

Statistical Bulletin

Crime and Justice Series

A National Statistics Publication for Scotland

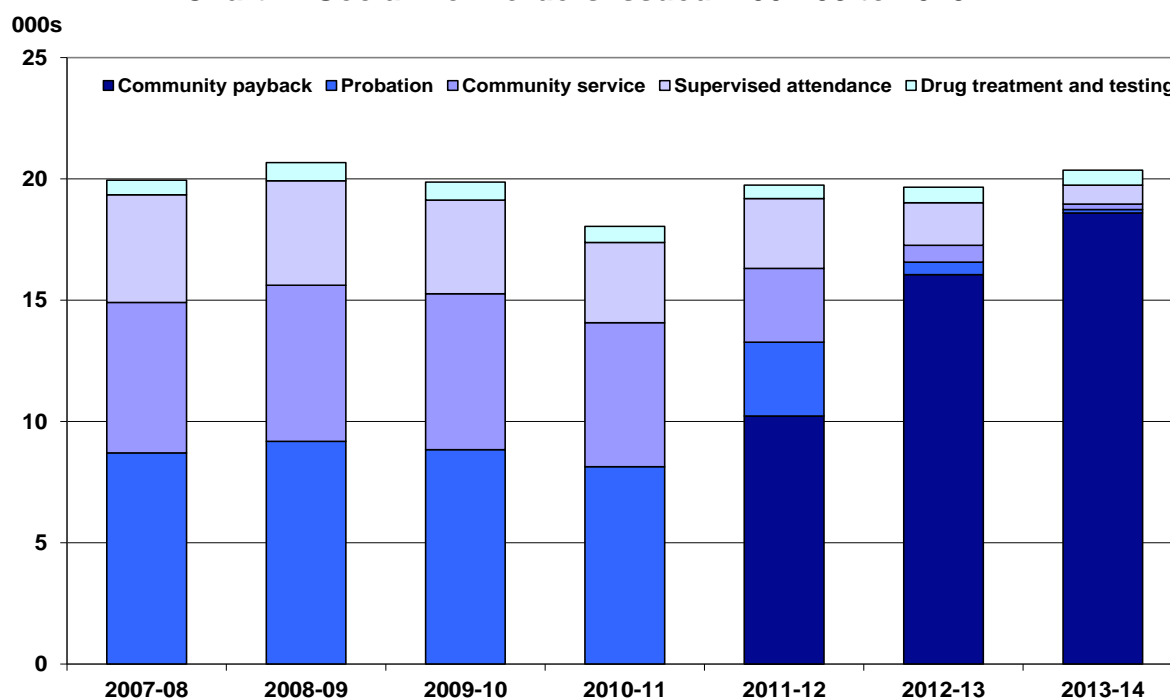


CRIMINAL JUSTICE SOCIAL WORK STATISTICS IN SCOTLAND: 2013-14 30 March 2015

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This publication presents national-level information on criminal justice social work activity in Scotland. The report includes data on criminal justice social work services and social work orders, as well as the characteristics of offenders involved.
- 1.2 The number of social work orders issued has been fairly stable over the past seven years with numbers generally around the 20,000 mark, the most recent figures for 2013-14 showing an increase of 4 per cent over the previous year (Chart 1 and Table 1).

Chart 1 Social work orders issued: 2007-08 to 2013-14



Note : Figures for 2010-11 exclude around 300 community payback orders issued in February and March 2011 which were not included in the data collected from local authorities (see §5.2.4 for details).

Contents

	Page
1	Introduction 1
2	Background 6
3	Diversion from prosecution 6
4	Court-based services and social work reports 8
5.1	Trends in social work orders 10
5.2	Community payback orders 11
5.3	Legacy orders 17
5.4	Drug treatment and testing orders 18
6	Statutory/voluntary throughcare and throughcare addiction service 20
7	Pre-release reports 21
8	Tables 22
Annex A	Sources of information and data quality 43
Annex B	Definitions 45
Annex C	Consultation and accreditation 47

List of tables

Table 1	Summary of criminal justice social work activity: 2007-08 to 2013-14	23
Table 2	Diversion from prosecution: 2009-10 to 2013-14.....	24
Table 3	Diversion from prosecution cases commenced by age, gender, employment status and ethnicity: 2009-10 to 2013-14	25
Table 4	Bail information, court services and home detention curfew assessments: 2009-10 to 2013-14.....	26
Table 5	Criminal justice social work reports submitted by age, gender, employment status and ethnicity: 2009-10 to 2013-14	27
Table 6	Criminal justice social work reports preferred sentencing options: 2009-10 to 2013-14	28
Table 7	Main outcomes from criminal justice social work reports: 2009-10 to 2013-14 ..	29
Table 8	Community payback orders commenced by age, gender, employment status and ethnicity: 2011-12 to 2013-14.....	30
Table 9	Community payback orders issued by court type: 2012-13 & 2013-14.....	31
Table 10	Community payback order requirements: 2011-12 to 2013-14.....	31
Table 11	Community payback orders commenced by length of unpaid work requirement: 2011-12 to 2013-14.....	32
Table 12	Community payback orders commenced by length of supervision requirement: 2011-12 to 2013-14.....	32
Table 13	Timescales for first direct contact and induction/case management meeting for community payback orders: 2011-12 to 2013-14	33
Table 14	Reason for not meeting timescales for community payback orders: 2013-14....	33
Table 15	Timescales for starting community payback order work placement: 2011-12 to 2013-14	34
Table 16	Reason for not meeting timescales for starting community payback order work placement: 2013-14	34
Table 17	Breach applications for community payback orders: 2013-14	34
Table 18	Community payback orders terminated by outcome: 2013-14.....	35
Table 19	Community payback orders terminated by number of breach applications: 2013-14	35
Table 20	Community payback order unpaid work requirements by length and time taken to complete: 2013-14	36
Table 21	Terminations of legacy orders: 2009-10 to 2013-14	36
Table 22	Legacy order breach applications: 2009-10 to 2013-14.....	36
Table 23	Drug treatment and testing orders commenced by age, gender, employment status, ethnicity and length: 2009-10 to 2013-14.....	37
Table 24	Timescales for first direct contact and case management meeting for drug treatment and testing orders: 2012-13 & 2013-14	38
Table 25	Reason for not meeting timescales for drug treatment and testing orders: 2013-14	38
Table 26	Drug treatment and testing orders terminated: 2009-10 to 2013-14	39
Table 27	Drug treatment and testing orders terminated by outcome: 2013-14.....	40
Table 28	Drug treatment and testing orders terminated by number of breach applications: 2013-14	40
Table 29	Statutory throughcare in custody by sentence type: 2009-10 to 2013-14	41
Table 30	Statutory throughcare in the community by type of licence: 2009-10 to 2013-14	42
Table 31	Voluntary throughcare and throughcare addiction services: 2009-10 to 2013-14	42

List of charts

Chart 1	Social work orders issued: 2007-08 to 2013-14	1
Chart 2	Diversion from prosecution cases commenced per 10,000 population by age and gender: 2011-12 to 2013-14.....	7
Chart 3	Completions of social work orders: 2009-10 to 2013-14.....	11
Chart 4	Community payback orders commenced per 10,000 population by age and gender: 2011-12 to 2013-14.....	13
Chart 5	Community payback order requirements: 2011-12 to 2013-14.....	14
Chart 6	Community payback orders commenced by number of requirements: 2013-14	15
Chart 7	Completions/discharges of community payback orders by gender, age, employment status and number of requirements: 2013-14.....	17
Chart 8	Drug treatment and testing order commencements, terminations and completions/discharges: 2007-08 to 2013-14.....	18
Chart 9	Completions/discharges of drug treatment and testing orders by gender, age and employment status: 2013-14.....	20

Highlights

- The number of **diversion from prosecution** cases commenced fluctuated around the 1,000 mark between 2007-08 and 2010-11, before more than doubling over the past three years to 2,250 during 2013-14 ([Table 1](#)).
- The number of **criminal justice social work reports** submitted to the courts has shown an overall downward trend over the past five years. The most recent figure for 2013-14 is a drop of 4 per cent on the previous year, from 32,600 to 31,400 (including supplementary reports), and has dropped by over a quarter since 2008-09 ([Table 1](#)).
- The number of **social work orders** issued has been fairly stable over the past seven years with numbers generally around the 20,000 mark, the most recent figures showing a rise of 4 per cent between 2012-13 and 2013-14 ([Table 1](#)).
- The majority (78 per cent) of social work orders commencing in 2013-14 included an element of **unpaid work or other activity** ([Table 1](#) and [Table 10](#)). This is about the same level as in 2012-13, but substantially higher than in 2010-11 (68 per cent).
- The number of **terminations of social work orders** (including completion/discharge, revocation and other reasons for termination) rose in 2013-14 to 19,200, the highest level in any of the last seven years ([Table 1](#)).
- Seventy one per cent of social work order terminations resulted in **completion/discharge** in 2013-14 ([Table 1](#)). This reflects a continuation of the upward trend from 59 per cent in 2008-09.
- There were 18,600 **community payback orders** commenced in 2013-14, representing 91 per cent of social work orders imposed in that year ([Table 1](#)).
- Most community payback orders included a requirement for **unpaid work or other activity** (80 per cent), and 51 per cent included **offender supervision** ([Table 10](#)).
- **Successful completion rates for community payback orders** were highest for those **aged over 40** (81 per cent), those **employed/self-employed** (82 per cent) and those whose orders only had the **one requirement** (75 per cent) ([Chart 7](#)).
- The **statutory custody- and community-based throughcare caseload** has been gradually increasing over the years, reaching a peak to date of 6,000 individuals on 31 March 2014 ([Table 1](#)). The custody-based caseload is 55 per cent of the total.
- The number of **voluntary throughcare** cases commenced fell for the fourth year out of the last five, to 2,500 in 2013-14 compared with the high point of 2,900 in 2008-09 ([Tables 1](#) and [31](#)).

2 Background

- 2.1 Local authority criminal justice social work departments provide a range of services, including:
- assessments and reports to assist decisions on sentencing
 - court services to assist those attending court whether as witnesses, accused people or offenders
 - bail information and supervision services as an alternative to custodial remand
 - supervising offenders on social work orders to tackle offending behaviour
 - supervising offenders who are required to perform unpaid, useful work for the benefit of the community
 - prison-based social work services to offenders and their families
 - preparing reports for the Parole Board to assist decisions about release from prison
 - throughcare services including parole, supervised release and other prison aftercare orders to assist public safety and community protection
 - supporting victims of crime and their families.
- 2.2 These services are described in more detail in the [National outcomes and standards for social work services in the criminal justice system: criminal justice social work reports and court services guidance](#) and [Community payback orders practice guidance](#).
- 2.3 The data presented in this bulletin are extracted from criminal justice social work management information systems. This publication includes the first two years of unit-level data for community payback and drug treatment and testing orders. In time, this will allow more comprehensive analysis of the implementation process and outcomes for these orders. Further information on how the data are collected and processed can be found in [Annex A](#).
- 2.4 The structure of this report reflects the main stages at which social work is involved in the criminal justice system, starting with diversion from prosecution and court based services, through to implementation of social work orders and support for those serving prison sentences before and after release. Some key orders and services are described alongside the commentary in the following sections, and further definitions can be found in [Annex B](#).
- 2.5 In the interests of presentation, time series tables in this publication tend to be for the past five years as this is long enough to illustrate current trends. Data for longer time periods can be found in the additional tables on the [Scottish Government's criminal justice social work datasets page](#). These tables also include analyses at local authority and community justice authority level.

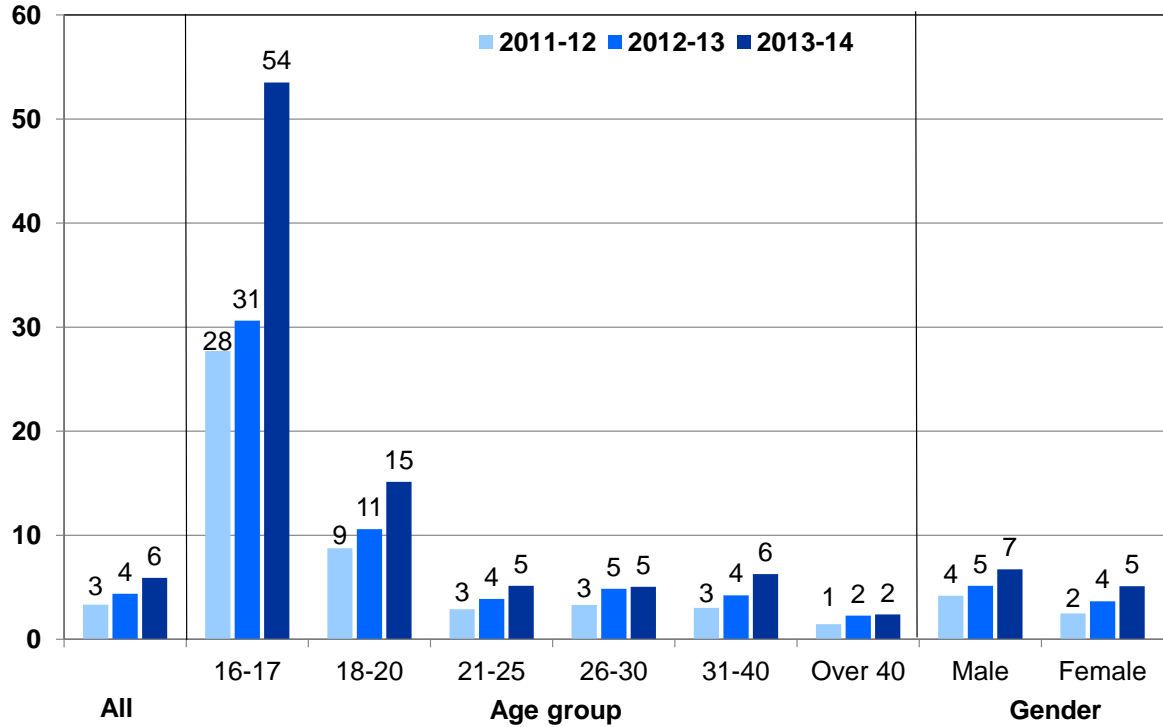
3 Diversion from prosecution (Tables 1, 2 & 3 and Chart 2)

- 3.1 In the case of more minor offences, the procurator fiscal may decide to refer the case to criminal justice social work rather than prosecuting the individual through the courts or offering fiscal direct measures. In such cases, prosecution is waived, subject to successful completion of the scheme. Diversion from

prosecution schemes have been in existence in Scotland since the early 1980s and aim to provide support and advice in relation to the underlying causes of offending, such as problematic substance use. In the late 1990s, the Scottish Office provided funding for a number of pilot schemes, which were rolled out across Scotland in 2000.

