

Statistical Bulletin

Crime and Justice Series

A National Statistics Publication for Scotland



CRIMINAL JUSTICE SOCIAL WORK STATISTICS, 2011-12 21 December 2012

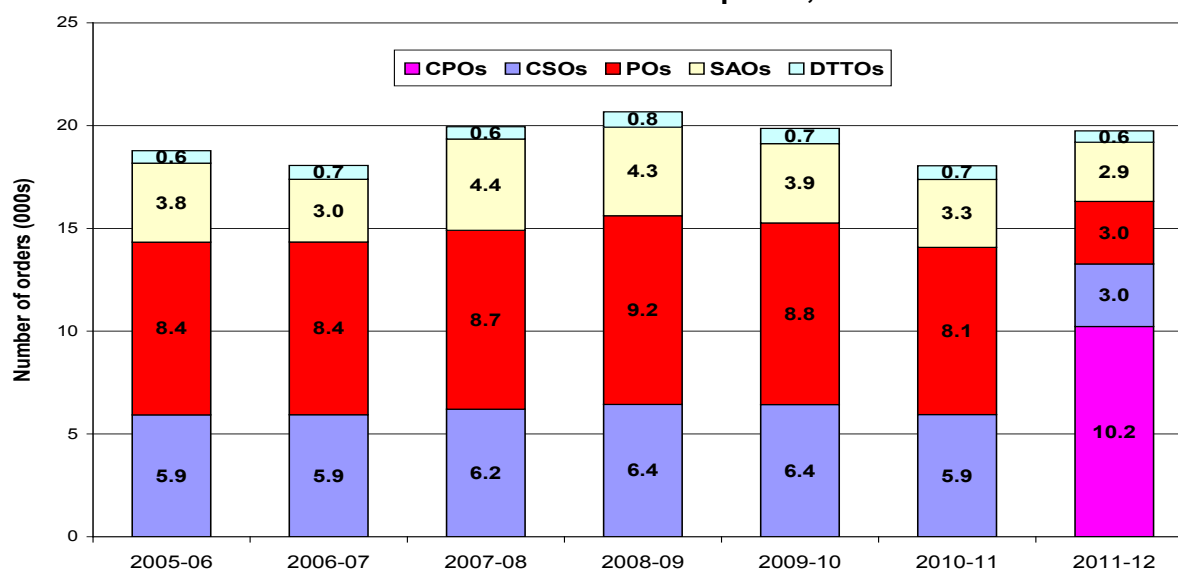
1 Introduction

1.1 This statistical bulletin presents national level information on activity relating to community penalties in Scotland, including Criminal Justice Social Work Reports and “social work orders” - made up of Community Payback Orders (CPOs), the predecessors to CPOs (Community Service Orders, Probation Orders and Supervised Attendance Orders) and Drug Treatment & Testing Orders.

1.2 The number of social work orders increased between 2010-11 and 2011-12. This reversed the trend witnessed in the previous year, and took the number of orders in 2011-12 back to around the same levels as in 2009-10 ([Chart 1](#) and [Table 1](#)), in line with sentencing trends.

1.3 While figures are given precisely in the tables in this bulletin, in the text they are generally given as rounded (see later [§10.3](#)). Percentage changes given in the text are calculated using unrounded figures.

Chart 1 Total number of social work orders imposed, 2005-06 to 2011-12



Note : Orders for 2010-11 exclude a small number of community payback orders imposed in that year.

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2 Key Points for 2011-12

Criminal Justice Social Work Reports (CJSWRs)

- A total of 42,100 reports were requested by the courts in 2011-12, down 4 per cent from 44,000 in 2010-11. A total of 36,400 reports (including supplementary reports) were submitted by local authorities to the Courts in 2011-12, down 3 per cent from 37,500 in 2010-11 ([Table 1](#)).
- Just under 31,900 reports (excluding supplementary reports) were submitted to the courts in 2011-12, very similar to the numbers in 2010-11 ([Table 2](#)).

Social Work Orders

- After falling in each of the last two years, the number of social work orders imposed increased during 2011-12 and is currently 19,700, a similar level to that observed during 2009-10. Social work orders include Community Payback Orders (CPOs), Community Service Orders (CSOs), Probation Orders (POs), Supervised Attendance Orders (SAOs) and Drug Treatment & Testing Orders (DTTOs) ([Table 1](#)).
- Just over half of orders commenced in 2011-12 were CPOs, with 10,200 being started during the year. As expected, due to the introduction of the CPO, the numbers of CSOs and POs commenced fell substantially between 2010-11 and 2011-12, to about 3,000 each. The number of SAOs and DTTOs also fell, but to a lesser extent, reaching 2,900 and 560 respectively ([Table 1](#)).
- In 2011-12, social work orders with an element of unpaid work or other activity (CSOs, SAOs and CPOs/POs with unpaid work) comprised just over three quarters (76 per cent) of social work orders commenced. This was a noticeable increase from the previous year when around 68 per cent of orders included a requirement to carry out unpaid work or other activity ([Tables 1 & 8](#)).
- Just over three-quarters of CPOs commenced in 2011-12 (about 7,800) included an unpaid work or other activity requirement (averaging 120 hours), while 62 per cent (6,400) included an offender supervision requirement (with an average period of supervision of about 14.6 months). Conduct and programme requirements were imposed in 23 and 8 per cent of cases respectively ([Tables 5 & 6](#) and [Chart 6](#)).
- Breach applications of social work orders fell by 13 per cent in 2011-12 to 6,900, the lowest level since 2005-06 ([Table 1](#)).
- The number of terminations of social work orders in 2011-12 was 17,200, 4 per cent lower than in 2010-11 and the lowest annual total since 2007-08 ([Table 1](#)).
- Nearly 70 per cent of social work orders terminated in 2011-12 resulted in successful completion. This is the highest level in any of the last nine years and was a marked increase on the 2010-11 figure of 64 per cent. The rate was highest for CSOs (just under three quarters) and lowest for DTTOs (54 per cent) – for CPOs it was 69 per cent ([Table 1](#)).

Statutory Throughcare

- A total of 2,100 throughcare cases commenced in 2011-12 (including both community and custody). The number of throughcare cases has dropped since 2006-07, fluctuating around the 2,100 mark for the past three years ([Table 1](#)).

Diversion from prosecution and bail supervision

- The number of cases commenced for diversion from prosecution increased by over 30 per cent over the past year to 1,260, after hovering around the 1,000 mark since 2007-08 ([Table 1](#)).
- The number of bail supervision cases rose by about 10 per cent to just less than 500, reaching similar levels to those observed in 2009-10 after a consistent downward trend since 2005-06 ([Table 1](#)).

3 Criminal Justice Social Work Reports (CJSWRs)

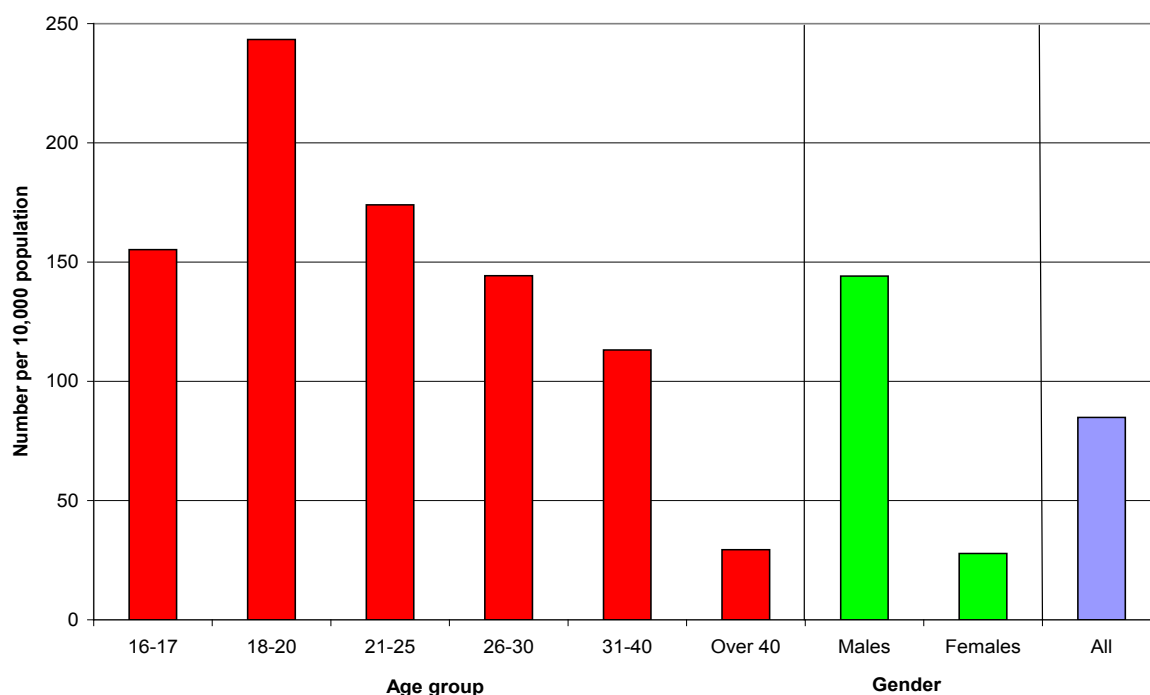
(Tables 1 to 4, Chart 2)

- 3.1 The CJSWR is a new style report, which is intended to be more focused and concise than the previous Social Enquiry Report which it replaced. The new report is also intended to ensure a more consistent provision of information and is designed to allow the inclusion of more professional analysis. The purpose of the CJSWR is to assist in the sentencing process and to complement the range of other information available to sentencers. The new report had been introduced into all council areas by February 2011.
- 3.2 In 2011-12, a total of 42,100 CJSWRs (including supplementary reports) were requested by the courts, a decrease of 4 per cent from the 2010-11 total of 44,000. Just under 36,400 reports were submitted by local authorities to the courts (including supplementaries but excluding letters sent in lieu of reports), a fall of 3 per cent from 37,500 in 2010-11 ([Table 1](#)).
- 3.3 These falls at Scotland level are the net result of varying patterns at local authority level. Further information is provided in the [extra datasets on CJSWRs at community justice authority \(CJA\) / local authority \(LA\) level](#) which accompany this publication.

CJSWRs (excluding Supplementary Reports)

- 3.4 A total of 31,900 reports were submitted to the courts in 2011-12 ([Tables 1 & 2](#)), a very similar level to 2010-11. Eighty-three per cent of these reports in 2011-12 were made in respect of males ([Table 2](#)).
- 3.5 Forty-two per cent (13,400) of reports submitted were for people aged 25 and under. Around the same proportion (39 per cent) were aged between 26 and 40 with just under a fifth relating to people aged over 40 ([Table 2](#)).
- 3.6 Among the population aged 16 to 70 as a whole, there were 85 CJSWRs per 10,000 population in 2011-12 ([Chart 2](#)). Reflecting the general age distribution of offenders, CJSWRs were most commonly submitted for young adults, particularly those aged 18 to 20 (243 per 10,000 population). The incidence was also relatively high amongst 21 to 25 year olds (174 per 10,000 population) and 16 to 17 year olds (155 per 10,000 population). It should be noted that one person can be the subject of more than one CJSWR within a year.
- 3.7 The majority of CJSWRs related to the unemployed (57 per cent). Those employed and self employed accounted for 19 per cent, while 15 per cent of CJSWRs related to those not seeking employment ([Table 2](#)).
- 3.8 Amongst those where the ethnic group was known and able to be provided, 97 per cent of CJSWRs submitted in 2011-12 related to offenders who were white ([Table 2](#)).

Chart 2 Number of CJSWRs per 10,000 population by age and gender, 2011-12



Notes relating to CJSWRs in Chart 2:

Figures exclude supplementary reports. Rates are based on mid-year population estimates, with the rates for “Males”, “Females” and “All” based on those aged between 16 and 70 inclusive and the rate for “Over 40” based on those aged 41 to 70. the 16-17 year old category includes a small number of reports relating to clients aged under 16 years.

CJSWRs and preferred options

3.9 One of the main purposes of a criminal justice social work 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 practice guidance on criminal justice social work reports and court-based services](#) state that: “*The report should highlight the worker’s **professional analysis**. The preferred option should flow from the body of the report and be linked to risk. ... It is important to bear in mind that the decision on what disposal to apply is entirely for the court. The report should not offer any opinion as to what disposal might be preferable or most appropriate. The author of the report can and should however offer their professional assessment of how, and the extent to which, each sentencing option may maximise the opportunity for the individual to reduce reoffending and to change their behaviour. ... A more detailed report is likely to be indicated (and may require a further period of deferment) where ... risk of re-offending is high and/or risk of serious harm is identified.*”

3.10 A CPO was the preferred option for 27 per cent of reports in 2011-12 ([Table 3](#)). Ten per cent involved a CPO with supervision but not unpaid work, while 8 per cent involved one with unpaid work but no supervision. This may initially appear contradictory to the fact that more CPOs were issued with unpaid work than supervision in 2011-12 (see [section 4:1](#)). However, the higher proportion of CJSWRs with a preferred option of supervision without unpaid work reflects the fact that supervision cannot be given without a CJSWR being done, while a

report is only required for unpaid work where the number of hours of work being imposed exceeds 100.

- 3.11 The proportion of reports where the preferred option was Community Service and Probation was 9 and 10 per cent, respectively. This was substantially lower than the figures of 17 and 26 per cent in 2010-11, as a result of the introduction of the CPO.
- 3.12 Fifteen per cent gave a deferred sentence of 3 months or more as the preferred option and 7 per cent of CJSWRs suggested a monetary penalty. Custody was rarely suggested, featuring as the preferred option in just over 4 per cent of reports. Fourteen 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). Fourteen per cent of CJSWRs in 2011-12 gave no preferred sentencing option – slightly lower than in 2010-11.
- 3.13 The main outcome for 24 per cent of CJSWRs in 2011-12 was a CPO ([Table 4](#)). Seven per cent of reports resulted in a CPO with unpaid work but no supervision, with 6 per cent resulting in an order with supervision but not unpaid work. In 12 per cent of cases, a CPO was given with both supervision and unpaid work.
- 3.14 Custody was the main outcome for 18 per cent of reports in 2011-12, the same as in 2010-11. As expected, with the introduction of the CPO, those with outcomes of Community Service and Probation accounted for a much smaller proportion in 2011-12 (8 and 7 per cent, respectively) than in 2010-11. The largest other main outcome categories in 2011-12 were deferred sentence and monetary penalty (both 8 per cent).

