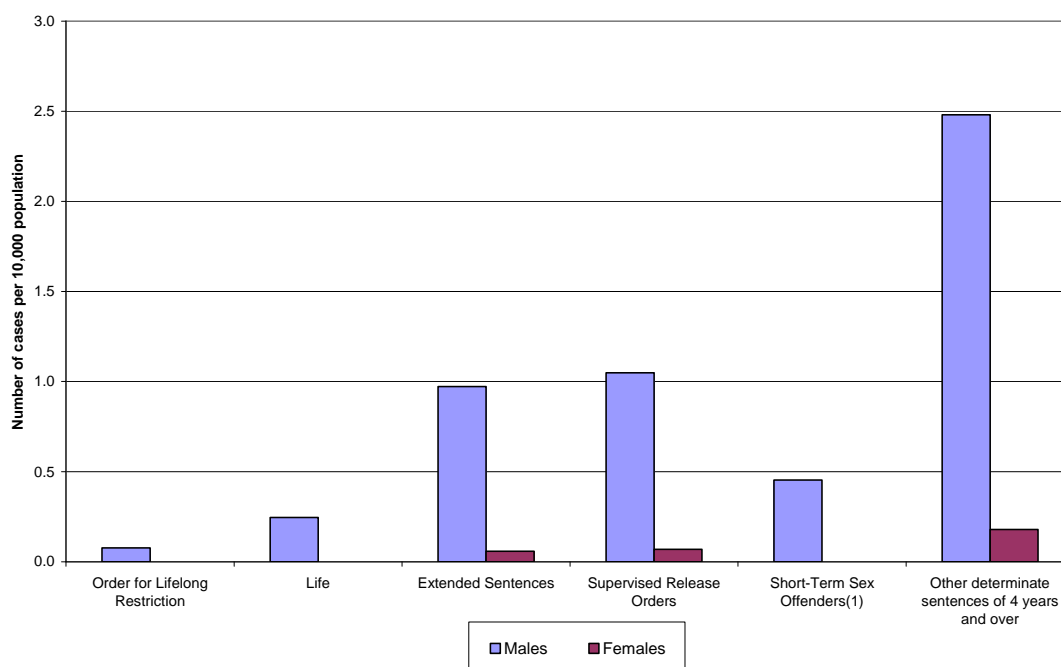
Chart 8 TC (community) by Type and Gender, 2010-11
Number of cases per 10,000 population



Notes relating to Chart 8:

1. Section 15 of the Management of Offenders Etc. (Scot) Act 2005.

Chart 9 TC (custody) by Type and Gender, 2010-11
Number of cases per 10,000 population



Notes relating to Chart 9:

1. Section 15 of the Management of Offenders Etc. (Scot) Act 2005.

5.6 There were 3,100 cases in custody currently being supervised, 96 per cent of which were for males.

- 5.7 Information on Voluntary Assistance (VA) was collected for the first time in 2004-05 and, from 2005-06 onwards, included data on the Throughcare Addiction Service (see [paragraph 5.9](#)). There were a total of 2,350 individuals receiving voluntary assistance in 2010-11 ([Table 1](#) and [Table 28](#)). This was a decrease of 3 per cent compared to the 2,430 individuals receiving assistance in 2009-10.
- 5.8 In 2010-11, a total of 2,700 voluntary assistance cases commenced, an increase of 2 per cent on the previous year.
- 5.9 The Throughcare Addiction Service (TAS) commenced on 1 August 2005 and forms part of the voluntary aftercare service. Further information is available in the Annex at [paragraph 10.21](#). Of the voluntary assistance cases commenced, 1,520 related to the Throughcare Addiction Service (TAS). These cases related to 1,350 individuals who received TAS in 2010-11. This was a decrease on the 2009-10 figures.

6. Home Circumstance Reports (HCR) **([Tables 1 & 29](#))**

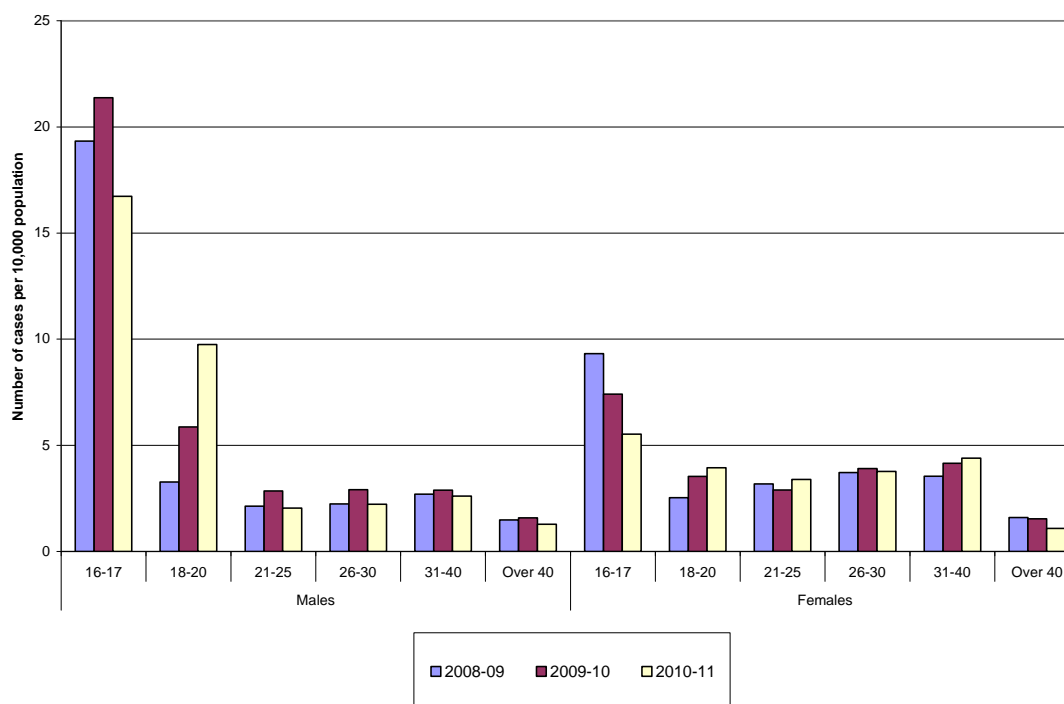
- 6.1 A total of 1,600 HCRs for parole / non-parole (excluding home leave reports) were recorded in 2010-11, a decrease of 7 per cent compared to the 2009-10 figure of 1,700 ([Table 1](#) and [Table 29](#)). In addition, 2,100 home leave reports were recorded in 2010-11, an increase of 31 per cent on the 2009-10 figure of 1,600. The majority (96 per cent) of all HCRs were for men.

7. Diversion from Prosecution (DPs) **([Tables 1 to 4 & 30](#), [Chart 10](#))**

- 7.1 A total of 960 DP cases commenced in 2010-11, a decrease of 9 per cent from the 2009-10 total of 1,050 ([Table 1](#)). These 960 cases related to 940 individuals. Other DP totals for 2010-11 included 1,600 referrals (a 16 per cent decrease on 2009-10), 1,420 assessments (2 per cent increase), 800 cases successfully completed (5 per cent increase) and 31 cases referred to drug treatment/education (82 per cent increase) ([Table 30](#)).
- 7.2 The 9 per cent decrease in the number of DP cases is not consistently due to a decrease within all local authorities. City of Edinburgh and to some extent Glasgow City had an important bearing on this trend. City of Edinburgh issued 459 (44 per cent) of the total DP cases in 2009-10, and in 2010-11 they issued 367 (38 per cent) of the total. Further information is provided in the extra datasets on DPs at CJA/LA level which accompany this publication.
- 7.3 Approximately 52 per cent of DP cases commencing in 2010-11 involved males ([Table 2](#)). Females receiving DPs tended to be older than males, with 57 per cent aged over 30 compared with 42 per cent for males. The number of females receiving DPs was 70 per cent higher than males in the age range 21 to 40. For those under 21, the opposite was true, with almost three times as many males receiving DPs as females.

7.4 In 2010-11, a more accurate breakdown by employment status was able to be provided, with only a small number of records given an employment status of "Other". Table 3 shows that about 67 per cent of DP cases which commenced in 2010-11 related to offenders who were unemployed or not seeking employment.

Chart 10 DPs by Age and Gender of Offender, 2008-09 to 2010-11
Number of cases per 10,000 population



8. Bail Information and Court Services (Table 31)

8.1 During 2010-11, the Courts made 8,400 requests for bail information to local authorities, down 8 per cent from 9,100 in 2009-10. A total of 500 bail supervision cases commenced in 2010-11, relating to 450 individuals (Table 1 and Table 31). This reflected increases of 4 and 2 per cent respectively on the 2009-10 figures of 480 cases and 440 individuals.

8.2 A total of 2,000 stand down reports were provided to the Courts in 2010-11, an increase of 7 per cent on the 1,900 provided in 2009-10.

8.3 There were 18,100 post sentence interviews carried out in 2010-11, a decrease of 3 per cent from 18,600 in 2009-10. Approximately 82 per cent of the post sentence interviews carried out were for males.

9. Home Detention Curfew (Table 31)

9.1 During 2010-11 there were 2,900 reports for home detention curfew assessments, a decrease of 9 per cent from 3,200 in 2009-10 (Table 31). This related to 2,700 individuals in 2010-11.

