

## CRIME AND JUSTICE

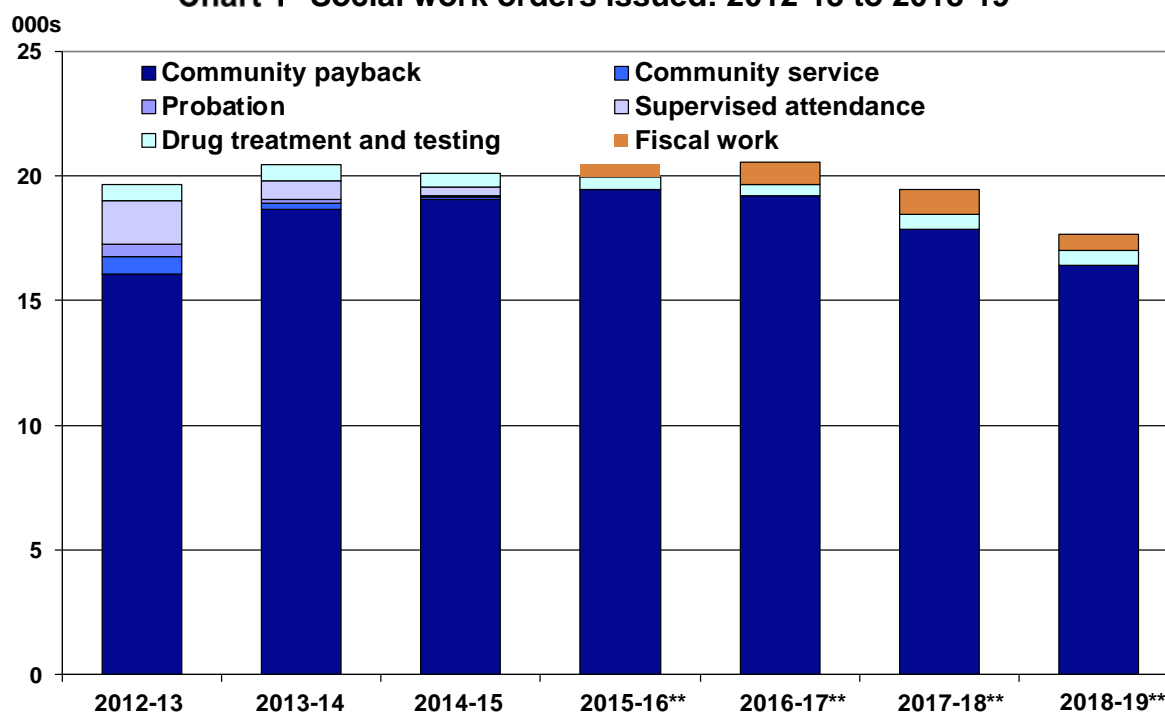
# CRIMINAL JUSTICE SOCIAL WORK STATISTICS IN SCOTLAND: 2018-19

3 February 2020

## 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 characteristics of the individuals involved.
- 1.2 The number of social work orders issued was at around the 20,000 mark between 2012-13 and 2016-17 but has fallen in each of the last two years. The most recent figures show 17,600 orders issued in 2018-19 ([Chart 1](#) and [Table 2](#)).

**Chart 1 Social work orders issued: 2012-13 to 2018-19**



\*\* Figures for 2015-16 to 2018-19 exclude, respectively, an estimated 200, 150, 50 and 30 legacy orders as details of these were not collected from local authorities in those years (see [Annex A](#)).

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## Key Points

- The number of **diversion from prosecution** cases commenced rose by 7 per cent between 2017-18 and 2018-19 to over 1,800.
- A total of 340 **bail supervision** cases were commenced in 2018-19, the first rise in numbers since 2013-14 and a 26 per cent increase on 2017-18.
- The number of **criminal justice social work reports** (including supplementary reports) fell by five per cent to 27,300 in 2018-19. Numbers have dropped by a sixth since 2012-13, broadly reflecting changes in court volumes ([Table 1](#)).
- The number of **social work orders** issued was 17,600 in 2018-19, a fall of nine per cent from 19,500 in 2017-18 and the lowest in any of the last seven years ([Table 2](#)).
- There were 16,400 **community payback orders** commenced in 2018-19, a fall of eight per cent from 17,900 in 2017-18 ([Table 2](#)). Most community payback orders in 2018-19 included a requirement for **unpaid work or other activity** (73 per cent) and **offender supervision** (58 per cent) ([Table 12](#)). Thirty-one per cent had both of these requirements.
- In each of the last four years, the prevalence of unpaid work or other activity requirements has fallen while the prevalence of offender supervision has increased ([Table 12](#)).
- The successful completion rate for **community payback orders** was 68 per cent in 2018-19 ([Table 2](#)). This rate has generally been around 70 per cent since these orders were introduced. Seventy-two per cent of community payback orders which terminated in 2018-19 were not subject to any **breach applications** ([Table 21](#)).
- The **completion rate for community payback orders** was 78 per cent for those **aged over 40**, compared with 65 per cent for those **aged 40 or under**. Rates were also higher for the **employed/self-employed** (81 per cent) than for the **unemployed/economically inactive** (62 per cent) ([Chart 7](#)).
- There were 600 **drug treatment and testing orders** commenced in 2018-19. Numbers increased in each of the last two years and were at their highest since 2013-14 ([Table 2](#)). People aged 31 to 40 have been the most likely per head of population to get a drug treatment and testing order in each of the last five years.
- Seventy-two per cent of drug treatment and testing orders terminated in 2018-19 were not subject to **breach applications** ([Table 30](#)). The successful completion rate was 37 per cent in 2018-19, the lowest in the last seven years ([Table 2](#)), with around the same proportion **revoked due to review** ([Table 28](#)).
- There were 630 **fiscal work orders** commenced in 2018-19, a fall of 38 per cent from 2017-18 ([Table 2](#)). Eighty-seven per cent of orders terminated during 2018-19 were successfully completed ([Table 32](#)).
- There were 2,000 statutory **custody and community based throughcare cases commenced** in 2018-19, around the same as in recent years ([Tables 1, 34 & 35](#)).

# DIVERSION FROM PROSECUTION, 2018-19

IN 2018-19, THERE WERE:

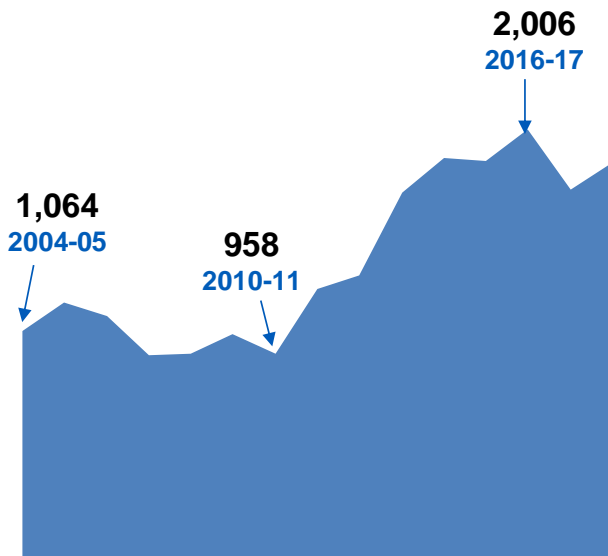
**2,945** REFERRALS

**1,849** CASES COMMENCED  
(COVERING **1,789** INDIVIDUALS)

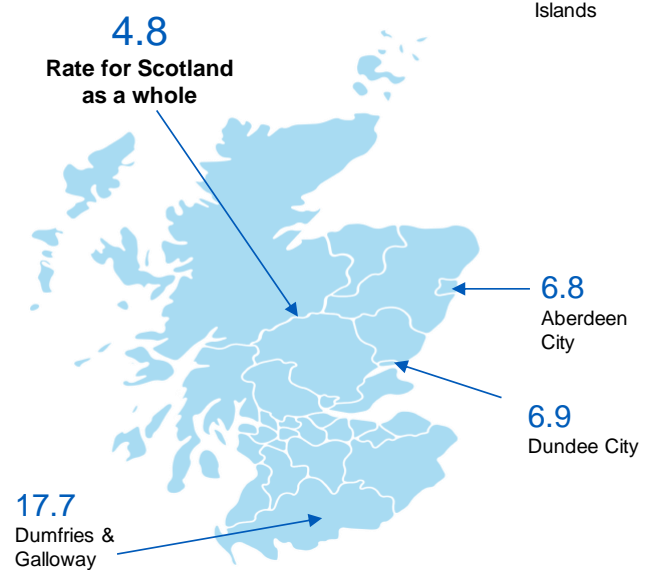
**2,757** ASSESSMENTS

**1,403** CASES SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

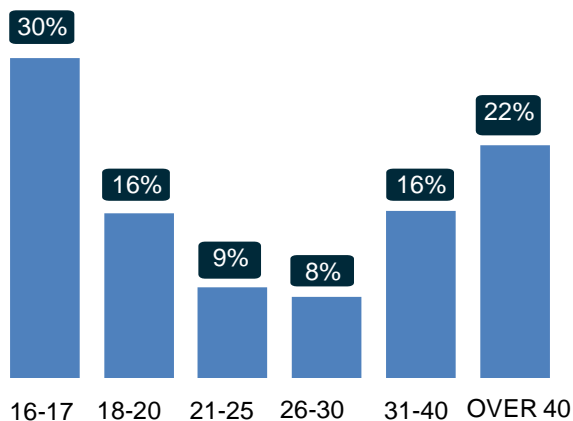
▶ THE NUMBER OF DIVERSION FROM PROSECUTION CASES COMMENCED IN SCOTLAND **MORE THAN DOUBLED** BETWEEN 2010-11 AND 2016-17



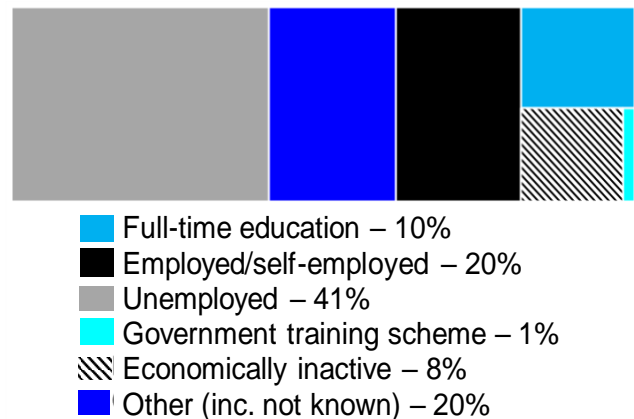
▶ RATE OF CASES COMMENCED PER HEAD OF 10,000 POPULATION IN 2018-19 (THE FOUR AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST RATES)



▶ **30%** OF DIVERSION FROM PROSECUTION CASES COMMENCED IN 2018-19 WERE FOR **16 & 17 YEAR OLDS**



▶ **41%** OF CASES COMMENCED IN 2018-19 WERE FOR **UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE**



## 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 or accused/convicted people
  - bail information and supervision services as an alternative to custodial remand
  - supervising people on social work orders to tackle offending behaviour
  - supervising people who are required to perform unpaid, useful work for the benefit of the community
  - prison-based social work services to those serving custodial sentences 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 ensure public safety
  - supporting those who have experienced 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 the [Community payback order practice guidance](#).
- 2.3 The data presented in this bulletin is extracted from criminal justice social work management information systems. This publication includes seven years of unit-level data for community payback and drug treatment and testing orders. This allows comprehensive analysis of the implementation process and outcomes for these orders. Further information on how the data is 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 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 in the Scottish Government's criminal justice social work [datasets](#). These tables also include analyses at local authority level. Numbers in this bulletin are given unrounded in the tables, but **rounded for presentational purposes** in the text.

### **3 Diversion from prosecution**

**(Tables 1, 4 & 5)**

- 3.1 The Procurator Fiscal may decide to refer cases to criminal justice social work in less serious cases where referral may prevent or deter further offences. In such cases, prosecution may be waived or a decision on prosecution deferred pending successful completion of the social work scheme.
- 3.2 The number of diversion from prosecution cases commenced rose by 7 per cent between 2017-18 and 2018-19 to over 1,800 (Table 1). This was around the same as the levels in 2014-15 and 2015-16, prior to the historic high of 2,000 cases in 2016-17 (see [additional datasets](#) which accompany this publication).
- 3.3 During 2018-19, there were 2,900 referrals, 2,800 assessments and 1,400 cases completed (Table 4).
- 3.4 Between 2017-18 and 2018-19, the number of cases commenced rose for all age groups except the over 40s (Table 5). Those aged 16 to 20 are substantially over-represented when the population base is taken into account - they accounted for 46 per cent of people getting diversion from prosecution in 2018-19 but only 8 per cent of the population aged 16 to 70. This continues to reflect a general focus on diversion for younger people.
- 3.5 In 2018-19, there were around 4.8 diversion from prosecution cases commenced per 10,000 population (Table 3). This was highest for those living in Dumfries & Galloway (17.7) and Shetland (10.7) and lowest for those living in Scottish Borders (0.8) and East Dunbartonshire (1.4). Further information is provided in the [additional datasets](#) which accompany this publication.

### **4 Court-based services and social work reports**

**(Tables 1 & 6-9, Chart 2)**

- 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 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. Also, 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 people 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 2018-19, the courts made 6,000 requests for **bail information**, slightly up on 2017-18 but still historically low and 30 per cent lower than the level of 8,700 in 2012-13 ([Table 1](#)). In some cases, bail information requests may result in the use of supervised bail rather than remand. A total of 340 **bail supervision** cases were commenced in 2018-19, the first rise in numbers since 2013-14 and a 26 per cent increase on 2017-18. More detailed information on bail supervision services can be found in the [National guidance on bail supervision](#).
- 4.3 **Same day reports** are either pre-sentence reports or specific sentence reports requested by the court. There were 4,600 such reports provided to the courts in 2018-19, up 10 per cent on 2017-18 and the highest level in the last five years ([Table 6](#)). This was as a result of a substantial increase (33 per cent) in oral reports between 2017-18 and 2018-19. In 2018-19, there were 16,900 **post sentence interviews** with people remanded into custody or receiving custodial sentences for the first time. This was a seven per cent drop on 2017-18 and the lowest level in the last five years.