4 Social work orders

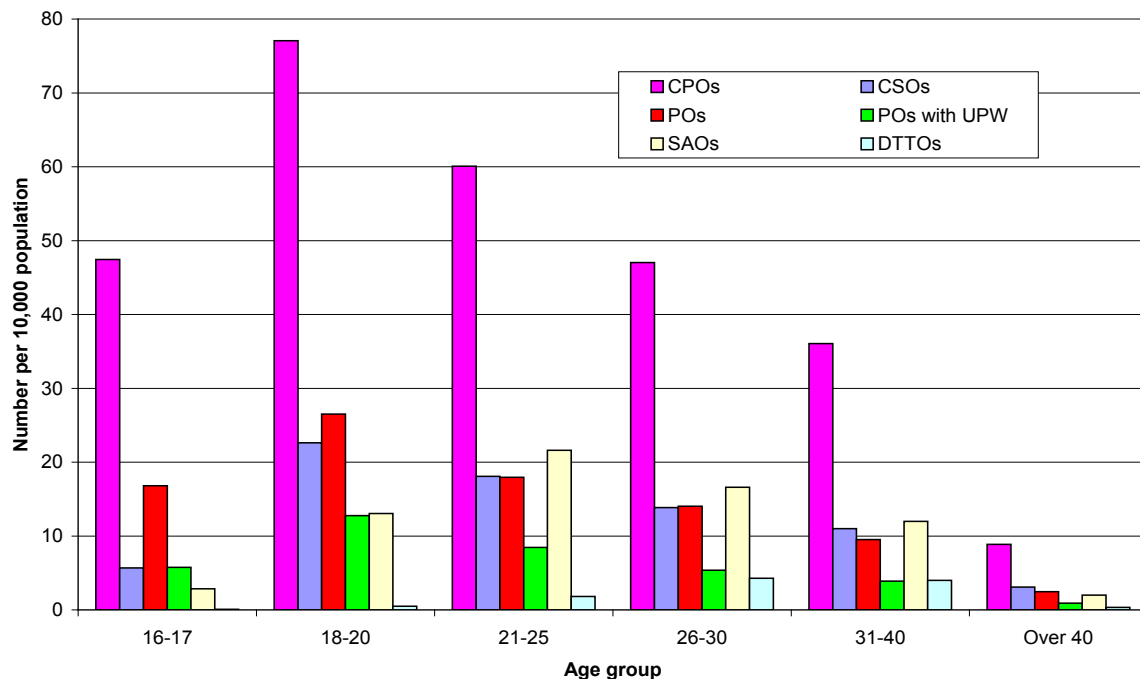
([Tables 1, 2 & 5 to 23](#), [Charts 3 to 5](#))

- 4.1 In this bulletin, the term “social work orders” includes Community Payback, Community Service, Probation, Supervised Attendance and Drug Treatment & Testing orders. Community Payback Orders (CPOs) replaced Community Service, Probation and Supervised Attendance orders for offences committed on or after 1 February 2011.
- 4.2 The total number of social work orders commenced in 2011-12 was 19,700 ([Tables 1 & 2](#)). This represented an increase on 2010-11 and took total orders back to around the same level as the 19,900 in 2009-10. This reflects patterns in sentencing (see [Criminal Proceedings in Scotland publication](#) for details).
- 4.3 Local authority and community justice authority level breakdowns of the figures in this bulletin are available for each of the different social work order types in the [extra datasets at CJ/LA level](#) which accompany the publication.
- 4.4 CPOs consisted of 10,200 (just over half) of all social work orders commenced in 2011-12 ([Table 1](#)). In the future, as fewer social work orders will relate to

crimes committed before 1 February 2011, CPOs will form an increasingly high proportion of total orders.

- 4.5 Eighty-four per cent of total social work orders in 2011-12 (16,700) were for males (Table 2). Recipients of an SAO were the most likely to be male (88 per cent) while recipients of a PO were the least likely (79 per cent).
- 4.6 Those aged 31 to 40 accounted for the largest number of orders (4,700 – 24 per cent) in 2011-12 (Table 2), However, the largest group as a proportion of the population was for those aged 18 to 20, with 140 orders per 10,000 population (Chart 3). This proportion was also high for people aged 21 to 25 (120 per 10,000 population).
- 4.7 For each of CPOs, CSOs and POs, numbers were highest as a proportion of the population for 18 to 20 year olds (77, 23 and 27 per 10,000 population, respectively). SAOs were most commonly given to 21 to 25 year olds, while for DTTOs, it was those aged between 26 and 40.

Chart 3 Number of social work orders per 10,000 population by age group, 2011-12



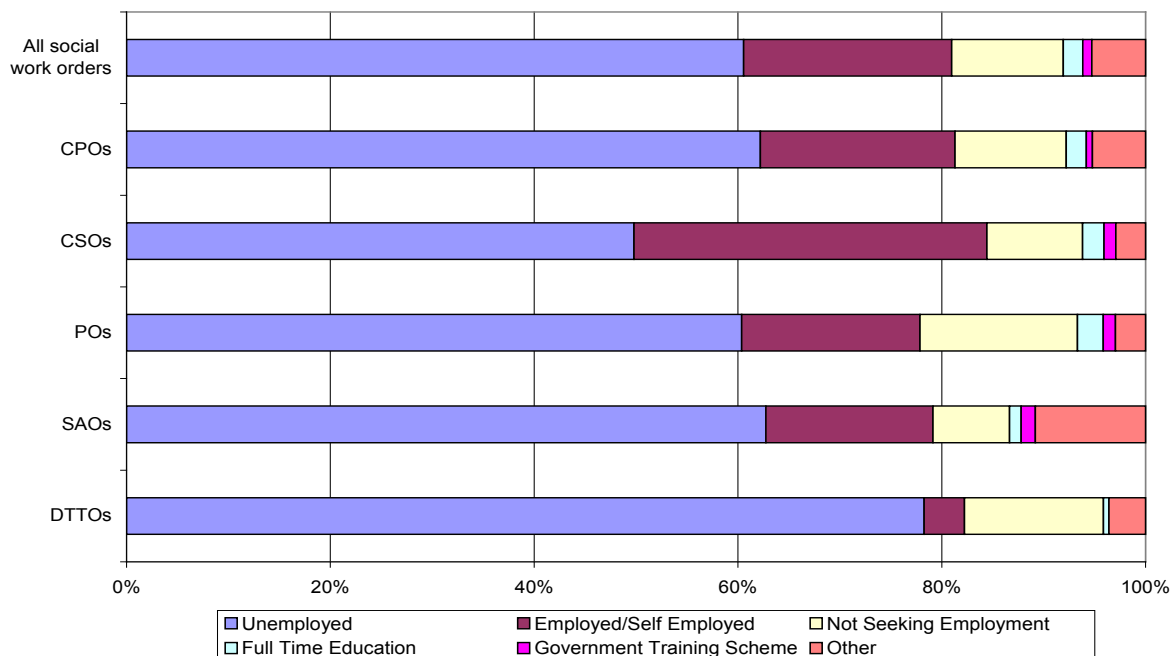
Notes relating to social work orders in Chart 3:
 Rates are based on mid-year population estimates, with the rate for “Over 40” based on those aged 41 to 70. The 16-17 year old category includes a small number of orders relating to clients aged under 16 years.

- 4.8 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). Most social work orders related to people who were unemployed (61 per cent), with 20 per cent employed or self-employed and 11 per cent not seeking employment (Table 2 & Chart 4).

4.9 CSOs had by far the highest proportion employed/self-employed (35 per cent), with the next highest for POs with unpaid work (22 per cent) and the lowest for DTTOs (just 4 per cent). Only half of people who commenced a CSO in 2011-12 were unemployed, whereas this was the case for nearly 4 out of 5 of those who started a DTTO.

4.10 Where information on ethnicity was known and was provided, 97 per cent of social work orders commenced in 2011-12 related to offenders who were white (Table 2). This proportion did not vary greatly by order type.

Chart 4 Orders commenced by employment status : different order types, 2011-12



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

4.11 There were 7,800 CPOs commenced in 2011-12 which had an unpaid work or other activity requirement (Tables 8 & 9). As a result, around 15,000 orders (i.e. CSOs, SAOs and both CPOs and POs with unpaid work) consisted of an element of unpaid work or other activity in 2011-12. This was 76 per cent of all social work orders - a noticeable increase from around 68 per cent in 2010-11.

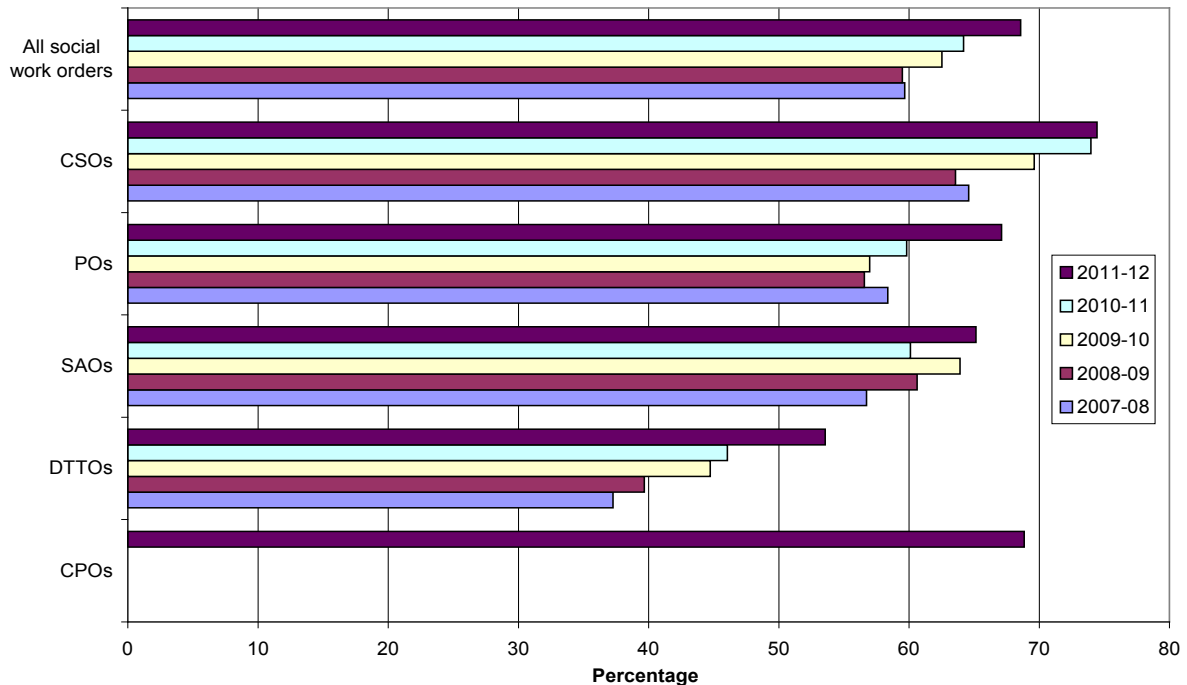
4.12 Total breach applications of social work orders in 2011-12 was 6,900, a fall of 13 per cent on 2010-11 and the lowest total since 2005-06 (Table 1).

4.13 The number of terminations of social work orders in 2011-12 was 17,200, 4 per cent lower than in 2010-11 and the lowest annual total since 2007-08. Thirty-eight per cent of terminations were for POs while a further 27 per cent were for CSOs. CPOs and SAOs each accounted for 15 per cent of all terminations (Table 1).

4.14 There were 11,800 successful completions of social work orders in 2011-12, 69 per cent of all terminations (Table 1 & Chart 5). This was the highest proportion in the period since data was first collected for all four order types in

2003-04, and has shown a consistent upward trend in recent years, from 59 per cent in 2008-09 and 64 per cent in 2010-11. The successful completion rate was highest in 2011-12 for CSOs (74 per cent) and lowest for DTTOs (54 per cent).

Chart 5 Proportion of terminations which were successful completions, 2007-08 to 2011-12



I. Community Payback Orders (CPOs)

(Tables 1, 2 & 5 to 13, Charts 3 to 7)

4.15 The CPO was introduced from 1 February 2011, to replace CSOs, POs and SAOs for offences committed on or after that date.

4.16 In order to reduce the burden on data suppliers, figures for the number of CPOs were not collected from local authorities for 2010-11. The numbers imposed in that year were expected to be very low and information obtained from the Scottish Court Service (SCS) on CPO numbers, in the early months since their introduction, indicated that around 330 CPOs were imposed during February and March 2011. Monthly figures obtained from SCS, covering the period February 2011 to March 2012, are published on the Scottish Government website as part of the [criminal justice social work datasets page](#).

4.17 Data collected from local authorities for 2011-12 showed that a total of 10,200 CPOs commenced in that year (Tables 1 & 2). Eighty-six per cent (8,800) of CPOs commenced in 2011-12 were for males (Table 2) while people aged 18 to 20 were the most likely to be given a CPO (Chart 3).