Table 1 Summary of Reports, Orders, Individuals & Cases, 2006-07 to 2010-11
(see note 1)

Type of report/order	Year					Per cent change 2009-10 to 2010-11
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
Total Social Enquiry Reports submitted ⁽²⁾	40,848	41,986	42,472	40,762	37,504	-8.0
Number of individuals with SERs submitted ⁽³⁾	28,349	28,947	29,247	28,888	27,371	-5.3
Total Supplementary SERs submitted	5,842	6,100	6,159	6,031	5,493	-8.9
Number of SERs requested	50,698	49,620	51,208	47,095	44,031	-6.5
Total Community Service Orders - excluding POs with requirement of unpaid work	5,937	6,202	6,437	6,429	5,940	-7.6
Breach Applications of CSOs ^(4,5)	1,894	2,130	2,052	2,099	1,932	-8.0
Terminations of CSOs ⁽⁴⁾	5,432	5,825	6,744	6,768	6,103	-9.8
<i>Successful completions</i>	3,569	3,762	4,350	4,711	4,508	-4.3
<i>Other terminations</i>	1,863	2,063	2,394	2,057	1,595	-22.5
Total Probation Orders - including POs with requirement of unpaid work	8,404	8,706	9,179	8,838	8,136	-7.9
Probation with Unpaid Work	2,499	3,053	3,324	3,236	3,031	-6.3
Number of individuals with POs with Unpaid Work	2,393	2,887	3,135	3,074	2,875	-6.5
Breach Applications of POs ^(6,7)	3,650	3,400	4,053	4,300	4,107	-4.5
Breach Applications of POs with Unpaid Work	1,157	1,214	1,645	1,766	1,652	-6.5
Terminations of POs ⁽⁶⁾	6,755	6,849	7,364	7,436	7,731	4.0
<i>Successful completions</i>	4,065	3,998	4,203	4,235	4,611	8.9
<i>Other terminations</i>	2,690	2,851	3,161	3,201	3,120	-2.5
Total Supervised Attendance Orders	3,047	4,438	4,306	3,859	3,307	-14.3
Number of individuals with SAOs	2,745	3,768	3,582	3,219	2,764	-14.1
Breach Applications of SAOs	1,125	1,311	2,208	1,615	1,631	1.0
Terminations of SAOs	2,724	2,970	3,936	3,346	3,234	-3.3
<i>Successful completions</i>	1,661	1,685	2,388	2,160	1,939	-10.2
<i>Other terminations</i>	1,063	1,285	1,548	1,186	1,295	9.2
Total Drug Treatment and Testing Orders	673	601	752	739	661	-10.6
Number of individuals with DTTOs	590	543	658	673	605	-10.1
DTTO Assessments	1,289	1,383	1,680	1,466	1,273	-13.2
Number of individuals with DTTO Assessments	1,048	1,060	1,213	1,165	1,023	-12.2
Breach Applications of DTTOs	309	209	218	196	228	16.3
Terminations of DTTOs	535	491	542	551	591	7.3
<i>Successful completions</i>	208	183	215	243	266	9.5
<i>Other terminations</i>	327	308	327	308	325	5.5
Statutory Throughcare						
Throughcare Cases (in the community) Commenced	1,256	1,056	1,238	1,062	1,046	-1.5
Throughcare Cases (in the community) Completed	954	879	1,062	845	881	4.3
Throughcare Cases (in custody) Commenced	1,228	1,247	1,110	1,019	1,028	0.9
Number of Individuals subject to Statutory Throughcare as at end of financial year ⁽⁸⁾	5,081	5,292	5,388	5,546	5,270	-5.0
Voluntary Assistance						
Number of Voluntary Assistance Cases Commenced ⁽⁹⁾	2,464	2,681	2,883	2,683	2,725	1.6
Number of individuals receiving voluntary assistance ^(10,11) (community and custody)	2,087	2,253	2,545	2,433	2,350	-3.4
Number of TAS Cases Commenced	1,339	1,424	1,453	1,523	1,515	-0.5
Home Circumstance Reports						
Number of HCRs excluding home leave reports ⁽¹²⁾	1,342	1,386	1,624	1,682	1,561	-7.2
Number of HCRs including home leave reports ⁽¹²⁾	2,331	2,701	2,854	3,251	3,616	11.2
Diversion from Prosecution:						
Cases commenced	1,133	956	962	1,053	958	-9.0
Number of individuals with cases commenced	1,089	939	929	933	939	0.6
Cases completed	809	818	779	763	800	4.8
Bail Supervision cases commenced	782	729	583	481	498	3.5
Number of individuals	687	657	496	436	446	2.3

- Information was not collected from local authorities on the number of community payback orders (CPOs) commenced in the first two months after their introduction on 1 February 2011. Numbers obtained separately from the Scottish Court Service indicate that only a relatively low number of CPOs (around 330) were recorded in this period.
- Reports submitted to the Courts, including supplementary reports (see Annex, paragraph 10.5).
- Since last publication, Dumfries & Galloway supplied revised figures for 2009-10.
- Excluding Probation Orders with a requirement of unpaid work.
- Since last publication, Stirling supplied revised figures for 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10.
- Including Probation Orders with a requirement of unpaid work.
- Since last publication, North Lanarkshire supplied revised figures for 2009-10.
- Since last publication, Moray supplied revised figures for 2009-10.
- Since last publication, Highland supplied revised figures for 2007-08.
- Since last publication, Stirling supplied revised figures for 2009-10.
- Since last publication, Highland supplied revised figures for 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09.
- Since last publication, Moray supplied revised figures for 2009-10.

Table 3 Reports and Orders by Employment Status, 2008-09 to 2010-11

Employment Status	2008-09						2009-10						2010-11						
	SERs ⁽¹⁾	CSOs ⁽²⁾	POs ⁽³⁾	SAOs	DTTOs	DPs	SERs ⁽¹⁾	CSOs ⁽²⁾	POs ⁽³⁾	SAOs	DTTOs	DPs	SERs ⁽¹⁾	CSOs ⁽²⁾	POs ⁽³⁾	SAOs	DTTOs	DPs	
Full Time Education	720	128	354	91	2	57	688	171	153	49	2	57	624	169	142	55	1	124	
Employed/Self																			Number
Employed	7,985	2,175	1,666	522	38	148	7,082	1,993	1,544	546	14	162	7,013	1,935	1,685	526	21	163	
Unemployed	20,081	2,962	4,753	2,644	541	375	18,738	3,254	5,176	2,525	530	354	17,836	2,999	4,816	2,000	475	514	
Government Sponsored Training Scheme	373	53	67	27	-	3	302	96	86	32	-	15	283	50	61	24	-	6	
Not Seeking Employment	5,062	517	1,415	372	121	116	4,771	528	1,452	283	119	148	4,666	537	1,164	227	145	129	
Other ⁽⁴⁾	2,092	602	924	650	50	263	3,150	387	427	424	74	317	1,589	250	268	475	19	22	
Total	36,313	6,437	9,179	4,306	752	962	34,731	6,429	8,838	3,859	739	1,053	32,011	5,940	8,136	3,307	661	958	
Full Time Education	2.0	2.0	3.9	2.1	0.3	5.9	2.0	2.7	1.7	1.3	0.3	5.4	1.9	2.8	1.7	1.7	0.2	12.9	
Employed/Self																			Per cent
Employed	22.0	33.8	18.2	12.1	5.1	15.4	20.4	31.0	17.5	14.1	1.9	15.4	21.9	32.6	20.7	15.9	3.2	17.0	
Unemployed	55.3	46.0	51.8	61.4	71.9	39.0	54.0	50.6	58.6	65.4	71.7	33.6	55.7	50.5	59.2	60.5	71.9	53.7	
Government Sponsored Training Scheme	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	-	0.3	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.8	-	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	-	0.6	
Not Seeking Employment	13.9	8.0	15.4	8.6	16.1	12.1	13.7	8.2	16.4	7.3	16.1	14.1	14.6	9.0	14.3	6.9	21.9	13.5	
Other ⁽⁴⁾	5.8	9.4	10.1	15.1	6.6	27.3	9.1	6.0	4.8	11.0	10.0	30.1	5.0	4.2	3.3	14.4	2.9	2.3	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

1. Reports submitted to Courts, excluding Supplementary Reports.

2. Excludes POs with a Requirement of Unpaid Work.

3. Includes POs with a Requirement of Unpaid Work.

4. Other includes employment status not known, retired, part time education, custody, supported by parents, caring for relatives, permanently sick, not eligible for benefits.

Table 4 Reports and Orders by Ethnic Group, 2008-09 to 2010-11

Ethnic Group	2008-09						2009-10						2010-11					
	SERs ⁽¹⁾	CSOs ⁽²⁾	POs ⁽³⁾	SAOs	DTTOs	DPs	SERs ⁽¹⁾	CSOs ⁽²⁾	POs ⁽³⁾	SAOs	DTTOs	DPs	SERs ⁽¹⁾	CSOs ⁽²⁾	POs ⁽³⁾	SAOs	DTTOs	DPs
	Number																	
White	29,833	5,218	7,613	3,703	623	659	30,918	5,488	7,924	3,315	648	848	28,876	5,161	7,420	2,820	599	631
Asian	414	94	53	11	2	14	387	84	55	7	-	16	351	89	70	8	-	9
Black	226	36	33	7	2	5	209	42	30	8	4	15	158	43	32	11	3	7
Mixed	132	24	33	5	5	-	117	23	39	9	-	1	129	38	38	4	5	2
Other	916	166	235	65	28	17	458	131	145	71	18	18	275	90	70	87	12	8
Not Known	4,006	755	937	318	68	130	1,637	515	443	351	50	103	1,584	301	257	248	38	201
Information not provided	786	144	275	197	24	137	1,005	146	202	98	19	52	638	218	249	129	4	100
Total	36,313	6,437	9,179	4,306	752	962	34,731	6,429	8,838	3,859	739	1,053	32,011	5,940	8,136	3,307	661	958
	Per cent																	
White	82.2	81.1	82.9	86.0	82.8	68.5	89.0	85.4	89.7	85.9	87.7	80.5	90.2	86.9	91.2	85.3	90.6	65.9
Asian	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.2	-	1.5	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.2	-	0.9
Black	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7
Mixed	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	-	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	-	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.2
Other	2.5	2.6	2.6	1.5	3.7	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.4	1.7	0.9	1.5	0.9	2.6	1.8	0.8
Not Known	11.0	11.7	10.2	7.4	9.0	13.5	4.7	8.0	5.0	9.1	6.8	9.8	4.9	5.1	3.2	7.5	5.7	21.0
Information not provided	2.2	2.2	3.0	4.6	3.2	14.2	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	4.9	2.0	3.7	3.1	3.9	0.6	10.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Reports submitted to Courts, excluding Supplementary Reports.
2. Excludes POs with a Requirement of Unpaid Work.
3. Includes POs with a Requirement of Unpaid Work.