- 3.2 Historically, diversion involves relatively low volumes compared to other fiscal disposals such as fines and warnings, or court proceedings. However, while the number of diversion cases commenced fluctuated around the 1,000 mark between 2007-08 and 2010-11, they have more than doubled over the past three years to 2,250 during 2013-14. The number of cases rose by over a third (35 per cent) in 2013-14 compared with 2012-13 (Table 1). During 2013-14, there were 2,900 referrals, 2,800 assessments and 1,500 cases completed, representing increases of 83, 97 and 83 per cent respectively since 2010-11 (Table 2).
- 3.3 The rise in the number of diversion cases is not consistent across all local authorities, although a large number of authorities showed an increase. Further information is provided in the additional datasets which accompany this publication.
- 3.4 The age group with the sharpest rise between 2012-13 and 2013-14 was the under 18s (75 per cent). As a result, almost 30 per cent of cases in 2013-14 were for under 18s with those aged 18 to 20 accounting for a further 14 per cent (Table 3). Under 21s are over-represented when the population base is taken into account which likely reflects a general focus on diversion for this age group (Chart 2).

Chart 2 Diversion from prosecution cases commenced per 10,000 population by age and gender: 2011-12 to 2013-14



3.5 Half of diversion cases commenced in 2013-14 involved offenders who were unemployed (Table 3). On the whole, those diverted to social work are less likely to be unemployed than those getting community payback / drug treatment and testing orders.

4 Court-based services and social work reports

(Tables 1 & 4-7)

4.1 There are various tasks associated with providing information and advice to the court, as well as a throughcare service to individuals and their families at the point when a custodial sentence is made. These include:

- oral/written reports and information at the court's request on specific matters to inform the sentencing process or the decision to remand to custody rather than grant bail
- interviews with individuals and completing a medical mandate where significant medical issues have been highlighted
- diverting people with mental health problems who may be at a risk to themselves from a custodial remand, to either hospital or appropriate bail accommodation, where available, for assessment
- interviewing individuals immediately after the court has passed a custodial sentence/remand or a community disposal involving criminal justice social work, in order to further explain the decision of the court and what this means for individuals, establish if any pressing problems should be dealt with immediately, and inform individuals about the availability of relevant social work services
- forwarding relevant information to prisons in the event of a custodial sentence, including details on persons who may pose a risk of harm to themselves and/or others
- representing the local authority criminal justice social work service in the court setting, including where appropriate court users' groups and liaising with other professional groups.

4.2 During 2013-14, the courts made 6,900 requests for **bail information** to local authorities, the lowest in any of the last five years, and 21 per cent down from 8,700 in 2012-13. In a proportion of cases, this may result in the use of supervised bail rather than remand. A total of 420 **bail supervision** cases were commenced, a slight increase from the previous year but still low compared with numbers of the last five years or so (Table 4). **Same day reports** (previously called stand down reports) are either pre-sentence reports or specific sentence reports requested by the court - 3,700 such reports were provided to the courts, the highest in the last five years and 13 per cent up on the previous year. There were 20,200 **post sentence interviews** with people remanded into custody or receiving custodial sentences for the first time, the highest level in any of the last five years (Table 4).

Criminal justice social work reports

4.3 The revised criminal justice social work report (CJSWR) was introduced across Scotland from February 2011 to ensure a consistent provision of information, including the social worker's professional analysis. This report (previously called a social enquiry report) is intended to assist in the sentencing process

and to complement the range of other considerations, such as victim information and narratives from the procurator fiscal. In particular, the CJSWR provides information on social work interventions and how these may impact upon offending behaviour. A CJSWR must be requested

- before imposing a custodial sentence for the first time or where the offender is under 21
- when imposing a community payback order with a supervision requirement or level 2 unpaid work requirement (over 100 hours), community service order or probation order with unpaid work
- when imposing a drug treatment and testing order.

4.4 The number of criminal justice social work reports has been falling since 2008-09 with 31,400 submitted in 2013-14 (including supplementary reports but excluding letters sent in lieu of reports), a drop of 4 per cent compared to the previous year, and over a quarter lower than in 2008-09 ([Table 1](#)). This downward trend is broadly in line with court volumes over the period, although the most recent figures show a slight increase in the number of court cases between 2012-13 and 2013-14¹.

4.5 While the pattern of change varied somewhat across local authorities, around two-thirds showed a fall between 2012-13 and 2013-14. Further information is provided in the [additional datasets](#) which accompany this publication.

Preferred sentencing options

4.6 The criminal justice social work report writer is expected to provide a professional assessment as to the suitability of available sentencing options in terms of maximising the opportunity for the individual to change their behaviour and desist from offending. This analysis is based on the individual's attitude to offending and motivation to change, as well as risks and needs identified. While the decision on sentencing is for the court to take, the expectation is that the professional analysis will cover substantive issues such as the need for specialist assessment where significant substance misuse or mental health problems are indicated. There is also the expectation that the report will include an assessment of the suitability or otherwise of the community payback order, including the individual's motivation to successfully complete the order.

4.7 Almost half of reports (45 per cent) recommended the use of a community payback order in 2013-14 ([Table 6](#)). Eighteen per cent involved a CPO with supervision but not unpaid work, while 15 per cent involved unpaid work but no supervision. The proportion of reports where the preferred option was community service or probation continued to fall as expected, due to the introduction of the CPO for offences committed from 1 February 2011.

4.8 Twelve per cent of reports recommended a deferred sentence of 3 months or more and 6 per cent suggested a monetary penalty. Custody was rarely suggested, featuring as the preferred option in only 4 per cent of reports. Sixteen per cent of reports suggested some other form of preferred option

¹ Scottish Government (2014) Criminal proceedings in Scotland, 2013-14.
<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/12/1343>

(including a restriction of liberty order or deferment for a drug treatment and testing order assessment). Fifteen per cent of CJSWRs gave no preferred sentencing option.

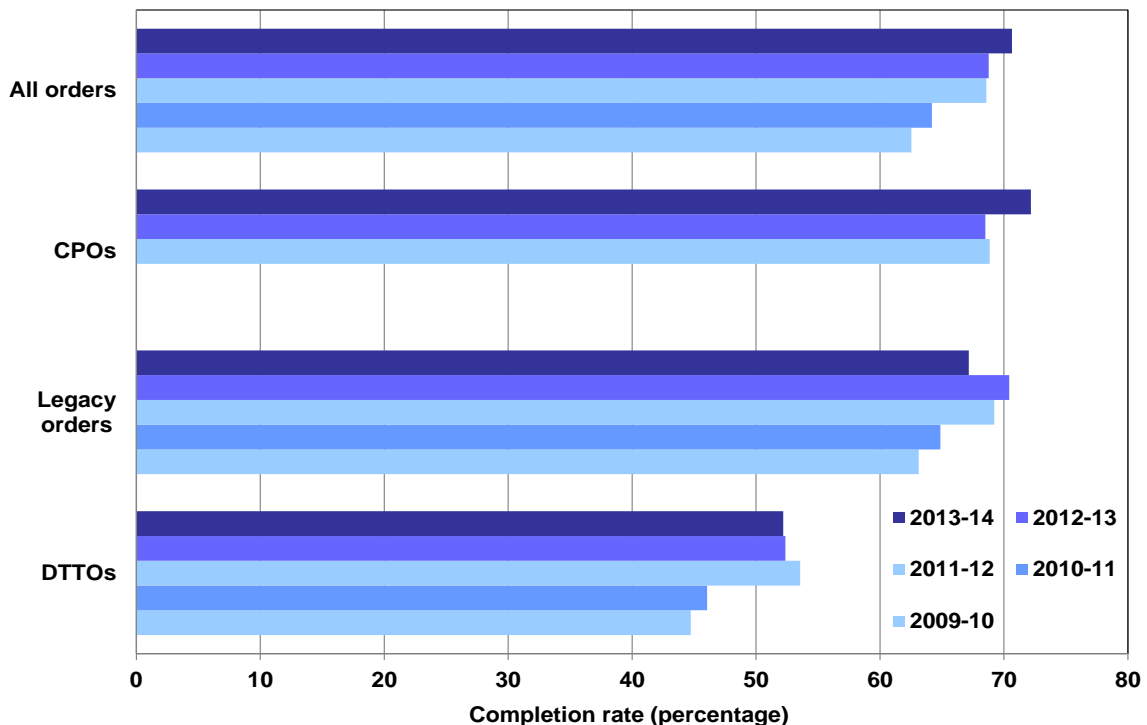
- 4.9 The main outcome for 41 per cent of CJSWRs in 2013-14 was a community payback order ([Table 7](#)). Fourteen per cent of reports resulted in a CPO with unpaid work but no supervision, with 10 per cent resulting in an order with supervision but not unpaid work. In 18 per cent of cases, a CPO was given with both supervision and unpaid work.
- 4.10 Custody was the main outcome for 17 per cent of reports in 2013-14, and this has remained more or less the same over the past five years. The other main outcome categories in 2013-14 were deferred sentences (8 per cent) and monetary penalty (7 per cent).

5.1 Trends in social work orders ([Tables 1 & 10](#) and [Chart 3](#))

- 5.1.1 Social work orders include community payback, community service, probation, supervised attendance and drug treatment and testing orders. Community payback orders replaced community service, probation and supervised attendance orders for offences committed on or after 1 February 2011, and these latter three orders are referred to as 'legacy' orders in this report.
- 5.1.2 The most recent figures show an increase of 4 per cent in the number of social work order **commencements** between 2012-13 and 2013-14. Overall, the trend has been relatively stable over the past five years, with numbers generally around the 20,000 mark ([Table 1](#)). Local authority and community justice authority level breakdowns are available in the [additional datasets](#) which accompany this publication.
- 5.1.3 The vast majority (91 per cent) of social work orders were community payback orders, with 18,600 commencements in 2013-14 ([Table 1](#)).
- 5.1.4 Seventy eight per cent (around 16,000) of orders commencing in 2013-14 included an element of **unpaid work or other activity** ([Table 1](#) and [Table 10](#)). This was about the same level as in 2012-13, but substantially higher than in 2010-11 (68 per cent).
- 5.1.5 The number of **terminations** (including completion/discharge, revocation and other reasons for termination) of social work orders rose in 2013-14, for the second year in a row, to 19,200, the highest level in any of the last seven years ([Table 1](#)).
- 5.1.6 Seventy one per cent of social work terminations in 2013-14 (13,600) resulted in **completion or discharge** ([Table 1](#) and [Chart 3](#)). This proportion has increased every year since 2008-09, when it sat at 59 per cent. Completion rates vary between the different types of order, with the higher tariff drug treatment and testing order showing lower completion rates, reflecting the challenges facing this particular client group.

5.1.7 The completion rates for legacy orders issued during the past couple of years **are not strictly comparable with earlier years** as the former will not include cases involving crimes committed after the introduction of the community payback order. Legacy orders issued from 2011-12 onward are therefore likely to involve more complicated court cases compared to cases resulting in a community payback order, and meaningful comparison of completion rates between the two groups is not straightforward.

Chart 3 Completions of social work orders: 2009-10 to 2013-14



Note: **Any comparison between completion rates for different orders since 2011-12 should be interpreted with caution** as the legacy orders will tend to involve a different offender mix than the group currently getting a community payback order. Comparing completion rates for legacy orders before and after the introduction of the community payback order is therefore also problematic as recent cases may involve more complicated and longer court cases compared to cases resulting in a community payback order.