4.18 In 62 per cent of CPOs in 2011-12, the offender was unemployed - around the same as for social work orders as a whole (Table 2 & Chart 4). A further 19 per

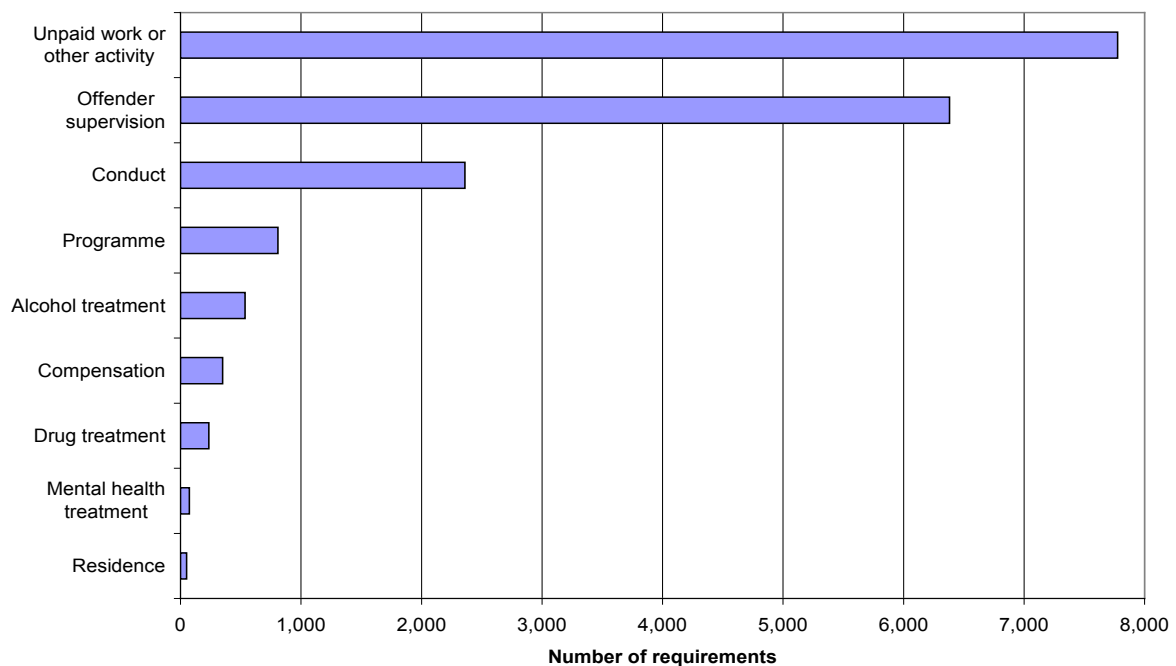
cent were employed or self-employed and 11 per cent were not seeking employment.

4.19 A CPO can consist of one or more of the following requirements:

- a. Offender supervision
- b. Compensation
- c. Unpaid work or other activity
- d. Programme
- e. Residence
- f. Mental health treatment
- g. Drug treatment
- h. Alcohol treatment
- i. Conduct

In addition, if an offender has failed to comply with one or more of the requirements in the order, a further requirement can be imposed after the original imposition of the order, namely a restricted movement requirement.

Chart 6 Number of CPO requirements at first disposal issued, 2011-12



4.20 The most commonly issued requirements in 2011-12 were unpaid work or other activity (7,800) and offender supervision (6,400) (Table 6 & Chart 6). These accounted for, respectively, 76 and 62 per cent of all orders issued. The most common other requirements issued were conduct (2,400), programme (810) and alcohol treatment (540). Amongst requirements which can be issued at first imposition of the order, those which were the least commonly issued were residence (51) and mental health treatment (74).

4.21 The Scottish Government published [Community Payback Orders Practice Guidance](#) to help support practitioners and managers to improve their performance and results towards the achievement of National Outcomes and Standards for Social Work Services in the Criminal Justice System. The guidance contains a number of principles of best practice, including:

- a. The first direct contact with the offender should take place on the same day as the CPO is imposed or, if this is not possible, the next working day.
- b. Where a CPO containing an offender supervision requirement has been imposed, the appointed case manager should arrange to meet the individual within 5 working days of the date of imposition of the order.
- c. Where a CPO containing an unpaid work or other activity requirement has been imposed, arrangements should be made for the individual to begin the induction process within 5 working days of the date of imposition of the order.
- d. Where a CPO containing an unpaid work or other activity requirement is imposed, the work placement should begin within 7 working days of the imposition of the CPO.

Local authorities were asked to provide this information for 2011-12 for all orders, with the exception of those which were transferred in from other local authority areas / countries and also those where offenders did not (or were unable to) comply with the order.

- 4.22 For CPOs commencing in 2011-12, first direct contact took place on the same working day as the order was imposed in 68 per cent of cases ([Table 7](#)). In a further 9 per cent of cases, first direct contact took place the following working day. For 10 per cent of cases, it took longer than five working days to establish this contact.
- 4.23 The first induction / case management meeting took place within five working days in 83 per cent of cases ([Table 7](#)). A further 9 per cent took between six and ten working days, with the remaining 8 per cent taking longer than ten working days.
- 4.24 For CPOs which commenced and had an unpaid work or other activity requirement at the time of imposition, 71 per cent commenced their work placement within seven working days ([Table 9](#)). The majority of the remainder (17 per cent) began their work placement within three weeks, with only 4 per cent taking longer than two months to start work.
- 4.25 There are a range of reasons for not achieving full compliance for these principles of best practice. Some of these reasons can be service-based, for example if suitable work is not available or suitable social work staff are not available. However, there are also client-based reasons involved, for example if the offender is ill or simply does not turn up. It is intended to collect information in 2012-13 on the reasons behind non-compliance as part of the unit level return (see [§4.36](#)).
- 4.26 Almost 7,800 CPOs were commenced in 2011-12 which had an unpaid work or other activity requirement as part of the order when first imposed ([Table 8](#)). An unpaid work or other activity requirement can be imposed with a minimum of 20 hours and a maximum of 300 hours. Such requirements can be subdivided into level 1 requirements – those with 100 or less hours - and level 2 requirements – those with more than 100 hours.

- 4.27 CPOs commenced in 2011-12 with unpaid work were more or less equally likely to have a level 1 requirement (51 per cent) as a level 2 (49 per cent). The average number of hours imposed for these requirements was 78 hours for level 1, 164 hours for level 2 and 120 hours across all unpaid work or other activity requirements.
- 4.28 There were 6,400 CPOs commenced in 2011-12 which contained an offender supervision requirement (Table 10). The most common lengths for these requirements were 12 months (2,900 – 46 per cent) and 18 months (1,200 – 19 per cent). Only a small proportion (3 per cent) had lengths of more than two years. The average length of an offender supervision requirement was just over 14½ months.

Breach applications for CPOs

- 4.29 There were 1,400 breach applications made to the courts in 2011-12 in respect of CPOs (Table 11). This represented 20 per cent of all breach applications of social work orders in 2011-12 (Table 1).
- 4.30 The number of breach applications is not directly related to the number of orders commenced (provided in §4.17) as they may relate to orders commenced in previous years, and some orders may be subject to more than one breach application.
- 4.31 Around 17 per cent of breach applications resulted in the original order being revoked and a custodial sentence imposed. A further 20 per cent of breaches resulted in the original order being revoked and some other action taken (including probation and a new CPO issued). In 18 per cent of applications, the original order was continued and no further action taken by the court. In a further 5 per cent of applications, a warrant for apprehension/recall was made. Information on outcome was not available for just under a quarter of all breach applications made in 2011-12, in part due to lags in recording outcomes.

Terminations of CPOs and unpaid work or other activity requirements

- 4.32 A total of 2,600 CPOs were terminated in 2011-12 (Table 12). Approximately 69 per cent (1,800) of these orders were either successfully completed or resulted in an early discharge.
- 4.33 A further 17 per cent were revoked following a breach application to the courts, 4 per cent were revoked following a review and the remaining 11 per cent were terminated for other reasons (including transfer to another area or death of the offender).
- 4.34 In 2011-12, just over 2,500 unpaid work or other activity requirements were successfully completed (Table 13). Although roughly equal numbers of level 1 and level 2 requirements were imposed during 2011-12 (Table 8), the majority of unpaid work requirements completed in 2011-12 were level 1 (1,610 – 64 per cent) (Table 13). This is unsurprising as, with the first CPOs being imposed

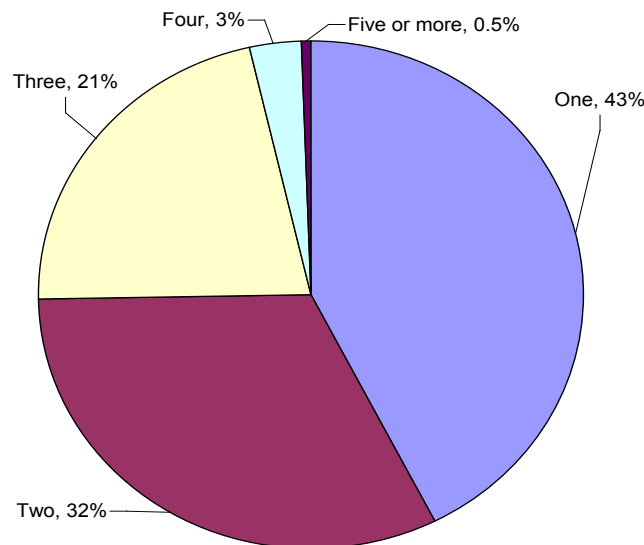
only two months before the start of 2011-12, the shorter length unpaid work requirements are more likely to have been completed by the end of this year.

4.35 Completed requirements contained an average of 99 hours (68 hours for level 1 and 152 hours for level 2) and took on average 120 calendar days to complete (102 days for level 1 and 150 days for level 2) ([Table 13](#)).

Future collection of data for CPOs

4.36 It is intended to collect data on CPOs from local authorities at a unit rather than aggregate level from 2012-13. This will greatly increase the amount of information on the implementation process. The main benefits of the unit level data will be the ability to report on the process and outcome of individual orders, such as breach rates. This is not possible with the current aggregate return, as figures on outcomes are recorded separately from information on commencements and breach applications

Chart 7 CPOs by number of requirements in orders, 2011-12



Source : Scottish Court Service, MIS team

4.37 The [monthly CPO data provided by Scottish Court Service \(SCS\)](#) contains some information which local authorities were not asked to provide in 2011-12 but which it will be possible for them to produce in 2012-13. Some of the most useful findings from the SCS data for 2011-12 were:

- Almost 95 per cent of CPOs were imposed in sheriff courts.
- Eighteen per cent of CPOs were imposed with a provision to conduct progress reviews.
- Forty-three per cent of orders consisted of only one requirement (either an unpaid work or other activity or an offender supervision requirement). Only 4 per cent contained four or more requirements ([Chart 7](#)).

4.38 The monthly SCS data is not directly comparable with the CPO data supplied by local authorities, as they are not compiled on exactly the same basis. For example:

- Where two or more identical and fully concurrent orders are issued, the SCS data counts each of these individually while, in the data supplied by local authorities, the authorities are asked to count only one order.
- The SCS data may include some orders given to non-residents of Scotland which will not be included in the local authorities' data.

II. Community Service Orders (CSOs)

(Tables 1, 2, 5 & 14 to 15, Charts 3 & 5)

4.39 A total of 3,000 CSOs (excluding Probation Orders with a requirement of unpaid work) were made in 2011-12 (Table 1). This was a sharp decrease on the 2010-11 total of 5,900 and was entirely expected due to the introduction of the CPO.

4.40 The average length of CSOs commenced in 2011-12 was 156 hours, an increase of around 6 hours from 2010-11, and around 11 hours greater than the average in 2007-08 of 145 (Table 5).

Breach Applications of CSOs

4.41 There were 1,300 breach applications made to the courts in 2011-12 in respect of CSOs. As expected, this represented a substantial decrease compared with the 1,900 breach applications in 2010-11 (Tables 1 & 14).

4.42 Around 14 per cent of breach applications resulted in the original order being revoked and a custodial sentence imposed, which was similar to 2010-11 (Table 14). A further 19 per cent of breaches in 2011-12 resulted in the original order being revoked and some other action taken (including probation and monetary penalty). In 17 per cent of applications, the original order was continued and no further action taken by the court. In a further 6 per cent of applications, a warrant for apprehension/recall was made. The outcome was not yet known for 18 per cent of breach applications made in 2011-12, partly due to time lags in reporting.

Terminations of Community Service Orders

4.43 A total of 4,700 CSOs were terminated in 2011-12, an expected decrease from 2010-11 (Table 1). Approximately 74 per cent (3,500) of these orders were successfully completed (Table 15), around the same proportion as in 2010-11. The successful completion rate for CSOs was higher than for any of the other social work orders (Chart 5).

4.44 In 2011-12, a further 15 per cent of terminations involved revocation following a breach application to the courts, 4 per cent involved revocation following a review, and the remaining 6 per cent were terminated for other reasons (including transfer to another area or death of the offender) (Table 15).

III. Probation Orders (POs)

(Tables 1, 2, 5 & 16 to 18, Charts 3 & 5)

- 4.45 A total of 3,000 POs (including POs with a requirement of unpaid work) were made in 2011-12 ([Table 1](#)). This showed a sharp fall in the numbers since the previous year, which was expected as a result of the introduction of the CPO.
- 4.46 The average length of a PO in 2011-12 was 17.3 months, higher than in each of the previous four years, where the average had hovered around the 16½ month mark ([Table 5](#)).
- 4.47 Around 34 per cent of all POs had standard conditions only ([Table 16](#)). A requirement of unpaid work was made in a further 34 per cent of orders - this was noticeably higher than in the previous four years, when it has remained steady around the 30 per cent mark, reflecting a greater emphasis on unpaid work in 2011-12. Thirteen per cent included conditions of alcohol or drug treatment/education.

Breach Applications of POs

- 4.48 There were 2,700 breach applications made to the courts in 2011-12 in respect of POs. As expected, this represented a substantial fall compared with the 4,100 applications in 2010-11 ([Tables 1 & 17](#)).
- 4.49 The number of breach applications is not directly comparable with the number of orders provided in [§4.45](#) (which covers new orders only) as some of the breach applications may relate to orders started in previous years.
- 4.50 Around 17 per cent of breach applications resulted in the original order being revoked and a custodial sentence imposed, 9 per cent resulted in revocation and a new probation order, 2 per cent in revocation and a community service order and 9 per cent in revocation and some other action taken (including a monetary penalty). In 21 per cent of applications, the original order was continued and no further action taken by the court. The outcome was not yet known in 24 per cent of applications, in part due to time lags in reporting outcomes.

Terminations of POs

- 4.51 A total of 6,600 POs were terminated in 2011-12, an expected decrease from the 2010-11 total ([Table 1](#)). Sixty-seven per cent of these orders (4,400) were successfully completed (including early discharge following a review) in 2011-12 ([Table 18](#)). This was a substantial rise compared with the previous year's figure of 60 per cent, and was 9 percentage points higher than in 2007-08.
- 4.52 In 2011-12, the successful completion rate for POs was lower than the rate for CSOs and CPOs but higher than for SAOs or DTTOs ([Chart 5](#)).
- 4.53 Nineteen per cent of the total in 2011-12 were terminated following a breach application while the remaining 14 per cent were terminated for other reasons (including transfer to another area or death of the offender).