Table 5 Orders by length and average length, 2008-09 to 2010-11

Orders by Length and Average Length	2008-09					2009-10					2010-11				
	CSOs ⁽¹⁾ (hours)	POs unpaid work (hours)	SAOs (hours)	POs ⁽²⁾ (months)	DTTOs (months)	CSOs ⁽¹⁾ (hours)	POs unpaid work (hours)	SAOs (hours)	POs ⁽²⁾ (months)	DTTOs (months)	CSOs ⁽¹⁾ (hours)	POs unpaid work (hours)	SAOs (hours)	POs ⁽²⁾ (months)	DTTOs (months)
All															
Number	6,437	3,324	4,306	9,179	752	6,429	3,236	3,859	8,838	739	5,940	3,031	3,307	8,136	661
Total Length	931,790	450,868	171,320	151,243	13,869	945,040	445,140	165,101	146,848	13,262	891,401	421,094	156,037	133,856	12,179
Average length	144.8	135.6	39.8	16.5	18.4	147.0	137.6	42.8	16.6	17.9	150.1	138.9	47.2	16.5	18.4
Males															
Number	5,668	2,916	3,650	7,535	576	5,502	2,822	3,345	7,170	566	5,112	2,670	2,900	6,642	533
Total Length	821,944	397,863	147,912	125,280	10,693	810,333	387,538	145,185	119,877	10,166	772,651	373,711	139,212	110,253	9,884
Average length	145.0	136.4	40.5	16.6	18.6	147.3	137.3	43.4	16.7	18.0	151.1	140.0	48.0	16.6	18.5
Females															
Number	769	408	656	1,644	176	927	414	514	1,668	173	828	361	407	1,494	128
Total Length	109,846	53,005	23,408	25,963	3,176	134,707	57,602	19,916	26,971	3,096	118,750	47,383	16,825	23,603	2,295
Average length	142.8	129.9	35.7	15.8	18.0	145.3	139.1	38.7	16.2	17.9	143.4	131.3	41.3	15.8	17.9

1. Excludes POs with a Requirement of Unpaid Work.

2. Includes POs with a Requirement of Unpaid Work.

Table 6 SERs by Type of Court, 2008-09 to 2010-11
(see note 1)

Type of Court	Reports Requested			Reports Submitted		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Courts within Scotland				Number		
High/Appeal	705	709	621	666	679	590
Sheriff Solemn	3,647	3,898	3,495	3,222	3,537	3,205
Sheriff Summary	44,826	40,201	37,999	37,111	34,812	32,292
Stipendiary	988	1,117	1,027	705	870	728
District / Justice of the Peace	796	856	679	567	591	525
Total within Scotland	50,962	46,781	43,821	42,271	40,489	37,340
Outwith Scotland	246	314	210	201	273	164
Total SERs	51,208	47,095	44,031	42,472	40,762	37,504
Total SERs per 10,000 population	138.7	126.9	118.0	115.0	109.8	100.5
Total supplementary SERs submitted				6,159	6,031	5,493
Number of SERs (excluding Supplementary SERs)				36,313	34,731	32,011
Courts within Scotland				Per cent		
High/Appeal	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6
Sheriff Solemn	7.1	8.3	7.9	7.6	8.7	8.5
Sheriff Summary	87.5	85.4	86.3	87.4	85.4	86.1
Stipendiary	1.9	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.9
District / Justice of the Peace	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
Total within Scotland	99.5	99.3	99.5	99.5	99.3	99.6
Outwith Scotland	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4
Total SERs	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Includes Supplementary Reports (see Annex, paragraph 10.5).

Table 7 SERs by Preferred Option, 2008-09 to 2010-11

(see note 1)

Preferred Option	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
									Number
Custody with extended sentence	139	6	145	140	5	145	99	6	105
Custody with SRO	141	10	151	135	7	142	124	4	128
Custody	976	69	1,045	962	89	1,051	906	109	1,015
Community Service	4,944	656	5,600	5,067	769	5,836	4,823	633	5,456
Restriction of liberty order	633	87	720	687	97	784	604	98	702
Deferment for DTTO assessment	725	189	914	793	231	1,024	620	137	757
Probation with a condition of unpaid work	1,536	191	1,727	1,500	206	1,706	1,610	277	1,887
Probation with additional conditions	2,594	386	2,980	2,740	411	3,151	2,476	413	2,889
Probation with standard conditions	3,236	696	3,932	3,021	681	3,702	2,833	598	3,431
Monetary Penalty	2,490	396	2,886	2,216	424	2,640	1,929	363	2,292
Deferred (3 months or more)	4,232	1,349	5,581	4,272	1,440	5,712	3,704	1,294	4,998
No preferred option	4,821	749	5,570	4,518	873	5,391	4,219	792	5,011
Other ⁽²⁾	4,069	993	5,062	2,758	689	3,447	2,665	675	3,340
Total	30,536	5,777	36,313	28,809	5,922	34,731	26,612	5,399	32,011
									<i>Per cent</i>
Custody with extended sentence	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Custody with SRO	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4
Custody	3.2	1.2	2.9	3.3	1.5	3.0	3.4	2.0	3.2
Community Service	16.2	11.4	15.4	17.6	13.0	16.8	18.1	11.7	17.0
Restriction of liberty order	2.1	1.5	2.0	2.4	1.6	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.2
Deferment for DTTO assessment	2.4	3.3	2.5	2.8	3.9	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.4
Probation with a condition of unpaid work	5.0	3.3	4.8	5.2	3.5	4.9	6.0	5.1	5.9
Probation with additional conditions	8.5	6.7	8.2	9.5	6.9	9.1	9.3	7.6	9.0
Probation with standard conditions	10.6	12.0	10.8	10.5	11.5	10.7	10.6	11.1	10.7
Monetary Penalty	8.2	6.9	7.9	7.7	7.2	7.6	7.2	6.7	7.2
Deferred (3 months or more)	13.9	23.4	15.4	14.8	24.3	16.4	13.9	24.0	15.6
No preferred option	15.8	13.0	15.3	15.7	14.7	15.5	15.9	14.7	15.7
Other ⁽²⁾	13.3	17.2	13.9	9.6	11.6	9.9	10.0	12.5	10.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Reports submitted to the Courts, excluding Supplementary Reports.

2. 'Other' includes community payback order, structured deferred sentences; absolute discharge; admonition; referral to children's hearing; remand to secure unit; SAO; driving ban; compensation order; continue current order; psychiatric / psychological assessment; revoke and impose new order; SRO; suspended sentence; no suitable disposal; outcome not yet known and non-specific community disposals.

Table 8 SERs by Main Outcome, 2008-09 to 2010-11

(see note 1)

Main Outcome	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
									Number
Custody with extended sentence	168	3	171	120	2	122	120	6	126
Custody with SRO	169	9	178	134	11	145	132	9	141
Custody	4,718	387	5,105	5,246	512	5,758	4,851	524	5,375
Community Service	4,727	673	5,400	4,836	832	5,668	4,475	806	5,281
Restriction of liberty order	495	74	569	497	63	560	400	52	452
Deferment for DTTO assessment	664	159	823	304	92	396	344	75	419
Probation with a condition of unpaid work	2,463	441	2,904	2,469	342	2,811	2,383	412	2,795
Probation with additional conditions	1,720	370	2,090	1,619	471	2,090	1,646	487	2,133
Probation with standard conditions	2,224	608	2,832	2,155	643	2,798	1,948	512	2,460
Monetary Penalty	2,948	414	3,362	2,642	435	3,077	2,507	410	2,917
Deferred (3 months or more)	2,591	821	3,412	2,431	834	3,265	2,345	818	3,163
Warrant for apprehension / recall	1,270	265	1,535	700	190	890	652	165	817
Admonition	896	352	1,248	751	323	1,074	807	239	1,046
Absolute Discharge	15	9	24	18	7	25	23	7	30
Other ⁽²⁾	4,118	898	5,016	2,768	705	3,473	2,398	558	2,956
Outcome not yet known	1,350	294	1,644	2,119	460	2,579	1,581	319	1,900
Total	30,536	5,777	36,313	28,809	5,922	34,731	26,612	5,399	32,011
									Per cent
Custody with extended sentence	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4
Custody with SRO	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Custody	15.5	6.7	14.1	18.2	8.6	16.6	18.2	9.7	16.8
Community Service	15.5	11.6	14.9	16.8	14.0	16.3	16.8	14.9	16.5
Restriction of liberty order	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.4
Deferment for DTTO assessment	2.2	2.8	2.3	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3
Probation with a condition of unpaid work	8.1	7.6	8.0	8.6	5.8	8.1	9.0	7.6	8.7
Probation with additional conditions	5.6	6.4	5.8	5.6	8.0	6.0	6.2	9.0	6.7
Probation with standard conditions	7.3	10.5	7.8	7.5	10.9	8.1	7.3	9.5	7.7
Monetary Penalty	9.7	7.2	9.3	9.2	7.3	8.9	9.4	7.6	9.1
Deferred (3 months or more)	8.5	14.2	9.4	8.4	14.1	9.4	8.8	15.2	9.9
Warrant for apprehension / recall	4.2	4.6	4.2	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.6
Admonition	2.9	6.1	3.4	2.6	5.5	3.1	3.0	4.4	3.3
Absolute Discharge	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other ⁽²⁾	13.5	15.5	13.8	9.6	11.9	10.0	9.0	10.3	9.2
Outcome not yet known	4.4	5.1	4.5	7.4	7.8	7.4	5.9	5.9	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Reports submitted to the Courts, excluding Supplementary Reports.

2. 'Other' includes community payback order, compensation order, deferred sentences, referral to children's hearing, psychiatric assessment, SAO, continue order, driving disqualification, license endorsed and not known.