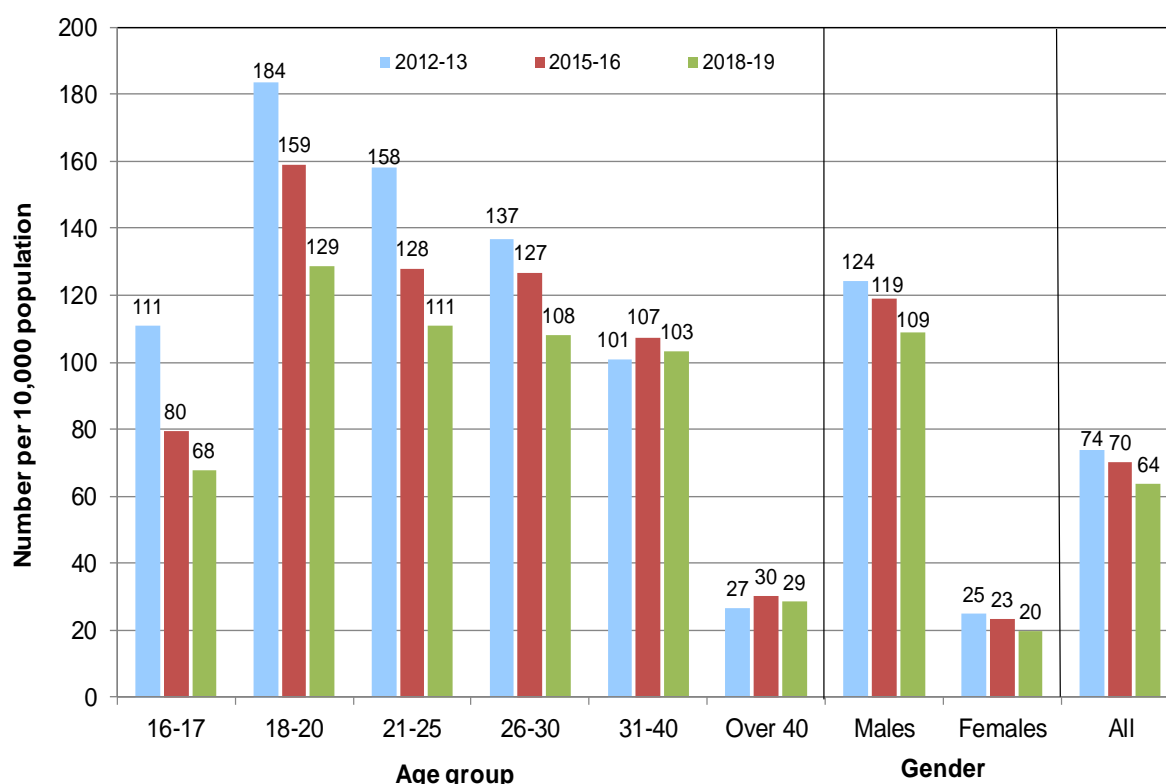
### **Criminal justice social work reports**

- 4.4 The criminal justice social work report (CJSWR) in its current format was introduced across Scotland from February 2011 to ensure a consistent provision of information, including the social worker's professional assessment. This 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 prevent or reduce further offending. A CJSWR must be requested:
- before imposing a custodial sentence for the first time or where a person is under 21
  - when imposing a community payback order with a supervision requirement or level 2 unpaid work or other activity requirement (over 100 hours)
  - when imposing a drug treatment and testing order.
- 4.5 The number of criminal justice social work reports submitted (including supplementary reports but excluding letters sent in lieu of reports) fell by five per cent between 2017-18 and 2018-19 to 27,300 ([Table 1](#)). This is part of an overall drop of 16 per cent since 2012-13 and is broadly in line with an overall fall in court volumes over recent years.

4.6 The number of full CJSWRs (i.e. excluding supplementary reports) also fell in 2018-19, by five per cent to 24,500 (Table 7). Since 2012-13, numbers have fallen by 13 per cent (Table 1). The number of supplementary reports submitted continued to be low, at 2,800 in 2018-19.

4.7 Chart 2 illustrates the patterns of change in full reports since 2012-13. Between 2012-13 and 2015-16, the overall fall in the total number of reports per 10,000 population was driven by the drop for those aged 30 and under. Over that period, numbers rose for the over 30s. However, between 2015-16 and 2018-19, numbers per 10,000 population fell for all age groups. The largest overall fall between 2012-13 and 2018-19 was among the under 18s, reflecting the marked fall in court volumes for this age group. There has also been a sharper fall for women than for men.

**Chart 2 Number of criminal justice social work reports per 10,000 population by age and gender: 2012-13, 2015-16 & 2018-19**



Note : Population aged 16 to 70.

4.8 In 2018-19, there were around 71 CJSWRs (including supplementaries) submitted per 10,000 population (Table 3). This was highest for those living in Dundee City (117), East Ayrshire (114) and Clackmannanshire (109) and lowest for those living in East Lothian (31), East Dunbartonshire (33), Na h-Eileanan Siar (34) and Aberdeenshire (36). The proportion for City of Edinburgh (42) was lower than for any of the other city council areas and just over half the rate for Scotland.

4.9 Between 2017-18 and 2018-19, the total number of reports submitted varied a little across local authorities, with around two-thirds showing a decrease in reports submitted and one-third showing an increase. Further information is provided in the additional datasets which accompany this publication.

## Preferred sentencing options

- 4.10 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 identified needs. 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 use 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.
- 4.11 Forty-six per cent of CJSWRs in 2018-19 recommended the use of a community payback order (Table 8). Nineteen per cent recommended a CPO with supervision but not unpaid work, while 14 per cent recommended unpaid work but no supervision.
- 4.12 In addition, 11 per cent of reports recommended a deferred sentence of three months or more and five per cent suggested a monetary penalty. Custody was the preferred option in six per cent of reports, while 19 per cent suggested some other form of sentence (including a restriction of liberty order or deferment for a drug treatment and testing order assessment). Thirteen per cent of CJSWRs gave no preferred sentencing option.
- 4.13 The main outcome for 41 per cent of CJSWRs in 2018-19 was a community payback order (Table 9). Twelve per cent of reports resulted in a CPO with unpaid work but no supervision, with 13 per cent resulting in an order with supervision but no unpaid work. In 16 per cent of cases, a CPO was given with both supervision and unpaid work.
- 4.14 Custody was the main outcome for 17 per cent of reports in 2018-19. The largest other main outcome categories in 2018-19 were deferred sentence and monetary penalty (9 and 6 per cent of the total respectively).

## 5.1 Social work orders (Tables 2 & 12)

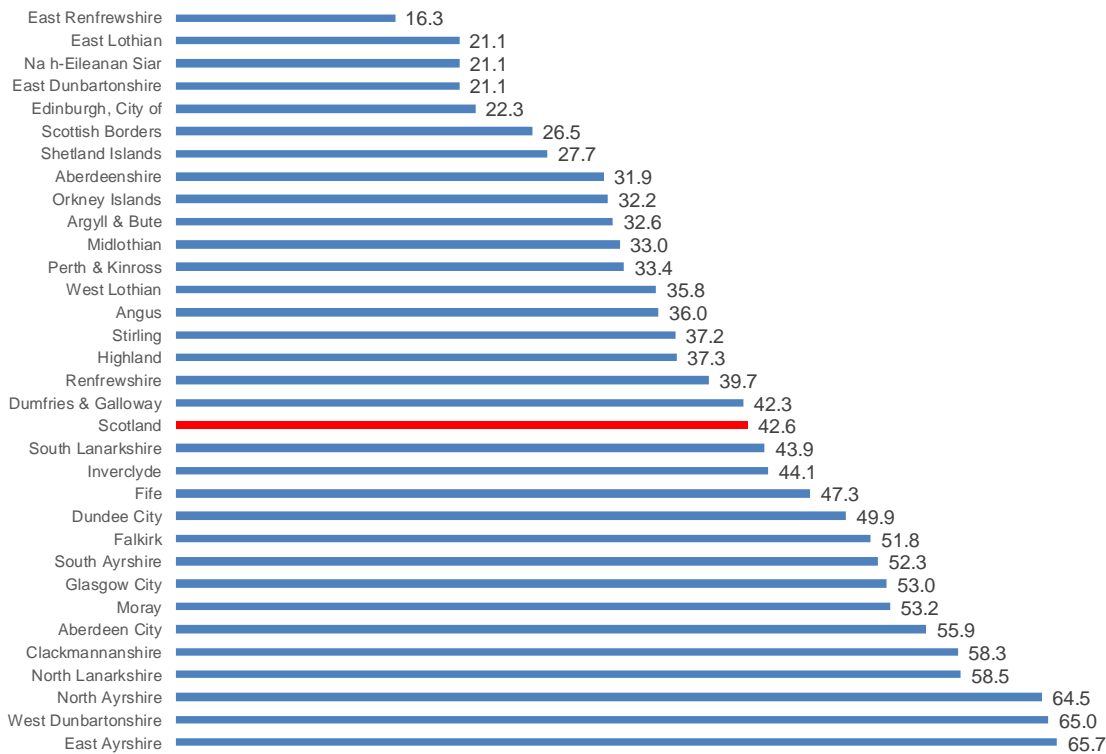
- 5.1.1 Total social work orders for the years 2015-16 to 2018-19 include community payback, drug treatment & testing and fiscal work orders. Community payback orders replaced community service, probation and supervised attendance orders (the latter three referred to as 'legacy' orders in this report) for offences committed from February 2011 onwards. Due to the low numbers involved, the number of legacy orders commenced was not collected for these most recent four years. Fiscal work orders were introduced nationally on 1 April 2015 and have therefore been collected since 2015-16. As a result of these changes in order types, caution should be exercised when comparing total social work orders in the most recent four years with totals from previous years.

- 5.1.2 There were 17,600 social work orders **commenced** in 2018-19 ([Table 2](#)), a fall of nine per cent on 2017-18. The vast majority (93 per cent) of social work orders in 2018-19 were community payback orders. Local authority level breakdowns for each of these individual order types are available in the [additional datasets](#) which accompany this publication.
- 5.1.3 In total, 72 per cent of orders commencing in 2018-19 (around 12,700) included an element of **unpaid work or other activity**. This comprised 600 fiscal work orders ([Table 2](#)) and 12,000 community payback orders with an unpaid work or other activity requirement ([Table 12](#)).
- 5.1.4 Sixty-eight per cent of social work order terminations in 2018-19 resulted in **completion or discharge** ([Table 2](#)). This proportion has been relatively stable over the last five years. The completion rates in 2018-19 varied substantially between different types of order. The highest was for fiscal work orders (87 per cent) and the lowest for the higher tariff drug treatment and testing orders (37 per cent), reflecting the challenges facing the latter client group. The completion rate for community payback orders was also 68 per cent in 2018-19.

## 5.2 Community payback orders ([Tables 2 & 10-24](#) and [Charts 3-7](#))

- 5.2.1 The number of community payback orders (CPOs) imposed increased in the first few years following their introduction, reaching 18,700 in 2013-14 ([Table 2](#)). This rise was expected due to CPOs replacing legacy orders for offences committed on or after 1 February 2011. The total CPOs imposed remained stable at around 19,000 in each of the years 2013-14 to 2016-17, but has fallen in each of the last two years. Numbers dropped by eight per cent between 2017-18 and 2018-19 to 16,400.
- 5.2.2 In 2018-19, there were 43 CPOs imposed per 10,000 population ([Table 3 & Chart 3](#)). This was highest for those living in East Ayrshire (66), West Dunbartonshire (65) and North Ayrshire (65). The lowest proportions were for those living in East Renfrewshire (16) and those in East Lothian, Na h-Eileanan Siar and East Dunbartonshire (all 21). The proportion was higher than in Scotland as a whole for residents of the Aberdeen (56), Glasgow (53) and Dundee (50) city areas but considerably lower for City of Edinburgh residents (22). More detailed information by local authority area can be found in the [additional datasets](#) which accompany this publication.

**Chart 3 Number of community payback orders imposed per 10,000 population : Breakdown by local authority area, 2018-19**



Note : Population aged 16 to 70.

## Requirements

- 5.2.3 A CPO can currently contain up to nine different requirements at first imposition but every order should have either or both an unpaid work or other activity requirement or an offender supervision requirement.
- 5.2.4 Unpaid work or other activity has always been the requirement most commonly issued as part of a CPO. The proportion of orders with unpaid work was high in the early years after the orders were introduced, peaking at 80 per cent in 2013-14. This has fallen each year since, reaching 73 per cent in 2018-19 (Table 12). The average number of hours given as part of unpaid work requirements has risen steadily in each of the last four years, reaching 127 hours in 2018-19 (Table 13). The proportion of unpaid work requirements which are level 2 (over 100 hours) has increased from 46 per cent in 2014-15 to 52 per cent in 2018-19.
- 5.2.5 The proportion of orders with an offender supervision requirement rose to 58 per cent in 2018-19, the highest level in the last five years (Table 12). In the years 2014-15 to 2018-19, around 56 to 58 per cent of supervision requirements were for 12 months or less (Table 14). The average length of supervision requirements in 2018-19 was 15.4 months, in line with the position in the previous four years.
- 5.2.6 The proportion of orders issued with both unpaid work or other activity and offender supervision remained historically high in 2018-19, at 31 per cent (Table 12).