5.2 Community payback orders (Tables 1 and 8-20)

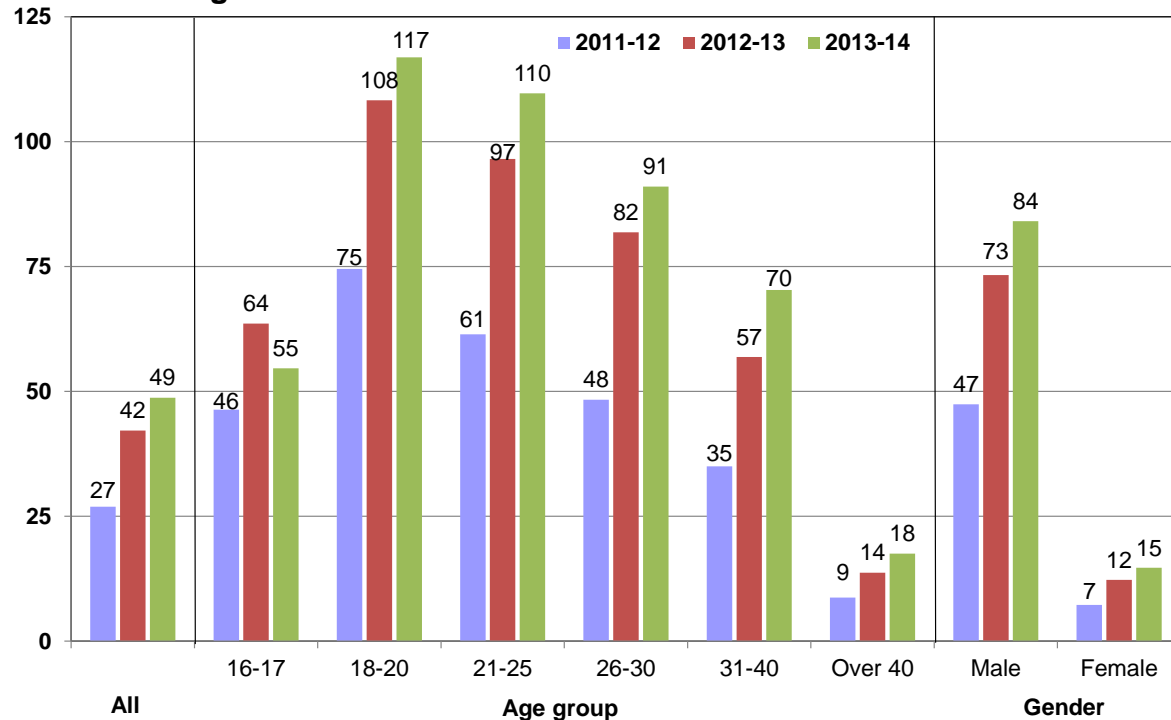
5.2.1 Community payback orders (CPOs) were introduced by the [Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010](#) and replace provisions for community / probation / supervised attendance orders for offences committed from 1 February 2011 onward. They can include one or more of the following requirements:

- offender supervision
- compensation
- unpaid work or other activity
- programme
- residence
- mental health treatment

- drug treatment
 - alcohol treatment
 - conduct
- 5.2.2 If an offender fails to comply with the requirements in the order, a restricted movement requirement can also be imposed.
- 5.2.3 The CPO is available to all courts, with restrictions applying to justice of the peace courts in relation to treatment and programme requirements. More information on the community payback order can be found in [Community payback orders practice guidance](#).
- 5.2.4 In 2010-11, there were estimated to be around 300 CPOs issued - [monthly figures](#) obtained separately from Scottish Court Service provide more details. Local authorities were asked to submit details of 2011-12 orders as part of the aggregate criminal justice social work statistical return. From 2012-13, data on the implementation of the community payback order are being collected at unit level. This allows the scope for looking at how each order progresses and provides more detailed information on outcomes. While it will take a number of years' data to realise the unit level's full potential, this bulletin contains substantially more information than that previously available from the aggregate level collection (see [Annex A](#) for more details).
- 5.2.5 The change in data collection from aggregate to unit level can result in identifying inconsistencies in the data and caution should therefore be exercised when looking at changes in the figures between 2011-12 and the two most recent years. It is also important to note that comparability between the unit level data from 2012-13 and 2013-14 may be affected by **the type of offender most likely to complete a community payback order during the first few years of implementation**. Orders which finished during 2012-13 will tend to be lower-tariff orders which generally take less time to complete than those finished during 2013-14.
- 5.2.6 While there were three local authorities who were not able to provide unit level data for 2012-13, all 32 authorities were able to do so in 2013-14.
- 5.2.7 A total of 18,600 community payback orders **commenced** in 2013-14 ([Table 1](#)). As expected, this continues to rise compared to previous years as the legacy orders are phased out. People aged 18 to 25 were more likely to be given a CPO than other age group when the population base is taken into account ([Chart 4](#)). The prevalence of CPOs would, all other things being equal, be expected to increase between 2012-13 and 2013-14 and it did so for all age groups, with the exception of the 16 and 17 year old group, where it fell from 64 orders per 10,000 population to 55.
- 5.2.8 Offenders were unemployed in about 62 per cent of cases in 2013-14 ([Table 8](#)). Around a fifth were employed or self-employed, and 9 per cent were not economically active.
- 5.2.9 Ninety-three per cent of community payback orders were issued by sheriff courts, mainly by summary procedure. Stipendiary magistrates and justice of

the peace courts each accounted for a further 3 per cent of the total (Table 9).

Chart 4 Community payback orders commenced per 10,000 population by age and gender: 2011-12 to 2013-14



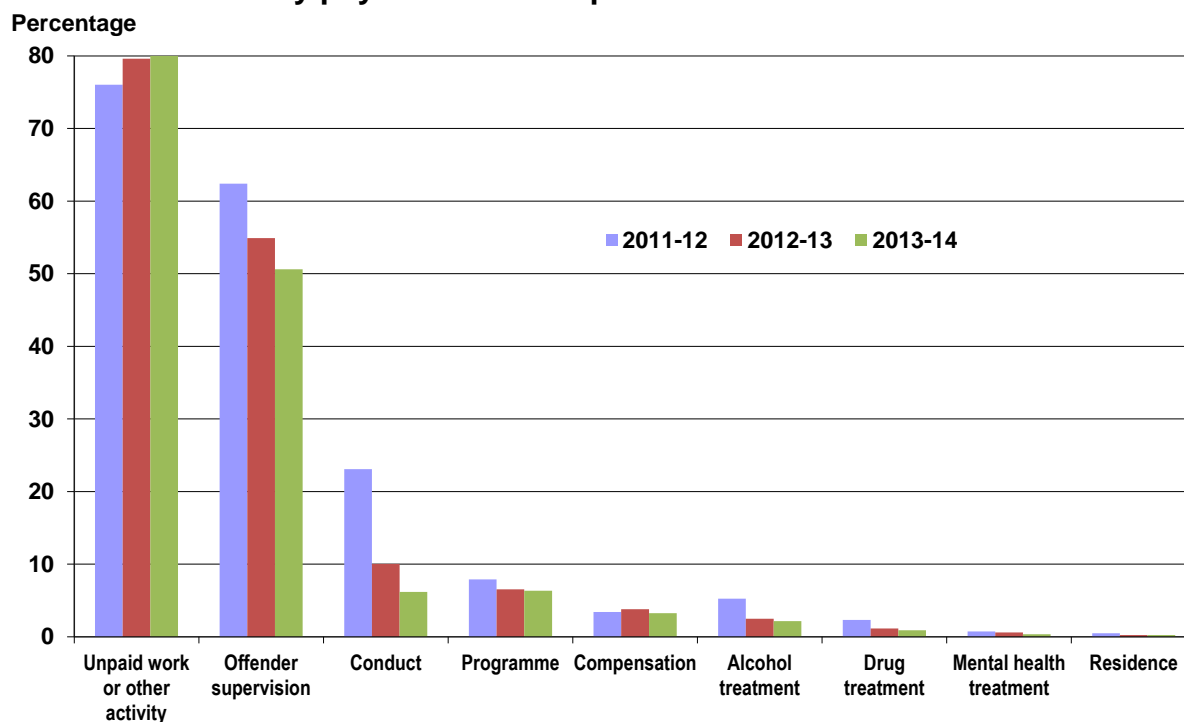
Note: The change in rates between each of the years in the chart reflect the increased use of the community payback order for offences committed on or after February 2011 as the legacy orders are phased out.

5.2.10 There were a total of 17,000 **CPOs in force** at 31 March 2014 (see Table 1 and the additional datasets which accompany this publication). As expected, this is substantially higher than a year earlier as more CPOs are being issued instead of the legacy orders they replaced. There is not a long enough time series at present for these figures to allow meaningful in-depth commentary and comparison. Patterns for snapshot numbers in force will be discussed further once the data collection becomes more established.

Requirements

5.2.11 Four fifths of community payback orders included a requirement for **unpaid work or other activity**, and just over half (51 per cent) included **offender supervision** (Table 10 and Chart 5). There were slightly more level 1 (100 hours or less) work requirements issued in 2013-14 than level 2 (over 100 – 300 hours) requirements (Table 11). Over half (57 per cent) of supervision requirements were for 12 months or less, while a further 39 per cent had lengths between 12 and 24 months (Table 12).

Chart 5 Community payback order requirements: 2011-12 to 2013-14



5.2.12 A **conduct requirement** was issued for 6 per cent of orders in 2013-14 (Table 10). This continued the downward trend observed since 2011-12, reflecting the 2012 appeal court judgement² that conduct requirements must be specific and include more than general conditions to stay out of trouble or to refrain from committing another criminal offence. This will inevitably have also had an effect on the level of supervision requirements, as orders with a conduct requirement should also include supervision.

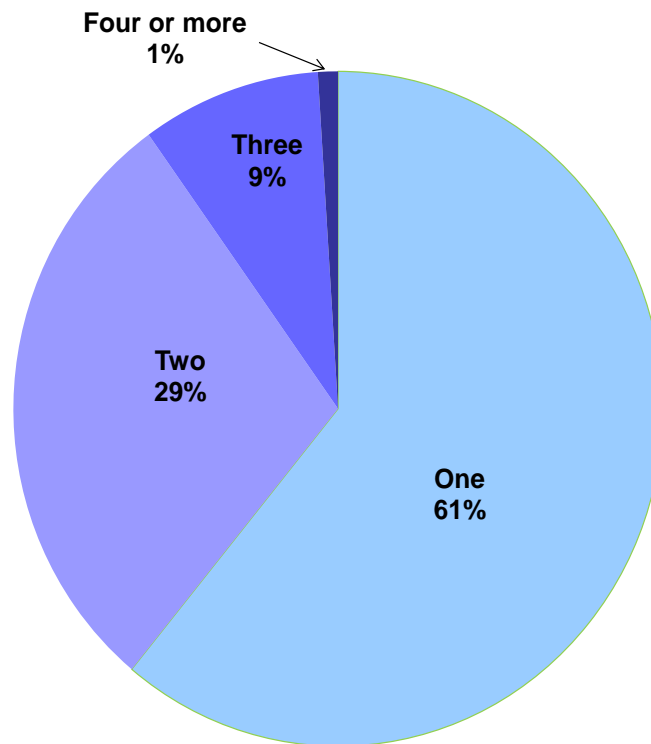
5.2.13 Other requirements included **programme** (6 per cent, and now more prevalent than conduct requirements) and **compensation** (3 per cent). Treatment for **alcohol, drug** and **mental health** problems accounted for relatively few requirements, ranging from just over 2 per cent (**alcohol**) to less than half of one per cent (**mental health**).

5.2.14 The average number of requirements per order has fallen between 2012-13 and 2013-14.

5.2.15 Sixty-one per cent of community payback orders commenced in 2013-14 included one requirement – normally unpaid work/other activity or supervision. A further 29 per cent had two requirements (normally including supervision) (Chart 6).

² Scottish Court Service (2012) High court of judiciary appeal court opinion 96. <http://www.scotcourts.gov.uk/opinions/2012HCJAC96.html>

Chart 6 Community payback orders commenced by number of requirements: 2013-14



Timescales for implementation

5.2.16 The Scottish Government [Community payback orders practice guidance](#) is intended to support practitioners and managers to improve their performance and work towards the achievement of the national outcomes and standards for social work services in the criminal justice system. The guidance contains a number of principles of best practice, including:

- the first direct contact with the offender should take place on the same day as the order is imposed, or the next working day
- where an offender supervision requirement has been imposed, the appointed case manager should arrange to meet the individual within five working days of the date of imposition of the order
- where 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
- where an unpaid work or other activity requirement is imposed, the work placement should begin within 7 working days of imposition of the order.

5.2.17 In the majority of cases (79 per cent) in 2013-14, first direct contact took place within one working day of the order being imposed ([Table 13](#)). This proportion has remained at similar levels (between 75 and 80 per cent) in each of the last three years.

5.2.18 The first induction / case management meeting took place within five working days in just over 80 per cent of cases in 2013-14, with a further tenth taking

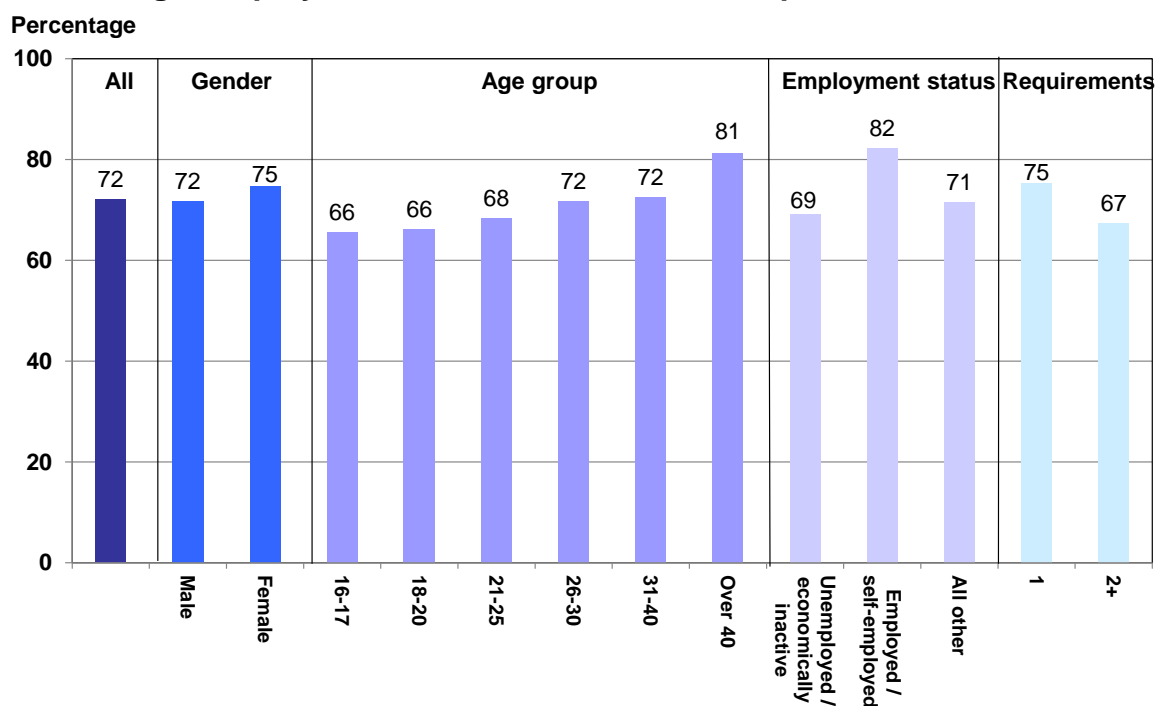
place between six and ten working days. These trends have also remained fairly level over the last three years.