Table 9 SERs by Preferred Option and Main Outcome, 2010-11

(see note 1)

Preferred Option	Main Outcome							Total	Total preferred options
	Custodial Sentence	Community Service	RLO	Deferment for DTTO assessment	Probation	Monetary Penalty	Other/Not known		
Males									
Custodial Sentence	78.7	2.9	0.5	-	5.2	0.6	12.0	100.0	1,129
Community Service	20.8	47.6	1.4	0.2	9.8	7.4	12.7	100.0	4,823
RLO	17.5	19.7	25.0	0.2	13.9	5.1	18.5	100.0	604
Deferment for DTTO assessment	14.8	3.4	0.3	40.6	7.4	1.1	32.3	100.0	620
Probation	16.6	6.4	0.5	0.2	55.1	5.2	15.8	100.0	6,919
Monetary Penalty	4.1	19.9	1.1	0.1	5.4	44.2	25.2	100.0	1,929
No preferred option	22.1	13.9	1.3	0.5	12.3	6.8	42.9	100.0	4,219
Other/not known ⁽²⁾	13.4	9.3	1.0	0.6	13.7	9.4	52.6	100.0	6,369
Total	19.2	16.8	1.5	1.3	22.5	9.4	29.3	100.0	26,612
Females									
Custodial Sentence	70.6	1.7	-	-	6.7	1.7	19.3	100.0	119
Community Service	8.8	62.6	0.3	0.2	10.1	3.0	15.0	100.0	633
RLO	10.2	4.1	16.3	-	30.6	6.1	32.7	100.0	98
Deferment for DTTO assessment	11.7	3.6	-	35.8	9.5	-	39.4	100.0	137
Probation	9.5	3.3	0.5	0.6	65.2	1.9	19.0	100.0	1,288
Monetary Penalty	1.9	18.5	1.7	-	12.1	36.4	29.5	100.0	363
No preferred option	17.8	9.3	1.1	1.4	21.1	9.6	39.6	100.0	792
Other/not known ⁽²⁾	5.2	11.0	0.6	0.3	12.4	7.7	62.8	100.0	1,969
Total	10.0	14.9	1.0	1.4	26.1	7.6	39.0	100.0	5,399

1. Reports submitted to the Courts, excluding Supplementary Reports (see Annex, paragraph 10.5).

2. 'Other/not known' includes community payback order, deferred sentence, warrant for apprehension/recall, absolute discharge, admonition, structured deferred sentences; referral to children's hearing; remand to secure unit; SAO; driving ban; compensation order; continue current order; psychiatric / psychological assessment; revoke and impose new order; SRO; suspended sentence; no suitable disposal and non-specific community disposals.

Table 10 Breach Applications of CSOs by Outcome and Gender, 2008-09 to 2010-11

(see notes 1 and 2)

Outcome	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
									Number
Revoked and Custody	335	21	356	302	28	330	266	22	288
Revoked and Probation	96	17	113	59	9	68	44	9	53
Revoked and Monetary Penalty	57	10	67	44	9	53	27	1	28
Revoked and Other	289	42	331	358	47	405	261	32	293
Time for completion varied	77	9	86	95	11	106	104	19	123
Continued and hours varied	70	8	78	116	16	132	127	13	140
Continued and monetary penalty	65	7	72	43	4	47	46	4	50
Warrant for Apprehension/Recall	44	9	53	77	11	88	107	19	126
Continued and No further Action	247	23	270	316	43	359	277	39	316
Outcome Not Yet Known	427	68	495	339	47	386	364	51	415
Other ⁽³⁾	123	8	131	115	10	125	87	13	100
Total	1,830	222	2,052	1,864	235	2,099	1,710	222	1,932
									<i>Per cent</i>
Revoked and Custody	18.3	9.5	17.3	16.2	11.9	15.7	15.6	9.9	14.9
Revoked and Probation	5.2	7.7	5.5	3.2	3.8	3.2	2.6	4.1	2.7
Revoked and Monetary Penalty	3.1	4.5	3.3	2.4	3.8	2.5	1.6	0.5	1.4
Revoked and Other	15.8	18.9	16.1	19.2	20.0	19.3	15.3	14.4	15.2
Time for completion varied	4.2	4.1	4.2	5.1	4.7	5.1	6.1	8.6	6.4
Continued and hours varied	3.8	3.6	3.8	6.2	6.8	6.3	7.4	5.9	7.2
Continued and monetary penalty	3.6	3.2	3.5	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.7	1.8	2.6
Warrant for Apprehension/Recall	2.4	4.1	2.6	4.1	4.7	4.2	6.3	8.6	6.5
Continued and No further Action	13.5	10.4	13.2	17.0	18.3	17.1	16.2	17.6	16.4
Outcome Not Yet Known	23.3	30.6	24.1	18.2	20.0	18.4	21.3	23.0	21.5
Other ⁽³⁾	6.7	3.6	6.4	6.2	4.3	6.0	5.1	5.9	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Excluding Probation Orders with a Requirement of Unpaid Work.

2. See Annex, paragraph 10.30

3. 'Other' includes continued and new CSO, CSO revoked and discharged, revoked and DTTO imposed, admonished and action not proved.

Table 11 Terminations of CSOs by Reason and Gender, 2008-09 to 2010-11

(see note 1)

Reason for termination	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
									Number
Order Successfully Completed	3,817	533	4,350	4,113	598	4,711	3,849	659	4,508
Revoked due to Review	213	44	257	282	60	342	154	43	197
Revoked due to Breach	1,355	162	1,517	1,146	122	1,268	816	105	921
Transfer out of Area	254	29	283	196	25	221	177	20	197
Death	36	2	38	30	3	33	24	4	28
Other ⁽²⁾	262	37	299	168	25	193	220	32	252
Total	5,937	807	6,744	5,935	833	6,768	5,240	863	6,103
									<i>Per cent</i>
Order Successfully Completed	64.3	66.0	64.5	69.3	71.8	69.6	73.5	76.4	73.9
Revoked due to Review	3.6	5.5	3.8	4.8	7.2	5.1	2.9	5.0	3.2
Revoked due to Breach	22.8	20.1	22.5	19.3	14.6	18.7	15.6	12.2	15.1
Transfer out of Area	4.3	3.6	4.2	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.4	2.3	3.2
Death	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other ⁽²⁾	4.4	4.6	4.4	2.8	3.0	2.9	4.2	3.7	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Excluding Probation Orders with a Requirement of Unpaid Work.

2. 'Other' includes non-compliance, further offence, early discharge, order revoked following appeal, change of placement, serving custodial sentence, on remand and information unknown/missing.

Table 12 POs by Type of Conditions and Gender, 2008-09 to 2010-11
(see note 1)

Conditions	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Orders with Standard Conditions only	3,046	891	3,937	2,757	866	3,623	2,476	740	3,216
Orders with Additional Conditions⁽²⁾	5,980	928	6,908	5,997	995	6,992	5,796	974	6,770
Requirement for Unpaid Work	2,916	408	3,324	2,822	414	3,236	2,670	361	3,031
Condition of Compensation	157	27	184	110	30	140	126	21	147
Condition of Residence	71	21	92	14	1	15	20	3	23
Medical/Psychiatric/Psychological Treatment	124	29	153	170	47	217	144	49	193
Alcohol Treatment/Education	915	160	1,075	1,003	205	1,208	1,008	197	1,205
Drug Treatment/Education	353	143	496	368	138	506	345	153	498
Domestic Abuse Programme	289	-	289	319	2	321	306	-	306
Venture Trust	32	5	37	37	5	42	29	2	31
Licence of attendance on a sex offender programme (accredited or non-accredited)	102	-	102	91	1	92	120	1	121
Other Intensive	345	41	386	358	33	391	223	32	255
Electronic Monitoring	172	19	191	212	18	230	227	30	257
Other ⁽³⁾	504	75	579	493	101	594	578	125	703
Total Conditions⁽²⁾	9,026	1,819	10,845	8,754	1,861	10,615	8,272	1,714	9,986
									<i>Per cent</i>
Orders with Standard Conditions only	33.7	49.0	36.3	31.5	46.5	34.1	29.9	43.2	32.2
Orders with Additional Conditions⁽²⁾	66.3	51.0	63.7	68.5	53.5	65.9	70.1	56.8	67.8
Requirement for Unpaid Work	32.3	22.4	30.7	32.2	22.2	30.5	32.3	21.1	30.4
Condition of Compensation	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.5
Condition of Residence	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Medical/Psychiatric/Psychological Treatment	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.7	2.9	1.9
Alcohol Treatment/Education	10.1	8.8	9.9	11.5	11.0	11.4	12.2	11.5	12.1
Drug Treatment/Education	3.9	7.9	4.6	4.2	7.4	4.8	4.2	8.9	5.0
Domestic Abuse Programme	3.2	-	2.7	3.6	0.1	3.0	3.7	-	3.1
Venture Trust	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Licence of attendance on a sex offender programme (accredited or non-accredited)	1.1	-	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.9	1.5	0.1	1.2
Other Intensive	3.8	2.3	3.6	4.1	1.8	3.7	2.7	1.9	2.6
Electronic Monitoring	1.9	1.0	1.8	2.4	1.0	2.2	2.7	1.8	2.6
Other ⁽³⁾	5.6	4.1	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.6	7.0	7.3	7.0
Total Conditions⁽²⁾	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Including Probation Orders with a Requirement of Unpaid Work.

2. An order may have more than one additional condition; each additional condition is counted separately in this table.

3. Includes Airbourne, groupwork, disqualification from driving/resit test, sex offenders register, non-harrassment order, restriction on contact with children, sex offenders counselling, don't approach individuals under 17, no contact with known sex offenders, not to enter parks and schools, don't reside in a household with anyone under 17, anger management, victim awareness, counselling, venture trust, road traffic programmes, drink related programmes, young offender strategy programme, avoid town centre, avoid specific address, avoid specific person, employment counselling, attend court, attend children & families team, attend substance misuse team, other drugs services, liase with includem, DTTO, RLO, Web project, car offender programme, not to enter licenced premises, attend Craigowl, Strathmartine Hospital, Bridge Project, Alloway Centre, Topaz, Choice Young Offender programme, information missing or not known.

Table 13 Breach Applications of POs by Outcome and Gender, 2008-09 to 2010-11

(see notes 1 and 2)

Outcome	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
									Number
Revoked and Custody	640	79	719	623	65	688	620	86	706
Revoked and Community Service	68	7	75	95	11	106	73	16	89
Revoked and Monetary Penalty	63	12	75	52	6	58	46	11	57
Revoked and New Probation Order	400	105	505	484	114	598	431	97	528
Revoked and Other	223	66	289	247	59	306	215	59	274
Warrant for apprehension/recall	91	18	109	159	31	190	175	33	208
Continued and Monetary Penalty	89	21	110	63	14	77	51	10	61
Continued and varied	99	28	127	171	34	205	199	51	250
Continued and CSO made	22	5	27	21	3	24	23	5	28
No action by court	679	148	827	692	147	839	659	137	796
Outcome not yet known	812	204	1,016	757	176	933	695	146	841
Other ⁽³⁾	140	34	174	235	41	276	216	53	269
Total	3,326	727	4,053	3,599	701	4,300	3,403	704	4,107
									<i>Per cent</i>
Revoked and Custody	19.2	10.9	17.7	17.7	9.6	16.4	18.2	12.2	17.2
Revoked and Community Service	2.0	1.0	1.9	2.4	1.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2
Revoked and Monetary Penalty	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4
Revoked and New Probation Order	12.0	14.4	12.5	13.2	15.8	13.6	12.7	13.8	12.9
Revoked and Other	6.7	9.1	7.1	6.8	8.8	7.1	6.3	8.4	6.7
Warrant for apprehension/recall	2.7	2.5	2.7	4.5	4.6	4.5	5.1	4.7	5.1
Continued and Monetary Penalty	2.7	2.9	2.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
Continued and varied	3.0	3.9	3.1	4.3	4.0	4.3	5.8	7.2	6.1
Continued and CSO made	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
No action by court	20.4	20.4	20.4	19.9	22.0	20.2	19.4	19.5	19.4
Outcome not yet known	24.4	28.1	25.1	21.2	25.3	21.9	20.4	20.7	20.5
Other ⁽³⁾	4.2	4.7	4.3	6.8	6.1	6.7	6.3	7.5	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. See Annex, paragraph 10.30

2. Including Probation Orders with a Requirement of Unpaid Work.

3. 'Other' includes discharged, action not proved and PO continued.