5.2.7 The other seven CPO requirements, which should only be issued alongside offender supervision, are:

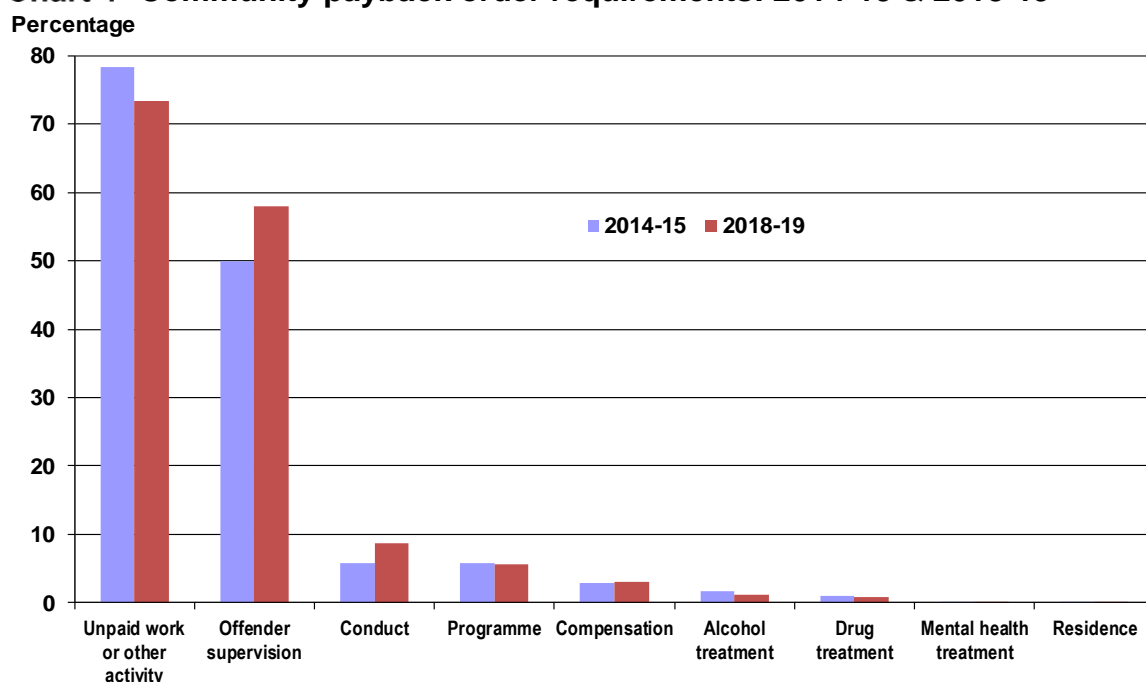
- Conduct
- Programme
- Alcohol treatment
- Compensation
- Drug treatment
- Mental health treatment
- Residence

5.2.8 Conduct and programme have been the most commonly issued of these requirements (Table 12). The proportion of orders with conduct requirements has risen in each of the last three years and now sits at almost nine per cent. The rise in this proportion may have been a contributing factor in the increase in the proportion of orders with offender supervision requirements over the same period. The proportion of orders with a programme requirement has been steady over the last five years, at between five and six per cent of all orders.

5.2.9 Other requirements include compensation (3.0 per cent in 2018-19), alcohol treatment (1.2 per cent) and drug treatment (0.8 per cent) (Table 12). The least commonly issued requirements were mental health treatment and residence.

5.2.10 Chart 4 shows that offender supervision, conduct and compensation requirements were more commonly used in 2018-19 than in 2014-15. All other requirements, including unpaid work or other activity, were used less.

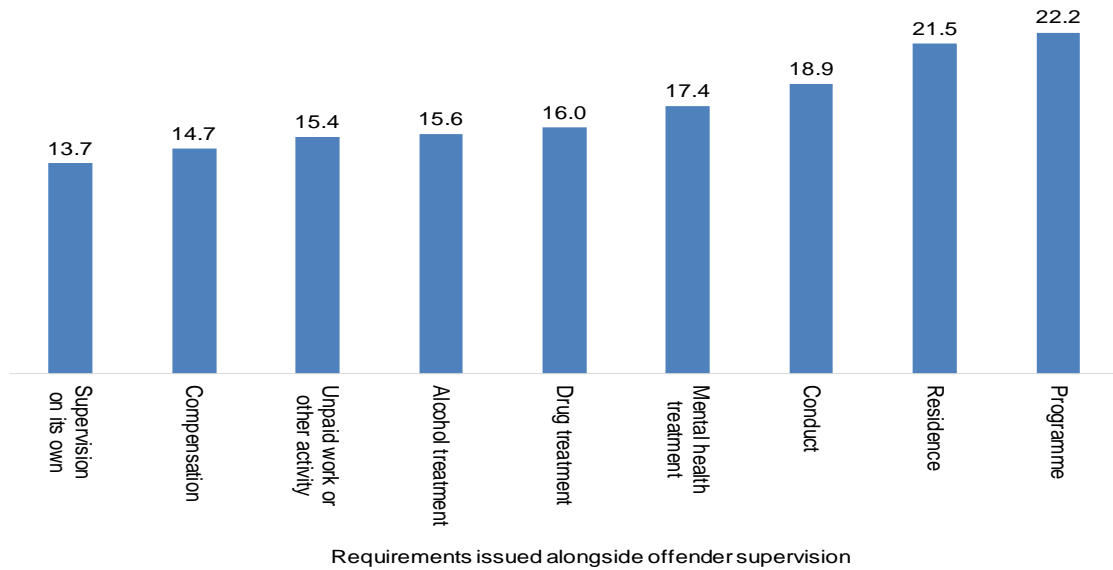
**Chart 4 Community payback order requirements: 2014-15 & 2018-19**



5.2.11 The average number of requirements per order was highest in the first few years after the introduction of the orders. However, it has remained around

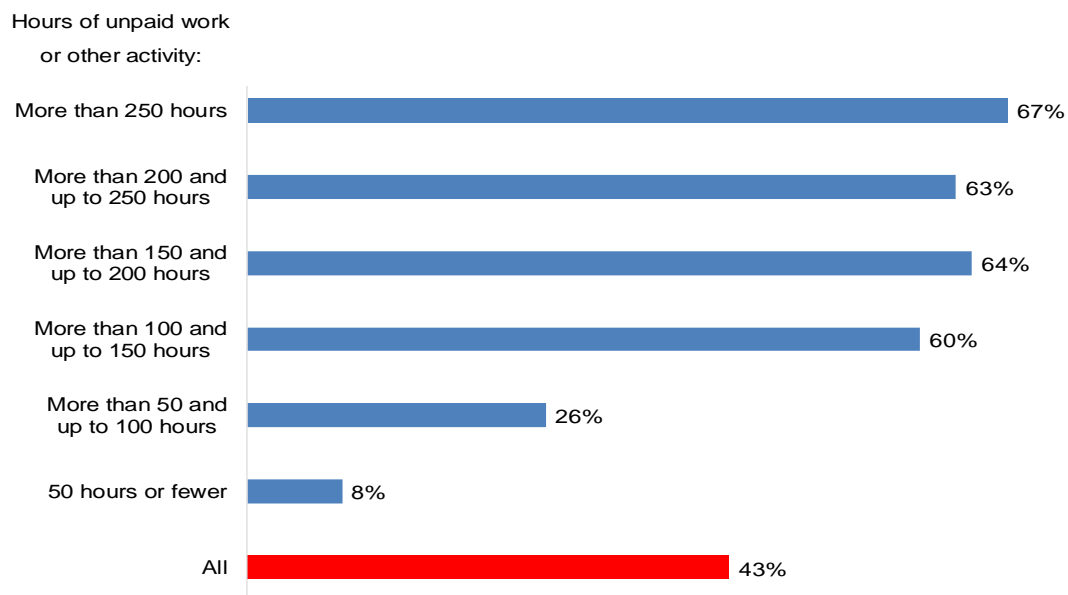
the same in each of the years 2014-15 to 2018-19, at 1.5 requirements (Tables 10 & 12).

**Chart 5 Average period of offender supervision requirement (in months) for other requirements given alongside supervision, 2018-19**



5.2.12 Table 14 shows that the average length of supervision requirements in 2018-19 was 15.4 months. Chart 5 illustrates how this varied according to whether other requirements were also part of the order. Where an order was issued with supervision and nothing else, the average length was shorter, at 13.7 months. Where at least one other requirement was issued, the longest orders were those issued with a programme or a residence requirement, at 22.2 and 21.5 months respectively, with the shortest those given alongside compensation (14.7 months).

**Chart 6 CPOs with an unpaid work or other activity requirement, 2018-19 : Percentage with offender supervision by unpaid work hours imposed**



5.2.13 [Table 12](#) and [Chart 6](#) show that, in 2018-19, 43 per cent of orders with an unpaid work or other activity requirement also had an offender supervision requirement. The chart also illustrates how this varied by the amount of hours unpaid work or other activity given out. Among level 2 unpaid work requirements, the vast majority (over 60 per cent) were issued alongside supervision. This was much less the case for level 1 requirements, particularly for those where 50 or less hours was given out where only one in 12 had an accompanying supervision requirement.

## Characteristics

- 5.2.14 People aged 18 to 20 have always been the most likely to be given a CPO, with 85 people per 10,000 population of this age group given an order in 2018-19. However, people receiving CPOs have been getting slightly older each year. The proportion aged 25 and under has fallen from 36 per cent in 2014-15 to 30 per cent in 2018-19, while those aged over 30 now account for over half of the total (52 per cent) compared with 47 per cent in 2014-15 ([Table 10](#)). The fall in the prevalence for young people reflects the marked fall in court volumes for this age group. As a result of these changes over time, the average age of a CPO recipient has risen by almost three years since the introduction of the orders.
- 5.2.15 The proportion of orders issued to males has remained unchanged at 85 per cent ([Table 10](#)). Generally around 60 per cent of those receiving orders were unemployed with around a quarter in employment or self-employed and around 10 per cent economically inactive.
- 5.2.16 The vast majority (95 per cent) of community payback orders were issued by sheriff courts in 2018-19, mainly by summary procedure ([Table 11](#)). The proportion accounted for by justice of the peace courts remained at four per cent.
- 5.2.17 On imposing a community payback order, a court may include provision for the order to be reviewed at specified time(s). Nineteen per cent of orders commenced in 2018-19 were issued with provision for court progress reviews ([Table 15](#)). This varied substantially according to the makeup of the order. Orders with unpaid work or other activity and compensation (both 15 per cent) were the least likely to have progress reviews. This proportion was high for those with drug (50 per cent) and alcohol treatment (49 per cent) requirements. It was also high for those with mental health treatment and residence requirements in 2018-19 although these can vary substantially from year to year due to the small numbers involved.
- 5.2.18 There were a total of 16,400 CPOs in force at 31 March 2019 (see [Table 2](#) and the [additional datasets](#) which accompany this publication). After increasing annually as expected due to the gradual phasing out of legacy orders, this number stabilised over the next couple of years, before falling in each of the last two years.



## Timescales for implementation

- 5.2.19 The Scottish Government [Community payback order 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. Further details on the guidance can be found in [§B.6](#).
- 5.2.20 The proportion of orders where first direct contact took place within one working day of imposition has fluctuated around the 75 per cent mark over the last five years ([Table 16](#)). In addition, in 2018-19, 14 per cent took more than five working days.
- 5.2.21 Over the last five years, around 80 per cent of first induction / case management meetings took place within five working days. Roughly equal proportions took six to ten working days and more than ten working days.
- 5.2.22 There were various reasons why these timescales were not met. Thirty-nine per cent of delays in first direct contact were due to missed appointments, while the unavailability of a social worker (4 per cent) or other non-client related reason (24 per cent) together accounted for a further 27 per cent ([Table 17](#)). 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. In 29 per cent of cases the individual missed their induction/meeting, while a further 29 per cent involved being subject to another sentence, employment or illness. Another 7 per cent were due to delays in first making contact or staff availability, with 20 and 15 per cent of cases involving, respectively, other client based and other non-client based reasons.
- 5.2.23 The proportion of unpaid work placements which started within seven working days in 2018-19 was 69 per cent, remaining at around the same level over the last four years ([Table 18](#)). Around a quarter of people who started their work placement after seven working days in 2018-19 did so because they did not turn up for the first day of placement ([Table 19](#)).

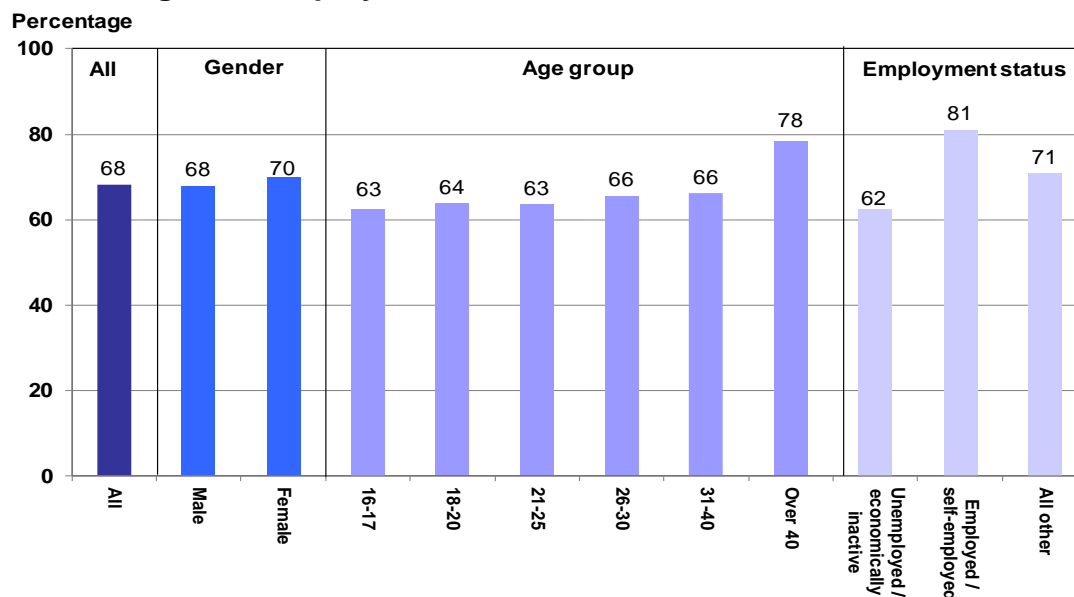
## Terminations

- 5.2.24 The successful completion rate for CPOs terminated in 2018-19 was 68 per cent ([Table 2](#)). With the exception of the high level in 2013-14, this rate has generally been around 70 per cent since these orders were introduced. In 2018-19, 18 per cent of orders terminated (excluding those transferred out) were revoked following a breach application to the courts and a further nine per cent were revoked following a review ([Table 20](#)).
- 5.2.25 Seventy-two per cent of orders which finished during 2018-19 did not involve any breach applications during the lifetime of the order ([Table 21](#)). For the remainder, there were a total of 6,000 breach applications made ([Table 22](#)). The vast majority of breach applications (83 per cent) were lodged with the court within five working days of the decision to make an application.