- 5.2.19 There may be various reasons why these timescales are not met. Almost two-fifths of delays in first direct contact were due to offenders missing their appointment, while the unavailability of a social worker or other non client-related reason accounted for a further 30 per cent. Other client-based reasons included being subject to another sentence, employment or illness. Delays for the first induction / case management meeting were due to a wide range of reasons: 17 per cent of cases involved the offender being subject to another sentence, employment or illness, another 20 per cent were due to delays in first making contact or staff availability, and just under half the cases involved other client-based reasons ([Table 14](#)).
- 5.2.20 Almost three quarters of cases commenced work placements within seven working days ([Table 15](#)). This is higher than in both 2012-13 and 2011-12, when just over 70 per cent began within this timescale. In 2013-14, a further 16 per cent began their work placement within three weeks.

Terminations

- 5.2.21 A total of 15,300 community payback orders were **terminated** in 2013-14 ([Table 17](#)). Seventy-two per cent (11,100) of these orders were successfully completed or resulted in an early discharge ([Table 18](#)). A further 16 per cent were revoked following a breach application to the courts, 5 per cent were revoked following a review and the remaining 7 per cent were terminated for other reasons (including transfer to another area or death).
- 5.2.22 Three-quarters of orders terminated during 2013-14 did not involve any breach applications during the lifetime of the order ([Table 19](#)). For the remainder, there were a total of 4,400 breach applications made ([Table 17](#)). The majority of breach applications (78 per cent) were lodged with the court within five working days of the decision to make an application.
- 5.2.23 For CPOs revoked due to breach, the most likely outcome was that a custodial sentence was imposed (34 per cent) followed by a new order being imposed or another outcome (28 and 29 per cent respectively) ([Table 18](#)). About a fifth of orders revoked due to review resulted in a custodial sentence, while 56 per cent resulted in another outcome.
- 5.2.24 Completion rates varied by age, number of requirements and employment status ([Chart 7](#)). They showed a fairly consistent increase with age, ranging from 66 per cent for 16 & 17 year olds to 81 per cent for the over 40s. Three quarters of offenders with one requirement completed their order, with a smaller proportion of 67 per cent for orders with two or more requirements. Eighty-two per cent of those who were employed or self-employed completed successfully, compared to just under 70 per cent of those who were unemployed or economically inactive.

Chart 7 Completions/discharges of community payback orders by gender, age, employment status and number of requirements: 2013-14



5.3 Legacy orders

(Tables 1, 21 and 22)

- 5.3.1 There were over 1,100 community service / probation / supervised attendance orders **commenced** during 2013-14 for offences committed before February 2011, accounting for about 6 per cent of all social work orders (Table 1).
- 5.3.2 Most legacy orders in 2013-14 (68 per cent or 780) were **supervised attendance orders**. This reflects the fact that the majority of these orders are issued as a secondary penalty for fine default, and so it is more likely that the original offence occurred before February 2011. Community service and probation orders accounted for 20 and 12 per cent of legacy orders respectively.
- 5.3.3 A total of 3,200 legacy orders were **terminated** in 2013-14 (Tables 1 and 21). The majority (67 per cent) of these orders were completed or discharged. As discussed in §5.2.5, comparing completion rates for legacy orders before and after the introduction of the community payback order is problematic as recent cases will tend to be the more complex ones which have taken longer to process through the courts, or historic cases.
- 5.3.4 There were 750 **breach applications** made to the courts in 2013-14 in respect of legacy orders (Table 22). Readers should note that this only includes breach applications made during the year and are on a different basis from those reported for community payback and drug treatment and testing orders, which reflect all breach applications during the lifetime of the order.

5.4 Drug treatment and testing orders

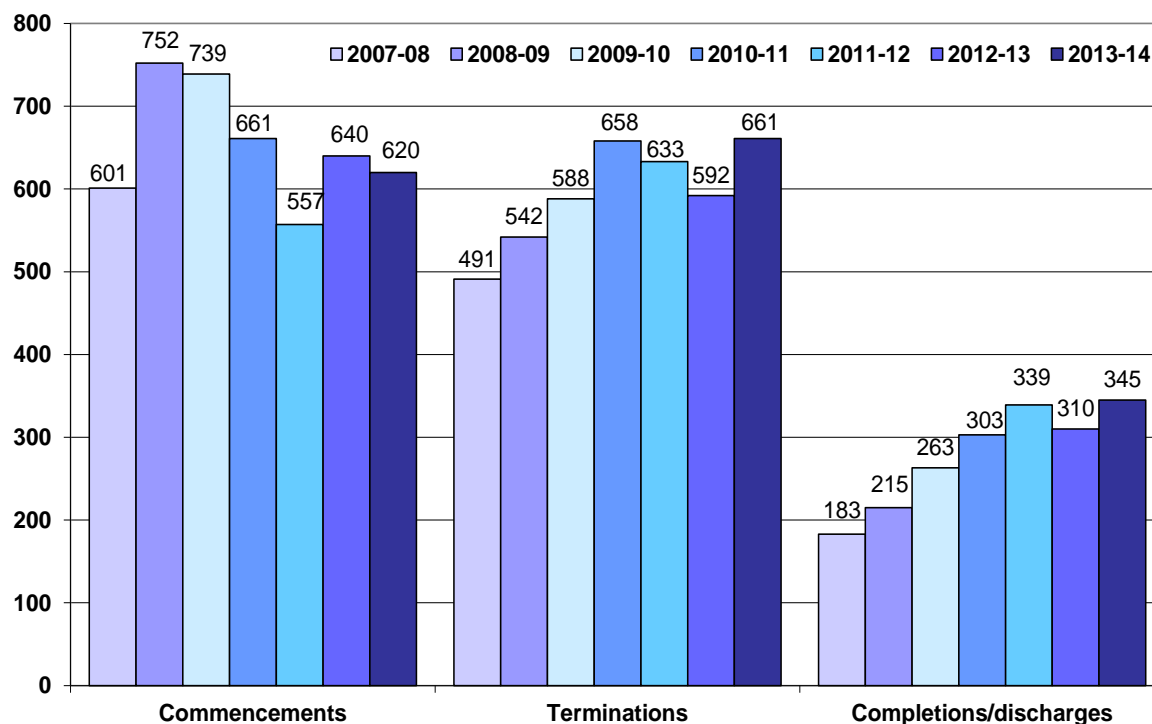
(Tables 1 and 23-28)

5.4.1 The drug treatment and testing order is available to courts (excluding justice of the peace courts) as a high tariff disposal for offenders with substance use problems who might otherwise get a custodial sentence. In addition, the less intensive DTTO II has been available to all courts in City of Edinburgh, East Lothian and Midlothian on a pilot basis since 2008, and currently accounts for about a quarter of the DTTOs in these areas (see §B.5). Data for 2012-13 onward are collected at unit level, while earlier figures are based on aggregate data and so **caution is suggested when comparing the two sets of figures** (see Annex A for more details).

5.4.2 A total of 620 drug treatment and testing orders **commenced** in 2013-14 (including the DTTO II). This represents a decrease of 3 per cent on 2012-13, and is 18 per cent lower than the peak of 750 in 2008-09 (Table 1 and Chart 8). Male offenders accounted for 80 per cent of DTTOs commenced in 2013-14 (Table 23). The incidence of DTTOs was highest amongst 26 to 40 year olds (around 4 per 10,000 population), and was lowest (around ½ per 10,000 population) for under 21s and over 40s.

5.4.3 Eighty-six per cent of people getting a DTTO were either unemployed or economically inactive.

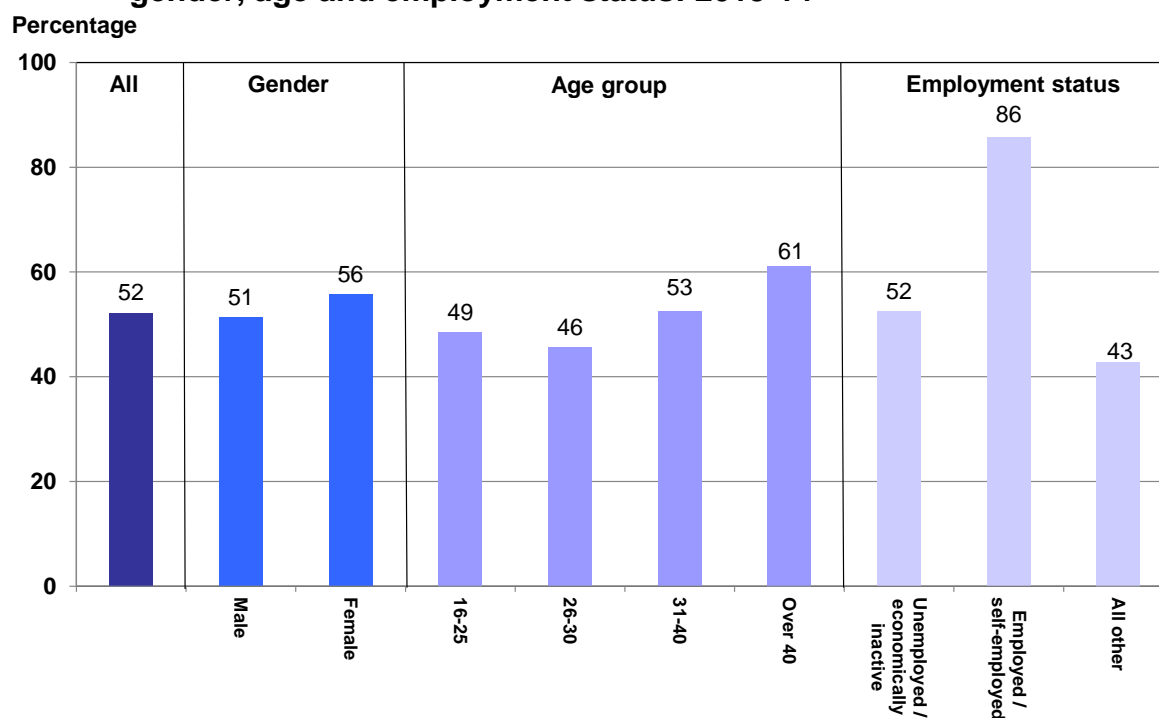
Chart 8 Drug treatment and testing order commencements, terminations and completions/discharges: 2007-08 to 2013-14



5.4.4 The **average length** of a DTTO in 2013-14 was 17.4 months, slightly shorter than in 2012-13. Average lengths have consistently sat at around 18 months over the last five years (Table 23).

- 5.4.5 Seventy-six per cent of DTTOs commenced in 2013-14 had first direct contact within one working day of the order being imposed, only slightly lower than in 2012-13 (78 per cent). Only 9 per cent of cases in 2013-14 took longer than five working days ([Table 24](#)).
- 5.4.6 There was a substantial improvement in the proportion of first case management meeting taking place within five working days – 86 per cent in 2013-14 compared with 74 per cent in 2012-13. In 2013-14, only 9 per cent of cases took longer than ten working days.
- 5.4.7 The reasons provided for not complying with these timescales in 2013-14 suggest that this offender group presents more challenges, as not attending meetings without an excuse is more prevalent than for other offender groups - 54 per cent for the initial contact meeting and 53 per cent for the induction/ case management meeting ([Table 25](#)).
- 5.4.8 There were 710 drug treatment and testing orders in force on 31 March 2014 ([Table 1](#)).
- 5.4.9 In 2013-14, the number of DTTO **terminations** rose to 660, the highest level in any of the last seven years ([Tables 1](#) and [26](#)). Fifty-two per cent of terminations were completions/discharges in 2013-14; this is similar to the previous two years and higher than the proportions of around 40 to 45 per cent observed prior to 2010-11 and before. The completion rate for DTTOs does tend to be lower than for other social work orders, due to the type of offender involved.
- 5.4.10 Twenty per cent of orders were revoked due to review, with 23 per cent revoked due to breach ([Table 26](#)). The remaining 5 per cent were terminated for other reasons (including transfer out of the area or death). A custodial sentence was imposed in 51 per cent of revoked cases ([Table 27](#)).
- 5.4.11 Seventy-two per cent of orders were terminated without breach applications ([Table 28](#)). The vast majority (86 per cent) of the breach applications were lodged with the court within 5 working days of the decision being made to make an application (see the [additional datasets](#) which accompany this publication).
- 5.4.12 Completion rates varied markedly by age and employment status ([Chart 9](#)), with older offenders and those in employment being more likely to complete. Over 60 per cent of people aged over 40 successfully completed compared with 46 per cent of those aged 26 to 30. Over 80 per cent of those who were employed / self-employed completed their order, compared to just over half for those who were unemployed or economically inactive.

Chart 9 Completions/discharges of drug treatment and testing orders by gender, age and employment status: 2013-14



Notes: Age and employment status at termination. Figures may include a small number of under 16s.