Table 14 Terminations of POs by Outcome and Gender, 2008-09 to 2010-11

(see note 1)

Reason for termination	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Order Successfully Completed ⁽²⁾	3,393	810	4,203	3,416	819	4,235	3,733	878	4,611
Order Terminated due to breach									
Non compliance	864	216	1,080	860	184	1,044	726	163	889
Further offence	760	119	879	749	148	897	652	121	773
Non compliance and Further Offence	175	22	197	107	23	130	145	23	168
Transfer out of area	265	64	329	278	49	327	302	58	360
Death	81	28	109	82	11	93	76	29	105
Other ⁽³⁾	454	113	567	571	139	710	688	137	825
Total	5,992	1,372	7,364	6,063	1,373	7,436	6,322	1,409	7,731
									<i>Per cent</i>
Order Successfully Completed ⁽²⁾	56.6	59.0	57.1	56.3	59.7	57.0	59.0	62.3	59.6
Order Terminated due to breach									
Non compliance	14.4	15.7	14.7	14.2	13.4	14.0	11.5	11.6	11.5
Further offence	12.7	8.7	11.9	12.4	10.8	12.1	10.3	8.6	10.0
Non compliance and Further Offence	2.9	1.6	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.6	2.2
Transfer out of area	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.6	3.6	4.4	4.8	4.1	4.7
Death	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.4
Other ⁽³⁾	7.6	8.2	7.7	9.4	10.1	9.5	10.9	9.7	10.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Including Probation Orders with a Requirement of Unpaid Work.

2. Includes orders terminated by early discharge following review.

3. 'Other' includes order expired in custody, breach (no reason stated), revoked following review and information missing/not known.

Table 15 POs with Unpaid Work by Age and Gender, 2008-09 to 2010-11

Gender by Age Group	Number of Orders			Per cent of Orders			Orders per 10,000 population ⁽¹⁾		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
All									
16-17	334	252	217	10.0	7.8	7.2	25.3	19.4	17.2
18-20	715	668	610	21.5	20.6	20.1	35.3	32.9	29.5
21-25	771	771	715	23.2	23.8	23.6	22.0	21.5	19.5
26-30	487	497	504	14.7	15.4	16.6	14.9	14.7	14.6
31-40	638	623	570	19.2	19.3	18.8	9.4	9.4	8.7
Over 40	379	425	415	11.4	13.1	13.7	1.9	2.1	2.0
Total	3,324	3,236	3,031	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.0	8.7	8.1
Males									
16-17	303	228	197	10.4	8.1	7.4	44.7	34.3	30.5
18-20	642	598	544	22.0	21.2	20.4	61.8	57.5	51.5
21-25	689	689	638	23.6	24.4	23.9	38.8	37.7	34.3
26-30	425	435	440	14.6	15.4	16.5	25.7	25.3	25.1
31-40	541	518	487	18.6	18.4	18.2	16.4	16.1	15.3
Over 40	316	354	364	10.8	12.5	13.6	3.3	3.6	3.7
Total	2,916	2,822	2,670	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.1	15.5	14.6
Females									
16-17	31	24	20	7.6	5.8	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.3
18-20	73	70	66	17.9	16.9	18.3	7.4	7.1	6.5
21-25	82	82	77	20.1	19.8	21.3	4.7	4.7	4.3
26-30	62	62	64	15.2	15.0	17.7	3.8	3.7	3.8
31-40	97	105	83	23.8	25.4	23.0	2.8	3.1	2.5
Over 40	63	71	51	15.4	17.1	14.1	0.6	0.7	0.5
Total	408	414	361	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.2	2.2	1.9

1. Reports per 10,000 population are based on National Records of Scotland mid-year population estimates for 16-70 year olds.

Table 16 POs with Unpaid Work by Employment Status, 2010-11

Employment status	Number			Per cent		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Full Time Education	56	9	65	2.1	2.5	2.1
Employed/Self Employed	614	42	656	23.0	11.6	21.6
Unemployed	1,666	233	1,899	62.4	64.5	62.7
Government sponsored training scheme	29	5	34	1.1	1.4	1.1
Not seeking employment	204	65	269	7.6	18.0	8.9
Other ⁽¹⁾	101	7	108	3.8	1.9	3.6
Total	2,670	361	3,031	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. 'Other' includes retired; part time employment; employment status unknown or information missing.

Table 17 Breach Applications of POs with Unpaid Work, 2010-11

Outcome	Breach Applications				Total
	Condition of Unpaid Work breached		Condition of Unpaid Work not breached		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Revoked and Custody	100	9	171	21	Number 301
Revoked and Community Service	17	7	17	2	43
Revoked and Monetary Penalty	12	-	6	1	19
Revoked and New Probation Order	78	11	114	15	218
Revoked and Other	27	4	36	10	77
Warrant for apprehension/recall	30	6	50	11	97
Continued and Monetary Penalty	17	-	10	2	29
Continued and varied	48	7	50	11	116
Continued and CSO made	4	-	4	-	8
No action by court	107	11	169	27	314
Outcome not yet known	114	19	191	30	354
Other ⁽¹⁾	17	6	47	6	76
Total	571	80	865	136	1,652
					<i>Per cent</i>
Revoked and Custody	17.5	11.3	19.8	15.4	18.2
Revoked and Community Service	3.0	8.8	2.0	1.5	2.6
Revoked and Monetary Penalty	2.1	-	0.7	0.7	1.2
Revoked and New Probation Order	13.7	13.8	13.2	11.0	13.2
Revoked and Other	4.7	5.0	4.2	7.4	4.7
Warrant for apprehension/recall	5.3	7.5	5.8	8.1	5.9
Continued and Monetary Penalty	3.0	-	1.2	1.5	1.8
Continued and varied	8.4	8.8	5.8	8.1	7.0
Continued and CSO made	0.7	-	0.5	-	0.5
No action by court	18.7	13.8	19.5	19.9	19.0
Outcome not yet known	20.0	23.8	22.1	22.1	21.4
Other ⁽¹⁾	3.0	7.5	5.4	4.4	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. 'Other' includes discharged and PO continued.

Table 18 SAOs by Type of Court and Gender, 2008-09 to 2010-11

Type of Court	Number of orders			Per cent of Orders		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total						
Sheriff	2,035	2,294	2,487	47.3	59.4	75.2
Stipendiary Magistrate	637	25	40	14.8	0.6	1.2
District / Justice of the Peace	1,634	1,540	780	37.9	39.9	23.6
Total	4,306	3,859	3,307	100.0	100.0	100.0
Males						
Sheriff	1,727	1,993	2,186	47.3	59.6	75.4
Stipendiary Magistrate	545	23	38	14.9	0.7	1.3
District / Justice of the Peace	1,378	1,329	676	37.8	39.7	23.3
Total	3,650	3,345	2,900	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females						
Sheriff	308	301	301	47.0	58.6	74.0
Stipendiary Magistrate	92	2	2	14.0	0.4	0.5
District / Justice of the Peace	256	211	104	39.0	41.1	25.6
Total	656	514	407	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 19 Breach Applications of SAOs by Court and Gender, 2008-09 to 2010-11

Type of Court and Gender	Breach Applications			Individuals with Breach Applications		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Sheriff Court						Number
Males	994	814	916	793	671	736
Females	206	133	145	156	107	120
District / Justice of the Peace Court						
Males	418	558	475	340	444	360
Females	92	104	85	73	81	62
Stipendiary Magistrates Court						
Males	411	5	9	353	5	7
Females	87	1	1	74	1	1
Total	2,208	1,615	1,631	1,789	1,309	1,286
Sheriff Court						Per cent
Males	45.0	50.4	56.2	44.3	51.3	57.2
Females	9.3	8.2	8.9	8.7	8.2	9.3
District / Justice of the Peace Court						
Males	18.9	34.6	29.1	19.0	33.9	28.0
Females	4.2	6.4	5.2	4.1	6.2	4.8
Stipendiary Magistrates Court						
Males	18.6	0.3	0.6	19.7	0.4	0.5
Females	3.9	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 20 Breach Applications of SAOs by Outcome and Gender, 2008-09 to 2010-11

Outcome	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
									<i>Number</i>
Revoked and Custody	224	26	250	168	12	180	186	18	204
Continued and hours varied	156	37	193	173	42	215	144	30	174
Continued and no further action	337	65	402	293	57	350	318	59	377
Application failed - no further action	37	13	50	35	12	47	61	11	72
Warrant still outstanding	58	7	65	31	8	39	105	24	129
Outcome not yet known	516	136	652	372	55	427	318	36	354
Other ⁽¹⁾	495	101	596	305	52	357	268	53	321
Total	1,823	385	2,208	1,377	238	1,615	1,400	231	1,631
									<i>Per cent</i>
Revoked and Custody	12.3	6.8	11.3	12.2	5.0	11.1	13.3	7.8	12.5
Continued and hours varied	8.6	9.6	8.7	12.6	17.6	13.3	10.3	13.0	10.7
Continued and no further action	18.5	16.9	18.2	21.3	23.9	21.7	22.7	25.5	23.1
Application failed - no further action	2.0	3.4	2.3	2.5	5.0	2.9	4.4	4.8	4.4
Warrant still outstanding	3.2	1.8	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.4	7.5	10.4	7.9
Outcome not yet known	28.3	35.3	29.5	27.0	23.1	26.4	22.7	15.6	21.7
Other ⁽¹⁾	27.2	26.2	27.0	22.1	21.8	22.1	19.1	22.9	19.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. 'Other' includes order continued and length varied, continued and fine, revoked and new SAO, revoked and admonished, revoked and CS, revoked and fine, revoked and other, breach application withdrawn and recall.