5.2.26 For CPOs revoked due to breach, the most likely specific outcomes were a custodial sentence or a new order (25 and 26 per cent, respectively), with 27 per cent resulting in an “other” outcome (Table 20). Fifteen per cent of orders revoked due to review resulted in a custodial sentence, another 15 per cent got a new CPO or a monetary penalty, while 49 per cent had an “other” outcome.

5.2.27 Completion rates in 2018-19 varied by age and employment status (Chart 7). Rates were again relatively similar for all age groups up to age 40, ranging from 63 per cent for under 18s to 66 per cent for those aged 31 to 40. For those aged 40 or under as a whole, 65 per cent of orders were successfully completed. For people aged over 40 however, the rate was much higher at 78 per cent. Eighty-one per cent of those who were employed or self-employed completed successfully, compared to 62 per cent of those who were unemployed or economically inactive.

**Chart 7 Completions/discharges of community payback orders by gender, age and employment status : 2018-19**



Notes: Age at imposition of order and employment status at termination. The male category includes two orders where the gender of the individuals in question was classified under “other”.

5.2.28 During 2018-19, a total of 8,200 unpaid work or other activity requirements were successfully completed, eight per cent fewer than in 2017-18 and 16 per cent lower compared with 2016-17 (Table 23). On average, 129 hours were carried out for each order and they took around 7½ months to complete.

5.2.29 The [Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010](#) defines the time limit for completion of an unpaid work or other activity requirement as "3 months or such longer period as the court may specify in the requirement" for level 1 and "6 months or such longer period as the court may specify in the requirement" for level 2. Thirty-four per cent of successfully completed unpaid work or other activity requirements were completed within the 3/6 month time frame in 2018-19 while a further 40 per cent were completed within a later timescale which the court had specified (Table 24).

5.2.30 For requirements which were completed outwith the specified timescale in 2018-19, the reason why they were completed later was most commonly down to non-compliance (19 per cent), other non-client-based (24 per cent) or other client-based reasons (35 per cent).

### Further analysis

5.2.31 The report “Community payback orders (CPOs) : What the unit level data tells us so far” has also been [published](#) alongside this bulletin. It produces some more in depth findings from the data up to 2017-18 and includes a number of longitudinal analyses. In addition, it looks at the crime types and reconviction rates for different types of CPOs.

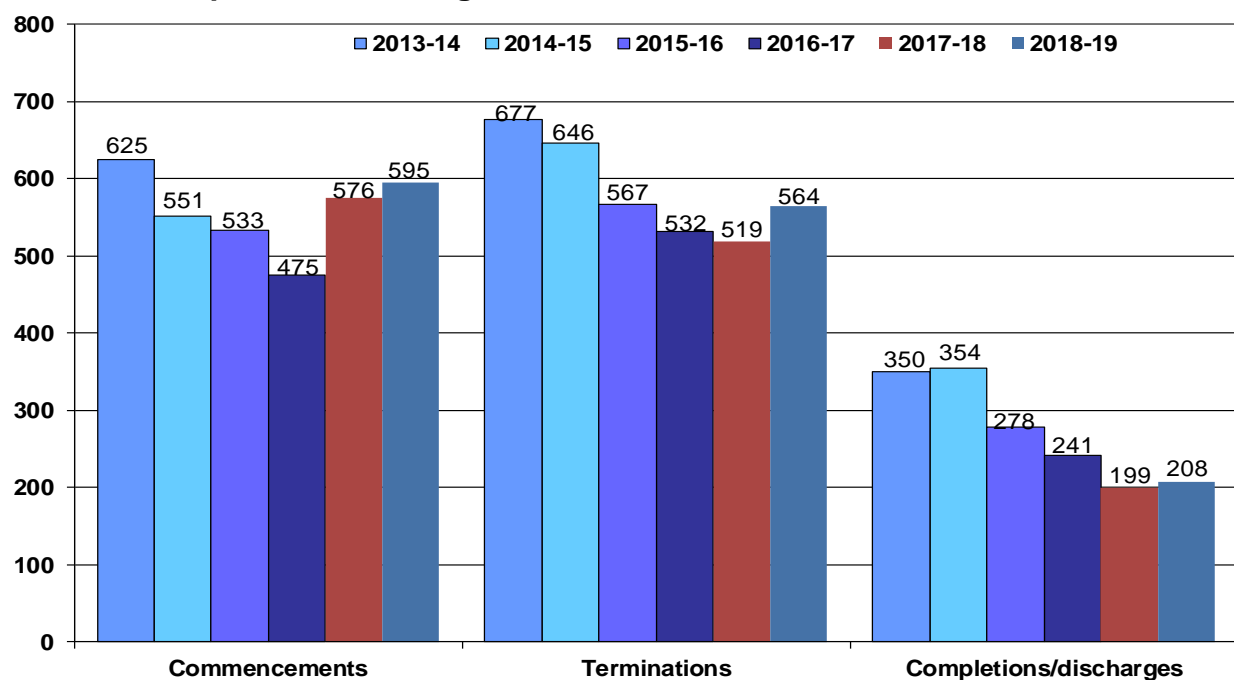
## 5.3 Drug treatment and testing orders (Tables 2 and 25-31)

### Characteristics

5.3.1 The drug treatment and testing order (DTTO) is available to courts (excluding justice of the peace courts) as a high tariff disposal for people with substance use problems who might otherwise get a custodial sentence. In addition, the less intensive DTTO II is available to all courts in City of Edinburgh, East Lothian and Midlothian, and currently accounts for around a fifth of the DTTOs in these areas (see [§B.6](#)).

5.3.2 The total number of DTTOs imposed fell each year between 2013-14 and 2016-17, before rising in each of the last two years, reaching almost 600 in 2018-19, the highest level since 2013-14 (Tables 2 & 25 and [Chart 8](#)).

**Chart 8 Drug treatment and testing order commencements, terminations and completions/discharges: 2013-14 to 2018-19**



- 5.3.3 In 2018-19, there were 1.5 DTTOs imposed per 10,000 population ([Table 3](#)). This was highest for residents of City of Edinburgh (4.9), Midlothian (3.0) and East Lothian (2.6), reflecting the fact that these were the only areas in which DTTO IIs were issued. More information by local authority area can be found in the [additional datasets](#) which accompany this publication.
- 5.3.4 Over the last five years, people aged 31 to 40 have been the most likely to receive a DTTO (just over 4 per 10,000 population in 2018-19). It has consistently been those aged 25 and under and those aged over 40 who have been the least likely (0.6 and 0.7, respectively, per 10,000 population in 2018-19).
- 5.3.5 The proportion of orders issued to males has been around 80 per cent over the last five years ([Table 25](#)). A very high proportion (generally over 85 per cent) of those receiving a DTTO are unemployed or economically inactive.
- 5.3.6 The **average length** of a DTTO has been between 17 and 18 months in each of the last five years ([Table 25](#)).
- 5.3.7 There were 590 DTTOs in force on 31 March 2019, a rise of six per cent from the previous year ([Table 2](#)).

### **Timescales for implementation**

- 5.3.8 The proportion of DTTOs which had first direct contact within one working day of the order being imposed has fallen in each of the last three years, reaching 63 per cent in 2018-19 ([Table 26](#)), although the small number of orders involved mean there are inevitable year on year fluctuations.
- 5.3.9 The proportion of orders where the first case management meeting took place within five working days also fell in 2018-19, to 78 per cent, having sat at around 83 to 84 per cent in the previous four years ([Table 26](#)). In around 13 per cent of cases in 2018-19, it took longer than ten working days for the first meeting to take place – the highest in any of the last five years.
- 5.3.10 The reasons provided for not meeting these timescales in 2018-19 suggest that people receiving DTTOs have difficulty complying, as not attending meetings without an excuse is very prevalent. This was particularly the case for case management meetings. In 65 per cent of cases where the meeting did not occur within five working days, this was down to either the person not turning up or another client-related reason ([Table 27](#)).

### **Terminations**

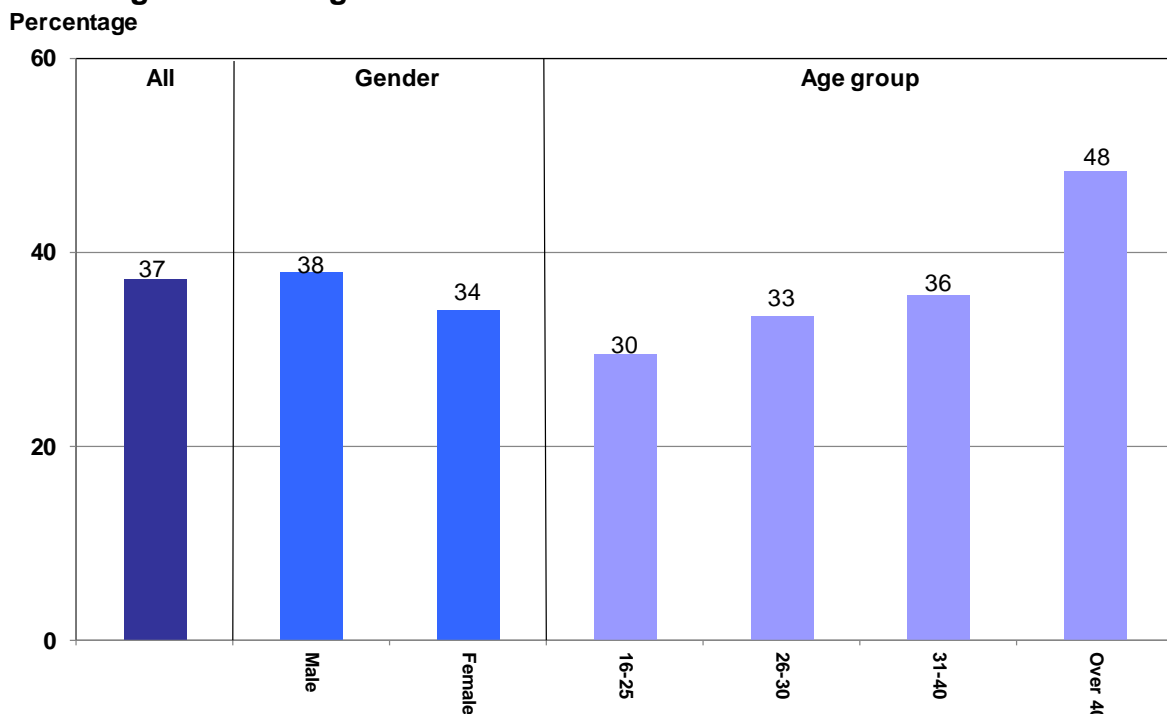
- 5.3.11 The percentage of orders successfully completed tends to be lower for DTTOs than for other social work orders, due to the complex needs of those involved.
- 5.3.12 The completion rate for DTTOs terminated has fallen in each of the last four years, from a historic high of 55 per cent in 2014-15 to 37 per cent in 2018-19 ([Table 2](#)). Alongside this, the proportion of orders revoked due to review

has increased substantially from 16 per cent in 2014-15 to 35 per cent in 2018-19. While this has likely been a contributory factor in the fall in the completion rate over this period, orders can be revoked due to review for a number of different reasons, not all of which necessarily represent an unsuccessful outcome. Twenty-two per cent of orders in 2018-19 were revoked due to breach, around the same proportion as in previous years (Table 28). A custodial sentence was imposed in 48 per cent of revoked cases in 2018-19 (Table 29).

5.3.13 Seventy-two per cent of orders were terminated without breach applications (Table 30). The vast majority (84 per cent) of the breach applications were lodged with the court within five working days of the decision being made to make an application (see the [additional datasets](#) which accompany this publication).

5.3.14 The older someone with a DTTO was, the more likely they were to successfully complete their order in 2018-19 (Chart 9),. The success rate was lowest for those aged 25 and under (30 per cent) and highest for those aged over 40 (48 per cent). Nevertheless, the rate for those over 40 in 2018-19 was substantially lower than it was in 2017-18 (63 per cent).

**Chart 9 Completions/discharges of drug treatment and testing orders by gender and age: 2018-19**



Notes: Age at imposition of order.

### Longitudinal analysis

5.3.15 Table 31 shows results from a longitudinal analysis of the DTTO data. All of the orders imposed up to the end of March 2017 have now finished and this analysis mainly looks at completion rates by various factors for the cohorts of orders commenced in those years. For each of the years 2013-14 to 2016-17, while most orders were for over a year and up to 18 months in length,

the completion rate was highest for orders of up to a year and lowest for those of over 18 months.

- 5.3.16 For each year apart from 2015-16, the success rate was substantially higher for DTTO IIs than for full DTTOs.
- 5.3.17 Unsurprisingly, whether there are breach application(s) during the course of an order is a major indicator of whether the order is likely to be successfully completed. Almost 60 per cent of orders which started in 2016-17 and which had no breach applications, were successfully completed. This compared with only 9 per cent of orders where there was at least one breach application.