6 Statutory/voluntary throughcare and throughcare addiction service (Tables 1 and 29-31)

- 6.1 Criminal justice social work departments are expected to provide a throughcare service to all offenders who are subject to statutory supervision on release from prison. This includes those serving sentences of four years or more and sex offenders serving six months or more, as well as those subject to an extended sentence or supervised release order. Throughcare begins at the start of the sentence and is implemented through the Scottish Prison Service's integrated case management process. Voluntary throughcare (or assistance) services are also available to those who are not subject to supervision on release from prison. These services may be requested while in custody or up to 12 months after release. A throughcare addiction service was also introduced in 2005 which provides a more intensive motivational service to help the offender address their addiction and associated difficulties, and includes referral services. More information on these services can be found in [Annex B](#).
- 6.2 Commencements for **statutory throughcare in custody** have fluctuated between just under and just over the 1,000 mark over the past five years, with 1,050 cases in 2013-14 ([Table 29](#)). Almost half involved determinate sentences of four years or more, while supervised release orders and extended sentences accounted for about a fifth each.
- 6.3 The number of commencements for **statutory throughcare cases in the community** have consistently totalled about 1,000-1,100 in the last five years – 1,030 in 2013-14 ([Table 30](#)). Just over a quarter of all cases commenced in

2013-14 related to non-parole licences, while parole licences and supervised release orders accounted for about a further fifth each.

- 6.4 The **statutory custody- and community-based throughcare caseload** has been gradually increasing over the years, reaching a peak to date of 6,000 in total on 31 March 2014 (Tables 1, 29 and 30). The custody-based caseload is 55 per cent of the total.
- 6.5 The number of **completions** of statutory throughcare cases in the community was 910 in 2013-14. The trend for completion numbers has been fairly flat over the last five years (Table 30).
- 6.6 The number of **voluntary throughcare cases** commenced fell for the fourth year out of the last five, to 2,500 in 2013-14 compared with the high point of 2,900 in 2008-09 (Tables 1 and 31).
- 6.7 The number of **individuals receiving voluntary throughcare** each year has fluctuated around 2,300-2,500 for the past six years, with the 2013-14 figure representing the lowest over that period (Tables 1 and 31).
- 6.8 Use of the **throughcare addiction service** involved around 1,400-1,500 commencements between 2007-08 and 2011-12, but the figures have fallen in each of the last two years to around 1,300 in 2012-13 and 1,200 in 2013-14 (Tables 1 and 31).

7 Pre-release reports (Tables 1 and 4)

- 7.1 Part of statutory throughcare involves providing reports to inform temporary release from prison on home leave to facilitate re-integration into the community, and to inform the process of liberation on parole/non-parole licence. In 2013-14, 1,600 **home leave reports**³ were produced, higher than in 2012-13 but still over a fifth less than the level of 2,100 in 2010-11. A total of 1,600 **home circumstance reports** for release from prison on parole/non-parole licence were recorded in 2013-14. This number has remained around 1,500-1,600 since 2008-09 (Table 1).
- 7.2 From 2006, those serving a custodial sentence may also be released early under a home detention curfew scheme. During 2013-14, there were 2,900 **home detention curfew assessments**, 8 per cent lower than in 2012-13 (Table 4).

³ Scottish Government (2010) Integrated practice guidance for staff involved in the home leave process. Justice Directorate Circular JD 3/2010
<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2010/07/09112100/0>

8 Tables

8.1 The following symbols are used throughout the tables in this bulletin:

- nil
- .. missing / not available
- not applicable

8.2 Percentage figures given in tables and charts may not always sum to the exact totals due to rounding. Any percentages in the tables which are less than 0.5% are represented by the symbol *.

8.3 Numbers are given precisely in the tables but are **rounded for presentational purposes** in the text. The numbers in the text are generally rounded as follows:
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
Also in the text, percentages are calculated based on the unrounded numbers and are then rounded, in most cases, to one decimal place.

Table 1 Summary of criminal justice social work activity: 2007-08 to 2013-14

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Diversion from prosecution							
Cases commenced	956	962	1,053	958	1,260	1,664	2,250
Individuals	939	929	933	939	1,231	1,512	2,061
Cases successfully completed	818	779	763	800	898	1,217	1,462
Bail supervision							
Cases commenced	729	583	481	450	497	411	417
Individuals	657	496	436	430	467	397	400
Criminal justice social work reports¹							
<i>Total reports submitted (including supplementaries)</i>	41,986	42,472	40,762	37,504	36,367	32,558	31,406
Individuals with reports submitted	28,947	29,247	28,888	27,371	26,922	24,785	23,740
Supplementary reports submitted	6,100	6,159	6,031	5,493	4,488	4,536	3,632
Social work orders							
<i>Commencements</i>	19,947	20,674	19,865	18,044	19,746	19,656	20,363
Community payback orders ^{2,3}				..	10,228	16,057	18,599
Community service orders	6,202	6,437	6,429	5,940	3,044	693	227
Probation orders	8,706	9,179	8,838	8,136	3,040	514	138
With an element of unpaid work	3,053	3,324	3,236	3,031	1,276	216	71
Supervised attendance orders	4,438	4,306	3,859	3,307	2,877	1,752	779
Drug treatment and testing orders ³	601	752	739	661	557	640	620
<i>Individuals</i>	18,169	18,786	18,127	16,554	18,044	17,177	17,623
Community payback orders ³				..	9,376	13,983	16,028
Community service orders	5,874	6,124	6,053	5,665	2,933	656	219
Probation orders	7,984	8,422	8,182	7,520	2,833	490	130
With an element of unpaid work	2,887	3,135	3,074	2,875	1,228	213	66
Supervised attendance orders	3,768	3,582	3,219	2,764	2,380	1,472	654
Drug treatment and testing orders ³	543	658	673	605	522	576	592
<i>Orders in force at 31 March⁴</i>							
Community payback orders ³				..	..	13,738	17,010
Drug treatment and testing orders ³				..	..	747	706
<i>Terminations</i>	16,135	18,889	18,290	17,869	17,213	18,505	19,197
Community payback orders ³				..	2,616	10,409	15,327
Community service orders	5,825	6,883	6,737	6,082	4,706	2,037	759
Probation orders ⁵	6,849	7,488	7,551	7,883	6,619	3,339	996
Supervised attendance orders	2,970	3,976	3,414	3,246	2,639	2,128	1,454
Drug treatment and testing orders ³	491	542	588	658	633	592	661
<i>Proportion of completions/discharges</i>	59.7	59.5	62.5	64.2	68.6	68.8	70.6
Community payback orders ^{3,6}				..	68.8	68.5	72.2
Community service orders	64.6	63.6	69.6	74.0	74.4	71.1	69.2
Probation orders ⁵	58.4	56.6	57.0	59.8	67.1	74.8	78.6
Supervised attendance orders	56.7	60.6	63.9	60.1	65.1	62.9	58.3
Drug treatment and testing orders ³	37.3	39.7	44.7	46.0	53.6	52.4	52.2
Statutory throughcare							
Cases commenced (custody)	1,247	1,110	1,019	1,028	1,072	965	1,048
Cases commenced (community)	1,056	1,238	1,062	1,046	1,047	1,001	1,027
Cases completed (community)	879	1,062	845	881	944	927	1,019
Cases in force at 31 March (custody/community)	5,292	5,388	5,546	5,392	5,576	5,778	6,003
Voluntary throughcare (assistance)							
Cases commenced	2,681	2,883	2,683	2,725	2,625	2,597	2,489
Individuals who received assistance	2,253	2,545	2,433	2,350	2,428	2,464	2,327
Throughcare addiction services cases commenced	1,424	1,453	1,523	1,515	1,486	1,320	1,180
Pre-release reports							
<i>Total</i>	2,701	2,854	3,251	3,616	3,425	2,982	3,184
Home leave reports	1,315	1,230	1,569	2,055	1,923	1,500	1,597
Home circumstance reports (parole/non-parole)	1,386	1,624	1,682	1,561	1,502	1,482	1,587

1. Social enquiry reports prior to February 2011.

2. Information on orders commenced was collected from local authorities from 2011-12 onward. Figures from the Scottish Court Service suggest around 300 community payback orders were imposed in 2010-11. Figures are available at <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/Datasets/CPOs>.

3. 2012-13 figures for community payback orders and drug treatment & testing orders revised since original publication due to updated information being received from some local authorities.

4. Data based on unit-level returns from 2012-13 onward.

5. 2012-13 figures for probation orders terminated slightly revised since original publication due to updated figures being supplied for Moray.

6. As a result of the revision of the 2012-13 figures for community payback orders, the reason for termination is not known for a small number of orders. The figure for the proportion of completions/discharges has therefore been calculated as a proportion of the orders where this reason was known.

Table 2 Diversion from prosecution: 2009-10 to 2013-14

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Referrals	1,862	1,561	1,878	2,561	2,861
Assessments	1,391	1,415	1,717	2,377	2,794
Cases commenced	1,053	958	1,260	1,664	2,250
Individuals	933	939	1,231	1,512	2,061
Cases successfully completed	763	800	898	1,217	1,462
Cases referred to drug treatment/education	17	31	129	43	50
Cases referred to alcohol treatment programmes	..	..	..	67	84
Cases referred to mental health services	..	..	..	48	34

Table 3 Diversion from prosecution cases commenced by age, gender, employment status and ethnicity: 2009-10 to 2013-14

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total	1,053	958	1,260	1,664	<i>Number</i> 2,250
Age group¹					
16-17	189	142	349	379	662
18-20	96	143	188	221	306
21-25	103	99	104	142	191
26-30	115	103	114	168	175
31-40	235	230	201	278	411
Over 40	315	241	304	476	505
Gender					
Male	552	497	779	957	1,258
Female	501	461	481	707	992
Employment status					
Full-time education	57	124	136	127	195
Employed/self employed	162	163	223	319	440
Unemployed	354	514	654	899	1,119
Government training scheme	15	6	37	24	33
Economically inactive ²	148	129	107	117	274
Other ³	317	22	103	178	189
Ethnicity					
White	848	631	1,034	1,415	1,894
Asian	16	9	23	18	13
African, Caribbean or Black	15	7	15	12	25
Mixed	1	2	-	4	9
Other	18	8	5	20	18
Not known/provided	155	301	183	195	291
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	<i>Percentage</i> 100.0
Age group¹					
16-17	17.9	14.8	27.7	22.8	29.4
18-20	9.1	14.9	14.9	13.3	13.6
21-25	9.8	10.3	8.3	8.5	8.5
26-30	10.9	10.8	9.0	10.1	7.8
31-40	22.3	24.0	16.0	16.7	18.3
Over 40	29.9	25.2	24.1	28.6	22.4
Gender					
Male	52.4	51.9	61.8	57.5	55.9
Female	47.6	48.1	38.2	42.5	44.1
Employment status					
Full-time education	5.4	12.9	10.8	7.6	8.7
Employed/self employed	15.4	17.0	17.7	19.2	19.6
Unemployed	33.6	53.7	51.9	54.0	49.7
Government training scheme	1.4	0.6	2.9	1.4	1.5
Economically inactive ²	14.1	13.5	8.5	7.0	12.2
Other ³	30.1	2.3	8.2	10.7	8.4
Ethnicity (where known)					
White	94.4	96.0	96.0	96.3	96.7
Asian	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.2	0.7
African, Caribbean or Black	1.7	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.3
Mixed	*	*	-	*	*
Other	2.0	1.2	*	1.4	0.9

1. Age is at commencement of case. Figures may include a small number of under 16s.

2. Includes those who are retired, supported by family, caring for home/family or long-term sick/disabled.

3. Figures for 2009-10 include a large number of cases in City of Edinburgh and Highland where employment status was unknown.

Table 4 Bail information, court services and home detention curfew assessments: 2009-10 to 2013-14

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Bail information					
<i>Requests from court for bail information</i>	9,061	8,355	9,709	8,662	6,874
<i>Bail supervision cases</i>					
Number commenced	481	450	497	411	417
Individuals	436	430	467	397	400
Court services					
<i>Same day reports</i> ¹	1,896	2,031	2,955	3,255	3,679
Written reports	345	748	975	1,177	1,047
Oral reports	1,551	1,283	1,980	2,078	2,632
<i>Information at court's request</i> ²		370	424	774	1,322
<i>Post sentence interviews</i>	18,605	18,090	19,143	17,913	20,167
Home detention curfew assessments					
Reports	3,203	2,917	3,167	3,178	2,939
Individuals	2,911	2,665	2,845	2,876	2,649

1. Known as stand down reports prior to February 2011.

2. Introduced as part of implementing the revised criminal justice social work report.

Table 5 Criminal justice social work reports submitted by age, gender, employment status and ethnicity: 2009-10 to 2013-14

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total	34,731	32,011	31,879	28,022	27,774
Age group					<i>Number</i>
16-17 ¹	2,810	2,105	1,911	1,369	1,173
18-20	5,971	5,374	5,056	3,835	3,445
21-25	7,256	6,712	6,426	5,810	5,443
26-30	5,604	5,194	5,113	4,737	4,588
31-40	7,332	6,987	7,332	6,654	6,818
Over 40	5,758	5,639	6,041	5,617	6,307
Gender					
Males	28,809	26,612	26,558	23,185	23,006
Females	5,922	5,399	5,321	4,837	4,768
Employment status					
Full-time education	688	624	630	465	442
Employed/self employed	7,082	7,013	6,086	5,859	5,944
Unemployed	18,738	17,836	18,141	15,606	14,825
Government training scheme	302	283	209	138	121
Economically inactive ²	4,771	4,666	4,635	3,867	3,754
Other	3,150	1,589	2,178	2,087	2,688
Ethnicity					
White	30,918	28,876	28,501	24,900	24,364
Asian	387	351	360	247	313
African, Caribbean or Black	209	158	172	145	165
Mixed	117	129	113	80	96
Other	458	275	312	327	288
Not known/provided	2,642	2,222	2,421	2,323	2,548
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age group					<i>Percentage</i>
16-17 ¹	8.1	6.6	6.0	4.9	4.2
18-20	17.2	16.8	15.9	13.7	12.4
21-25	20.9	21.0	20.2	20.7	19.6
26-30	16.1	16.2	16.0	16.9	16.5
31-40	21.1	21.8	23.0	23.7	24.5
Over 40	16.6	17.6	18.9	20.0	22.7
Gender					
Males	82.9	83.1	83.3	82.7	82.8
Females	17.1	16.9	16.7	17.3	17.2
Employment status					
Full-time education	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6
Employed/self employed	20.4	21.9	19.1	20.9	21.4
Unemployed	54.0	55.7	56.9	55.7	53.4
Government training scheme	0.9	0.9	0.7	*	*
Economically inactive ²	13.7	14.6	14.5	13.8	13.5
Other	9.1	5.0	6.8	7.4	9.7
Ethnicity (where known)					
White	96.4	96.9	96.8	96.9	96.6
Asian	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2
African, Caribbean or Black	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Mixed	*	*	*	*	*
Other	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1

Note: Figures exclude supplementary reports.