IV. Probation Orders (POs) with a Requirement of Unpaid Work

(Tables 1, 2, 5 & 19, Chart 3)

4.54 A total of 1,300 POs with a requirement of unpaid work were made in 2011-12 (Table 1). This represented a decrease from the 2010-11 total of 3,000 orders, a fall which was expected due to the introduction of the CPO.

4.55 The average length of a PO with a Requirement of Unpaid Work showed a small but steady increase between 2007-08 and 2010-11, from 135 to 139 hours. This then rose sharply to 151 hours in 2011-12 (Table 5).

Breach Applications of POs with a Requirement of Unpaid Work

4.56 There were around 1,100 breach applications made to the courts in 2011-12 in respect of POs with a Requirement of Unpaid Work, a decrease compared to the 2010-11 total of 1,700 applications (Tables 1 & 19).

4.57 Sixteen per cent of all breach applications in 2011-12 resulted in the original order being revoked and custody being imposed, while 9 per cent resulted in revocation and a new probation order (Table 19). In 2 per cent of applications, the order was revoked and a community service order imposed. Ten per cent resulted in revocation with some other action taken (including a monetary penalty) and, in 20 per cent of applications, the original order was continued with no further action taken by the court. The outcome was not yet known in 23 per cent of applications.

V. Supervised Attendance Orders (SAOs)

(Tables 1, 2, 5 & 20 to 21, Charts 3 & 5)

4.58 A total of 2,900 SAOs were imposed in 2011-12, a decrease of about 400 compared to 2010-11 (Table 1) and the lowest since 2006-07. This fall was expected, due to the introduction of the CPO, but the fall in SAO numbers has been substantially less dramatic than the fall observed for CSOs and POs. This is likely to reflect the nature of SAOs, in that they are more likely to relate to an original offence committed some time before 1 February 2011.

4.59 The average length of an SAO in 2011-12 was 47 hours, the same as in 2010-11 but around 7½ hours more than in 2007-08 (Table 5).

Breach Applications of SAOs

4.60 There were 1,300 breach applications in respect of SAOs made to the courts in 2011-12, a decrease on 2010-11 as expected (Tables 1 & 20).

4.61 In 2011-12, 11 per cent of breach applications resulted in the original order being revoked and a custodial sentence being imposed. A further 28 per cent were continued without further action, and 11 per cent were continued with hours varied. The outcome was not yet known for 18 per cent of breach applications, down from 29 per cent in 2008-09 (Table 20).

Terminations of SAOs

4.62 A total of 2,600 SAOs were terminated in 2011-12 (Table 1). Sixty-five per cent were successfully completed in 2011-12, the highest in any of the last seven years and a noticeable improvement on the level of 60 per cent in 2010-11.

4.63 The successful completion rate for SAOs in 2011-12 was slightly lower than the rate for CPOs and POs but higher than for DTTOs (Chart 5).

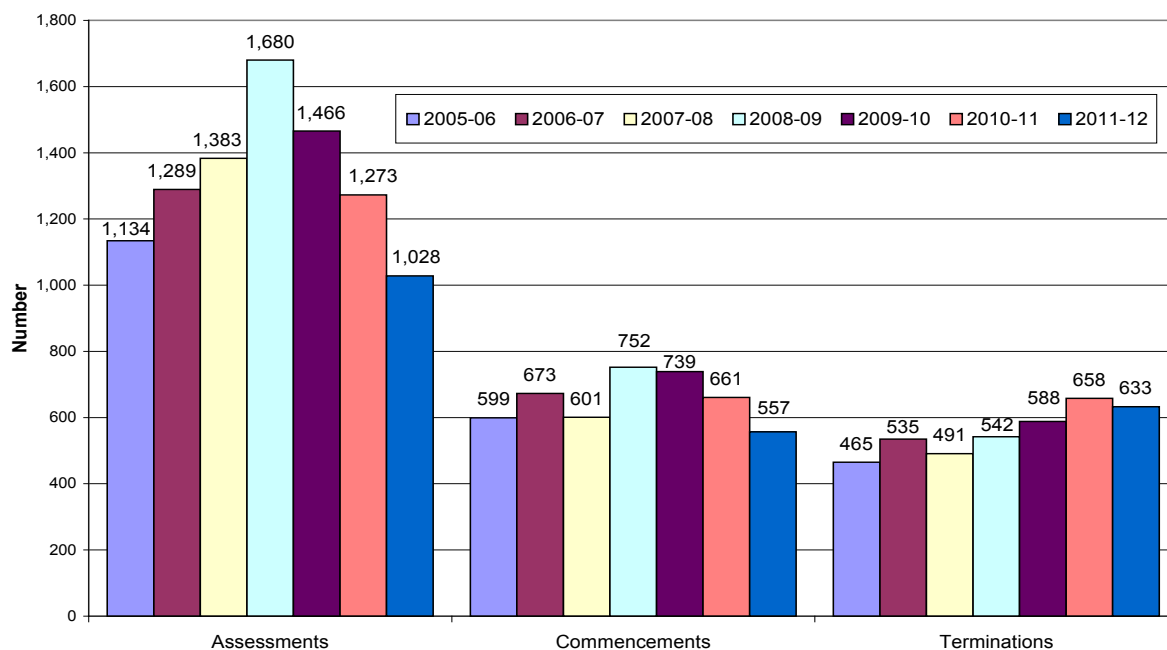
4.64 In 2011-12, 21 per cent of terminations were revoked due to a breach (Table 21). A further 7 per cent were revoked following a review and the remaining 6 per cent were terminated for other reasons (including transfer to another area and death of the offender).

VI. Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs)

(Tables 1, 2, 5 & 22 to 23, Charts 3, 5 & 8)

4.65 The DTTO is available as a disposal to the High Court and all sheriff courts in Scotland. In 2011-12, just over 1,000 DTTO assessments were made, a decrease of 19 per cent from 2010-11 and continuing the downward trend witnessed since 2008-09, when 1,700 assessments were made (Chart 8). A total of 560 DTTOs were made in 2011-12, a decrease of 16 per cent on 2010-11 and the lowest in any of the last seven years (Table 1 and Chart 8).

Chart 8 DTTO assessments, commencements and terminations, 2005-06 to 2011-12



4.66 Male offenders accounted for 82 per cent of DTTOs commenced in 2011-12 (Table 2). The incidence of DTTOs was highest amongst 26 to 30 and 31 to 40 year olds (both 4 per 10,000 population) (Chart 3). Numbers were very low (less than ½ per 10,000 population) for those aged under 21.

- 4.67 A higher proportion of DTTOs related to unemployed offenders (78 per cent) than any other type of social work order (Table 2 & Chart 4). A further 14 per cent were not seeking employment with only 4 per cent either employed or self-employed.
- 4.68 The average length of a DTTO in 2011-12 was 17.6 months, around 25 days less than in 2010-11 and the lowest level in any of the last five years (Table 5).

Breach Applications of DTTOs

- 4.69 There were 190 breach applications made to courts in 2011-12 in respect of DTTOs, a decrease of 18 per cent from 230 in 2010-11 and the lowest in any of the last seven years (Table 22). The number of breach applications is not directly comparable with the number of orders commenced as some breach applications may relate to orders started in the previous year.
- 4.70 Around 25 per cent of breach applications resulted in the original order being revoked and a custodial sentence imposed, lower than the figure for 2010-11 of 29 per cent. In 2011-12, 2 per cent resulted in revocation and a new DTTO imposed whilst a further 24 per cent resulted in revocation and some other action taken. Eleven per cent of applications resulted in no further action taken by the court and a further fifth of outcomes were not yet known.

Terminations of DTTOs

- 4.71 After consistent increases since 2007-08, the number of DTTO terminations fell between 2010-11 and 2011-12, by 4 per cent to 630 (Table 23). Fifty-four per cent of terminations were successful completions in 2011-12, a notable increase from 46 per cent in 2010-11 and comfortably the highest proportion since data was first collected on DTTOs in 2003-04. The successful completion rate for DTTOs was nevertheless lower than for any of the other types of social work orders, mainly due to the type of offender receiving this particular order.
- 4.72 Twenty per cent were terminated following a breach application in 2011-12 (down from 28 per cent in 2010-11). Fourteen per cent were revoked due to review in 2011-12, with the remaining 12 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 & 24 to 26)

- 5.1 A total of 5,600 individuals were subject to statutory throughcare (in the community and in custody) as at 31 March 2012, an increase of 3 per cent from 5,400 the previous year (Table 1). Of these individuals in 2011-12, 43 per cent were being supervised in the community.
- 5.2 One thousand and fifty statutory throughcare (TC) cases in the community commenced in 2011-12, the same as in 2010-11 and similar to numbers over

the last years ([Table 24](#)). Several local authorities have acknowledged that there have been problems with recording this data in the past. Data quality continues to improve but any conclusions about trends over time should be treated with some caution. Twenty-seven per cent of all cases commenced were for non-parole licences, 21 per cent for parole licences, 19 per cent for supervised release orders and 17 per cent for extended sentences.

- 5.3 There were 2,400 cases in the community currently being supervised at 31 March 2012, 4 per cent higher than the previous year. The largest numbers of these at March 2012 were for parole (20 per cent) followed by life and non-parole (both 18 per cent).
- 5.4 In 2011-12, 940 throughcare (in the community) cases were completed, an increase of 7 per cent from 880 in 2010-11. Twenty-five per cent of all cases completed related to parole licences, 24 per cent to non-parole licences and 18 per cent to supervised release orders.
- 5.5 Local authorities' criminal justice social work departments are 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 2011-12, 1,070 throughcare (in custody) cases commenced, 4 per cent higher than in 2010-11 ([Table 25](#)). Half of the total in 2011-12 were for other determinate sentences of four years and over, 21 per cent for supervised release orders and 17 per cent for extended sentences.
- 5.6 There were 3,200 cases in custody currently being supervised at 31 March 2012, the highest in any of the last five years. Just over half of the numbers at March 2012 were for other determinate sentences of four years and over, with 22 per cent for life licenses and 16 per cent for extended sentences.
- 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 [§5.9](#)). In 2011-12, 2,600 voluntary assistance cases commenced, a decrease of 4 per cent on the previous year ([Tables 1 & 26](#)). Numbers have fluctuated slightly over the last five years, with the highest total in 2008-09 (2,900).
- 5.8 The number of individuals receiving voluntary assistance in 2011-12 rose slightly to around 2,400 individuals, an increase of 3 per cent compared to 2010-11, although lower than the recent peak of over 2,500 in 2008-09
- 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 Notes and Definitions at [§11.28](#). Of the voluntary assistance cases commenced, 1,490 related to TAS in 2011-12 – 2 per cent lower than in 2010-11.

6. Home Circumstance Reports (HCR)

(Tables 1 & 27)

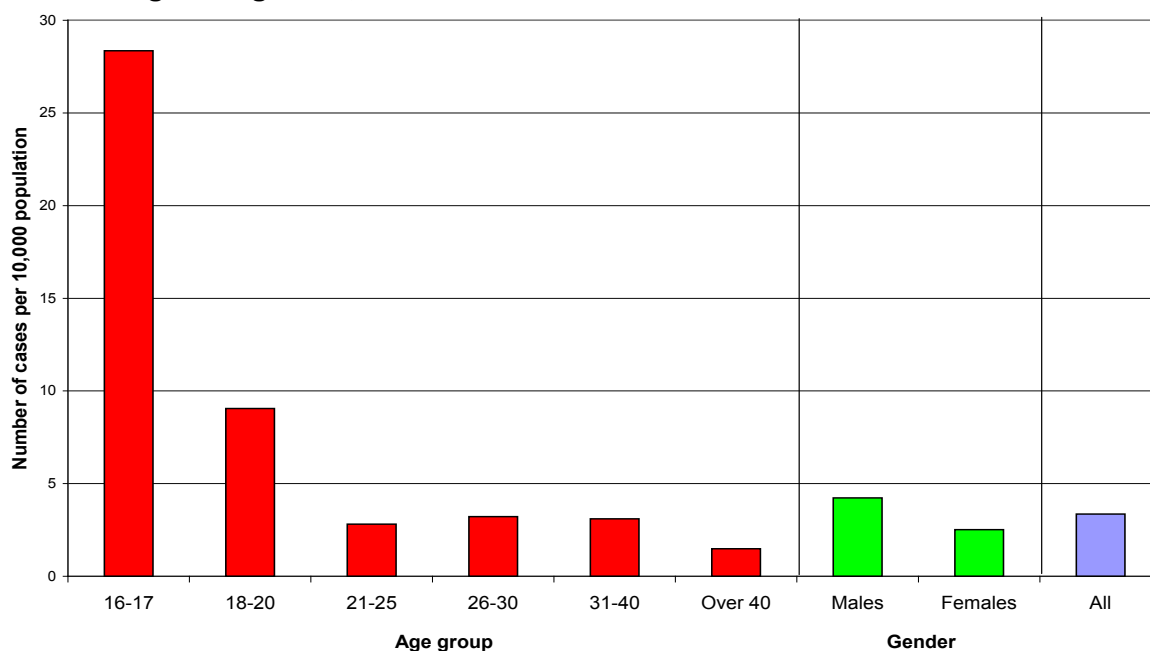
6.1 A total of 1,500 HCRs for parole / non-parole (excluding home leave reports) were recorded in 2011-12, a decrease of 4 per cent compared to the 2010-11 figure of 1,600 (Tables 1 & 27). In addition, 1,900 home leave reports were recorded in 2011-12, a decrease of 6 per cent on the 2010-11 figure of 2,100.

7. Diversion from Prosecution (DPs)

(Tables 1, 2 & 28, Chart 9)

7.1 A total of 1,260 DP cases commenced in 2011-12, a substantial increase of 32 per cent from the 2010-11 total of 960 (Table 1). These 1,260 cases related to 1,230 individuals. Other DP totals for 2011-12 included 1,900 referrals (a 20 per cent increase on 2010-11), 1,700 assessments (21 per cent increase) and 900 cases successfully completed (12 per cent increase) (Table 28). There was also a large increase in the number of cases referred to drug treatment/ education, which rose from 31 to 129.

Chart 9 Diversion from Prosecution cases commenced per 10,000 population by age and gender, 2011-12



Notes relating to DPs in Chart 9:

Rates are based on mid-year population estimates, with the rates for “Males”, “Females” and “All” based on those aged between 16 and 70 inclusive and the rate for “Over 40” based on those aged 41 to 70. the 16-17 year old category includes a small number of reports relating to clients aged under 16 years.