#### **5.4 Fiscal work orders** **(Tables 2 and 32-33)**

- 5.4.1 Fiscal work orders (FWOs) were introduced nationally on 1 April 2015 and allow Procurators Fiscal to offer unpaid work orders as an alternative to prosecution. They can be for a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 50 hours and should be completed within six months.
- 5.4.2 The number of FWOs commenced in Scotland increased from the base level of 510 in 2015-16 to 890 and 1,030 in 2016-17 and 2017-18, respectively (Table 32). However, numbers dropped sharply in 2018-19, by 38 per cent to 630.
- 5.4.3 In addition in 2018-19, there were 910 fiscal work order assessments undertaken by local authorities, 650 of which resulted in the orders being accepted. The number of orders which finished was 700, 87 per cent of which were successfully completed.
- 5.4.4 People given fiscal work orders tended to be younger than those given community payback orders. Fifty-six per cent of FWOs commenced in 2018-19 were for people aged 25 and under, while only 14 per cent were for those aged over 40 (Table 33). Unlike other orders, more people were employed or self-employed (52 per cent) than any other category of employment. Thirty per cent were either unemployed or economically inactive.
- 5.4.5 More orders imposed in 2018-19 were for 30 hours than any other amount (44 per cent). A further 30 per cent were for 40 hours with 18 per cent for 50 hours. The average length of order was 36 hours in 2018-19, around the same as in both 2016-17 and 2017-18.

#### **6 Statutory/voluntary throughcare** **(Tables 1 and 34-35)**

- 6.1 Criminal justice social work departments are expected to provide a throughcare service to all those who are subject to statutory supervision on release from prison. This includes people serving sentences of four years or more (or six months or more for sexual crimes) 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 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.

- 6.2 Commencements for **statutory throughcare in custody** have fluctuated between 1,000 and 1,100 over the past six years, with 1,060 cases in 2018-19 (Table 1). Forty-four per cent involved determinate sentences of four years or more in 2018-19, while supervised release orders and short-term sex offenders accounted for 21 and 18 per cent respectively (Table 34).
- 6.3 The number of commencements for **statutory throughcare cases in the community** have generally been around the same level as custody cases during the last several years, with 970 cases in 2018-19 (Table 1). Twenty-three per cent of all cases commenced in 2018-19 related to supervised release orders, while non-parole licences and short-term sex offenders accounted for 20 and 17 per cent respectively (Table 35).
- 6.4 The **statutory custody- and community-based throughcare caseload** totalled 5,800 individuals on 31 March 2019 (Tables 1, 34 and 35). Numbers have been relatively stable over the last four years. The custody-based caseload is 60 per cent of the total.
- 6.5 After rising to around 1,100 in 2016-17 and 2017-18, the number of **completions** of statutory throughcare cases in the community fell back to 960 in 2018-19, around the level in the years prior (Tables 1 and 35).
- 6.6 The number of **voluntary throughcare** cases in 2017-18 was 1,700. This fell for the fourth year in a row and represented a drop of 29 per cent from the historic high of 2014-15 (Table 1).

## 7 Pre-release reports (Tables 1 and 6)

- 7.1 Part of statutory throughcare involves preparing reports to inform temporary release from prison on home leave and liberation on licence. In 2018-19, 1,300 **home leave reports**<sup>1</sup> were produced, the lowest level in the last seven years. A total of 2,000 **home circumstance reports** for release from prison on parole/non-parole licence were recorded in 2018-19. This number rose for the sixth year in a row and was up by 35 per cent on the number in 2012-13 (Table 1). While pre-release reports in 2012-13 consisted of roughly equal numbers of home leave and home circumstance reports, by 2018-19 home circumstance reports accounted for 60 per cent of the total.
- 7.2 From 2006, those serving a custodial sentence may also be released early under a home detention curfew scheme. The number of **home detention**

<sup>1</sup> 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>

**curfew assessments** fell sharply by 32 per cent between 2017-18 and 2018-19 to 1,900 (Table 6).

## 8 Structured deferred sentences

### (Table 1)

- 8.1 Structured deferred sentences offer courts the option to provide a short period of intensive supervision to individuals post-conviction but prior to final sentencing.
- 8.2 There were 820 structured deferred sentences imposed in Scotland in 2018-19, with numbers imposed in just over half of all council areas. Seventy per cent of sentences (580) were for males.

## 9 Tables

- 9.1 The following symbols are used throughout the tables in this bulletin:
- nil
  - .. missing / not available
  - not applicable
- 9.2 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 \*.
- 9.3 The data presented in this publication is drawn from administrative IT systems. Although care is taken when processing and analysing the data, it is subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large scale recording system. While the figures shown have been checked as far as practicable, they should be regarded as approximate and not necessarily accurate to the last whole number in the tables. They are also updated and quality assured on an on-going basis, and the figures shown here may therefore differ slightly from those published previously. Where substantive revisions have been made to improve the quality of the data, these are indicated in the footnotes.
- 9.4 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 to the nearest whole number.



**Table 1 Summary of criminal justice social work activity: 2012-13 to 2018-19**

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<b>Diversion from prosecution</b>							
Cases commenced	1,326	1,710	1,869	1,859	2,006	1,725	1,849
Individuals	1,309	1,657	1,812	1,787	1,960	1,686	1,789
Cases successfully completed	1,078	1,374	1,355	1,330	1,578	1,367	1,403
<b>Bail information</b>							
Requests from court for bail information	8,662	6,874	8,006	7,278	6,955	5,919	6,037
Bail supervision cases commenced	411	417	407	355	310	268	337
Bail supervision individuals	397	400	390	318	292	253	321
<b>Criminal justice social work reports</b>							
<i>Total reports submitted (including supplementaries)</i> <sup>1</sup>	32,558	31,406	30,838	29,846	30,133	28,580	27,278
Individuals with reports submitted <sup>1</sup>	24,785	23,740	22,120	22,667	22,610	21,190	20,160
Supplementary reports submitted <sup>1</sup>	4,536	3,632	4,235	2,858	3,121	2,907	2,763
<b>Statutory throughcare</b>							
Cases commenced (custody) <sup>2</sup>	964	1,049	1,038	1,027	1,042	1,042	1,064
Cases commenced (community)	1,001	1,027	1,085	982	1,121	1,010	972
Cases completed (community)	927	911	942	982	1,101	1,121	962
Cases in force at 31 March (custody/community) <sup>3</sup>	5,776	6,002	5,904	5,801	5,831	5,836	5,786
<b>Voluntary throughcare (assistance)</b>							
Cases commenced	2,597	2,489	2,663	2,537	2,222	2,084	1,705
Individuals who received assistance	2,464	2,327	2,429	2,343	2,081	1,948	1,719
<b>Pre-release reports</b>							
<i>Total</i>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>3,184</b>	<b>3,056</b>	<b>3,199</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>3,350</b>
Home leave reports	1,500	1,597	1,462	1,513	1,631	1,517	1,343
Home circumstance reports (parole/non-parole)	1,482	1,587	1,594	1,686	1,713	1,842	2,007
<b>Structured deferred sentences</b>							
Number of sentences imposed							817
Males							575
Females							242
Number of individuals with sentences imposed							718

1. Figures for criminal justice social work reports for 2017-18 have been amended due to the provision of revised figures for City of Edinburgh.
2. There were slight changes to the figures for cases commenced (custody) in 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2016-17 due to the receipt of updated information for Argyll & Bute, City of Edinburgh, North Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire.
3. There were slight changes to the figures for cases in force (custody) at 31 March 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 due to the receipt of updated information for Argyll & Bute, City of Edinburgh, South Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire.

**Table 2 Social work orders: 2012-13 to 2018-19**

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 <sup>6,7</sup>	2016-17 <sup>6,7</sup>	2017-18 <sup>6,7</sup>	2018-19 <sup>6,7</sup>
<b>Orders commenced</b>	<b>19,659</b>	<b>20,457</b>	<b>20,121</b>	<b>20,493</b>	<b>20,575</b>	<b>19,480</b>	<b>17,647</b>
Community payback orders <sup>1</sup>	16,061	18,688	19,065	19,452	19,206	17,877	16,418
Community service orders <sup>2</sup>	693	227	85	..	..	..	..
Probation orders <sup>2</sup>	514	138	62	..	..	..	..
With an element of unpaid work <sup>2</sup>	216	71	24	..	..	..	..
Supervised attendance orders <sup>2</sup>	1,752	779	358	..	..	..	..
Drug treatment and testing orders <sup>1</sup>	639	625	551	533	475	576	595
Fiscal work orders <sup>4</sup>				508	894	1,027	634
<b>Individuals with orders commenced</b>	<b>17,173</b>	<b>17,682</b>	<b>17,285</b>	<b>17,518</b>	<b>17,495</b>	<b>16,750</b>	<b>15,064</b>
Community payback orders <sup>1</sup>	13,980	16,082	16,323	16,526	16,165	15,195	13,881
Community service orders <sup>2</sup>	656	219	83	..	..	..	..
Probation orders <sup>2</sup>	490	130	61	..	..	..	..
With an element of unpaid work <sup>2</sup>	213	66	24	..	..	..	..
Supervised attendance orders <sup>2</sup>	1,472	654	298	..	..	..	..
Drug treatment and testing orders <sup>1</sup>	575	597	520	489	446	530	551
Fiscal work orders <sup>4</sup>				503	884	1,025	632
<b>Orders in force at 31 March</b>							
Community payback orders <sup>1</sup>	13,541	16,020	16,821	17,180	17,485	16,946	16,374
Drug treatment and testing orders <sup>1</sup>	742	690	595	561	504	561	592
<b>Orders terminated</b>	<b>18,680</b>	<b>20,095</b>	<b>20,098</b>	<b>20,557</b>	<b>20,225</b>	<b>19,925</b>	<b>18,252</b>
Community payback orders <sup>1</sup>	10,584	16,209	18,264	19,093	18,901	18,416	16,990
Community service orders <sup>2</sup>	2,037	759	245	109	..	..	..
Probation orders <sup>2</sup>	3,339	996	317	127	..	..	..
Supervised attendance orders <sup>2</sup>	2,128	1,454	626	298	..	..	..
Drug treatment and testing orders <sup>1</sup>	592	677	646	567	532	519	564
Fiscal work orders <sup>4</sup>				363	792	990	698
<b>Proportion of completions/discharges<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>67.9</b>
Community payback orders <sup>1,3,5</sup>	71.1	74.3	70.6	70.0	69.3	69.3	68.1
Community service orders <sup>2,5</sup>	73.0	71.7	66.8	66.4	..	..	..
Probation orders <sup>2,5</sup>	77.1	80.5	79.8	87.7	..	..	..
Supervised attendance orders <sup>2,5</sup>	64.5	59.9	61.0	58.3	..	..	..
Drug treatment and testing orders <sup>1,5</sup>	53.4	52.2	55.5	49.6	45.8	38.9	37.3
Fiscal work orders <sup>4,5</sup>				80.4	82.8	85.8	87.1

1. Figures for community payback orders for the years 2013-14 to 2017-18 and for drug treatment & testing orders for 2016-17 and 2017-18 have been revised from those previously published due to updated information being received from some local authorities. These revisions are particularly substantive for CPO terminations in 2017-18 and CPOs in force at March 2018 due mainly to some councils reporting that orders had not been getting closed off on their IT systems.
2. Information on community service, probation and supervised attendance orders was not collected from local authorities from 2015-16 for orders commenced and from 2016-17 for orders terminated, due to the small numbers involved. These numbers are estimated to be in the region of around 200, 150, 50 and 30 for orders commenced in 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19, respectively, and 200, 70 and 50 for orders terminated in 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19.
3. As a result of revisions made to the 2012-13 & 2013-14 figures for community payback orders since their original publication, the reason for termination is not known for a small number of orders. The figures for the proportion of completions/discharges have therefore been calculated as a proportion of the orders where this reason was known.
4. Fiscal work orders were introduced nationally on 1 April 2015, having been piloted in a small number of local authority areas since June 2008.
5. Successful completion rates are calculated by taking the number of orders successfully completed or subject to an early discharge and dividing this by total orders terminated less those which finished because they were transferred out (and as per note 4 above, for 2012-13 and 2013-14, less those where the reason for termination was not known).
6. As a result of the introduction of fiscal work orders in 2015-16 and the non-collection of commencements figures for community service, probation and supervised attendance orders from 2015-16, comparisons for total social work orders commenced over the period covered by this table should be interpreted with caution.
7. As a result of the introduction of fiscal work orders in 2015-16 and the non-collection of terminations figures for community service, probation and supervised attendance orders from 2016-17, comparisons for total social work orders completed/terminated over the period covered by this table should be interpreted with caution.