1. May include a small number of under 16s.

2. Includes those who are retired, supported by family, caring for home/family or long-term sick/disabled.

Table 6 Criminal justice social work reports preferred sentencing options: 2009-10 to 2013-14

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
					<i>Number</i>
Total	34,731	32,011	31,879	28,022	27,774
Monetary penalty	2,640	2,292	2,261	1,883	1,761
Community service	5,836	5,456	2,830	606	213
Probation: unpaid work	1,706	1,887	989	314	59
Probation: standard conditions	3,702	3,431	1,186	147	58
Probation: additional conditions	3,151	2,889	1,037	161	37
Community payback order: unpaid work, no supervision		..	2,511	4,040	4,200
Community payback order: supervision, no unpaid work		..	3,192	4,461	5,015
Community payback order: unpaid work and supervision		..	2,916	3,188	3,231
Restriction of liberty order	784	702	499	543	530
Deferment for DTTO assessment	1,024	757	649	702	607
Custody	1,051	1,015	1,053	927	876
Custody: extended sentence	145	105	171	163	188
Custody: supervised release order	142	128	203	182	171
Sentence deferred: 3 months or more	5,712	4,998	4,630	4,204	3,381
No preferred option	5,391	5,011	4,382	3,949	4,056
Other	3,447	3,340	3,370	2,552	3,391
					<i>Percentage</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monetary penalty	7.6	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.3
Community service	16.8	17.0	8.9	2.2	0.8
Probation: unpaid work	4.9	5.9	3.1	1.1	*
Probation: standard conditions	10.7	10.7	3.7	0.5	*
Probation: additional conditions	9.1	9.0	3.3	0.6	*
Community payback order: unpaid work, no supervision		..	7.9	14.4	15.1
Community payback order: supervision, no unpaid work		..	10.0	15.9	18.1
Community payback order: unpaid work and supervision		..	9.1	11.4	11.6
Restriction of liberty order	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.9
Deferment for DTTO assessment	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.2
Custody	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
Custody: extended sentence	*	*	0.5	0.6	0.7
Custody: supervised release order	*	*	0.6	0.6	0.6
Sentence deferred: 3 months or more	16.4	15.6	14.5	15.0	12.2
No preferred option	15.5	15.7	13.7	14.1	14.6
Other	9.9	10.4	10.6	9.1	12.2

Note: Figures **exclude supplementary reports**. 'Other' category includes structured deferred sentences, absolute discharge, admonition, referral to children's hearing, remand to secure unit, supervised attendance order, driving ban, compensation order, continue current order, psychiatric assessment, revoke and impose new order, suspended sentence, non-specific community disposals and no suitable disposal. Community payback order was also recorded as 'other' in 2010-11.

Table 7 Main outcomes from criminal justice social work reports: 2009-10 to 2013-14

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total	34,731	32,011	31,879	28,022	27,774
					<i>Number</i>
Monetary penalty	3,077	2,917	2,517	2,040	1,965
Community service	5,668	5,281	2,418	487	153
Probation: unpaid work	2,811	2,795	1,046	202	57
Probation: standard conditions	2,798	2,460	853	190	26
Probation: additional conditions	2,090	2,133	490	77	38
Community payback order: unpaid work, no supervision		..	2,098	3,711	3,759
Community payback order: supervision, no unpaid work		..	2,019	2,503	2,852
Community payback order: unpaid work and supervision		..	3,689	4,200	4,915
Restriction of liberty order	560	452	375	421	458
Deferment for DTTO assessment	396	419	302	325	288
Custody	5,758	5,375	5,435	4,705	4,515
Custody: extended sentence	122	126	150	117	150
Custody: supervised release order	145	141	199	172	180
Warrant for apprehension / recall	890	817	869	620	622
Sentence deferred: 3 months or more	3,265	3,163	2,688	2,225	2,259
Admonition	1,074	1,046	1,061	842	905
Absolute discharge	25	30	21	17	24
Other	3,473	2,956	2,766	2,754	3,024
Outcome not yet known	2,579	1,900	2,883	2,414	1,584
					<i>Percentage</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monetary penalty	8.9	9.1	7.9	7.3	7.1
Community service	16.3	16.5	7.6	1.7	0.6
Probation: unpaid work	8.1	8.7	3.3	0.7	*
Probation: standard conditions	8.1	7.7	2.7	0.7	*
Probation: additional conditions	6.0	6.7	1.5	*	*
Community payback order: unpaid work, no supervision		..	6.6	13.2	13.5
Community payback order: supervision, no unpaid work		..	6.3	8.9	10.3
Community payback order: unpaid work and supervision		..	11.6	15.0	17.7
Restriction of liberty order	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.6
Deferment for DTTO assessment	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.0
Custody	16.6	16.8	17.0	16.8	16.3
Custody: extended sentence	*	*	*	*	0.5
Custody: supervised release order	*	*	0.6	0.6	0.6
Warrant for apprehension / recall	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.2
Sentence deferred: 3 months or more	9.4	9.9	8.4	7.9	8.1
Admonition	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3
Absolute discharge	*	*	*	*	*
Other	10.0	9.2	8.7	9.8	10.9
Outcome not yet known	7.4	5.9	9.0	8.6	5.7

Note: Figures **exclude supplementary reports**. 'Other' category includes compensation order, referral to children's hearing, psychiatric assessment, supervised attendance order, continue current order, driving disqualification, license endorsed and outcome unknown. Community payback order was also recorded as 'other' in 2010-11.

Table 8 Community payback orders commenced by age, gender, employment status and ethnicity: 2011-12 to 2013-14

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total	10,228	16,057	<i>Number</i> 18,599
Age group¹			
16-17	584	787	676
18-20	1,601	2,262	2,364
21-25	2,218	3,543	4,079
26-30	1,667	2,830	3,158
31-40	2,337	3,751	4,607
Over 40	1,821	2,884	3,715
Gender			
Male	8,826	13,678	15,741
Female	1,402	2,379	2,858
Employment status			
Full-time education	201	293	315
Employed/self employed	1,954	3,145	3,876
Unemployed	6,362	9,966	11,450
Government training scheme	62	89	68
Economically inactive ²	1,116	1,260	1,623
Other ³	533	1,304	1,267
Ethnicity			
White	9,189	14,530	16,318
Asian	93	127	193
African, Caribbean or Black	32	52	57
Mixed	25	69	80
Other	85	156	144
Not known/provided	804	1,123	1,807
Total	100.0	<i>Percentage</i> 100.0	<i>Percentage</i> 100.0
Age group¹			
16-17	5.7	4.9	3.6
18-20	15.7	14.1	12.7
21-25	21.7	22.1	21.9
26-30	16.3	17.6	17.0
31-40	22.8	23.4	24.8
Over 40	17.8	18.0	20.0
Gender			
Male	86.3	85.2	84.6
Female	13.7	14.8	15.4
Employment status			
Full-time education	2.0	1.8	1.7
Employed/self employed	19.1	19.6	20.8
Unemployed	62.2	62.1	61.6
Government training scheme	0.6	0.6	*
Economically inactive ²	10.9	7.8	8.7
Other ³	5.2	8.1	6.8
Ethnicity (where known)			
White	97.5	97.3	97.2
Asian	1.0	0.9	1.1
African, Caribbean or Black	*	*	*
Mixed	*	*	*
Other	0.9	1.0	0.9

1. Age is at commencement of order. Figures may include a small number of under 16s.

2. Includes those who are retired, supported by family, caring for home/family or long-term sick/disabled.

3. For 2012-13, includes some orders where employment status was not known.

Table 9 Community payback orders issued by court type: 2012-13 & 2013-14

	2012-13 ²	2013-14
		<i>Number</i>
Total	16,057	18,599
High/appeal	76	78
Sheriff solemn ¹	819	864
Sheriff summary ¹	14,089	16,473
Stipendiary magistrates	376	532
Justice of the peace	377	573
Outwith Scotland	76	79
Not known	244	-
		<i>Percentage</i>
Total	100.0	100.0
High/appeal	0.5	0.4
Sheriff solemn ¹	5.2	4.6
Sheriff summary ¹	89.1	88.6
Stipendiary magistrates	2.4	2.9
Justice of the peace	2.4	3.1
Outwith Scotland	0.5	0.4

Notes:

1. Figures for sheriff solemn and sheriff summary include estimates where local authorities were not able to distinguish between solemn and summary.
2. Revisions were made to the 2012-13 data and, as a consequence, the court type for some orders was unknown. The percentages are therefore calculated on the total orders where the court type was known.

Table 10 Community payback order requirements: 2011-12 to 2013-14

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
			<i>Number</i>
Unpaid work or other activity	7,776	12,785	14,879
Offender supervision	6,382	8,816	9,413
Conduct ¹	2,360	1,610	1,147
Programme	809	1,047	1,178
Alcohol treatment	536	398	400
Compensation	350	609	606
Drug treatment	236	183	167
Mental health treatment	74	97	65
Residence	51	37	45
			<i>Percentage</i>
Unpaid work or other activity	76.0	79.6	80.0
Offender supervision	62.4	54.9	50.6
Conduct ¹	23.1	10.0	6.2
Programme	7.9	6.5	6.3
Alcohol treatment	5.2	2.5	2.2
Compensation	3.4	3.8	3.3
Drug treatment	2.3	1.1	0.9
Mental health treatment	0.7	0.6	*
Residence	*	*	*

Notes: 2011-12 figures are based on an aggregate return and may include extra requirements issued after the initial imposition of the order. This is not the case for figures based on the unit-level return from 2012-13 onward. The difference is not thought to be substantive.

1. The fall in the use of the conduct requirement after 2011-12 is due to a 2012 appeal court judgement that conduct requirements must be specific and include more than general conditions to stay out of trouble or to refrain from committing another criminal offence. This will have an impact on the level of supervision requirements as orders with a conduct requirement should also include supervision.

Table 11 Community payback orders commenced by length of unpaid work requirement: 2011-12 to 2013-14

	2011-12	2012-13 ¹	2013-14
Orders with unpaid work/other activity requirement	7,763	12,785	14,879
Level 1: 100 hours or less	3,946	6,503	7,982
Level 2: Over 100 - 300 hours	3,817	6,172	6,897
Average length (hours)	120.4	124.2	120.6
Level 1	77.9	75.5	73.3
Level 2	164.2	175.6	175.3

Notes: Figures exclude cases where the requirement was imposed after commencement. For cases where the length of the requirement was amended after the order was imposed, figures for 2011-12 are for the most recent length, while those for 2012-13 and 2013-14 are for the length when the order was first imposed. This is due to the change from an aggregate to a unit-level return, but the effect is not considered to be substantive.

1. Revisions were made to the 2012-13 data and, as a consequence, information on the number of hours imposed was unknown for a small number of orders. The average length is therefore calculated on orders where the hours imposed was known.

Table 12 Community payback orders commenced by length of supervision requirement: 2011-12 to 2013-14

	2011-12 ¹	2012-13	2013-14
Orders with supervision requirement	6,364	8,816	9,413
6 months or less	575	632	689
More than 6 months - 12 months	3,381	4,472	4,694
More than 12 months - 18 months	1,460	2,178	2,242
More than 18 months - 24 months	847	1,292	1,423
More than 24 months - 36 months	101	242	365
Average length (months)	14.5	15.2	15.5

Notes: Figures for 2011-12 include cases where the requirement was imposed after commencement of the order but these cases are excluded for the 2012-13 & 2013-14 data. For cases where the length of the requirement was amended after the order was imposed, figures for 2011-12 are for the most recent length, while those for 2012-13 & 2013-14 are for the length when the order was first imposed. This is due to the change from an aggregate to unit-level return, but the effect is not considered to be substantive.

Table 13 Timescales for first direct contact and induction/case management meeting for community payback orders: 2011-12 to 2013-14

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total	10,228	16,057	18,599
Time between order imposed and first contact			<i>Number</i>
Within 1 working day	7,319	11,992	13,803
Over 1 - 5 working days	1,255	1,517	1,813
Over 5 working days	961	1,639	1,880
Not known/applicable	693	909	1,103
Time between order imposed and first induction/case management meeting			
Within 5 working days	7,484	11,978	13,977
Over 5 - 10 working days	833	1,272	1,669
Over 10 working days	734	1,205	1,562
Not known/applicable	1,177	1,602	1,391
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time between order imposed and first contact			<i>Percentage</i>
Within 1 working day	76.8	79.2	78.9
Over 1 - 5 working days	13.2	10.0	10.4
Over 5 working days	10.1	10.8	10.7
Time between order imposed and first induction/case management meeting			
Within 5 working days	82.7	82.9	81.2
Over 5 - 10 working days	9.2	8.8	9.7
Over 10 working days	8.1	8.3	9.1

Notes: Orders where the client did not/was unable to comply or transferred from another jurisdiction are included in the 'not known/applicable' category. These cases are not included in the percentage figures. The first induction/case management meeting involves clarifying health and safety procedures, requirements and expectations, and drawing up a case management plan.