Table 21 Terminations of SAOs by Reason and Gender, 2008-09 to 2010-11

Reason for Termination	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
									<i>Number</i>
Order successfully completed	1,978	410	2,388	1,852	308	2,160	1,709	230	1,939
Revoked due to Review	189	23	212	184	36	220	166	16	182
Revoked due to Breach	942	187	1,129	646	107	753	669	109	778
Transfer out of Area	60	17	77	83	9	92	74	12	86
Death	20	3	23	14	3	17	19	4	23
Other	89	18	107	87	17	104	197	29	226
Total	3,278	658	3,936	2,866	480	3,346	2,834	400	3,234
									<i>Per cent</i>
Order successfully completed	60.3	62.3	60.7	64.6	64.2	64.6	60.3	57.5	60.0
Revoked due to Review	5.8	3.5	5.4	6.4	7.5	6.6	5.9	4.0	5.6
Revoked due to Breach	28.7	28.4	28.7	22.5	22.3	22.5	23.6	27.3	24.1
Transfer out of Area	1.8	2.6	2.0	2.9	1.9	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.7
Death	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7
Other	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.1	7.0	7.3	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 22 Community Payback Orders Recorded during February and March 2011
(see Note 1)

	Number of orders
Total	333
Whether imposed with provision to conduct progress reviews	
With provision	65
Without provision	268
Number of requirements at first disposal	
One ⁽²⁾	183
Two ⁽³⁾	72
Three	56
Four	17
Five	5
Whether order (at first disposal) contains unpaid work or other activity and/or offender supervision requirement	
Orders imposed with an unpaid work or other activity requirement but no offender supervision requirement	147
Orders imposed with an offender supervision requirement but no unpaid work or other activity requirement	93
Orders imposed with both an unpaid work or other activity requirement and an offender supervision requirement	93
Number of other requirements imposed at first disposal	
Residence	3
Alcohol treatment	32
Drug treatment	15
Mental health treatment	2
Compensation	11
Conduct	71
Programme	28

Source : Scottish Court Service

1. The information in this table is provisional management information which is not classified as "National Statistics".

2. Requirement has to be either an unpaid work or other activity requirement or an offender supervision requirement.

3. An offender supervision plus one other requirement.

Table 23 Breach Applications of DTTOs by Outcome, 2008-09 to 2010-11

Outcome	Breach Applications								
	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Revoked and Custody	56	25	81	48	7	55	49	18	67
Revoked and Community Service	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	2	9
Revoked and Probation Order	4	3	7	3	1	4	2	2	4
Revoked and new DTTO	3	2	5	3	3	6	4	-	4
Revoked and other	20	9	29	28	19	47	21	19	40
Warrant for apprehension/recall	5	3	8	8	2	10	4	7	11
DTTO continued and monetary penalty	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
DTTO continued and varied	6	4	10	-	1	1	4	6	10
No action by court	21	6	27	10	6	16	7	4	11
Outcome not yet known	26	8	34	26	16	42	31	25	56
Other ⁽¹⁾	12	4	16	6	8	14	12	4	16
Total	153	65	218	133	63	196	141	87	228
									<i>Per cent</i>
Revoked and Custody	36.6	38.5	37.2	36.1	11.1	28.1	34.8	20.7	29.4
Revoked and Community Service	-	-	-	0.8	-	0.5	5.0	2.3	3.9
Revoked and Probation Order	2.6	4.6	3.2	2.3	1.6	2.0	1.4	2.3	1.8
Revoked and new DTTO	2.0	3.1	2.3	2.3	4.8	3.1	2.8	-	1.8
Revoked and other	13.1	13.8	13.3	21.1	30.2	24.0	14.9	21.8	17.5
Warrant for apprehension/recall	3.3	4.6	3.7	6.0	3.2	5.1	2.8	8.0	4.8
DTTO continued and monetary penalty	-	1.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
DTTO continued and varied	3.9	6.2	4.6	-	1.6	0.5	2.8	6.9	4.4
No action by court	13.7	9.2	12.4	7.5	9.5	8.2	5.0	4.6	4.8
Outcome not yet known	17.0	12.3	15.6	19.5	25.4	21.4	22.0	28.7	24.6
Other ⁽¹⁾	7.8	6.2	7.3	4.5	12.7	7.1	8.5	4.6	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. 'Other' includes sentences deferred on breach and order continued.

Table 24 Terminations of DTTOs by Reason, 2008-09 to 2010-11

Reason	Number of Orders			Per cent of Orders		
	2008-09	2009-10 ⁽¹⁾	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10 ⁽¹⁾	2010-11
All						
Order Successfully Completed	215	243	266	39.7	44.1	45.0
Revoked due to Review	83	112	103	15.3	20.3	17.4
Revoked due to Breach	193	144	174	35.6	26.1	29.4
Transfer out of area	8	4	6	1.5	0.7	1.0
Death	3	4	6	0.6	0.7	1.0
Other ⁽²⁾	40	44	36	7.4	8.0	6.1
Total	542	551	591	100.0	100.0	100.0
Males						
Order Successfully Completed	150	177	211	40.7	43.2	46.9
Revoked due to Review	61	93	80	16.5	22.7	17.8
Revoked due to Breach	122	105	122	33.1	25.6	27.1
Transfer out of area	5	2	5	1.4	0.5	1.1
Death	2	4	5	0.5	1.0	1.1
Other ⁽²⁾	29	29	27	7.9	7.1	6.0
Total	369	410	450	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females						
Order Successfully Completed	65	66	55	37.6	46.8	39.0
Revoked due to Review	22	19	23	12.7	13.5	16.3
Revoked due to Breach	71	39	52	41.0	27.7	36.9
Transfer out of area	3	2	1	1.7	1.4	0.7
Death	1	-	1	0.6	-	0.7
Other ⁽²⁾	11	15	9	6.4	10.6	6.4
Total	173	141	141	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Since last publication, East Lothian supplied a revised breakdown for 2009-10.

2. 'Other' includes new orders given, change in circumstances, custody for separate offence, early discharge and admonished.

Table 25 Individuals Subject to Statutory Throughcare as at 31 March, 2008-2010

Type of Supervision	2009			2010 ⁽¹⁾			2011		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
									<i>Number</i>
Number of individuals subject to statutory throughcare as at 31 March:									
in the community	2,249	100	2,349	2,311	54	2,365	2,097	66	2,163
in custody	2,956	83	3,039	3,074	107	3,181	2,990	117	3,107
Total	5,205	183	5,388	5,385	161	5,546	5,087	183	5,270
									<i>Per cent</i>
Number of individuals subject to statutory throughcare as at 31 March:									
in the community	43.2	54.6	43.6	42.9	33.5	42.6	41.2	36.1	41.0
in custody	56.8	45.4	56.4	57.1	66.5	57.4	58.8	63.9	59.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Since last publication, Moray supplied revised figures at 31 March 2010.

Table 26 Throughcare in the Community, 2010-11

Type of Supervision	Cases commenced			Currently Supervised (at at 31st March 2011)			Cases completed		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
									Number
Life	41	2	43	427	8	435	43	-	43
Parole	208	12	220	448	25	473	197	7	204
Non Parole	256	5	261	373	8	381	234	2	236
Extended Sentences	174	3	177	367	3	370	85	1	86
Supervised Release Orders	163	18	181	152	15	167	159	13	172
Short-Term Sex Offenders ⁽¹⁾	83	1	84	69	1	70	72	-	72
Recalled Prisoners	-	-	-	190	4	194	-	-	-
Other ⁽²⁾	77	3	80	71	2	73	63	5	68
Total	1,002	44	1,046	2,097	66	2,163	853	28	881
									Per cent
Life	4.1	4.5	4.1	20.4	12.1	20.1	5.0	-	4.9
Parole	20.8	27.3	21.0	21.4	37.9	21.9	23.1	25.0	23.2
Non Parole	25.5	11.4	25.0	17.8	12.1	17.6	27.4	7.1	26.8
Extended Sentences	17.4	6.8	16.9	17.5	4.5	17.1	10.0	3.6	9.8
Supervised Release Orders	16.3	40.9	17.3	7.2	22.7	7.7	18.6	46.4	19.5
Short-Term Sex Offenders ⁽¹⁾	8.3	2.3	8.0	3.3	1.5	3.2	8.4	-	8.2
Recalled Prisoners	-	-	-	9.1	6.1	9.0	-	-	-
Other ⁽²⁾	7.7	6.8	7.6	3.4	3.0	3.4	7.4	17.9	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
									Number per 10,000 population ⁽³⁾
Life	0.2	*	0.1	2.3	*	1.2	0.2	-	0.1
Parole	1.1	0.1	0.6	2.4	0.1	1.3	1.1	*	0.5
Non Parole	1.4	*	0.7	2.0	*	1.0	1.3	*	0.6
Extended Sentences	1.0	*	0.5	2.0	*	1.0	0.5	*	0.2
Supervised Release Orders	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.5
Short-Term Sex Offenders ⁽¹⁾	0.5	*	0.2	0.4	*	0.2	0.4	-	0.2
Recalled Prisoners	-	-	-	1.0	*	0.5	-	-	-
Other ⁽²⁾	0.4	*	0.2	0.4	*	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
Total	5.5	0.2	2.8	11.5	0.3	5.8	4.7	0.1	2.4

1. Section 15 of the Management of Offenders Etc. (Scot) Act 2005. Collected for first time in 2005-06.

2. Includes transfers from England, automatic conditional release licences, short sentence licences, determinate parole and not known/recorded.

3. Reports per 10,000 population are based on National Records of Scotland mid-year population estimates for 16-70 year olds.