7.2 The 32 per cent increase in the number of DP cases is not consistently due to an increase within all local authorities, although the number of councils which showed an increase exceeded the numbers showing a decrease. Further information is provided in the [extra datasets on DPs at CJA/LA level](#) which accompany this publication.

- 7.3 Approximately 62 per cent of DP cases commencing in 2011-12 involved males ([Table 2](#)) – this was substantially higher than in 2010-11 when only 52 per cent were male. A very high proportion of DP cases in 2011-12 were for people aged 16 or 17 – almost 28 per cent were in this age group, with some councils reporting higher numbers due to improved recording practices and some advising that more work was being done via diversion for young people.
- 7.4 [Table 2](#) also shows that 52 per cent of DP cases which commenced in 2011-12 related to offenders who were unemployed. This was lower than the equivalent figures for all types of social work orders, with the exception of CSOs.

8. Bail Information and Court Services

([Table 29](#))

- 8.1 During 2011-12, the courts made 9,700 requests for bail information to local authorities, up 16 per cent from 8,400 in 2010-11. A total of 500 bail supervision cases commenced in 2011-12, an increase of 10 per cent on the 2010-11 figure of 450 cases ([Tables 1 & 29](#)).
- 8.2 A total of 3,000 same day reports (previously called stand down reports) were provided to the courts in 2011-12, an increase of 45 per cent on the 2,000 provided in 2010-11.
- 8.3 There were 19,100 post sentence interviews carried out in 2011-12, an increase of 6 per cent from 18,100 in 2010-11.

9. Home Detention Curfew

([Table 29](#))

- 9.1 During 2011-12 there were 3,200 reports for home detention curfew assessments, an increase of 9 per cent from 2,900 in 2010-11.

10. Tables

- 10.1 The following symbols are used throughout the tables in this bulletin:
- Nil
 - .. Not available
- 10.2 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
- 10.3 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.

Table 1 Summary of Reports, Orders, Individuals and Cases, 2005-06 to 2011-12

Type of report/order etc.	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Criminal Justice Social Work Reports (CJSWRs)							
Total CJSWRs submitted ^(1,2)	41,427	40,848	41,986	42,472	40,762	37,504	36,367
Number of individuals with CJSW reports submitted	27,466	28,349	28,947	29,247	28,888	27,371	26,922
Total Supplementary CJSW reports submitted	6,594	5,842	6,100	6,159	6,031	5,493	4,488
Number of CJSW reports requested	50,241	50,698	49,620	51,208	47,095	44,031	42,054
Social work orders:							
Total orders commenced	18,777	18,061	19,947	20,674	19,865	18,044	19,746
Community Payback Orders ⁽³⁾						..	10,228
Community Service Orders ⁽⁴⁾	5,927	5,937	6,202	6,437	6,429	5,940	3,044
Probation Orders	8,402	8,404	8,706	9,179	8,838	8,136	3,040
With a requirement of unpaid work	2,692	2,499	3,053	3,324	3,236	3,031	1,276
With no requirement of unpaid work	5,710	5,905	5,653	5,855	5,602	5,105	1,764
Supervised Attendance Orders	3,849	3,047	4,438	4,306	3,859	3,307	2,877
Drug Treatment and Testing Orders	599	673	601	752	739	661	557
Total individuals with order(s) commenced	17,317	16,858	18,169	18,786	18,127	16,554	18,044
Community Payback Orders ⁽³⁾						..	9,376
Community Service Orders ⁽⁴⁾	5,656	5,672	5,874	6,124	6,053	5,665	2,933
Probation Orders	7,674	7,851	7,984	8,422	8,182	7,520	2,833
With a requirement of unpaid work	2,570	2,393	2,887	3,135	3,074	2,875	1,228
With no requirement of unpaid work	5,104	5,458	5,097	5,287	5,108	4,645	1,605
Supervised Attendance Orders	3,466	2,745	3,768	3,582	3,219	2,764	2,380
Drug Treatment and Testing Orders	521	590	543	658	673	605	522
Total breach applications	6,572	6,978	7,050	8,531	8,210	7,898	6,861
Community Payback Orders ⁽³⁾						..	1,391
Community Service Orders ⁽⁴⁾	1,502	1,894	2,130	2,052	2,099	1,932	1,316
Probation Orders	3,375	3,650	3,400	4,053	4,300	4,107	2,653
With a requirement of unpaid work	1,110	1,157	1,214	1,645	1,766	1,652	1,070
With no requirement of unpaid work	2,265	2,493	2,186	2,408	2,534	2,455	1,583
Supervised Attendance Orders	1,462	1,125	1,311	2,208	1,615	1,631	1,315
Drug Treatment and Testing Orders	233	309	209	218	196	228	186
Terminations of social work orders	14,798	15,446	16,135	18,889	18,290	17,869	17,213
Community Payback Orders ⁽³⁾						..	2,616
Community Service Orders ^(4,5)	5,093	5,432	5,825	6,883	6,737	6,082	4,706
Probation Orders ⁽⁶⁾	6,328	6,755	6,849	7,488	7,551	7,883	6,619
Supervised Attendance Orders ⁽⁷⁾	2,912	2,724	2,970	3,976	3,414	3,246	2,639
Drug Treatment and Testing Orders ⁽⁸⁾	465	535	491	542	588	658	633
Proportion of terminations which were successful completions	60.2	61.5	59.7	59.5	62.5	64.2	68.6
Community Payback Orders ⁽³⁾						..	68.8
Community Service Orders ^(4,5)	64.1	65.7	64.6	63.6	69.6	74.0	74.4
Probation Orders ⁽⁶⁾	59.2	60.2	58.4	56.6	57.0	59.8	67.1
Supervised Attendance Orders ⁽⁷⁾	58.7	61.0	56.7	60.6	63.9	60.1	65.1
Drug Treatment and Testing Orders ⁽⁸⁾	40.0	38.9	37.3	39.7	44.7	46.0	53.6
Statutory Throughcare							
Throughcare Cases (in the community) Commenced	1,105	1,256	1,056	1,238	1,062	1,046	1,047
Throughcare Cases (in the community) Completed	697	954	879	1,062	845	881	944
Throughcare Cases (in custody) Commenced	1,082	1,228	1,247	1,110	1,019	1,028	1,072
Number of Individuals subject to Statutory Throughcare as at end of financial year ⁽⁹⁾	4,901	5,081	5,292	5,388	5,546	5,392	5,576
Voluntary Assistance							
Number of Voluntary Assistance Cases Commenced	1,622	2,464	2,681	2,883	2,683	2,725	2,625
Number of individuals receiving voluntary assistance (community and custody)	1,523	2,087	2,253	2,545	2,433	2,350	2,428
Number of TAS Cases Commenced	427	1,339	1,424	1,453	1,523	1,515	1,486
Home Circumstance Reports (HCRs)							
Total number of reports	2,126	2,331	2,701	2,854	3,251	3,616	3,425
Number of reports for parole / non-parole	1,361	1,342	1,386	1,624	1,682	1,561	1,502
Number of reports for home leave	765	989	1,315	1,230	1,569	2,055	1,923
Diversion from Prosecution:							
Cases commenced	1,198	1,133	956	962	1,053	958	1,260
Number of individuals with cases commenced	1,135	1,089	939	929	933	939	1,231
Cases successfully completed	768	809	818	779	763	800	898
Bail Supervision cases commenced ⁽¹⁰⁾	917	782	729	583	481	450	497
Number of individuals ⁽¹⁰⁾	774	687	657	496	436	430	467

1. Prior to 1st February 2011, Criminal Justice Social Work (CJSW) reports were known as Social Enquiry Reports.

2. Reports submitted to the Courts, including supplementary reports (see Notes & Definitions, paragraph 11.6).

3. Information was not collected from local authorities for community payback orders (CPOs) in the first two months after their introduction on 1 February 2011. Numbers obtained separately from the Scottish Court Service indicated that only a relatively low number of CPOs (around 330) were imposed in 2010-11. The number of individuals given CPOs and the number of breaches and terminations in this period is not known.

4. Community Service Orders excludes Probation Orders with a requirement of unpaid work.

5. Since last publication, changes have been made to the figures for 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 due to the receipt of revised numbers from Clackmannanshire, Orkney, Shetland and West Lothian.

6. Since last publication, changes have been made to the figures for 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 due to the receipt of revised numbers from Moray, Orkney and West Lothian.

7. Since last publication, changes have been made to the figures for 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 due to the receipt of revised numbers from Clackmannanshire, Dundee City and Moray.

8. Since last publication, changes have been made to the figures for 2009-10 and 2010-11 due to the receipt of revised numbers from Glasgow City.

9. Since last publication, a change has been made to the figure for 2010-11, due to the receipt of revised numbers from Glasgow City.

10. Since last publication, a change has been made to the figure for 2010-11, due to the receipt of revised numbers from South Lanarkshire.

Table 2 Reports Submitted and Orders Commenced by Age, Gender, Employment Status and Ethnicity, 2011-12 : Number and Per cent

	CJSW reports ^(1,2)	Total social work orders	CPOs	CSOs ⁽³⁾	POs ⁽⁴⁾	POs with UPW	SAOs	DTTOs	DPs Number
Total	31,879	19,746	10,228	3,044	3,040	1,276	2,877	557	1,260
Age group									
16-17 ⁽⁵⁾	1,911	897	584	70	207	71	35	1	349
18-20	5,056	2,903	1,601	470	551	265	271	10	188
21-25	6,426	4,414	2,218	668	663	312	798	67	104
26-30	5,113	3,395	1,667	491	497	190	588	152	114
31-40	7,332	4,700	2,337	712	617	252	776	258	201
Over 40	6,041	3,437	1,821	633	505	186	409	69	304
Gender									
Males	26,558	16,675	8,826	2,463	2,400	1,097	2,531	455	779
Females	5,321	3,071	1,402	581	640	179	346	102	481
Employment status									
Full Time Education	630	378	201	64	77	26	33	3	136
Employed/Self Employed	6,086	4,034	1,954	1,054	532	287	472	22	223
Unemployed	18,141	11,954	6,362	1,516	1,835	775	1,805	436	654
Government Training Scheme	209	173	62	35	36	16	40	-	37
Not Seeking Employment	4,635	2,164	1,116	286	470	129	216	76	107
Other ⁽⁶⁾	2,178	1,043	533	89	90	43	311	20	103
Ethnicity									
White	28,501	17,658	9,189	2,643	2,801	1,135	2,505	520	1,034
Asian	360	202	93	52	32	15	23	2	23
African, Caribbean or Black	172	69	32	16	13	6	6	2	15
Mixed	113	58	25	20	7	4	4	2	-
Other	312	223	85	39	20	8	69	10	5
Not known / not provided	2,421	1,536	804	274	167	108	270	21	183
									<i>Percentage</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age group									
16-17 ⁽⁵⁾	6.0	4.5	5.7	2.3	6.8	5.6	1.2	0.2	27.7
18-20	15.9	14.7	15.7	15.4	18.1	20.8	9.4	1.8	14.9
21-25	20.2	22.4	21.7	21.9	21.8	24.5	27.7	12.0	8.3
26-30	16.0	17.2	16.3	16.1	16.3	14.9	20.4	27.3	9.0
31-40	23.0	23.8	22.8	23.4	20.3	19.7	27.0	46.3	16.0
Over 40	18.9	17.4	17.8	20.8	16.6	14.6	14.2	12.4	24.1
Gender									
Males	83.3	84.4	86.3	80.9	78.9	86.0	88.0	81.7	61.8
Females	16.7	15.6	13.7	19.1	21.1	14.0	12.0	18.3	38.2
Employment status									
Full Time Education	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.0	1.1	0.5	10.8
Employed/Self Employed	19.1	20.4	19.1	34.6	17.5	22.5	16.4	3.9	17.7
Unemployed	56.9	60.5	62.2	49.8	60.4	60.7	62.7	78.3	51.9
Government Training Scheme	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	-	2.9
Not Seeking Employment	14.5	11.0	10.9	9.4	15.5	10.1	7.5	13.6	8.5
Other ⁽⁶⁾	6.8	5.3	5.2	2.9	3.0	3.4	10.8	3.6	8.2
Ethnicity (where known / provided)									
White	96.8	97.0	97.5	95.4	97.5	97.2	96.1	97.0	96.0
Asian	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.4	2.1
Black	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.4
Mixed	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	-
Other	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.7	2.6	1.9	0.5

1. Prior to 1st February 2011, Criminal Justice Social Work (CJSW) reports were known as Social Enquiry Reports.

2. Reports submitted to the Courts, excluding supplementary reports (see Notes & Definitions, paragraph 11.6).

3. Excludes POs with a Requirement of Unpaid Work.

4. Includes POs with a Requirement of Unpaid Work.

5. Includes a small number of reports relating to clients aged under 16 years.

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

Table 3 CJSW Reports by Preferred Option, 2007-08 to 2011-12: Number and Per cent of Reports
(see notes 1 & 2)

Preferred option	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total	35,886	36,313	34,731	32,011	31,879
					Number
Custody with extended sentence	111	145	145	105	171
Custody with SRO	115	151	142	128	203
Custody	903	1,045	1,051	1,015	1,053
Community Service	5,249	5,600	5,836	5,456	2,830
Restriction of liberty order	681	720	784	702	499
Deferment for DTTO assessment	781	914	1,024	757	649
Probation with a condition of unpaid work	1,497	1,727	1,706	1,887	989
Probation with additional conditions	3,248	2,980	3,151	2,889	1,037
Probation with standard conditions	3,787	3,932	3,702	3,431	1,186
Community Payback Order with unpaid work/other activity but no supervision					2,511
Community Payback Order with supervision but no unpaid work/other activity					3,192
Community Payback Order with unpaid work/other activity and supervision					2,916
Monetary Penalty	3,233	2,886	2,640	2,292	2,261
Deferred (3 months or more)	5,659	5,581	5,712	4,998	4,630
No preferred option	6,169	5,570	5,391	5,011	4,382
Other ⁽³⁾	4,453	5,062	3,447	3,340	3,370
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
					Per cent
Custody with extended sentence	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Custody with SRO	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Custody	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3
Community Service	14.6	15.4	16.8	17.0	8.9
Restriction of liberty order	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.6
Deferment for DTTO assessment	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.0
Probation with a condition of unpaid work	4.2	4.8	4.9	5.9	3.1
Probation with additional conditions	9.1	8.2	9.1	9.0	3.3
Probation with standard conditions	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.7	3.7
Community Payback Order with unpaid work/other activity but no supervision					7.9
Community Payback Order with supervision but no unpaid work/other activity					10.0
Community Payback Order with unpaid work/other activity and supervision					9.1
Monetary Penalty	9.0	7.9	7.6	7.2	7.1
Deferred (3 months or more)	15.8	15.4	16.4	15.6	14.5
No preferred option	17.2	15.3	15.5	15.7	13.7
Other ⁽³⁾	12.4	13.9	9.9	10.4	10.6

1. Prior to 1st February 2011, Criminal Justice Social Work reports were known as Social Enquiry Reports.

2. Reports submitted to the Courts, excluding supplementary reports (see Notes & Definitions, paragraph 11.6).

3. 'Other' includes 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. A preferred option of community payback order was also recorded under "Other" in 2010-11.