Table 14 Reason for not meeting timescales for community payback orders: 2013-14

	Percentage
First direct contact more than 1 working day after order imposed	
Offender did not turn up	37.4
Currently on order or supervision	6.0
Offender in custody	4.3
Offender undertaking paid employment	2.4
Offender ill	2.2
Other: client based	18.7
Social worker not available	4.0
Other: non-client based	26.1
First induction/case management meeting more than 5 working days after order imposed	
First direct contact occurred late	18.3
Currently on order or supervision	5.8
Offender in custody	5.4
Offender undertaking paid employment	2.3
Offender ill	3.3
Other: client based	45.2
Suitable social work staff not available	1.4
Other: non-client based	26.5

Notes: More than one reason may be given and so percentages may not add up to 100. This table does not include information for some local authorities unable to supply this information. Orders transferred from other jurisdictions are not included.

Table 15 Timescales for starting community payback order work placement: 2011-12 to 2013-14

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
			<i>Number</i>
Commencements with unpaid work or other activity requirement	7,763	12,785	14,879
Time between order imposed and work placement starting			
Within 7 working days	4,965	8,051	9,981
Over 7 working days - 3 weeks	1,162	2,000	2,098
Over 3 weeks - 1 month	303	363	344
Over 1 month - 2 months	309	413	453
Over 2 months	267	470	467
Not known/applicable	757	1,488	1,536
			<i>Percentage</i>
Commencements with unpaid work or other activity requirement	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time between order imposed and work placement starting			
Within 7 working days	70.9	71.3	74.8
Over 7 working days - 3 weeks	16.6	17.7	15.7
Over 3 weeks - 1 month	4.3	3.2	2.6
Over 1 month - 2 months	4.4	3.7	3.4
Over 2 months	3.8	4.2	3.5

Notes: Figures exclude cases where the requirement was imposed after commencement. Orders where the client did not/was unable to comply or transferred from another jurisdiction are included in the 'not known/applicable' category. These cases are not included in the percentage figures. Some local authorities were not able to provide complete unit-level information for 2012-13 and/or 2013-14, resulting in an increase in the number of 'not known' responses for those years and therefore limited comparability between 2011-12 and the subsequent years.

Table 16 Reason for not meeting timescales for starting community payback order work placement: 2013-14

Work placement starting later than 7 working days after order imposed	<i>Percentage</i>
Offender did not turn up for first day of placement	21.2
Currently on order or supervision	9.6
Offender in custody	4.0
First direct contact occurred late	13.7
Offender ill	6.2
Offender undertaking paid employment	4.3
Suitable work not available	2.5
Other: client based	28.7
Suitable social work staff not available	0.8
Other: non-client based	18.5

Notes: More than one reason may be given and so percentages may not add up to 100. This table does not include information for some local authorities. Orders transferred from other jurisdictions are not included.

Table 17 Breach applications for community payback orders: 2013-14

Orders completed/terminated in 2013-14	15,327
Breach applications	4,378
Average number of breach applications	0.29
<i>Percentage of breach applications lodged with court within 5 working days</i> ¹	78.1

1. Figure includes an estimate for Highland.

Table 18 Community payback orders terminated by outcome: 2013-14

	Total		Custodial sentence	New order	Monetary penalty	Other penalty	Other outcome
	Number	Percentage					
Total	15,327	100.0	<i>Row%</i>				
Successfully completed/early discharge	11,062	72.2					
Revoked due to review	766	5.0	20	10	7	7	56
Revoked due to breach	2,468	16.1	34	28	4	6	29
Transfer out of area	524	3.4					
Death	99	0.6					
Other	408	2.7	14	7	1	10	68

Table 19 Community payback orders terminated by number of breach applications: 2013-14

	Number of terminations	Breach applications (%)		
		None	One	Two or more
Total	15,327	75	22	3
Successfully completed/early discharge	11,062	90	8	1
Revoked due to review	766	89	9	1
Revoked due to breach	2,468	-	89	11
Transfer out of area	524	85	13	2
Death	99	80	18	2
Other	408	63	31	6

Table 20 Community payback order unpaid work requirements by length and time taken to complete: 2013-14

Unpaid work requirements completed	9,157
Level 1: 100 hours or less	4,609
Level 2: Over 100 - 300 hours	4,267
Average length (hours)	120
Level 1	73
Level 2	172
Average time taken to complete from date imposed (days)	203
Level 1	158
Level 2	253

Notes:

1. The number of requirements completed may be a slight underestimate as some local authorities were not able to supply details if the whole order was not completed in that year. Figures for time taken to complete requirements are expressed in terms of calendar days.

Table 21 Terminations of legacy orders: 2009-10 to 2013-14

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total	17,702	17,211	13,964	7,504	3,209
Successfully completed/early discharge	11,174	11,166	9,664	5,285	2,155
Revoked due to review	561	378	376	307	146
Revoked due to breach	4,090	3,527	2,543	1,354	534
Transfer out of area	647	647	378	203	90
Death	144	155	104	50	13
Other	1,086	1,338	899	305	271
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Successfully completed/early discharge	63.1	64.9	69.2	70.4	67.2
Revoked due to review	3.2	2.2	2.7	4.1	4.5
Revoked due to breach	23.1	20.5	18.2	18.0	16.6
Transfer out of area	3.7	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.8
Death	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4
Other	6.1	7.8	6.4	4.1	8.4

Notes:

1. 'Legacy orders' consist of community service, probation and supervised attendance orders.
 2. 'Other' category includes further offence, order revoked following appeal, in custody and information unknown/missing.

Table 22 Legacy order breach applications: 2009-10 to 2013-14

Year	No. of applications
2009-10	8,014
2010-11	7,670
2011-12	5,284
2012-13	2,360
2013-14	748

Notes:

1. 'Legacy orders' consist of community service, probation and supervised attendance orders.
 2. Readers should note that these figures reflect breach applications made during the year (where known) and are on a different basis from those reported for community payback and drug treatment & testing orders.

Table 23 Drug treatment and testing orders commenced by age, gender, employment status, ethnicity and length: 2009-10 to 2013-14

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 ³
	<i>Number</i>				
Total	739	661	557	640	620
Age group¹					
16-17	2	-	1	5	1
18-20	23	24	10	9	13
21-25	143	117	67	69	72
26-30	237	176	152	174	142
31-40	265	262	258	289	284
Over 40	69	82	69	94	108
Gender					
Male	566	533	455	512	497
Female	173	128	102	128	123
Employment status					
Full-time education	2	1	3	2	2
Employed/self employed	14	21	22	14	18
Unemployed	530	475	436	484	343
Government training scheme	-	-	-	2	-
Economically inactive ²	119	145	76	105	166
Other	74	19	20	33	63
Not known					28
Ethnicity					
White	648	599	520	614	590
Asian	-	-	2	1	2
African, Caribbean or Black	4	3	2	4	5
Mixed	-	5	2	5	2
Other	18	12	10	4	6
Not known/not provided	69	42	21	12	15
Average length (months)	17.9	18.4	17.6	18.1	17.4
	<i>Percentage</i>				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age group¹					
16-17	*	-	*	0.8	*
18-20	3.1	3.6	1.8	1.4	2.1
21-25	19.4	17.7	12.0	10.8	11.6
26-30	32.1	26.6	27.3	27.2	22.9
31-40	35.9	39.6	46.3	45.2	45.8
Over 40	9.3	12.4	12.4	14.7	17.4
Gender					
Male	76.6	80.6	81.7	80.0	80.2
Female	23.4	19.4	18.3	20.0	19.8
Employment status					
Full-time education	*	*	0.5	*	*
Employed/self employed	1.9	3.2	3.9	2.2	3.0
Unemployed	71.7	71.9	78.3	75.6	57.9
Government training scheme	-	-	-	*	-
Economically inactive ²	16.1	21.9	13.6	16.4	28.0
Other	10.0	2.9	3.6	5.2	10.6
Ethnicity (where known)					
White	96.7	96.8	97.0	97.8	97.5
Asian	-	-	*	*	*
African, Caribbean or Black	0.6	*	*	0.6	0.8
Mixed	-	0.8	*	0.8	*
Other	2.7	1.9	1.9	0.6	1.0

Note: Figures include DTTO IIs, which have been piloted in the City of Edinburgh, Midlothian and East Lothian areas since June 2008.

1. Age is at commencement of order. Figures may include a small number of under 16s.

2. Includes those who are retired, supported by family, caring for home/family or long-term sick/disabled.

3. In 2013-14, City of Edinburgh, Midlothian and Aberdeenshire separately identified a small number of records where the employment status was unknown. The percentages by employment status for that year are therefore calculated as a proportion of orders where this was known. Changes were also made in City of Edinburgh and Midlothian as to how the reason for being unemployed was recorded. This has led to some orders which would previously have been recorded as unemployed being recorded as economically inactive.

Table 24 Timescales for first direct contact and case management meeting for drug treatment and testing orders: 2012-13 & 2013-14

	2012-13		2013-14	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total commencements	640	100.0	620	100.0
First contact after order imposed				
Within 1 working day	486	77.8	458	76.2
Over 1 - 5 working days	95	15.2	91	15.1
Over 5 working days	44	7.0	52	8.7
Not known/applicable	15		19	
First case management meeting after order imposed				
Within 5 working days	457	73.8	516	86.1
Over 5 - 10 working days	72	11.6	28	4.7
Over 10 working days	90	14.5	55	9.2
Not known/applicable	21		21	

Notes: Figures include DTTO IIs piloted in City of Edinburgh, Midlothian and East Lothian areas since June 2008. The first case management meeting involves clarifying requirements and expectations, and drawing up a case management plan. Orders where the client did not/was unable to comply or transferred from another jurisdiction are included in the 'not known/applicable' category. These cases are not included in the percentage figures.

Table 25 Reason for not meeting timescales for drug treatment and testing orders: 2013-14

	Percentage
First direct contact more than 1 working day after order imposed	
Offender did not turn up	53.5
Offender in custody	6.3
Offender ill	2.1
Other: client based	8.5
Social worker not available	0.7
Other: non-client based	28.9
First case management meeting more than 5 working days after order imposed	
Offender did not turn up	53.0
Offender in custody	8.4
Currently on order or supervision	0.0
Offender ill	1.2
Other: client based	15.7
Social worker not available	3.6
Other: non-client based	18.1

Notes: Figures include DTTO IIs piloted in City of Edinburgh, Midlothian and East Lothian areas since June 2008. The first case management meeting involves clarifying requirements and expectations, and drawing up a case management plan. More than one reason may be given and so percentages may not add up to 100. Orders transferred from other jurisdictions are not included.

Table 26 Drug treatment and testing orders terminated: 2009-10 to 2013-14

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
	<i>Number</i>				
Total	588	658	633	592	661
Successfully completed/early discharge	263	303	339	310	345
Revoked due to review	119	115	90	136	134
Revoked due to breach	144	185	127	106	149
Transfer out of area	5	6	41	11	6
Death	4	6	4	6	8
Other	53	43	32	23	19
	<i>Percentage</i>				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Successfully completed/early discharge	44.7	46.0	53.6	52.4	52.2
Revoked due to review	20.2	17.5	14.2	23.0	20.3
Revoked due to breach	24.5	28.1	20.1	17.9	22.5
Transfer out of area	0.9	0.9	6.5	1.9	0.9
Death	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.2
Other	9.0	6.5	5.1	3.9	2.9

Note: Figures include DTTO IIs piloted in City of Edinburgh, Midlothian and East Lothian areas since June 2008.

Table 27 Drug treatment and testing orders terminated by outcome: 2013-14

	Total		Custodial sentence	Community payback order	New order	Other penalty	Other outcome
	Number	Percentage					
Total	661	100.0	<i>Row%</i>				
Successfully completed/early discharge	345	52.2					
Revoked due to review	134	20.3	45	9	10	-	36
Revoked due to breach	149	22.5	57	4	5	3	32
Transfer out of area	6	0.9					
Death	8	1.2					
Other	19	2.9	74	-	5	-	21

Note: Figures include DTTO IIs piloted in City of Edinburgh, Midlothian and East Lothian areas since June 2008.

Table 28 Drug treatment and testing orders terminated by number of breach applications: 2013-14

	Number of terminations	Breach applications (%)		
		None	One	Two or more
Total	661	72	24	5
Successfully completed/early discharge	345	94	5	1
Revoked due to review	134	88	10	2
Revoked due to breach	149	-	85	15
Transfer out of area	6	83	17	-
Death	8	100	-	-
Other	19	89	11	-

Note: Figures include DTTO IIs piloted in the City of Edinburgh, Midlothian and East Lothian areas since June 2008.