**Table 3 Criminal justice social work reports submitted, community payback orders imposed, drug treatment & testing orders imposed and diversion from prosecution cases commenced : Number and proportion per 10,000 population, 2018-19**

Local authority area	Criminal justice social work reports submitted		Community payback orders imposed		Drug treatment & testing orders imposed		Diversion from prosecution cases commenced	
	Number	Proportion per 10,000 population <sup>1</sup>	Number	Proportion per 10,000 population <sup>1</sup>	Number	Proportion per 10,000 population <sup>1</sup>	Number <sup>2</sup>	Proportion per 10,000 population <sup>1,2</sup>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>27,278</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>16,418</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1,849</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Aberdeen City	1,121	66.0	949	55.9	4	0.2	116	6.8
Aberdeenshire	655	36.2	577	31.9	10	0.6	89	4.9
Angus	618	78.3	284	36.0	0	0.0	51	6.5
Argyll & Bute	323	54.8	192	32.6	2	0.3	24	4.1
Clackmannanshire	392	108.7	210	58.3	3	0.8	13	3.6
Dumfries & Galloway	917	91.2	425	42.3	9	0.9	178	17.7
Dundee City	1,253	116.7	536	49.9	3	0.3	74	6.9
East Ayrshire	966	113.5	559	65.7	14	1.6	48	5.6
East Dunbartonshire	241	33.0	154	21.1	2	0.3	10	1.4
East Lothian	222	30.6	153	21.1	19	2.6	33	4.5
East Renfrewshire	251	39.7	103	16.3	0	0.0	13	2.1
Edinburgh, City of <sup>1</sup>	1,625	41.8	867	22.3	192	4.9	247	5.5
Falkirk	915	81.0	585	51.8	20	1.8	68	6.0
Fife	2,144	82.9	1,222	47.3	45	1.7	107	4.1
Glasgow City	4,060	86.0	2,499	53.0	49	1.0	100	2.1
Highland	898	55.1	608	37.3	13	0.8	73	4.5
Inverclyde	384	70.0	242	44.1	10	1.8	11	2.0
Midlothian <sup>1</sup>	449	71.3	208	33.0	19	3.0	0	0.0
Moray	603	91.4	351	53.2	4	0.6	33	5.0
Na h-Eileanan Siar	62	34.4	38	21.1	0	0.0	11	6.1
North Ayrshire	753	80.8	601	64.5	15	1.6	58	6.2
North Lanarkshire	2,231	92.7	1,408	58.5	32	1.3	105	4.4
Orkney Islands	69	45.3	49	32.2	0	0.0	4	2.6
Perth & Kinross	712	68.7	346	33.4	3	0.3	37	3.6
Renfrewshire	886	70.4	500	39.7	25	2.0	61	4.8
Scottish Borders	345	44.2	207	26.5	9	1.2	6	0.8
Shetland Islands	62	39.0	44	27.7	0	0.0	17	10.7
South Ayrshire	630	82.6	399	52.3	18	2.4	43	5.6
South Lanarkshire	1,500	66.8	985	43.9	42	1.9	92	4.1
Stirling	388	58.0	249	37.2	10	1.5	37	5.5
West Dunbartonshire	575	91.2	410	65.0	11	1.7	14	2.2
West Lothian	1,028	80.3	458	35.8	12	0.9	76	5.9

1. Population aged 16 to 70 as at 30 June 2018.

2. Diversion from prosecution cases under City of Edinburgh include Midlothian. The rate per 10,000 population for City of Edinburgh is based on the population of both Edinburgh and Midlothian.

**Table 4 Diversion from prosecution: 2014-15 to 2018-19**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Referrals	3,026	3,054	3,476	2,662	2,945
Assessments	2,509	2,762	2,958	2,526	2,757
Cases commenced	1,869	1,859	2,006	1,725	1,849
Individuals with cases commenced	1,812	1,787	1,960	1,686	1,789
Cases successfully completed	1,355	1,330	1,578	1,367	1,403
Cases referred to drug treatment/education	48	50	50	38	68
Cases referred to alcohol treatment programmes	44	50	52	51	60
Cases referred to mental health services	37	61	74	57	55

**Table 5 Diversion from prosecution cases commenced by age, gender, employment status and ethnicity: 2014-15 to 2018-19**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 <sup>4</sup>	2018-19
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>1,859</b>	<b>2,006</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<i>Number</i> <b>1,849</b>
<b>Age group<sup>1</sup></b>					
16-17	535	540	414	488	560
18-20	299	267	248	287	289
21-25	136	120	170	136	158
26-30	156	145	178	124	142
31-40	273	264	360	265	293
Over 40	470	523	636	425	407
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	1,074	1,075	1,171	1,008	1,193
Female	795	784	835	717	656
<b>Employment status</b>					
Full-time education	201	169	163	187	176
Employed/self employed	367	350	579	413	370
Unemployed	888	677	670	547	763
Government training scheme	40	39	23	11	16
Economically inactive <sup>2</sup>	153	215	211	133	146
Other <sup>3</sup>	220	409	360	434	378
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
White	1,422	1,397	1,642	1,331	1,538
Asian	27	20	23	10	16
African, Caribbean or Black	14	15	15	13	5
Mixed	4	7	3	9	5
Other	14	15	16	16	11
Not known/provided	388	405	307	346	274
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<i>Percentage</i> <b>100.0</b>
<b>Age group<sup>1</sup></b>					
16-17	28.6	29.0	20.6	28.3	30.3
18-20	16.0	14.4	12.4	16.6	15.6
21-25	7.3	6.5	8.5	7.9	8.5
26-30	8.3	7.8	8.9	7.2	7.7
31-40	14.6	14.2	17.9	15.4	15.8
Over 40	25.1	28.1	31.7	24.6	22.0
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	57.5	57.8	58.4	58.4	64.5
Female	42.5	42.2	41.6	41.6	35.5
<b>Employment status</b>					
Full-time education	10.8	9.1	8.1	10.8	9.5
Employed/self employed	19.6	18.8	28.9	23.9	20.0
Unemployed	47.5	36.4	33.4	31.7	41.3
Government training scheme	2.1	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.9
Economically inactive <sup>2</sup>	8.2	11.6	10.5	7.7	7.9
Other <sup>3</sup>	11.8	22.0	17.9	25.2	20.4
<b>Ethnicity (where known)</b>					
White	96.0	96.1	96.6	96.5	97.7
Asian	1.8	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.0
African, Caribbean or Black	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	*
Mixed	*	*	*	0.7	*
Other	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.7

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. Includes cases where the employment status is not known.

4. The breakdown by employment status for 2017-18 has been amended from that originally published last year due to the receipt of an updated breakdown for Dumfries & Galloway.

**Table 6 Bail information, court services and home detention curfew assessments:  
2014-15 to 2018-19**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<b>Bail information</b>					
<i>Requests from court for bail information</i>	8,006	7,278	6,955	5,919	6,037
<i>Bail supervision cases</i>					
Number commenced	407	355	310	268	337
Individuals	390	318	292	253	321
<b>Court services</b>					
<i>Same day reports</i>	3,534	3,705	4,258	4,214	4,648
Written reports	961	1,446	1,926	2,205	1,971
Oral reports	2,573	2,259	2,332	2,009	2,677
<i>Information at court's request</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	1,280	1,603	2,095	1,881	1,689
<i>Post sentence interviews</i>	18,914	20,072	19,253	18,208	16,915
<b>Home detention curfew assessments</b>					
Reports	2,782	2,676	2,513	2,738	1,856
Individuals	2,532	2,439	2,236	2,470	1,674

1. The figure for 2017-18 for information at court's request includes an estimated figure for Aberdeen City.
2. The figure for 2018-19 for information at court's request includes a figure for Aberdeen City which is considered an underestimate.

**Table 7 Criminal justice social work reports submitted by age, gender, employment status and ethnicity: 2014-15 to 2018-19**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,603</b>	<b>26,988</b>	<b>27,012</b>	<b>25,673</b>	<b>24,515</b>
					<i>Number</i>
<b>Age group</b>					
16-17 <sup>1</sup>	926	945	925	854	740
18-20	3,140	3,133	2,906	2,475	2,418
21-25	4,996	4,777	4,768	4,299	3,975
26-30	4,390	4,569	4,503	4,364	4,145
31-40	6,768	7,097	7,278	7,228	7,187
Over 40	6,383	6,467	6,632	6,453	6,050
<b>Gender</b>					
Males <sup>2</sup>	22,115	22,417	22,515	21,383	20,629
Females	4,488	4,571	4,497	4,290	3,886
<b>Employment status</b>					
Full-time education	457	438	490	396	475
Employed/self employed	5,733	6,340	5,991	5,409	5,341
Unemployed	13,865	13,150	13,551	13,569	12,243
Government training scheme	111	126	130	129	96
Economically inactive <sup>3</sup>	4,013	4,140	4,039	3,529	3,633
Other	2,424	2,794	2,811	2,641	2,727
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
White	23,682	23,211	23,658	22,381	21,224
Asian	275	310	311	285	326
African, Caribbean or Black	154	156	182	173	188
Mixed	70	55	72	65	64
Other	243	287	303	265	304
Not known/provided	2,179	2,969	2,486	2,504	2,409
					<i>Percentage</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age group</b>					
16-17 <sup>1</sup>	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.0
18-20	11.8	11.6	10.8	9.6	9.9
21-25	18.8	17.7	17.7	16.7	16.2
26-30	16.5	16.9	16.7	17.0	16.9
31-40	25.4	26.3	26.9	28.2	29.3
Over 40	24.0	24.0	24.6	25.1	24.7
<b>Gender</b>					
Males <sup>2</sup>	83.1	83.1	83.4	83.3	84.1
Females	16.9	16.9	16.6	16.7	15.9
<b>Employment status</b>					
Full-time education	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.9
Employed/self employed	21.6	23.5	22.2	21.1	21.8
Unemployed	52.1	48.7	50.2	52.9	49.9
Government training scheme	*	*	*	0.5	*
Economically inactive <sup>3</sup>	15.1	15.3	15.0	13.7	14.8
Other	9.1	10.4	10.4	10.3	11.1
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
White	97.0	96.6	96.5	96.6	96.0
Asian	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5
African, Caribbean or Black	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9
Mixed	*	*	*	*	*
Other	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4

Note: Figures **exclude supplementary reports**.

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

2. The figure for males for 2016-17 includes two reports for people whose gender was described as "indeterminate" and "other specific". In addition, the figure for 2017-18 includes one report for "other specific" and the figure for 2018-19 includes one report for "non-binary" gender.

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

**Table 8 Criminal justice social work reports preferred sentencing options: 2014-15 to 2018-19**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
					<i>Number</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,603</b>	<b>26,988</b>	<b>27,012</b>	<b>25,673</b>	<b>24,515</b>
Monetary penalty	1,754	1,749	1,590	1,368	1,281
Community payback order: unpaid work, no supervision	4,077	4,118	3,978	3,768	3,352
Community payback order: supervision, no unpaid work	4,956	5,181	4,882	4,713	4,780
Community payback order: unpaid work and supervision	3,266	3,042	3,408	3,358	3,114
Other community penalty	394	188	256	314	214
Restriction of liberty order	551	791	946	1,120	1,207
Deferment for DTTO assessment	602	553	540	533	597
Custody	924	910	900	958	1,016
Custody: extended sentence	195	141	177	195	204
Custody: supervised release order	205	230	214	240	252
Sentence deferred: 3 months or more	3,646	3,496	3,012	2,772	2,628
No preferred option	3,500	3,167	3,407	3,057	3,281
Other	2,533	3,422	3,702	3,277	2,589
					<i>Percentage</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Monetary penalty	6.6	6.5	5.9	5.3	5.2
Community payback order: unpaid work, no supervision	15.3	15.3	14.7	14.7	13.7
Community payback order: supervision, no unpaid work	18.6	19.2	18.1	18.4	19.5
Community payback order: unpaid work and supervision	12.3	11.3	12.6	13.1	12.7
Other community penalty	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.9
Restriction of liberty order	2.1	2.9	3.5	4.4	4.9
Deferment for DTTO assessment	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4
Custody	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.7	4.1
Custody: extended sentence	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
Custody: supervised release order	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0
Sentence deferred: 3 months or more	13.7	13.0	11.2	10.8	10.7
No preferred option	13.2	11.7	12.6	11.9	13.4
Other	9.5	12.7	13.7	12.8	10.6

Note: Figures exclude **supplementary reports**. 'Other' category includes 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.

**Table 9 Main outcomes from criminal justice social work reports: 2014-15 to 2018-19**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
					<i>Number</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,603</b>	<b>26,988</b>	<b>27,012</b>	<b>25,673</b>	<b>24,515</b>
Monetary penalty	1,798	1,828	1,866	1,668	1,493
Community payback order: unpaid work, no supervision	3,564	3,751	3,499	3,053	2,834
Community payback order: supervision, no unpaid work	3,318	3,392	3,246	3,263	3,220
Community payback order: unpaid work and supervision	4,280	4,446	4,666	4,453	3,955
Other community penalty	263	257	261	410	349
Restriction of liberty order	429	695	975	1,279	1,424
Deferment for DTTO assessment	209	228	225	211	240
Custody	4,240	4,122	4,092	3,717	3,747
Custody: extended sentence	136	105	124	122	117
Custody: supervised release order	227	232	209	224	211
Warrant for apprehension / recall	552	544	582	520	407
Sentence deferred: 3 months or more	1,956	2,046	2,211	2,009	2,128
Admonition	913	905	941	810	739
Absolute discharge	17	16	32	22	19
Other	2,875	2,315	2,451	2,455	2,184
Outcome not yet known	1,826	2,106	1,632	1,457	1,448
					<i>Percentage</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Monetary penalty	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.5	6.1
Community payback order: unpaid work, no supervision	13.4	13.9	13.0	11.9	11.6
Community payback order: supervision, no unpaid work	12.5	12.6	12.0	12.7	13.1
Community payback order: unpaid work and supervision	16.1	16.5	17.3	17.3	16.1
Other community penalty	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.4
Restriction of liberty order	1.6	2.6	3.6	5.0	5.8
Deferment for DTTO assessment	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
Custody	15.9	15.3	15.1	14.5	15.3
Custody: extended sentence	0.5	*	*	*	*
Custody: supervised release order	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Warrant for apprehension / recall	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.7
Sentence deferred: 3 months or more	7.4	7.6	8.2	7.8	8.7
Admonition	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.0
Absolute discharge	*	*	*	*	*
Other	10.8	8.6	9.1	9.6	8.9
Outcome not yet known	6.9	7.8	6.0	5.7	5.9

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.