Table 4 CJSW Reports by Main Outcome, 2007-08 to 2011-12: Number and Per cent of Reports
(see notes 1 & 2)

Main outcome	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total	35,886	36,313	34,731	32,011	31,879
					Number
Custody with extended sentence	154	171	122	126	150
Custody with SRO	173	178	145	141	199
Custody	5,551	5,105	5,758	5,375	5,435
Community Service	5,027	5,400	5,668	5,281	2,418
Restriction of liberty order	479	569	560	452	375
Deferment for DTTO assessment	374	823	396	419	302
Probation with a condition of unpaid work	2,492	2,904	2,811	2,795	1,046
Probation with additional conditions	1,637	2,090	2,090	2,133	490
Probation with standard conditions	2,748	2,832	2,798	2,460	853
Community Payback Order with unpaid work/other activity but no supervision					2,098
Community Payback Order with supervision but no unpaid work/other activity					2,019
Community Payback Order with unpaid work/other activity and supervision					3,689
Monetary Penalty	3,792	3,362	3,077	2,917	2,517
Deferred (3 months or more)	3,575	3,412	3,265	3,163	2,688
Warrant for apprehension / recall	1,442	1,535	890	817	869
Admonition	993	1,248	1,074	1,046	1,061
Absolute Discharge	16	24	25	30	21
Other ⁽³⁾	4,654	5,016	3,473	2,956	2,766
Outcome not yet known	2,779	1,644	2,579	1,900	2,883
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
					Per cent
Custody with extended sentence	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Custody with SRO	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6
Custody	15.5	14.1	16.6	16.8	17.0
Community Service	14.0	14.9	16.3	16.5	7.6
Restriction of liberty order	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2
Deferment for DTTO assessment	1.0	2.3	1.1	1.3	0.9
Probation with a condition of unpaid work	6.9	8.0	8.1	8.7	3.3
Probation with additional conditions	4.6	5.8	6.0	6.7	1.5
Probation with standard conditions	7.7	7.8	8.1	7.7	2.7
Community Payback Order with unpaid work/other activity but no supervision					6.6
Community Payback Order with supervision but no unpaid work/other activity					6.3
Community Payback Order with unpaid work/other activity and supervision					11.6
Monetary Penalty	10.6	9.3	8.9	9.1	7.9
Deferred (3 months or more)	10.0	9.4	9.4	9.9	8.4
Warrant for apprehension / recall	4.0	4.2	2.6	2.6	2.7
Admonition	2.8	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.3
Absolute Discharge	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other ⁽³⁾	13.0	13.8	10.0	9.2	8.7
Outcome not yet known	7.7	4.5	7.4	5.9	9.0

1. Prior to 1st February 2011, Criminal Justice Social Work reports were known as Social Enquiry Reports.

2. Reports submitted to the Courts, excluding supplementary reports (see Notes & Definitions, paragraph 11.6).

3. 'Other' includes compensation order, deferred sentences, referral to children's hearing, psychiatric assessment, SAO, continue order, driving disqualification, license endorsed and not known. A main outcome of community payback order was also recorded under "Other" in 2010-11.

Table 5 Average Length of Orders, 2007-08 to 2011-12

Type of order	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
CPOs with unpaid work or other activity requirement ⁽¹⁾ (hours)				..	120.4
CSOs ^(2,3) (hours)	145.3	144.8	147.0	150.1	155.8
POs with unpaid work ⁽⁴⁾ (hours)	135.0	135.6	137.6	138.9	151.4
SAOs (hours)	39.8	39.8	42.8	47.2	47.3
CPOs with offender supervision requirement ⁽¹⁾ (months)				..	14.6
POs ⁽⁵⁾ (months)	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.5	17.3
DTTOs (months)	19.2	18.4	17.9	18.4	17.6

1. Information was not collected from local authorities for community payback orders (CPOs) in the first two months after their introduction on 1 February 2011. Numbers obtained separately from the Scottish Court Service indicated that only around a small number (around 330) CPOs were imposed in 2010-11, with 72 per cent having an unpaid work or other activity requirement and 56 per cent having an offender supervision requirement.

2. Excludes POs with a Requirement of Unpaid Work.

3. In 2007-08, length information was missing for 8 CSOs. The calculation of average length for this year excludes these orders.

4. In 2007-08, length information was missing for 10 POs with unpaid work. The calculation of average length for this year excludes these orders.

5. Includes POs with a Requirement of Unpaid Work.

Table 6 Number of CPO requirements issued, 2011-12
(see notes 1 & 2)

Requirement	Number of requirements issued
Unpaid work or other activity	7,776
Offender supervision	6,382
Conduct	2,360
Programme	809
Alcohol treatment	536
Compensation	350
Drug treatment	236
Mental health treatment	74
Residence	51
Restricted movement	2
As a percentage of orders imposed in 2011-12^(1,2):	
Unpaid work or other activity	76.0
Offender supervision	62.4
Conduct	23.1
Programme	7.9
Alcohol treatment	5.2
Compensation	3.4
Drug treatment	2.3
Mental health treatment	0.7
Residence	0.5
Restricted movement	0.0

1. Includes all requirements issued in 2011-12, even if they were newly issued after the initial imposition of the order.

2. Where an amendment is made to a requirement in 2011-12, in the period after the original imposition of the order, this is not included.

Table 7 Number of CPOs commenced by when first direct contact and first induction/ case management meeting took place, 2011-12: Number and Per cent

Timescale	Number of CPOs commenced	Percentage in each category (where information known / applicable)
Total CPOs commenced	10,228	100.0
When first direct contact took place (compared with the date the order was imposed):		
Same working day	6,456	67.7
Not on the same working day but within 1 working day	863	9.1
More than 1 but within 5 working days	1,255	13.2
Longer than 5 working days	961	10.1
Not known / not applicable ⁽¹⁾	693	
When first induction / case management meeting⁽²⁾ with responsible officer / case manager took place (compared with the date the order was imposed):		
Within 5 working days	7,484	82.7
More than 5 but within 10 working days	833	9.2
Longer than 10 working days	734	8.1
Not known / not applicable ⁽¹⁾	1,177	

1. "Not known / not applicable" includes orders where the client did not (or was unable to) comply with the order and also orders which were transferred in from another local authority area or country.

2. The "first induction/case management meeting" is in line with the National Outcomes and Standards and is the meeting which begins the induction/case management process (clarifying health and safety procedures, roles, requirements, purposes, expectations and case management plan etc.).

Table 8 Number of CPOs commenced with a requirement of unpaid work or other activity : Breakdown by length of requirements, 2011-12

(see notes 1 & 2)

Total CPOs commenced with a requirement of unpaid work or other activity:	
All CPOs with an unpaid work or other activity requirement	7,763
CPOs with a level 1 (20 to 100 hours) requirement	3,946
CPOs with a level 2 (101 to 300 hours) requirement	3,817
Total length (hours):	
All unpaid work or other activity requirements	934,502
Level 1 requirements	307,560
Level 2 requirements	626,942
Average length (hours):	
All unpaid work or other activity requirements	120.4
Level 1 requirements	77.9
Level 2 requirements	164.2

1. This table only includes CPOs imposed in 2011-12 where an unpaid work or other activity requirement was part of the order when it was first imposed.

2. Where an amendment is made to the length of an unpaid work or other activity requirement in the period after its original imposition, the most recent length is counted.

Table 9 Number of CPOs commenced with a requirement of unpaid work or other activity : Breakdown by when work placement started, 2011-12: Number and Per cent (see note 1)

Timescale	Number of CPOs commenced	Percentage in each category (where information known / applicable)
Total CPOs commenced with a requirement of unpaid work or other activity	7,763	100.0
When work placement started (compared with the date the order was imposed):		
Within 7 working days	4,965	70.9
More than 7 working days but within 3 weeks	1,162	16.6
More than 3 weeks but within 1 month	303	4.3
More than 1 month but within 2 months	309	4.4
More than 2 months	267	3.8
Not known / not applicable ⁽²⁾	757	

1. This table only includes CPOs imposed in 2011-12 where an unpaid work or other activity requirement was part of the order when it was first imposed.

2. "Not known / not applicable" includes orders where the client did not (or was unable to) comply with the order and also orders which were transferred in from another local authority area or country.

Table 10 Number of CPOs commenced with an offender supervision requirement : Breakdown by length of requirements, 2011-12

(see notes 1 and 2)

Total CPOs commenced with an offender supervision requirement	6,354
Length of offender supervision requirement:	
6 months or less	538
More than 6 months but less than 12 months	253
12 months	2,927
More than 12 months but less than 18 months	373
18 months	1,202
More than 18 months but less than 24 months	136
24 months	740
More than 24 months but less than 36 months	103
36 months	82
Total length (months) of all offender supervision requirements	92,745
Average length (months) of all offender supervision requirements	14.6

1. This table includes all CPOs imposed in 2011-12 where an offender supervision requirement was part of the order, either when it was first imposed or if it was added to the order later in 2011-12.

2. Where an amendment is made to the length of an offender supervision requirement in the period after its original imposition, the most recent length is counted.

Table 11 Breach Applications of Community Payback Orders by Main Outcome, 2011-12: Number and Per cent of Breach Applications

Outcome	Applications
	<i>Number</i>
Total	1,391
Order Revoked and Custody	242
Order Revoked and New CPO Issued	135
Order Revoked and Monetary Penalty	24
Order Revoked and Other	120
Continued and Monetary Penalty	10
Continued and Order Varied : Restricted Movement Requirement Imposed	3
Continued and Order Varied : Other	149
Continued and No Further Action	253
Warrant for Apprehension/Recall	74
Outcome Not Yet Known	335
Other	46
	<i>Per cent</i>
Total	100.0
Order Revoked and Custody	17.4
Order Revoked and New CPO Issued	9.7
Order Revoked and Monetary Penalty	1.7
Order Revoked and Other	8.6
Continued and Monetary Penalty	0.7
Continued and Order Varied : Restricted Movement Requirement Imposed	0.2
Continued and Order Varied : Other	10.7
Continued and No Further Action	18.2
Warrant for Apprehension/Recall	5.3
Outcome Not Yet Known	24.1
Other	3.3

Table 12 Terminations of Community Payback Orders by Reason, 2011-12: Number and Per cent of Terminations

Reason for termination	Terminations
	<i>Number</i>
Total	2,616
Order Successfully Completed	1,744
Early Discharge	57
Revoked due to Review	104
Revoked due to Breach	436
Transfer out of Area	112
Death	31
Other	132
	<i>Per cent</i>
Total	100.0
Order Successfully Completed	66.7
Early Discharge	2.2
Revoked due to Review	4.0
Revoked due to Breach	16.7
Transfer out of Area	4.3
Death	1.2
Other	5.0

Table 13 Number of unpaid work or other activity requirements successfully completed : Average length of requirements and average time taken to complete, 2011-12

Total unpaid work or other activity requirements completed:	
All unpaid work or other activity requirements	2,536
Level 1 (20 to 100 hours) requirements	1,612
Level 2 (101 to 300 hours) requirements	924
Average length (hours):	
All unpaid work or other activity requirements	99
Level 1 requirements	68
Level 2 requirements	152
Average time taken to complete (days)⁽¹⁾:	
All unpaid work or other activity requirements	120
Level 1 requirements	102
Level 2 requirements	150

1. Period of time (in calendar days) between the date the order was imposed and the date it was completed.

Table 14 Breach Applications of Community Service Orders by Outcome, 2007-08 to 2011-12: Number and Per cent of Breach Applications
(see notes 1 & 2)

Outcome	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total	2,130	2,052	2,099	1,932	1,316
					Number
Revoked and Custody	356	356	330	288	184
Revoked and Probation	87	113	68	53	38
Revoked and Monetary Penalty	78	67	52	28	14
Revoked and Other	425	331	405	293	197
Time for completion varied	71	86	106	123	92
Continued and hours varied	69	78	132	140	123
Continued and monetary penalty	92	72	48	50	33
Warrant for Apprehension/Recall	51	53	88	126	78
Continued and No further Action	223	270	359	316	219
Outcome Not Yet Known	544	495	386	415	232
Other ⁽³⁾	134	131	125	100	106
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
					Per cent
Revoked and Custody	16.7	17.3	15.7	14.9	14.0
Revoked and Probation	4.1	5.5	3.2	2.7	2.9
Revoked and Monetary Penalty	3.7	3.3	2.5	1.4	1.1
Revoked and Other	20.0	16.1	19.3	15.2	15.0
Time for completion varied	3.3	4.2	5.1	6.4	7.0
Continued and hours varied	3.2	3.8	6.3	7.2	9.3
Continued and monetary penalty	4.3	3.5	2.3	2.6	2.5
Warrant for Apprehension/Recall	2.4	2.6	4.2	6.5	5.9
Continued and No further Action	10.5	13.2	17.1	16.4	16.6
Outcome Not Yet Known	25.5	24.1	18.4	21.5	17.6
Other ⁽³⁾	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.2	8.1

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

2. See Notes & Definitions, paragraph 11.38.

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

Table 15 Terminations of Community Service Orders by Reason, 2007-08 to 2011-12: Number and Per cent of Terminations

(see note 1)

Reason for termination	2007-08	2008-09 ⁽³⁾	2009-10 ⁽³⁾	2010-11 ⁽³⁾	2011-12
Total	5,825	6,883	6,737	6,082	4,706
Order Successfully Completed	3,762	4,375	4,690	4,499	3,503
Revoked due to Review	271	258	340	196	181
Revoked due to Breach	1,346	1,537	1,239	909	722
Transfer out of Area	244	288	223	196	133
Death	23	38	34	26	16
Other ⁽²⁾	179	387	211	256	151
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Order Successfully Completed	64.6	63.6	69.6	74.0	74.4
Revoked due to Review	4.7	3.7	5.0	3.2	3.8
Revoked due to Breach	23.1	22.3	18.4	14.9	15.3
Transfer out of Area	4.2	4.2	3.3	3.2	2.8
Death	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Other ⁽²⁾	3.1	5.6	3.1	4.2	3.2

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.