Table 29 Statutory throughcare in custody by sentence type: 2009-10 to 2013-14

	Cases commenced					Caseload at 31 March				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total	1,019	1,028	1,072	965	1,048	3,181	3,107	3,204	3,347	3,318
Determinate long-term sentence (4 years and over)	544	488	534	456	482	1,637	1,578	1,625	1,597	1,566
Extended sentence	157	189	179	151	189	527	510	514	549	579
Life sentence	54	48	56	39	46	693	708	709	779	725
Order for lifelong restriction	16	14	14	8	12	30	48	57	75	91
Short-term sex offender ¹	71	84	59	84	90	64	44	54	69	85
Supervised release order	177	205	230	227	229	230	219	245	278	272
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Determinate long-term sentence (4 years and over)	53.4	47.5	49.8	47.3	46.0	51.5	50.8	50.7	47.7	47.2
Extended sentence	15.4	18.4	16.7	15.6	18.0	16.6	16.4	16.0	16.4	17.5
Life sentence	5.3	4.7	5.2	4.0	4.4	21.8	22.8	22.1	23.3	21.9
Order for lifelong restriction	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.7
Short-term sex offender ¹	7.0	8.2	5.5	8.7	8.6	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.6
Supervised release order	17.4	19.9	21.5	23.5	21.9	7.2	7.0	7.6	8.3	8.2

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

Table 30 Statutory throughcare in the community by type of licence: 2009-10 to 2013-14

	Cases commenced					Caseload at 31 March					Cases completed				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total	1,062	1,046	1,047	1,001	1,027	2,365	2,285	2,372	2,431	2,685	845	881	944	927	911
Parole	286	220	220	181	198	563	473	479	476	482	222	204	233	194	174
Non parole	269	261	286	255	269	466	379	424	403	438	226	236	225	231	249
Extended sentence	134	177	183	144	162	332	362	390	401	590	83	86	137	145	126
Life	58	43	63	52	58	421	435	438	445	467	43	43	51	38	26
Short-term sex offender ¹	92	84	54	93	83	93	70	46	73	64	46	72	66	57	90
Supervised release order	166	181	199	214	205	184	167	174	188	235	186	172	173	183	201
Recalled prisoner ²						240	326	368	359	341					
Other	57	80	42	62	52	66	73	53	86	68	39	68	59	79	45
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
Parole	26.9	21.0	21.0	18.1	19.3	23.8	20.7	20.2	19.6	18.0	26.3	23.2	24.7	20.9	19.1
Non parole	25.3	25.0	27.3	25.5	26.2	19.7	16.6	17.9	16.6	16.3	26.7	26.8	23.8	24.9	27.3
Extended sentence	12.6	16.9	17.5	14.4	15.8	14.0	15.8	16.4	16.5	22.0	9.8	9.8	14.5	15.6	13.8
Life	5.5	4.1	6.0	5.2	5.6	17.8	19.0	18.5	18.3	17.4	5.1	4.9	5.4	4.1	2.9
Short-term sex offender ¹	8.7	8.0	5.2	9.3	8.1	3.9	3.1	1.9	3.0	2.4	5.4	8.2	7.0	6.1	9.9
Supervised release order	15.6	17.3	19.0	21.4	20.0	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.7	8.8	22.0	19.5	18.3	19.7	22.1
Recalled prisoner ²						10.1	14.3	15.5	14.8	12.7					
Other	5.4	7.6	4.0	6.2	5.1	2.8	3.2	2.2	3.5	2.5	4.6	7.7	6.3	8.5	4.9

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

2. Individuals recalled to custody from license/order for community supervision, including those not yet apprehended.

Table 31 Voluntary throughcare and throughcare addiction services: 2009-10 to 2013-14

	Cases commenced					Individuals receiving assistance				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Voluntary throughcare (including addiction services)	2,683	2,725	2,625	2,597	2,489	2,433	2,350	2,428	2,464	2,327
Throughcare addiction services	1,523	1,515	1,486	1,320	1,180	1,414	1,375	1,390	1,267	1,109
Males	1,192	1,189	1,194	1,014	926	1,124	1,083	1,115	969	877
Under 21s serving sentences under 31 days	15	19	36	3	14	7	16	35	2	14
Females	331	326	292	306	254	290	292	275	298	232
Serving sentences under 31 days	16	9	25	15	14	15	9	25	14	6

Annex A Sources of information and data quality

- A.1 The annual aggregate CJS return for local authority criminal justice social work services was introduced for 1999-00 and covered social enquiry reports, community service and probation orders. The content and format of the return has changed over time to reflect new developments and an increasing demand for information, as well as clarify points of definition in relation to particular data items. Additional items include:
- supervised attendance orders (2000-01)
 - throughcare (statutory post release supervision) (2001-02)
 - diversion from prosecution (2001-02)
 - drug treatment and testing orders (2003-04, removed from 2012-13 onward)
 - bail information (2003-04)
 - voluntary assistance/throughcare (2004-05)
 - court services (2004-05)
 - throughcare addiction service (2005-06)
 - community payback orders (2011-12, removed from 2012-13 onward)
- A.2 Data for community payback and drug treatment and testing orders has been collected at **unit level for each order** since 2012-13. The aim of this change was to be able to analyse the process and outcomes for individual orders, which is not feasible through a collection of aggregate tables. While only 29 of the 32 Scottish local authorities were able to provide the CPO unit level data in 2012-13, all 32 did so in 2013-14. In both years, some local authorities were not able to supply all the variables requested. As a result, some tables will include estimates, and such cases will be indicated in the footnotes. With the introduction of the CPO, the aggregate return now includes less information for the legacy orders.
- A.3 Changing from aggregate to unit level data collection can result in differences compared to previous years, and **comparisons should therefore be made with caution**. Comparability will improve over the coming years as the legacy orders are phased out completely.
- A.4 As a result of information provided by local authorities with their 2013-14 unit returns, some revisions were made to the 2012-13 data for CPOs and DTTOs. These revisions were mainly a result of:
- a. The inclusion of orders which were in existence during the 2012-13 year but which had erroneously not been included in the original 2012-13 data returns, and
 - b. Some orders which were previously advised in the 2012-13 returns as being in existence at the end of that year but which had actually been completed/terminated before then.
- For new records added to the 2012-13 data as a result, not all information was supplied. As a result, some tables contain a "not known" category for the information in question (e.g. [Table 9](#), CPOs by court type).
- A.5 The statistics presented in this bulletin reflect information on criminal justice social work activity in the financial year 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014. Figures

are extracted from live information management systems and may differ slightly from those published previously as administrative systems are updated.

- A.6 Revisions are flagged up in the publication at the time but not in future publications. The live tables, including earlier data at sub-Scotland level, on the [Scottish Government crime and justice statistics website](#) may be revised at any point if required, and revisions are highlighted in the relevant table.
- A.7 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 bulletins](#). 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.
- A.8 The data obtained from local authorities is considered of good quality as they come from recording systems which the local authorities use for case management and for internal monitoring. However, administrative data of this type will be subject to some degree of error which may arise in any large scale recording system. Therefore the data have been quality assured as far as practicable through a series of validation processes before publication.
- A.9 The **aggregate return** includes electronic checks to notify local authorities of inconsistencies within the data. In the case of substantial changes since the previous year, the local authority is asked to confirm the figures are correct. Once data returns from all authorities have been received, further analysis is carried out to detect any major changes to figures over recent time periods.
- A.10 The **unit level collections** for community payback and drug treatment and testing orders include automatic checks built into the data loading system so that errors in information provided are flagged up at an early stage for correction. The data are checked for consistency by internal statistical administrative staff. Checks are also made to ensure there is consistency between the 2012-13 and 2013-14 data in that any orders which the 2012-13 data is indicating were in existence at the end of that year are accounted for in the 2013-14 submission.
- A.11 [Additional datasets](#) at local authority level are available on the Scottish Government website. These also show data for community justice authorities. The community justice authority structure is currently under review. A [consultation paper](#) on the future model for community justice was published in April 2014. The Scottish Government's response to the consultation is available in the [Key Points](#) and [Frequently Asked Questions](#) documents published in December 2014.

Annex B Definitions

- B.1 The following section provides a brief description of the main types of criminal justice social work orders and services. More information on social work orders and the operation of the criminal justice system can be found in the [Criminal proceedings in Scotland](#) publications. Details on court services can be found in the [National outcomes and standards for social work services in the criminal justice system: criminal justice social work reports and court services guidance](#). In addition to social work orders issued by the courts, work orders may be offered by the procurator fiscal as an alternative to summary court proceedings when appropriate. Fiscal work orders have been available in a small number of pilot areas⁴ but are being rolled out nationally from 1 April 2015.
- B.2 A convicted person 16 or over can be given a **community service order** to carry out unpaid work in the community for 80-240 hours in summary procedure and up to 300 hours under solemn procedure. These orders can only be made by courts as an alternative to a custodial sentence and must be completed within 12 months. The offender must agree to the order and be suitable for work, and community service/suitable work must be available in the area where the offender lives.
- B.3 **Probation orders** provide the opportunity for criminal justice social work services to focus on the offending behaviour and underlying causes. Prior consent of the offender is required, and the order should be informed by a mutually agreed action plan. This order can be used very flexibly by the courts and additional conditions attached regarding undertaking unpaid work, residence, curfew (including electronic monitoring), financial recompense to the victim or attendance at a specialist programme (such as alcohol or drug treatment). The probation order may last between six months and three years.
- B.4 **Supervised attendance orders** tend to be used in cases of fine default and require the offender to undertake a programme of activity for a specified number of hours, which may involve education, activities designed to encourage the constructive use of time, or unpaid work in the community. These orders may run between 10 and 100 hours (subject to a limit of 50 hours where the outstanding fine amount is up to £200).
- B.5 The **drug treatment and testing order** is a high tariff disposal for offenders with serious drug use problems, who might otherwise receive a custodial sentence. This order includes the requirement for regular reviews by the court and that the offender consent to frequent random drug tests throughout the lifetime of the order. These orders were rolled out across Scotland in phases between 1999 and 2002. This order is available to all courts apart from justice of the peace courts. In addition, the less intensive DTTO II was introduced on a pilot basis in the Lothian areas (apart from West Lothian) in June 2008 for lower tariff offenders at a relatively early stage in their criminal career. The DTTO II is also available from justice of the peace courts.

⁴ Richards, P. et al (2011) Summary justice reform: evaluation of fiscal work order pilots. Scottish Government: Edinburgh.
<http://www.gov.scot/Resource/Doc/339704/0112293.pdf>

- B.6 **Restriction of liberty orders** have been available to courts (excluding justice of the peace courts) since May 2002. This order can be imposed for periods of up to one year, and involves restricting an individual to a specified place for up to 12 hours per day and/or from a specified place for up to 24 hours. The number of offenders receiving a restriction of liberty order is reported in the [Criminal proceedings in Scotland](#) publications. The contract for monitoring restriction of liberty orders is managed by the Scottish Government, and some management data will be available from the current contractor G4S.
- B.7 **Throughcare** is the provision of a range of social work and associated services to offenders serving a prison sentence and their families from the point of sentence or remand, during the period of imprisonment and following release into the community. Offenders serving more than four years are released under statutory supervision. Those serving less than four years who are short-term sex offenders under [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. The objective of throughcare services is public protection, as well as assisting individuals to prepare for release and supporting community reintegration and rehabilitation.
- B.8 **Voluntary throughcare** (assistance) is available to those who are not subject to statutory throughcare, but who request support while in custody or within 12 months of release. From 2005-06, figures on voluntary throughcare include the throughcare addiction service.
- B.9 The **throughcare addiction service** (TAS) commenced on 1 August 2005 and forms part of the voluntary aftercare service. TAS is delivered by local authority criminal justice social work – or their contracted service providers – who will work with the offender in the six week period prior to release from custody through the six week period post-release. The TAS worker will offer a more intensive motivational service to support the offender address their addiction (and associated) difficulties, and link them into appropriate services. TAS is not normally available to offenders serving sentences of less than 31 days unless they are female or are males under 21 years.
- B.10 Users may be interested in the [audit](#) carried out to monitor progress made in developing the throughcare addiction service.
- B.11 **Bail information services** assist procurators fiscal and courts through verification of information in cases where bail might otherwise have been opposed or refused. In a proportion of cases, this will result in a period of supervised bail.
- B.12 A court may ask for a **same day oral or written report** from a court-based worker during the court proceedings and adjourn a case until later in the day for this to be completed. A same day report will be a brief report and not a full criminal justice social work report. Same day reports tend to deal with issues specific to the case to inform decision-making. The information may be relevant to decisions regarding bail or custodial remand, the need for a full report, the need to defer a case to a future date and final sentence.

Annex C Consultation and accreditation

- C.1 A working group involving data providers and other internal/external stakeholders was formed in early 2010 as part of a Scottish Government review of criminal justice social work statistics. The group met during 2010 and 2011 and agreed to collect unit level data for community payback and drug treatment and testing orders from 2012-13 onwards, data which is now helping to provide better information on the process and outcome of these orders. Consideration will also be given in the future to improving statistics on the use of throughcare. Papers from the meetings can be found on the [CJSW review sharepoint website](#).
- C.2 The statistics collected on criminal justice social work have a wide range of uses. They contribute to policy development, as well as the monitoring and evaluation of policy implementation. They provide information on local authorities' workloads in terms of criminal justice social work activity and inform central government funding allocation. Keeping in regular contact with local authorities is also advantageous as this enables the Scottish Government to ensure it is kept up to date on matters which affect implementation and delivery. Meetings of the local authority social work statistics: criminal justice group are held twice a year to discuss relevant data collection and other matters.
- C.3 Some examples of how these data are being used include:
- determining annual funding allocations for community justice authorities
 - supporting local authority workload planning exercises, performance management and the allocation of staff resources
 - assessing the uptake of specific preferred options in criminal justice social work reports
 - benchmarking demand on local authority service to compare how different authorities operate.
- C.4 The statistics in this bulletin have been designated as National Statistics. Under the provisions of the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007, the UK Statistics Authority has a statutory responsibility to conduct periodic assessments to ensure compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Criminal justice social work statistics were assessed in 2011 and the National Statistics designation confirmed (assessment report 128 is available at <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/index.html>).

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 interpreted to mean that the statistics: meet identified user needs; are produced, managed and disseminated to high standards; and are explained well.

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How to access background or source data

The data collected for this statistical bulletin:

- are available in more detail through Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics
- are available via an alternative route, namely the [criminal justice social work datasets page on the Scottish Government website](#).
- may be made available on request, subject to consideration of legal and ethical factors.
- cannot be made available by Scottish Government for further analysis as Scottish Government is not the data controller.

Complaints and suggestions

If you are not satisfied with our service or have any comments or suggestions, please write to the Chief Statistician, 3WR, St Andrews House, Edinburgh EH1 3DG, Telephone: (0131) 244 0302, e-mail statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

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