**Table 10 Community payback orders commenced by age, gender, employment status and ethnicity: 2014-15 to 2018-19**

	2014-15	2015-16 <sup>5</sup>	2016-17 <sup>5</sup>	2017-18 <sup>5</sup>	2018-19 <sup>6</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,065</b>	<b>19,452</b>	<b>19,206</b>	<b>17,877</b>	<b>16,418</b>
<b>Age group<sup>1</sup></b>					<i>Number</i>
16-17	610	615	615	530	437
18-20	2,314	2,271	2,062	1,841	1,592
21-25	3,877	3,816	3,751	3,158	2,844
26-30	3,384	3,499	3,420	3,112	2,995
31-40	4,859	5,067	5,144	5,079	4,723
Over 40	4,021	4,184	4,214	4,157	3,827
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	16,118	16,494	16,366	15,161	14,019
Female	2,947	2,958	2,840	2,716	2,399
<b>Employment status</b>					
Full-time education	313	315	353	277	265
Employed/self employed	4,108	4,358	4,325	4,242	4,070
Unemployed	11,503	11,504	11,104	10,244	9,230
Government training scheme	74	72	52	55	32
Economically inactive <sup>2</sup>	1,822	1,875	2,024	1,951	1,798
Other <sup>3</sup>	1,245	1,328	321	456	434
Not known <sup>4</sup>			1,027	652	589
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
White	16,600	17,682	17,302	16,024	14,464
Asian	173	202	220	218	249
African, Caribbean or Black	99	93	124	136	124
Mixed	58	49	64	52	51
Other	163	175	192	209	182
Not known/provided	1,972	1,251	1,304	1,238	1,348
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<i>Percentage</i> <b>100.0</b>
<b>Age group<sup>1</sup></b>					
16-17	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.7
18-20	12.1	11.7	10.7	10.3	9.7
21-25	20.3	19.6	19.5	17.7	17.3
26-30	17.7	18.0	17.8	17.4	18.2
31-40	25.5	26.0	26.8	28.4	28.8
Over 40	21.1	21.5	21.9	23.3	23.3
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	84.5	84.8	85.2	84.8	85.4
Female	15.5	15.2	14.8	15.2	14.6
<b>Employment status</b>					
Full-time education	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7
Employed/self employed	21.5	22.4	22.5	24.6	25.7
Unemployed	60.3	59.1	57.8	59.5	58.3
Government training scheme	*	*	*	*	*
Economically inactive <sup>2</sup>	9.6	9.6	10.5	11.3	11.4
Other <sup>3</sup>	6.5	6.8	1.7	2.6	2.7
<b>Ethnicity (where known)</b>					
White	97.1	97.1	96.6	96.3	96.0
Asian	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7
African, Caribbean or Black	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
Mixed	*	*	*	*	*
Other	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2

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 2014-15 and 2015-16, includes some orders where employment status was not known.

4. Orders where the employment status was unknown have been shown separately from 2016-17 onwards.

Percentages for these years are calculated as a proportion of all orders where the employment status was known.

5. Figures for the years 2015-16 to 2017-18 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

6. The figure for males for 2018-19 includes 4 orders with gender "other".

**Table 11 Community payback orders issued by court type: 2014-15 to 2018-19**

	2014-15 <sup>2</sup>	2015-16 <sup>3</sup>	2016-17 <sup>3</sup>	2017-18 <sup>3</sup>	2018-19
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,065</b>	<b>19,452</b>	<b>19,206</b>	<b>17,877</b>	<b>16,418</b>
High/appeal	67	82	97	60	66
Sheriff solemn <sup>1</sup>	1,071	1,054	1,038	756	853
Sheriff summary <sup>1</sup>	16,604	17,228	17,061	16,243	14,706
Stipendiary magistrates	518	265	53	32	13
Justice of the peace	630	718	870	684	648
Alcohol court	-	-	-	-	44
Outwith Scotland	120	105	87	102	88
Not known	55	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
High/appeal	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Sheriff solemn <sup>1</sup>	5.6	5.4	5.4	4.2	5.2
Sheriff summary <sup>1</sup>	87.3	88.6	88.8	90.9	89.6
Stipendiary magistrates	2.7	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Justice of the peace	3.3	3.7	4.5	3.8	3.9
Alcohol court	-	-	-	-	0.3
Outwith Scotland	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5

Notes:

1. Figures for sheriff solemn and sheriff summary include estimates as some local authorities were not able to distinguish between solemn and summary for all orders.
2. The court type for some orders in 2014-15 was unknown. The percentages are therefore calculated on the total orders where the court type was known.
3. Figures for the years 2015-16 to 2017-18 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

**Table 12 Community payback order requirements: 2014-15 to 2018-19**

	2014-15	2015-16 <sup>1</sup>	2016-17 <sup>1</sup>	2017-18 <sup>1</sup>	2018-19
<b>Total</b>					<b>Number</b>
Unpaid work or other activity	14,928	15,137	14,658	13,325	12,043
Offender supervision	9,501	9,936	10,174	10,146	9,517
Unpaid work or other activity <u>and</u> offender supervision	5,374	5,622	5,639	5,599	5,143
Conduct	1,099	1,091	1,367	1,347	1,435
Programme	1,118	1,034	1,029	960	931
Alcohol treatment	333	264	245	193	196
Compensation	564	592	593	650	490
Drug treatment	178	164	168	150	139
Mental health treatment	45	43	44	46	36
Residence	33	30	27	17	16
<b>Total</b>					<b>Percentage</b>
Unpaid work or other activity	78.3	77.8	76.3	74.5	73.4
Offender supervision	49.8	51.1	53.0	56.8	58.0
Unpaid work or other activity <u>and</u> offender supervision	28.2	28.9	29.4	31.3	31.3
Conduct	5.8	5.6	7.1	7.5	8.7
Programme	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.7
Alcohol treatment	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2
Compensation	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.0
Drug treatment	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Mental health treatment	*	*	*	*	*
Residence	*	*	*	*	*

Note:

1. Figures for 2015-16 to 2017-18 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

**Table 13 Community payback orders commenced by length of unpaid work requirement: 2014-15 to 2018-19**

	2014-15 <sup>1</sup>	2015-16 <sup>2</sup>	2016-17 <sup>2</sup>	2017-18 <sup>2</sup>	2018-19
<b>Orders with unpaid work/other activity requirement</b>	<b>14,928</b>	<b>15,137</b>	<b>14,658</b>	<b>13,325</b>	<b>12,043</b>
Level 1: 100 hours or less	8,090	8,071	7,631	6,697	5,803
Level 2: Over 100 - 300 hours	6,807	7,066	7,027	6,628	6,240
<b>Average length (hours)</b>	<b>120.6</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>124.3</b>	<b>126.7</b>
Level 1	72.3	71.5	71.1	70.8	71.0
Level 2	177.9	177.0	178.2	178.4	178.5

Notes:

1. For the year 2014-15, information on the number of hours imposed was unknown for a small number of orders. The average length for that year is therefore calculated on orders where the hours imposed was known.

2. Figures for 2015-16 to 2017-18 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

**Table 14 Community payback orders commenced by length of supervision requirement: 2014-15 to 2018-19**

	2014-15 <sup>1</sup>	2015-16 <sup>1</sup>	2016-17 <sup>1</sup>	2017-18 <sup>1</sup>	2018-19
<b>Orders with supervision requirement</b>	<b>9,501</b>	<b>9,936</b>	<b>10,174</b>	<b>10,146</b>	<b>9,517</b>
6 months or less	605	631	663	702	615
More than 6 months - 12 months	4,772	4,936	5,017	5,148	4,930
More than 12 months - 18 months	2,303	2,415	2,499	2,414	2,182
More than 18 months - 24 months	1,387	1,548	1,614	1,493	1,389
More than 24 months - 36 months	415	406	381	389	401
<b>Average length (months)</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.4</b>

Note:

1. Revisions have been made to the 2015-16 to 2017-18 data. For the year 2014-15, information on the length of supervision was unknown for a small number of orders. The average length for that year is therefore calculated on orders where the length was known.

**Table 15 Community payback orders with court progress reviews set at first imposition: All orders and different requirements: 2018-19**

	Total orders	Orders with court progress reviews	Percentage with court progress reviews
<b>All orders commenced</b>	<b>16,418</b>	<b>3,119</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Orders commenced with:</b>			
Unpaid work or other activity	12,043	1,829	15%
Offender supervision	9,517	2,523	27%
Unpaid work or other activity & offender supervision	5,143	1,234	24%
Conduct	1,435	479	33%
Programme	931	274	29%
Alcohol treatment	196	97	49%
Compensation	490	74	15%
Drug treatment	139	70	50%
Mental health treatment	36	17	47%
Residence	16	7	44%

**Table 16 Timescales for first direct contact and induction/case management meeting for community payback orders: 2014-15 to 2018-19**

	2014-15	2015-16 <sup>1</sup>	2016-17 <sup>1</sup>	2017-18 <sup>1</sup>	2018-19
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,065</b>	<b>19,452</b>	<b>19,206</b>	<b>17,877</b>	<i>Number</i> <b>16,418</b>
<b>Time between order imposed and first contact</b>					
Within 1 working day	13,710	13,939	13,314	12,409	11,313
Over 1 - 5 working days	1,885	1,592	1,785	1,557	1,628
Over 5 working days	2,151	2,526	2,544	2,106	2,194
Not known/applicable	1,319	1,395	1,563	1,805	1,283
<b>Time between order imposed and first induction/case management meeting</b>					
Within 5 working days	14,237	14,059	13,610	12,633	11,733
Over 5 - 10 working days	1,582	1,687	1,760	1,571	1,593
Over 10 working days	1,673	1,985	1,965	1,786	1,592
Not known/applicable	1,573	1,721	1,871	1,887	1,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<i>Percentage</i> <b>100.0</b>
<b>Time between order imposed and first contact</b>					
Within 1 working day	77.3	77.2	75.5	77.2	74.7
Over 1 - 5 working days	10.6	8.8	10.1	9.7	10.8
Over 5 working days	12.1	14.0	14.4	13.1	14.5
<b>Time between order imposed and first induction/case management meeting</b>					
Within 5 working days	81.4	79.3	78.5	79.0	78.6
Over 5 - 10 working days	9.0	9.5	10.2	9.8	10.7
Over 10 working days	9.6	11.2	11.3	11.2	10.7

Notes: Orders where the client did not/was unable to comply or orders 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.

1. Figures for 2015-16 to 2017-18 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

**Table 17 Reason for not meeting timescales for community payback orders: 2018-19**

<b>Reason why first direct contact more than 1 working day after order imposed</b>	<i>Percentage</i>
Offender did not turn up	38.9
Currently on order or supervision	6.1
Offender in custody	4.3
Offender undertaking paid employment	3.1
Offender ill	1.5
Other: client based	18.8
Social worker not available	3.5
Other: non-client based	23.7
<b>Reason why first induction/case management meeting more than 5 working days after order imposed</b>	
Offender did not turn up	28.9
First direct contact occurred late	5.6
Currently on order or supervision	17.2
Offender in custody	5.3
Offender undertaking paid employment	3.8
Offender ill	3.2
Other: client based	19.8
Suitable social work staff not available	1.6
Other: non-client based	14.6

Note: This table does not include information for some orders where local authorities were unable to supply this information. Orders transferred from other jurisdictions are not included.

**Table 18 Timescales for starting community payback order work placement: 2014-15 to 2018-19**

	2014-15 <sup>1</sup>	2015-16 <sup>1,2</sup>	2016-17 <sup>1,2</sup>	2017-18 <sup>1,2</sup>	2018-19
<b>Commencements with unpaid work or other activity requirement</b>	<b>14,928</b>	<b>15,137</b>	<b>14,658</b>	<b>13,325</b>	<b>12,043</b>
<b>Time between order imposed and work placement starting</b>					<i>Number</i>
Within 7 working days	9,577	8,981	8,525	7,886	7,247
Over 7 working days - 3 weeks	1,544	1,806	1,733	1,604	1,465
Over 3 weeks - 1 month	593	655	652	546	539
Over 1 month - 2 months	737	782	832	656	596
Over 2 months	727	934	942	841	622
Not known/applicable	1,750	1,979	1,974	1,792	1,574
<b>Commencements with unpaid work or other activity requirement</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Time between order imposed and work placement starting</b>					<i>Percentage</i>
Within 7 working days	72.7	68.3	67.2	68.4	69.2
Over 7 working days - 3 weeks	11.7	13.7	13.7	13.9	14.0
Over 3 weeks - 1 month	4.5	5.0	5.1	4.7	5.1
Over 1 month - 2 months	5.6	5.9	6.6	5.7	5.7
Over 2 months	5.5	7.1	7.4	7.3	5.9

Notes: Figures exclude cases where the requirement was imposed after commencement. Orders where the client did not/was unable to comply or orders transferred from another jurisdiction are included in the 'not known/applicable' category. These cases are not included in the percentage figures. In all years, some local authorities were not able to provide complete information.

1. Slight revisions have been made to some figures for 2014-15 to 2017-18 due to a change in the way "months" are calculated. These are now calculated as actual calendar months whereas, in previous bulletins, one month was calculated as consisting of 31 days or less, with two months consisting of 32 to 61 days inclusive.
2. Figures for 2015-16 to 2017-18 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

**Table 19 Reason for not meeting timescales for starting community payback order work placement: 2018-19**

<b>Reason for work placement starting later than 7 working days after order imposed</b>	<i>Percentage</i>
Offender did not turn up for first day of placement	24.4
Currently on order or supervision	14.3
Offender in custody	3.1
First direct contact occurred late	6.7
Offender ill	3.4
Offender undertaking paid employment	5.7
Suitable work not available	2.3
Other: client based	22.6
Suitable social work staff not available	1.1
Other: non-client based	16.5

Note: This table does not include information for some orders where local authorities were unable to supply this information. Orders transferred from other jurisdictions are not included.