3. In March 2012, changes were made to the figures for 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 due to the receipt of revised numbers for Clackmannanshire, Orkney, Shetland and West Lothian. The breakdowns by reason were estimated for Clackmannanshire.

Table 16 Probation Orders by Type of Conditions, 2007-08 to 2011-12: Number and Per cent of Orders

(see note 1)

Conditions	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total Conditions ⁽²⁾	9,966	10,845	10,615	9,986	3,735
Orders with Standard Conditions only	3,738	3,937	3,623	3,216	1,270
Orders with Additional Conditions ⁽²⁾	6,228	6,908	6,992	6,770	2,465
Requirement for Unpaid Work	3,080	3,324	3,236	3,031	1,276
Condition of Compensation	183	184	140	147	51
Condition of Residence	49	92	15	23	18
Medical/Psychiatric/Psychological Treatment	127	153	217	193	84
Alcohol Treatment/Education	710	1,075	1,208	1,205	341
Drug Treatment/Education	404	496	506	498	158
Domestic Abuse Programme	91	289	321	306	74
Venture Trust	25	37	42	31	19
Licence of attendance on a sex offender programme (accredited or non-accredited)	63	102	92	121	78
Other Intensive	267	386	391	255	101
Electronic Monitoring	113	191	230	257	58
Other ⁽³⁾	1,116	579	594	703	207
Total Conditions ⁽²⁾	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Orders with Standard Conditions only	37.5	36.3	34.1	32.2	34.0
Orders with Additional Conditions ⁽²⁾	62.5	63.7	65.9	67.8	66.0
Requirement for Unpaid Work	30.9	30.7	30.5	30.4	34.2
Condition of Compensation	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.4
Condition of Residence	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5
Medical/Psychiatric/Psychological Treatment	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.2
Alcohol Treatment/Education	7.1	9.9	11.4	12.1	9.1
Drug Treatment/Education	4.1	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.2
Domestic Abuse Programme	0.9	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.0
Venture Trust	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
Licence of attendance on a sex offender programme (accredited or non-accredited)	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.2	2.1
Other Intensive	2.7	3.6	3.7	2.6	2.7
Electronic Monitoring	1.1	1.8	2.2	2.6	1.6
Other ⁽³⁾	11.2	5.3	5.6	7.0	5.5

1. Excluding 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 17 Breach Applications of Probation Orders by Outcome, 2007-08 to 2011-12: Number and Per cent of Breach Applications

(see notes 1 and 2)

Outcome	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total	3,400	4,053	4,300	4,107	2,653
Revoked and Custody	564	719	688	706	453
Revoked and Community Service	66	75	106	89	43
Revoked and Monetary Penalty	39	75	58	57	28
Revoked and New Probation Order	420	505	598	528	243
Revoked and Other	259	289	306	274	221
Warrant for apprehension/recall	121	109	190	208	112
Continued and Monetary Penalty	55	110	77	61	51
Continued and varied	125	127	205	250	141
Continued and CSO made	20	27	24	28	19
No action by court	594	827	839	796	559
Outcome not yet known	951	1,016	933	841	625
Other ⁽³⁾	186	174	276	269	158
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Revoked and Custody	16.6	17.7	16.0	17.2	17.1
Revoked and Community Service	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.2	1.6
Revoked and Monetary Penalty	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.1
Revoked and New Probation Order	12.4	12.5	13.9	12.9	9.2
Revoked and Other	7.6	7.1	7.1	6.7	8.3
Warrant for apprehension/recall	3.6	2.7	4.4	5.1	4.2
Continued and Monetary Penalty	1.6	2.7	1.8	1.5	1.9
Continued and varied	3.7	3.1	4.8	6.1	5.3
Continued and CSO made	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
No action by court	17.5	20.4	19.5	19.4	21.1
Outcome not yet known	28.0	25.1	21.7	20.5	23.6
Other ⁽³⁾	5.5	4.3	6.4	6.5	6.0

1. See Notes & Definitions, paragraph 11.38.

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

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

Table 18 Terminations of Probation Orders by Reason, 2007-08 to 2011-12: Number and Per cent of Terminations

(see note 1)

Reason for termination	2007-08	2008-09 ⁽⁴⁾	2009-10 ⁽⁴⁾	2010-11 ⁽⁴⁾	2011-12
Total	6,849	7,488	7,551	7,883	6,619
Order Successfully Completed ⁽²⁾	3,998	4,236	4,302	4,716	4,442
Order Terminated due to breach					
Non compliance	1,098	1,110	1,026	891	594
Further offence	699	884	894	783	565
Non compliance and Further Offence	149	199	134	168	106
Transfer out of area	293	335	331	363	191
Death	86	111	93	106	74
Other ⁽³⁾	526	613	771	856	647
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Order Successfully Completed ⁽²⁾	58.4	56.6	57.0	59.8	67.1
Order Terminated due to breach					
Non compliance	16.0	14.8	13.6	11.3	9.0
Further offence	10.2	11.8	11.8	9.9	8.5
Non compliance and Further Offence	2.2	2.7	1.8	2.1	1.6
Transfer out of area	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.6	2.9
Death	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.1
Other ⁽³⁾	7.7	8.2	10.2	10.9	9.8

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.

4. In March 2012, changes were made to the figures for 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 due to the receipt of revised numbers for Moray, Orkney and West Lothian.

Table 19 Breach Applications of Probation Orders with a Requirement of Unpaid Work, 2007-08 to 2011-12: Number and Per cent by Outcome

Outcome	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
					<i>Number</i>
Total	1,214	1,645	1,766	1,652	1,070
Revoked and Custody	202	298	298	301	170
Revoked and Community Service	23	40	58	43	21
Revoked and Monetary Penalty	13	30	17	19	15
Revoked and New Probation Order	150	212	250	218	99
Revoked and Other	75	80	108	77	97
Warrant for apprehension/recall	43	56	95	97	45
Continued and Monetary Penalty	26	42	32	29	23
Continued and varied	70	81	102	116	72
Continued and CSO made	11	11	12	8	9
No action by court	158	290	307	314	209
Outcome not yet known	355	453	403	354	249
Other ⁽¹⁾	88	52	84	76	61
					<i>Per cent</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Revoked and Custody	16.6	18.1	16.9	18.2	15.9
Revoked and Community Service	1.9	2.4	3.3	2.6	2.0
Revoked and Monetary Penalty	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.4
Revoked and New Probation Order	12.4	12.9	14.2	13.2	9.3
Revoked and Other	6.2	4.9	6.1	4.7	9.1
Warrant for apprehension/recall	3.5	3.4	5.4	5.9	4.2
Continued and Monetary Penalty	2.1	2.6	1.8	1.8	2.1
Continued and varied	5.8	4.9	5.8	7.0	6.7
Continued and CSO made	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8
No action by court	13.0	17.6	17.4	19.0	19.5
Outcome not yet known	29.2	27.5	22.8	21.4	23.3
Other ⁽¹⁾	7.2	3.2	4.8	4.6	5.7

1. 'Other' includes discharged and PO continued.

Table 20 Breach Applications of Supervised Attendance Orders by Outcome, 2007-08 to 2011-12: Number and Per cent of Breach Applications

Outcome	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
					<i>Number</i>
Total	1,311	2,208	1,615	1,631	1,315
Revoked and Custody	166	250	180	204	141
Continued and hours varied	89	193	215	174	143
Continued and no further action	203	402	350	377	369
Application failed - no further action	27	50	47	72	41
Warrant still outstanding	18	65	39	129	96
Outcome not yet known	382	652	427	354	239
Other ⁽¹⁾	426	596	357	321	286
					<i>Per cent</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Revoked and Custody	12.7	11.3	11.1	12.5	10.7
Continued and hours varied	6.8	8.7	13.3	10.7	10.9
Continued and no further action	15.5	18.2	21.7	23.1	28.1
Application failed - no further action	2.1	2.3	2.9	4.4	3.1
Warrant still outstanding	1.4	2.9	2.4	7.9	7.3
Outcome not yet known	29.1	29.5	26.4	21.7	18.2
Other ⁽¹⁾	32.5	27.0	22.1	19.7	21.7

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 Supervised Attendance Orders by Reason, 2007-08 to 2011-12: Number and Per cent of Terminations

Reason for termination	2007-08	2008-09⁽¹⁾	2009-10⁽¹⁾	2010-11⁽¹⁾	2011-12
					<i>Number</i>
Total	2,970	3,976	3,414	3,246	2,639
Order Successfully Completed	1,685	2,410	2,182	1,951	1,719
Revoked due to Review	302	212	221	182	195
Revoked due to Breach	797	1,146	797	776	556
Transfer out of Area	79	79	93	88	54
Death	14	23	17	23	14
Other	93	106	104	226	101
					<i>Per cent</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Order Successfully Completed	56.7	60.6	63.9	60.1	65.1
Revoked due to Review	10.2	5.3	6.5	5.6	7.4
Revoked due to Breach	26.8	28.8	23.3	23.9	21.1
Transfer out of Area	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.0
Death	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5
Other	3.1	2.7	3.0	7.0	3.8

1. In February and March 2012, changes were made to the figures for 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 due to the receipt of revised numbers for Clackmannanshire, Dundee City and Moray.

Table 22 Breach Applications of Drug Treatment and Testing Orders by Outcome, 2007-08 to 2011-12: Number and Per cent of Breach Applications

Outcome	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total	209	218	196	228	186
Revoked and Custody	70	81	55	67	46
Revoked and Community Service	-	-	1	9	3
Revoked and Probation Order	6	7	4	4	3
Revoked and new DTTO	5	5	6	4	4
Revoked and other	23	29	47	40	39
Warrant for apprehension/recall	15	8	10	11	13
DTTO continued and monetary penalty	3	1	-	-	-
DTTO continued and varied	3	10	1	10	1
No action by court	32	27	16	11	21
Outcome not yet known	30	34	42	56	38
Other ⁽¹⁾	22	16	14	16	18
					<i>Per cent</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Revoked and Custody	33.5	37.2	28.1	29.4	24.7
Revoked and Community Service	-	-	0.5	3.9	1.6
Revoked and Probation Order	2.9	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.6
Revoked and new DTTO	2.4	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.2
Revoked and other	11.0	13.3	24.0	17.5	21.0
Warrant for apprehension/recall	7.2	3.7	5.1	4.8	7.0
DTTO continued and monetary penalty	1.4	0.5	-	-	-
DTTO continued and varied	1.4	4.6	0.5	4.4	0.5
No action by court	15.3	12.4	8.2	4.8	11.3
Outcome not yet known	14.4	15.6	21.4	24.6	20.4
Other ⁽¹⁾	10.5	7.3	7.1	7.0	9.7

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

Table 23 Terminations of Drug Treatment and Testing Orders by Reason, 2007-08 to 2011-12: Number and Per cent of Terminations

Reason for termination	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10⁽¹⁾	2010-11⁽¹⁾	2011-12
Total	491	542	588	658	633
Order Successfully Completed	183	215	263	303	339
Revoked due to Review	68	83	119	115	90
Revoked due to Breach	173	193	144	185	127
Transfer out of Area	7	8	5	6	41
Death	2	3	4	6	4
Other ⁽²⁾	58	40	53	43	32
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Order Successfully Completed	37.3	39.7	44.7	46.0	53.6
Revoked due to Review	13.8	15.3	20.2	17.5	14.2
Revoked due to Breach	35.2	35.6	24.5	28.1	20.1
Transfer out of Area	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.9	6.5
Death	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6
Other ⁽²⁾	11.8	7.4	9.0	6.5	5.1

1. In November 2012, changes were made to the figures for 2009-10 and 2010-11 due to the receipt of revised numbers for Glasgow City

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

Table 24 Throughcare in the Community by Type of Supervision, 2007-08 to 2011-12: Number and Per Cent

Type of Supervision	Cases commenced					Currently Supervised (at at 31st March)					Cases completed				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁽⁴⁾	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total	1,056	1,238	1,062	1,046	1,047	2,306	2,349	2,365	2,285	2,372	879	1,062	845	881	944
Life	62	48	58	43	63	417	387	421	435	438	51	52	43	43	51
Parole	352	412	286	220	220	686	667	563	473	479	281	308	222	204	233
Non Parole	273	337	269	261	286	433	479	466	379	424	235	257	226	236	225
Extended Sentences	99	121	134	177	183	202	232	332	362	390	89	98	83	86	137
Supervised Release Orders	168	202	166	181	199	204	192	184	167	174	152	217	186	172	173
Short-Term Sex Offenders ⁽¹⁾	59	57	92	84	54	43	40	93	70	46	34	57	46	72	66
Recalled Prisoners ⁽²⁾						219	206	240	326	368					
Other ⁽³⁾	43	61	57	80	42	102	146	66	73	53	37	73	39	68	59
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
Life	5.9	3.9	5.5	4.1	6.0	18.1	16.5	17.8	19.0	18.5	5.8	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.4
Parole	33.3	33.3	26.9	21.0	21.0	29.7	28.4	23.8	20.7	20.2	32.0	29.0	26.3	23.2	24.7
Non Parole	25.9	27.2	25.3	25.0	27.3	18.8	20.4	19.7	16.6	17.9	26.7	24.2	26.7	26.8	23.8
Extended Sentences	9.4	9.8	12.6	16.9	17.5	8.8	9.9	14.0	15.8	16.4	10.1	9.2	9.8	9.8	14.5
Supervised Release Orders	15.9	16.3	15.6	17.3	19.0	8.8	8.2	7.8	7.3	7.3	17.3	20.4	22.0	19.5	18.3
Short-Term Sex Offenders ⁽¹⁾	5.6	4.6	8.7	8.0	5.2	1.9	1.7	3.9	3.1	1.9	3.9	5.4	5.4	8.2	7.0
Recalled Prisoners ⁽²⁾						9.5	8.8	10.1	14.3	15.5					
Other ⁽³⁾	4.1	4.9	5.4	7.6	4.0	4.4	6.2	2.8	3.2	2.2	4.2	6.9	4.6	7.7	6.3

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

2. Recalled prisoners relates to those licenses/orders for individuals released into community supervision but who have been recalled to custody (including those who have been returned to custody and those who have not yet been apprehended).