Table 27 Throughcare in Custody, 2010-11

Type of Supervision	Cases commenced			Currently Supervised (at at 31st March 2011)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
						Number
Order for Lifelong Restriction	14	-	14	48	-	48
Life	45	3	48	683	25	708
Extended Sentences	178	11	189	491	19	510
Supervised Release Orders	192	13	205	207	12	219
Short-Term Sex Offenders ⁽¹⁾	83	1	84	44	-	44
Other determinate sentences of 4 years and over	454	34	488	1,517	61	1,578
Total	966	62	1,028	2,990	117	3,107
						Per cent
Order for Lifelong Restriction	1.4	-	1.4	1.6	-	1.5
Life	4.7	4.8	4.7	22.8	21.4	22.8
Extended Sentences	18.4	17.7	18.4	16.4	16.2	16.4
Supervised Release Orders	19.9	21.0	19.9	6.9	10.3	7.0
Short-Term Sex Offenders ⁽¹⁾	8.6	1.6	8.2	1.5	-	1.4
Other determinate sentences of 4 years and over	47.0	54.8	47.5	50.7	52.1	50.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
						Number per 10,000 population ⁽²⁾
Order for Lifelong Restriction	0.1	-	0.0	0.3	-	0.1
Life	0.2	*	0.1	3.7	0.1	1.9
Extended Sentences	1.0	0.1	0.5	2.7	0.1	1.4
Supervised Release Orders	1.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.6
Short-Term Sex Offenders ⁽¹⁾	0.5	*	0.2	0.2	-	0.1
Other determinate sentences of 4 years and over	2.5	0.2	1.3	8.3	0.3	4.2
Total	5.3	0.3	2.8	16.3	0.6	8.3

1. Section 15 of the Management of Offenders Etc. (Scot) Act 2005. Collected for first time in 2005-06.

2. Reports per 10,000 population are based on National Records of Scotland mid-year population estimates for 16-70 year olds.

Table 28 Voluntary Assistance and TAS, 2008-09 to 2010-11

Type of report/order	Number of cases commenced			Number of individuals who received assistance		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Voluntary Assistance⁽¹⁾	2,883	2,683	2,725	2,545	2,433	2,350
Of which: Throughcare Addiction Service⁽²⁾						
Total	1,453	1,523	1,515	1,305	1,414	1,353
All Males	1,197	1,192	1,189	1,062	1,124	1,072
Young male prisoners (aged under 21) serving sentences under 31 days	13	15	19	12	7	16
Adult male prisoners (aged 21 years and over)	1,016	1,054	1,008	937	1,015	937
All Females	256	331	326	243	290	281
Females serving sentences of under 31 days	26	16	9	26	15	9

1. Since last publication, Highland and Stirling supplied revised figures for the number of individuals who received assistance in 2008-09 and 2009-10, respectively.

2. Since last publication, Moray supplied revised figures for the Throughcare Addiction Service in 2008-09.

Table 29 Home Circumstance Reports by Gender, 2008-09 to 2010-11

Home Circumstance Reports	2008-09			2009-10 ⁽¹⁾			2010-11		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<i>Number</i>									
Number of reports for parole / non-parole	1,591	33	1,624	1,628	54	1,682	1,529	32	1,561
Number of reports for home leave	1,194	36	1,230	1,494	75	1,569	1,957	98	2,055
Total number of reports	2,785	69	2,854	3,122	129	3,251	3,486	130	3,616
<i>Per cent</i>									
Number of reports for parole / post supervision	57.1	47.8	56.9	52.1	41.9	51.7	43.9	24.6	43.2
Number of reports for home leave	42.9	52.2	43.1	47.9	58.1	48.3	56.1	75.4	56.8
Total number of reports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Number per 10,000 population⁽²⁾</i>									
Number of reports for parole / post supervision	8.8	0.2	4.4	8.9	0.3	4.5	8.4	0.2	4.2
Number of reports for home leave	6.6	0.2	3.3	8.2	0.4	4.2	10.7	0.5	5.5
Total number of reports	15.4	0.4	7.7	17.2	0.7	8.8	19.0	0.7	9.7

1. Since last publication, Moray supplied revised figures for 2009-10.

2. Reports per 10,000 population are based on National Records of Scotland mid-year population estimates for 16-70 year olds.

Table 30 Diversion from Prosecution by Gender, 2008-09 to 2010-11

Diversion from Prosecution	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Referrals	661	670	1,331	935	927	1,862	772	789	1,561
Assessments Undertaken	610	626	1,236	704	687	1,391	725	690	1,415
Cases Commenced	472	490	962	552	501	1,053	497	461	958
Number of individuals	459	470	929	495	438	933	488	451	939
Cases Successfully Completed	399	380	779	403	360	763	418	382	800
Cases referred to drug treatment/education	24	19	43	9	8	17	11	20	31

Table 31 Bail information, Court services and HDC assessments, 2008-09 to 2010-11

	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bail information									
Requests from court for bail information	7,606	1,246	8,852	7,356	1,705	9,061	6,889	1,466	8,355
Bail supervision cases									
Number commenced	382	201	583	341	140	481	370	128	498
Number of individuals	339	157	496	318	118	436	329	117	446
Court services									
Total number of stand down reports⁽¹⁾	1,528	341	1,869	1,538	358	1,896	1,478	553	2,031
Number of written stand down reports ⁽¹⁾	364	92	456	275	70	345	569	179	748
Number of oral stand down reports ⁽¹⁾	1,164	249	1,413	1,263	288	1,551	909	374	1,283
Number of post sentence interviews	13,887	2,568	16,455	15,322	3,283	18,605	14,872	3,218	18,090
Reports providing information for sentencers on day of court ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	134	370
Home Detention Curfew Assessments									
Number of Reports	2,797	434	3,231	2,832	371	3,203	2,536	381	2,917
Number of Individuals	2,585	380	2,965	2,576	335	2,911	2,336	329	2,665

1. Since last publication, Eilean Siar and Shetland have provided revised figures for 2008-09 and 2009-10.

2. Information collected for the first time in 2010-11, since the local authorities began producing the new criminal justice social work reports.

ANNEX

Notes and Definitions

Background

- 10.1 Criminal justice social work services in Scotland are provided by local authorities throughout the country. All of the data in this bulletin is derived from Local Authority Social Work management information systems, with the exception of the data on Community Payback Orders, which was obtained from the Scottish Court Service.
- 10.2 The National Outcomes and Standards for Social Work Services in the Criminal Justice System framework was published in August 2010. In 2007, the Scottish Government commissioned a revision of the National Outcomes and Standards, which was undertaken in parallel with the review and reform of community sentences. A multi agency Advisory Group provided oversight for the redevelopment of National Outcomes and Standards during 2007 to 2010. This included an extensive consultation exercise undertaken on behalf of the Advisory Group. National Outcomes and Standards are intended to provide a clear framework of professional accountability, supported by strong governance and leadership, towards the outcomes of community safety, justice and social inclusion.

Community Justice Authorities (CJAs)

- 10.3 The Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act 2005 established provisions for eight local CJAs. These authorities have been established to provide a co-ordinated approach to planning and monitoring the delivery of offender services by planning, managing performance and reporting on performance of local authorities or groups of local authorities and key partner agencies including the Scottish Prison Service (SPS). Their aim is to target services to reduce reoffending and to ensure close co-operation between community and prison services to aid the rehabilitation of offenders. Each CJA consists of a Chief Officer, elected members of local authorities (LAs) and support staff to carry out the functions of the CJA. Tables in the form of datasets, at CJA and LA level, have been published on the Scottish Government website as part of this publication (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/Datasets>). New data is added to these CJA/LA tables annually. The tables are, in addition, updated on a continuous basis throughout the year, to reflect any revisions made to already published data. As a result, some of the figures in these tables may differ from those in the published bulletin(s) for the year(s) in question.

There are 8 CJAs and they contain the following Local Authority areas:

Community Justice Authorities	Local Authorities
Fife and Forth Valley	Fife, Clackmannanshire, Falkirk, Stirling
Glasgow	Glasgow City
Lanarkshire	North Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire
Lothian and Borders	City of Edinburgh, East Lothian, Midlothian, West Lothian, Scottish Borders
North Strathclyde	Argyll & Bute, East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, Renfrewshire, West Dunbartonshire
Northern	Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire, Eilean Siar, Highland, Moray, Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands
South West Scotland	East Ayrshire, North Ayrshire, South Ayrshire, Dumfries & Galloway
Tayside	Angus, Dundee City, Perth & Kinross

Social Enquiry Reports

- 10.4 The main purpose of a Social Enquiry Report (SER) is to provide information about the offender and their background circumstances, prior to sentencing, which helps the court decide how to deal with the case. Reports can be requested by the court for any case but must be requested before imposing a custodial sentence for the first time, or if the offender is under 21 years of age. A court must obtain a SER before making a community service or probation order or a community payback order (with the exception of a community payback order with only a level 1 (100 hours or less) unpaid work or other activity requirement).
- 10.5 In some cases, supplementary reports may be submitted to the court. These are shorter reports which provide supplementary information (in addition to that previously provided in a SER).
- 10.6 As described in section 3 of this bulletin, a new style report called the “Criminal Justice Social Work Report” (CJSW report) was introduced to replace the SER in February 2011 (earlier in some areas). In future bulletins therefore, SERs will be referred to as CJSW reports.

Community Service

- 10.7 A person 16 years of age or over and convicted of a crime or an offence can be given a Community Service Order (CSO) to carry out unpaid work in the community. CSOs can only be made by courts as an alternative to a custodial sentence. The court must also be satisfied that four conditions are met:
- the offender must agree to the CSO;
 - community service must be available in the area where the offender lives;
 - the offender is suitable for community service;
 - suitable work is available.

10.8 Community Service Orders are for a minimum of 80 hours up to a maximum of 240 hours under summary procedure and 300 hours under solemn procedure. They must be completed within 12 months.

Probation

10.9 Probation Orders provide one of the opportunities for criminal justice social work services to focus on offending behaviour. Prior consent of the offender is required, and the order should be informed by an Action Plan in which the offender agrees to address their offending behaviour and its underlying causes. Probation Orders can be used very flexibly by the courts and additional conditions can be attached regarding the offender undertaking unpaid work, their place of residence, curfew (including electronic monitoring), financial recompense to the victim or attendance at a specialist programme such as alcohol or drug treatment. The minimum length of a Probation Order is 6 months and the maximum is 3 years.

Supervised Attendance

10.10 Supervised Attendance Orders require an offender who has failed to pay a fine to undertake a programme of designated activities for a specified number of hours. The programme can involve:

- activities of an educational nature;
- activities designed to stimulate interest and encourage the constructive use of time;
- activities involving unpaid work in the community.

10.11 Supervised Attendance Orders run for between 10 and 100 hours (subject to a limit of 50 hours where the outstanding amount is up to £200) as ordered by the court.

Community Payback Orders

10.12 Community Payback Orders (CPOs) were introduced by the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 and came into effect from 1 February 2011. A CPO can only be imposed in respect of offence(s) committed on or after 1 February 2011. The CPO replaces provisions for CSOs, POs and SAOs and the former Community Reparation order. Other existing court orders including drug treatment and testing orders and restriction of liberty orders remain unchanged.

10.13 As the number of CPOs imposed in 2010-11 was very low, local authorities were not asked to provide details of the numbers commenced in their areas. Instead, data has been collected from the Scottish Court Service which is published on the [criminal justice social work datasets page](#) on the Scottish Government website. In 2011-12, local authorities will be asked to submit details of CPOs as part of the aggregate CJS return. The figures from Scottish Court Service are on a slightly different basis from those which will be

collected from local authorities. The two sets of figures will not therefore be directly comparable.

- 10.14 Although the volume of CPOs imposed is expected to increase throughout most of 2011-12, there are still expected to be a large number of CSOs, POs and SAOs imposed in that year. Therefore, in 2011-12, the same data will still be collected from councils for these three predecessor orders.

Drug Treatment and Testing

- 10.15 The Drug Treatment and Testing Order (DTTO) is a high tariff disposal for drug misusing offenders who might otherwise receive a custodial sentence. The Order contains features unique to a community disposal, including a requirement for regular reviews by the court and a requirement that the offender consent to frequent random drug tests throughout the lifetime of the Order.
- 10.16 DTTOs were rolled out across Scotland in phases. Between 1999 and 2002 the Order was rolled out to Glasgow, Fife and Aberdeen. In 2002-03 the Order became available in Edinburgh, Renfrewshire/Inverclyde and Tayside. At present the Order is now available to the High Court, all Sheriff courts in Scotland and the Glasgow Stipendiary Magistrates Court.

Restriction of Liberty

- 10.17 Restriction of Liberty Orders have been available to High, Sheriff and Stipendiary Courts in Scotland since May 2002. A Restriction of Liberty Order can be imposed for periods of up to one year, and involves restricting an individual to a specified place for up to 12 hours per day and/or from a specified place for up to 24 hours.
- 10.18 The number of Restriction of Liberty Orders imposed can be sourced from the [Criminal Proceedings in Scotland](#) Statistical Bulletin. The contract for monitoring compliance with Restriction of Liberty Orders is currently held by Serco Limited. Breach data can be requested from the Scottish Government if required.

Throughcare, Voluntary Assistance, Throughcare Addiction Service and Home Circumstance

- 10.19 Throughcare is the provision of a range of social work and associated services to prisoners and their families from the point of sentence or remand, during the period of imprisonment and following release into the community. Prisoners serving more than 4 years are released with a statutory obligation that they be supervised. Prisoners serving less than 4 years but who are short-term sex offenders (Section 15 of the Management of Offenders Etc. (Scot) Act 2005) or who are subject to an extended sentence or supervised release order are also supervised on release. Throughcare services have a primary objective of public protection, though they are also concerned with assisting prisoners to prepare for release and helping them to resettle into their community within the law.

- 10.20 Voluntary assistance is available to prisoners not subject to statutory throughcare supervision on release but who request such a service while in custody or within 12 months of release. From 2005-06, figures on voluntary assistance include the Throughcare Addiction Service (TAS).
- 10.21 The Throughcare Addiction Service (TAS) commenced on 1 August 2005 and forms part of the voluntary aftercare service, which is often referred to as “Phase 2” of the Enhanced Throughcare Strategy. TAS is delivered by local authority criminal justice social work – or by one of their contracted service providers – who will work with the offender in the 6 week period prior to release from custody through the 6 week period post-release. The TAS worker will offer a more intensive motivational service and attempt to help the offender address their addiction (and associated) difficulties and link them into appropriate services. TAS is not normally available to those prisoners who are serving sentences of less than 31 days unless they are within the following two priority groups: female offenders and young male offenders (aged under 21 years). Information on TAS was collected for the first time via the 2005-06 aggregate return.

Diversion from Prosecution

- 10.22 Social Work Diversion schemes aim to provide persons accused of minor offences with support and advice in relation to problems associated with their offending. In such cases, prosecution is deferred, subject to successful completion of the scheme.
- 10.23 Bail Information was collected from local authorities for the first time in 2003-04. Bail information records assistance to Procurators Fiscal and courts through verification of information in respect of cases where bail might otherwise have been opposed or refused.

Review of Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics

- 10.24 A working group was formed in early 2010 to discuss the data which should be collected in the future for criminal justice social work. The group has met nine times up to December 2011 and has agreed to collect data at a unit level basis for CPOs from 2012-13 onwards. The collection of unit, as opposed to aggregate, data will greatly increase the volume and diversity of data available for analysis. Consideration is also being given to collecting data on DTTOs and CJSW reports on a similar unit basis. Papers from the meetings, including agendas and minutes, can be found on the [CJSW Review Sharepoint website](#).

Data quality

- 10.25 The data obtained from local authorities is considered of good quality as it is obtained from recording systems which the local authorities themselves use to keep information about orders/reports up to date and to produce statistics for their own internal purposes. Nevertheless, the aggregate data which is sent to

the Scottish Government is subjected to several validation processes as follows before publication:

- (i) Electronic checks are set up within the return to flag up to local authorities any errors such as, for example, where two tables should have the same total but do not,
- (ii) Where any of the key totals for the year in question have changed substantially since the previous year, the Scottish Government flags this up with local authorities and asks them to confirm the figures are correct.
- (iii) Once data returns from all 32 councils have been received, further work is done to assess any major changes to figures over the most recent three year period. Local authorities are sent a summary of the numbers they have provided for the last three years and are given time to comment on whether they are content with their figures or whether they wish to supply any revised figures.

Uses of the information

10.26 The data collected on criminal justice social work is collected for a wide range of purposes. The statistics help the government to form, monitor and evaluate policy, and to obtain an accurate picture of local authorities' workloads in terms of criminal justice social work activity. Keeping in regular contact with local authorities is also advantageous as this enables the government to ensure they are kept up to date on matters which affect both current and future data collections. Meetings of the Local Authority Social Work Statistics : Criminal Justice (LASWS:CJ) group are held twice a year to discuss relevant data collection and other matters.

10.27 Some examples detailing how the data is or has been used are:

- To determine annual funding allocations for community justice authorities.
- Figures by local authority and community justice authority area are used to provide comparative data over time to help support workload planning exercises, performance monitoring and the allocation of staff resources.
- To inform the uptake, in terms of sentencing by courts, of specific preferred options in social enquiry reports.
- To inform debate on appropriate punishments for women offenders.
- Local authorities benchmarking the demand on their service with other authorities, to assess any differences in the way different councils operate.

Sources of information

10.28 Form CJS, an aggregate return covering data on Social Enquiry Reports, Community Service Orders and Probation Orders, was introduced for the year ending 31 March 2000. The return is submitted annually by each local authority. Additional data items have been added to the return over time, including:

Supervised Attendance Orders - added from 2000-01

Throughcare (Statutory Post Release Supervision) – added from 2001-02

Diversion from Prosecution – added from 2001-02

Drug Treatment and Testing Orders – added from 2003-04

Bail information – added from 2003-04

Voluntary Assistance – added from 2004-05
Court Services – added from 2004-05
Throughcare Addiction Service – added from 2005-06

The content and format of the return continues to evolve, to reflect new demands for information and to clarify points of definition in relation to particular data items. Some caution should therefore be exercised when making comparisons over time.

- 10.29 The total population figures used as denominators in this bulletin are the relevant mid-year estimates for 16-70 year olds, as prepared by the National Records of Scotland (NRS).
- 10.30 Improvements in data quality are continuing, particularly for figures on breach applications where methodological changes have resulted in better recording of breaches.
- 10.31 The statistics presented in this bulletin reflect information on social work activity in the financial year April 2010 to March 2011 as known to the Scottish Government at December 2011. They may therefore differ slightly from those published previously, and may be subject to revision in future bulletins in this series.
- 10.32 Where changes are made to earlier years' figures, this is flagged up at the time of the change but not in future publications. For example, if a change was made to the 2007-08 figures for probation orders at the time of publishing the 2009-10 data, this would be highlighted in the 2009-10 bulletin but would not be mentioned again in any future years' publications.
- 10.33 Figures in this bulletin on the number of new orders commenced are not collected on the same basis as those published in the [Criminal Proceedings bulletin](#). This is due to recording differences and different geographical breakdowns.
- 10.34 The following symbols are used throughout the tables in this bulletin:
- Nil
* < 0.1
n/a Not available
- 10.35 The percentage figures given in tables and charts have been independently rounded, so they may not always sum to the relevant sub-totals or totals.
- 10.36 Figures are given precisely in the tables but, in the text, they are generally rounded in the following way:
○ 1,000 to less than 100,000 – rounded to the nearest 100.
○ 100 to less than 1,000 – rounded to the nearest 10.
○ Less than 100 – unrounded
Percentage changes between different years which are given in the text are calculated using the unrounded figures.

UK Statistics Authority – Assessment of Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics

- 10.37 The statistics in this bulletin are all designated as “National Statistics”, with the exception of [Table 22](#) (Community Payback Orders Imposed During February and March 2011), which is provisional management information obtained from the Scottish Court Service. As the criminal justice social work statistics are already designated as “National Statistics” under the provisions of the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007, the UK Statistics Authority has a statutory responsibility to assess whether the Code of Practice for Official Statistics has been complied with in relation to these statistics. Where the Authority determines that the Code has been complied with, it will confirm that the statistics can remain designated as “National Statistics”, but otherwise not.
- 10.38 In fulfilling its statutory remit, the Authority uses the assessment process to identify steps that could be taken to improve the service to users of the statistics, and reports accordingly. In this way, assessment supports the Authority’s overall objective, which is to promote and safeguard the production and publication of official statistics that serve the public good. The criminal justice social work statistics and prisons statistics in Scotland have been assessed during 2011 by the UK Statistics Authority, under the banner of “Statistics on Offender Management”. The assessment report was published on 28 July 2011 and is available from here (report no. 128): <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/index.html>
- The report contains seven requirements which the Scottish Government needs to address and report back to the UK Statistics Authority by the end of December 2011 in order to maintain the “National Statistics” designation for these statistics.

Estimated cost of data collection for this publication

- 10.39 In the 2010-11 statistical return, local authorities were asked to provide estimates of how long it took them to complete their data returns. From the information provided, the cost to councils of supplying and validating the data for this bulletin was estimated at £30,000. Details of the calculation methodology are available on the Scottish Government Crime and Justice Statistics website at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/costcalculationstat>.

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ISSN 0264 1178

ISBN 978-1-78045-559-4 (web only)

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