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

4. Since last publication, Glasgow City supplied revised figures for 2010-11.

Table 25 Throughcare in Custody by Type of Supervision, 2007-08 to 2011-12: Number and Per Cent

Type of Supervision	Cases commenced					Currently Supervised (at at 31st March)				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total	1,247	1,110	1,019	1,028	1,072	2,986	3,039	3,181	3,107	3,204
Order for Lifelong Restriction	2	8	16	14	14	6	16	30	48	57
Life	141	73	54	48	56	612	674	693	708	709
Extended Sentences	172	181	157	189	179	464	497	527	510	514
Supervised Release Orders	147	185	177	205	230	182	217	230	219	245
Short-Term Sex Offenders ⁽¹⁾	51	61	71	84	59	39	41	64	44	54
Other determinate sentences of 4 years and over	734	602	544	488	534	1,683	1,594	1,637	1,578	1,625
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Order for Lifelong Restriction	0.2	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.8
Life	11.3	6.6	5.3	4.7	5.2	20.5	22.2	21.8	22.8	22.1
Extended Sentences	13.8	16.3	15.4	18.4	16.7	15.5	16.4	16.6	16.4	16.0
Supervised Release Orders	11.8	16.7	17.4	19.9	21.5	6.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.6
Short-Term Sex Offenders ⁽¹⁾	4.1	5.5	7.0	8.2	5.5	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.7
Other determinate sentences of 4 years and over	58.9	54.2	53.4	47.5	49.8	56.4	52.5	51.5	50.8	50.7

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

Table 26 Voluntary Assistance and Throughcare Addiction Service (TAS), 2007-08 to 2011-12: Number of Cases Commenced and Number of Individuals

Type of report/order	Number of cases commenced					Number of individuals who received assistance				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁽²⁾	2011-12
Voluntary Assistance	2,681	2,883	2,683	2,725	2,625	2,253	2,545	2,433	2,350	2,428
Of which: Throughcare Addiction Service										
Total⁽¹⁾	1,424	1,453	1,523	1,515	1,486	1,079	1,305	1,414	1,375	1,390
All Males	1,125	1,197	1,192	1,189	1,194	862	1,062	1,124	1,083	1,115
Young male prisoners (aged under 21) serving sentences under 31 days	11	13	15	19	36	7	12	7	16	35
Adult male prisoners (aged 21 years and over)	996	1,016	1,054	1,008	1,018	729	937	1,015	937	987
All Females	229	256	331	326	292	165	243	290	292	275
Females serving sentences of under 31 days	6	26	16	9	25	5	26	15	9	25

1. Total for 2007-08 includes 70 cases commenced, for 52 individuals who received assistance in Highland, for which a gender breakdown was unavailable.

2. Since last publication, revised TAS figures were supplied for South Ayrshire for 2010-11.

Table 27 Home Circumstance Reports by Gender, 2007-08 to 2011-12

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total number of reports	2,701	2,854	3,251	3,616	3,425
Number of reports for parole / non-parole	1,386	1,624	1,682	1,561	1,502
Number of reports for home leave	1,315	1,230	1,569	2,055	1,923
					<i>Per cent</i>
Total number of reports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of reports for parole / post supervision	51.3	56.9	51.7	43.2	43.9
Number of reports for home leave	48.7	43.1	48.3	56.8	56.1

Table 28 Diversion from Prosecution, 2007-08 to 2011-12: Number of Referrals / Assessments / Cases / Individuals

Diversion from prosecution	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Referrals	1,258	1,331	1,862	1,561	1,878
Assessments Undertaken	1,104	1,236	1,391	1,415	1,717
Cases Commenced	956	962	1,053	958	1,260
Number of individuals	939	929	933	939	1,231
Cases Successfully Completed	818	779	763	800	898
Cases referred to drug treatment/education	51	43	17	31	129

Table 29 Bail information, Court services and Home Detention Curfew assessments, 2007-08 to 2011-12

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Bail information					
Requests from court for bail information	7,957	8,852	9,061	8,355	9,709
Bail supervision cases					
Number commenced ⁽¹⁾	729	583	481	450	497
Number of individuals ⁽¹⁾	657	496	436	430	467
Court services					
Total number of same day reports ^(2,3)	1,983	1,869	1,896	2,031	2,955
Number of written same day reports ⁽²⁾	371	456	345	748	975
Number of oral same day reports ⁽²⁾	1,411	1,413	1,551	1,283	1,980
Number of post sentence interviews	13,770	16,455	18,605	18,090	19,143
Reports providing information for sentencers on day of court ⁽⁴⁾				370	424
Home Detention Curfew Assessments					
Number of Reports	3,132	3,231	3,203	2,917	3,167
Number of Individuals	2,913	2,965	2,911	2,665	2,845

1. Total number of bail supervision cases commenced (and individuals) for 2010-11 revised following receipt of updated figures for South Lanarkshire.

2. Prior to 1st February 2011, same day reports were known as stand down reports.

3. Total number of reports for 2007-08 includes 201 reports (in Renfrewshire) where a breakdown was not available by whether the reports were written or oral.

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

NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

Background

- 11.1 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 a small subset of the data on Community Payback Orders, which was obtained from the Scottish Court Service (see [§4.16](#)).
- 11.2 [The National Outcomes and Standards \(NOS\) 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 NOS, which was undertaken in parallel with the review and reform of community sentences. A multi agency Advisory Group provided oversight for the development of NOS during 2007 to 2010. This included an extensive consultation exercise undertaken on behalf of the Advisory Group. The NOS are intended to provide a clear framework of professional accountability, supported by strong governance and leadership, towards the national outcomes of community safety, justice and social inclusion.

Community Justice Authorities (CJAs)

- 11.3 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.
- 11.4 Additional datasets, at CJA and LA level, are available on the [Scottish Government website](#). Figures published there are routinely updated to incorporate new data and reflect any revisions to published data. There are 8 CJAs, structured as follows:

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

Criminal Justice Social Work Reports

- 11.5 The main purpose of a Criminal Justice Social Work Report (CJSWR) 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 CJSWR 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).
- 11.6 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 full report).
- 11.7 As described in [section 3](#) of this bulletin, the CJSW report was introduced to replace the Social Enquiry Report (SER) in February 2011 (earlier in some areas). As a result, although tables in this bulletin refer to CJSWRs, the figures for 2010-11 and earlier years consist mainly of SERs.
- 11.8 For some CJSWRs, the main outcome and/or preferred option is given as “deferred (for 3 months or more)”. A deferred sentence is a form of sentence in which the final decision about any punishment is deferred or put off to a future date, usually some three to 12 months later.

Community Payback Orders

- 11.9 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.
- 11.10 A CPO can consist of one or more of the following nine requirements at commencement:
- Offender supervision
 - Compensation
 - Unpaid work or other activity
 - Programme

- Residence
- Mental health treatment
- Drug treatment
- Alcohol treatment
- Conduct

In addition, if an offender has failed to comply with one or more of the requirements in the order, a further requirement can be imposed after the original imposition of the order, namely a restricted movement requirement.

11.11 An unpaid work or other activity requirement can only be issued to offenders aged 16 or over. A court must impose an offender supervision requirement if the offender is under 18 years of age at the time the order is imposed and/or if at least one of the following requirements have been issued:

- Compensation
- Programme
- Residence
- Mental health treatment
- Drug treatment
- Alcohol treatment
- Conduct

11.12 A CPO can be imposed in any of the High Court, sheriff courts, justice of the peace courts or the Stipendiary Magistrates Court. A justice of the peace court may only impose a CPO with one or more of the following requirements:

- Offender supervision
- Compensation
- Unpaid work or other activity
- Residence
- Conduct

11.13 In 2011-12, local authorities were asked for the first time to submit details of CPOs as part of the aggregate CJS return. Monthly figures had earlier been obtained from Scottish Court Service which indicated that there were only around 330 CPOs imposed in 2010-11. [Figures obtained from Scottish Court Service on CPOs imposed](#) between February 2011 and March 2012 are published on the Scottish Government website. These figures are on a different basis from those which have been collected from local authorities. The two sets of figures are therefore not directly comparable.

Community Service Orders

11.14 Although the volume of CPOs has, as expected, been increasing throughout 2011-12, there have still been large numbers of Community Service Orders (CSOs) issued by Scottish courts during that period. This is because CPOs cannot be imposed for any offences committed before 1 February 2011. As a result, local authorities were asked to provide the Scottish Government with the same data for CSOs in 2011-12 as in previous years.

11.15 A person 16 years of age or over and convicted of a crime or an offence can be given a 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.

11.16 CSOs 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 Orders

11.17 As discussed in §11.14, although the volume of CPOs has been increasing throughout 2011-12, there have still been large numbers of Probation Orders (POs) imposed. As a result, local authorities were asked to provide the Scottish Government with the same data for POs in 2011-12 as in previous years.

11.18 POs 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. POs 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 (e.g. alcohol or drug treatment). The minimum length of a PO is 6 months and the maximum is 3 years.

Supervised Attendance Orders

11.19 As discussed in §11.14, although the volume of CPOs has been increasing throughout 2011-12, there have still been large numbers of Supervised Attendance Orders (SAOs) imposed. As a result, local authorities were asked to provide the Scottish Government with the same data for SAOs in 2011-12 as in previous years.

11.20 SAOs 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.

11.21 SAOs 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.

Drug Treatment and Testing Orders

11.22 The Drug Treatment and Testing Order (DTTO) is a high tariff disposal for offenders with drug misuse problems, who might otherwise receive a custodial sentence. This 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.

11.23 DTTOs were rolled out across Scotland in phases. Between 1999 and 2002 this 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 Orders

11.24 Restriction of Liberty Orders (RLOs) have been available to High, Sheriff and Stipendiary Magistrates Courts in Scotland since May 2002. An RLO 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.

11.25 The number of offenders with a charge proved, who received a main penalty of an RLO, is published in the [Criminal Proceedings in Scotland](#) report. 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 and Throughcare Addiction Service

11.26 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. \(Scotland\) 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.

11.27 Voluntary assistance is available to prisoners who are 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).

11.28 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 CJS aggregate return.

Diversion from Prosecution

11.29 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 waived, subject to successful completion of the scheme.

Bail Information Services

11.30 Data on bail information services was collected from local authorities for the first time in 2003-04. This data provides assistance to Procurators Fiscal and courts through verification of information in respect of cases where bail might otherwise have been opposed or refused. In a proportion of cases, this will result in a period of supervised bail.

Same day oral or written reports

11.31 A court may ask for an immediate oral or written report from a court-based worker during the course of court proceedings and adjourn a case until later in the day for this to be completed. A same day report is normally a brief report and not a full CJSWR. Same day reports are normally related to the need for specific information and advice with decision-making. The decision may be relevant to decisions regarding bail or custody, the need for a full report, the need to continue a case to a future date and final disposal.

Review of Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics

11.32 A working group was formed in early 2010 to discuss future data collection for criminal justice social work. The group met on nine separate occasions during 2010 and 2011 and agreed to collect data at a unit level basis for CPOs and DTTOs from 2012-13 onwards. The collection of unit level, as opposed to aggregate level, data will provide better information on the process and outcome of these orders. Consideration is also being given to collecting data on CJSWRs on a similar unit level basis in the future. Papers from the

meetings, including agendas and minutes, can be found on the [CJSW Review Sharepoint website](#).

Data quality

- 11.33 The data obtained from local authorities is considered of good quality as it is obtained from recording systems which the local authorities themselves use for case management purposes 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 notify local authorities of any errors such as, for example, where the totals in two tables should tally but do not,
 - (ii) Where any of the key totals for a particular year have changed substantially since the previous year, the Scottish Government notifies the 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 if they wish to supply any revised figures.

Uses of the information

- 11.34 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.
- 11.35 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 criminal justice social work reports.
 - To inform debate on appropriate sanctions 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

11.36 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

Community Payback Orders – added in 2011-12

The content and format of the return has continued 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.

11.37 The total population figures used as denominators in this bulletin are the relevant mid-year estimates for 16-70 year olds, prepared by the National Records of Scotland (NRS).

11.38 Improvements in data quality are ongoing, particularly in relation to figures on breach applications, where methodological changes have resulted in better recording of breaches.

11.39 The statistics presented in this bulletin reflect information on criminal justice social work activity in the financial year 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 as reported to the Scottish Government at December 2012. Figures from previous years may therefore differ slightly from those published previously, and may also be subject to revision in future publications.

11.40 Where changes are made to earlier years' figures, this is flagged up in the publication at the time of the change but not in future publications. [Live tables](#) may be revised at any point if required, and these revisions are highlighted in the relevant table.

11.41 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 differences in the unit of analysis (cases versus orders) and criminal proceedings data referring to the court rather than the local authority implementing the order.

UK Statistics Authority – Assessment of Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics

- 11.42 The statistics in this bulletin are all designated as “National Statistics”, with the exception of §4.37 and Chart 7 (provisional management information on Community Payback Orders, obtained from the Scottish Court Service).
- 11.43 Criminal justice social work statistics were designated as “National Statistics” under the provisions of the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007, but the UK Statistics Authority has a statutory responsibility to reassess 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.
- 11.44 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, their 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 were assessed together 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 contained seven requirements which the Scottish Government were required to address and report back to the UK Statistics Authority. It was confirmed in April 2012 that criminal justice social work statistics and prisons statistics had retained their “National Statistics” designation.

Estimated cost of data collection for this publication

- 11.45 In the 2011-12 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 £33,000. 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>.

A NATIONAL STATISTICS PUBLICATION FOR SCOTLAND

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed. Further information about Official and National Statistics can be found on the UK Statistics Authority website at www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk.

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