**Table 20 Community payback orders terminated by outcome: 2018-19**

	Number of terminations	Custodial sentence	New order	Monetary penalty	Other penalty	Other outcome	Outcome not known
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,990</b>	<i>Row%</i>					
Successfully completed/early discharge	11,200						
Revoked due to review	1,429	15	9	7	9	49	12
Revoked due to breach	3,013	25	26	7	9	27	5
Transfer out of area	555						
Death	180						
Other	613	14	7	4	10	61	5

**Table 21 Community payback orders terminated by number of breach applications: 2018-19**

	Number of terminations	Breach applications (%)		
		None	One	Two or more
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,990</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>
Successfully completed/early discharge	11,200	89	9	2
Revoked due to review	1,429	85	12	3
Revoked due to breach	3,013	*	83	17
Transfer out of area	555	83	15	2
Death	180	86	11	4
Other	613	52	39	8

**Table 22 Breach applications for community payback orders: 2015-16 to 2018-19**

	2015-16 <sup>2</sup>	2016-17 <sup>2</sup>	2017-18 <sup>2</sup>	2018-19
<b>Orders completed/terminated</b>	<b>19,093</b>	<b>18,901</b>	<b>18,416</b>	<b>16,990</b>
Breach applications	5,894	5,959	5,949	6,044
Average number of breach applications	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.36
<i>Percentage of breach applications lodged with court within 5 working days<sup>1</sup></i>	82.9	86.0	84.2	83.1

1. Figure for 2015-16 includes an estimate for Stirling.

2. Figures for 2015-16 to 2017-18 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

**Table 23 Community payback order unpaid work requirements by length and time taken to complete: 2015-16 to 2018-19**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<b>Unpaid work requirements completed</b>	<b>9,716</b>	<b>9,787</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>8,229</b>
Level 1: 100 hours or less	5,141	5,066	4,388	3,902
Level 2: Over 100 - 300 hours	4,575	4,721	4,512	4,327
<b>Average length (hours)</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>129</b>
Level 1	71	71	70	72
Level 2	178	178	179	180
<b>Average time taken to complete from date imposed (days)</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>223</b>
Level 1	157	159	160	170
Level 2	254	258	266	270

Notes:

The number of requirements completed may be a slight underestimate as some local authorities were not able to supply full details for orders where the unpaid work element was completed but some part of the order (usually the supervision element) was not completed in that year. Figures for time taken to complete requirements are expressed in terms of calendar days. Figures for 2015-16 to 2017-18 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

**Table 24 Community payback order unpaid work or other activity requirements by whether completed to timescale and reasons for not completing to timescale: 2018-19**

<b>Total requirements successfully completed</b>	<b>8,229</b>
<b>Requirements completed within specified timescale</b>	<b>6,127</b>
Requirements which completed within 3 months (level 1) or 6 months (level 2) <sup>1</sup>	2,812
Requirements completed within later timescale <sup>1</sup> given by court	3,315
Requirements completed which took more than 3 months (level 1) or 6 months (level 2) <sup>1</sup> but where the timescale given by the court was not known	115
Requirements completed outwith timescale	1,987
<b>Reason why requirements were not completed within timescale</b>	
Non-compliance	19.4
Offender's paid employment	8.8
Offender's ill health	6.5
Difficulty finding suitable work	1.0
Suitable social work staff not available	5.0
Other: client based	35.0
Other: non-client based	24.3

Notes: The information in this table on reasons excludes some orders where this information was not provided.

1. The Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 defines the time limit for completion of an unpaid work or other activity requirement as "3 months or such longer period as the court may specify in the requirement" for level 1 and "6 months or such longer period as the court may specify in the requirement" for level 2.

**Table 25 Drug treatment and testing orders commenced by age, gender, employment status, ethnicity and length of orders: 2014-15 to 2018-19**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>3</sup>	2017-18 <sup>3</sup>	2018-19
					<i>Number</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>595</b>
<b>Age group<sup>1</sup></b>					
16-17	1	1	-	1	-
18-20	16	10	8	5	6
21-25	60	52	48	54	35
26-30	118	124	91	114	110
31-40	261	249	243	285	290
Over 40	95	97	85	117	154
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	437	421	380	463	473
Female	114	112	95	113	122
<b>Employment status</b>					
Full-time education	1	7	-	-	1
Employed/self employed	10	18	15	9	13
Unemployed	294	317	270	342	321
Government training scheme	1	1	-	-	2
Economically inactive <sup>2</sup>	152	144	135	156	151
Other	91	45	30	46	31
Not known	2	1	25	23	76
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
White	534	503	453	551	561
Asian	1	3	3	-	-
African, Caribbean or Black	-	-	1	5	1
Mixed	2	4	1	2	-
Other	-	4	-	1	-
Not known/not provided	14	19	17	17	33
<b>Average length (months)</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>17.4</b>
					<i>Percentage</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age group<sup>1</sup></b>					
16-17	*	*	-	*	-
18-20	2.9	1.9	1.7	0.9	1.0
21-25	10.9	9.8	10.1	9.4	5.9
26-30	21.4	23.3	19.2	19.8	18.5
31-40	47.4	46.7	51.2	49.5	48.7
Over 40	17.2	18.2	17.9	20.3	25.9
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	79.3	79.0	80.0	80.4	79.5
Female	20.7	21.0	20.0	19.6	20.5
<b>Employment status (where known)</b>					
Full-time education	*	1.3	-	-	*
Employed/self employed	1.8	3.4	3.3	1.6	2.5
Unemployed	53.6	59.6	60.0	61.8	61.8
Government training scheme	*	*	-	-	*
Economically inactive <sup>2</sup>	27.7	27.1	30.0	28.2	29.1
Other	16.6	8.5	6.7	8.3	6.0
<b>Ethnicity (where known)</b>					
White	99.4	97.9	98.9	98.6	99.8
Asian	*	0.6	0.7	-	-
African, Caribbean or Black	-	-	*	0.9	*
Mixed	*	0.8	*	*	-
Other	-	0.8	-	*	-

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. Figures for 2016-17 & 2017-18 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.



**Table 26 Timescales for first direct contact and case management meeting for drug treatment and testing orders: 2014-15 to 2018-19**

	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 <sup>1</sup>		2017-18 <sup>1</sup>		2018-19	
	Number	Percent age	Number	Percent age	Number	Percent age	Number	Percent age	Number	Percent age
<b>Total commencements</b>	551	100.0	533	100.0	475	100.0	576	100.0	595	100.0
<b>First contact after order imposed</b>										
Within 1 working day	425	81.3	401	81.2	334	73.9	365	68.0	351	63.5
Over 1 - 5 working days	68	13.0	51	10.3	62	13.7	109	20.3	116	21.0
Over 5 working days	30	5.7	42	8.5	56	12.4	63	11.7	86	15.6
Not known/applicable	28		39		23		39		42	
<b>First case management meeting after order imposed</b>										
Within 5 working days	407	83.7	412	83.7	373	82.9	446	83.5	430	78.2
Over 5 - 10 working days	35	7.2	37	7.5	39	8.7	39	7.3	47	8.5
Over 10 working days	44	9.1	43	8.7	38	8.4	49	9.2	73	13.3
Not known/applicable	65		41		25		42		45	

Notes: Figures include DTTO IIs piloted in the 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 orders transferred from another jurisdiction are included in the 'not known/applicable' category. These cases are not included in the percentage figures.

1. Some small changes have been made to the figures for 2016-17 & 2017-18 since they were last published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

**Table 27 Reason for not meeting timescales for drug treatment and testing orders: 2018-19**

<b>First direct contact more than 1 working day after order imposed</b>	<i>Percentage</i>
Offender did not turn up	45.5
Offender ill	4.0
Offender in custody	2.5
Currently on order or supervision	5.4
Other: client based	7.9
Social worker not available	3.0
Other: non-client based	31.7
<b>First case management meeting more than 5 working days after order imposed</b>	
Offender did not turn up	50.0
Offender ill	5.8
Offender in custody	4.2
Currently on order or supervision	2.5
Other: client based	15.0
Social worker not available	0.8
Other: non-client based	21.7

Note: Figures include DTTO IIs piloted in the 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 transferred from other jurisdictions are not included.

**Table 28 Drug treatment and testing orders terminated: 2014-15 to 2018-19**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 <sup>1</sup>	2018-19
	<i>Number</i>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>564</b>
Successfully completed/early discharge	354	278	241	199	208
Revoked due to review	100	136	142	193	195
Revoked due to breach	149	121	110	97	121
Transfer out of area	8	6	6	8	6
Death	9	7	10	14	11
Other	26	19	23	8	23
	<i>Percentage<sup>2</sup></i>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Successfully completed/early discharge	55.5	49.6	45.8	38.9	37.3
Revoked due to review	15.7	24.2	27.0	37.8	34.9
Revoked due to breach	23.4	21.6	20.9	19.0	21.7
Death	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.7	2.0
Other	4.1	3.4	4.4	1.6	4.1

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

1. Figures for 2017-18 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

2. Percentages are calculated as a proportion of all orders terminated minus those which did not finish due to the transfer of the orders.

**Table 29 Drug treatment and testing orders terminated by outcome: 2018-19**

	Number of terminations	Custodial sentence	Community payback order	New order	Other penalty	Other outcome
<b>Total</b>	<b>564</b>	<i>Row%</i>				
Successfully completed/early discharge	208					
Revoked due to review	195	52	7	1	3	37
Revoked due to breach	121	43	13	5	4	34
Transfer out of area	6					
Death	11					
Other	23	39	4	-	9	48

Note: Figures include DTTO IIs piloted in the City of Edinburgh, Midlothian and East Lothian areas since June 2008. Row percentages are based on total orders where the outcome was known - there are a small number of cases where this information was not known.

**Table 30 Drug treatment and testing orders terminated by number of breach applications: 2018-19**

	Number of terminations	Breach applications (%)		
		None	One	Two or more
<b>Total</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>
Successfully completed/early discharge	208	93	7	*
Revoked due to review	195	89	10	1
Revoked due to breach	121	-	85	15
Transfer out of area	6	100	-	-
Death	11	91	9	-
Other	23	100	-	-

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

**Table 31 Drug treatment and testing orders commenced : Breakdown of proportion successfully completed, 2013-14 to 2016-17**

	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	No. of orders commenced	Percentage successfully completed <sup>1</sup>	No. of orders commenced	Percentage successfully completed <sup>1</sup>	No. of orders commenced	Percentage successfully completed <sup>1</sup>	No. of orders commenced	Percentage successfully completed <sup>1</sup>
<b>Length of order</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>42</b>
Up to a year	126	56	102	56	88	50	71	61
More than a year - 18 months	392	53	343	49	350	45	312	39
More than 18 months	107	41	106	49	95	37	92	38
<b>Whether order is full DTTO or a DTTO II</b>								
Full DTTO	559	51	501	49	478	45	438	40
DTTO II <sup>2</sup>	66	64	50	64	55	40	37	73
<b>Number of breach applications during the life of the order</b>								
No breach applications	404	75	352	73	328	69	322	59
At least one breach application	221	10	199	10	205	7	153	9

Note : This table differs from tables 28 to 30, in that it looks at orders which commenced during the years in question and which have now finished, while tables 28 to 30 look at orders which finished in the years in question.

1. Successful completion rates are calculated as a proportion of all orders terminated minus those which did not finish due to the transfer of the orders.
2. DTTO IIs have been piloted in the City of Edinburgh, Midlothian and East Lothian areas since June 2008.

**Table 32 Fiscal work orders: 2015-16 to 2018-19**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<b>Assessments undertaken:</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>909</b>
Accepted by local authority	551	937	1,064	649
Deemed unsuitable by local authority	244	276	379	260
<b>Orders commenced</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>634</b>
Individuals with orders commenced	503	884	1,025	632
<b>Orders completed/terminated:</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>698</b>
Successfully completed	292	656	849	608
Terminated without being successfully completed	71	136	141	90

Note: Fiscal work orders were introduced nationally on 1 April 2015, having been piloted in a small number of local authority areas since June 2008.

**Table 33 Fiscal work orders commenced by age, gender, employment status, ethnicity and length of orders: 2015-16 to 2018-19**

	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age group<sup>1</sup></b>								
16-17	27	5.3	47	5.3	49	4.8	36	5.7
18-20	107	21.1	230	25.7	268	26.1	158	24.9
21-25	132	26.0	248	27.7	276	26.9	163	25.7
26-30	83	16.3	147	16.4	168	16.4	98	15.5
31-40	99	19.5	128	14.3	144	14.0	91	14.4
Over 40	60	11.8	94	10.5	122	11.9	88	13.9
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	409	80.5	762	85.2	854	83.2	520	82.0
Female	99	19.5	132	14.8	173	16.8	114	18.0
<b>Employment status</b>								
Full-time education	29	5.7	64	7.2	65	6.3	39	6.2
Employed/self employed	219	43.1	414	46.3	541	52.7	332	52.4
Unemployed	146	28.7	259	29.0	266	25.9	165	26.0
Government training scheme	3	0.6	2	*	2	*	1	*
Economically inactive <sup>2</sup>	24	4.7	23	2.6	21	2.0	26	4.1
Other	87	17.1	132	14.8	132	12.9	71	11.2
<b>Ethnicity<sup>3</sup></b>								
White	375	96.9	717	97.4	890	97.2	562	97.9
Asian	6	1.6	10	1.4	11	1.2	5	0.9
African, Caribbean or Black	3	0.8	1	*	3	*	4	0.7
Mixed	0	-	1	*	5	0.5	2	*
Other	3	0.8	7	1.0	7	0.8	1	*
Not known/provided	121		158		111		60	
<b>Length of order</b>								
Over 10 and under 20 hours	0	-	1	*	1	*	0	-
20 hours	93	18.3	66	7.4	43	4.2	49	7.7
Over 20 and under 30 hours	3	0.6	0	-	0	-	0	-
30 hours	267	52.6	403	45.1	547	53.3	278	43.8
40 hours	99	19.5	319	35.7	265	25.8	191	30.1
Over 40 and under 50 hours	0	-	0	-	1	*	0	-
50 hours	46	9.1	105	11.7	170	16.6	116	18.3

**Notes:**

Fiscal work orders were introduced nationally on 1 April 2015, having been piloted in a small number of local authority areas since June 2008.

1. Age is at commencement of order.

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

3. The percentages for ethnicity represent the proportions of cases where the ethnicity was known.

**Table 34 Statutory throughcare in custody by sentence type: 2014-15 to 2018-19**

	Cases commenced					Caseload at 31 March				
	2014-15 <sup>2</sup>	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>4</sup>	2017-18	2018-19	2014-15 <sup>2</sup>	2015-16 <sup>3</sup>	2016-17 <sup>4</sup>	2017-18 <sup>5</sup>	2018-19
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>3,374</b>	<b>3,328</b>	<b>3,408</b>	<b>3,468</b>
Determinate long-term sentence (4 years and over)	442	443	443	460	469	1,510	1,474	1,469	1,543	1,509
Extended sentence	178	152	167	129	133	581	559	558	526	581
Life sentence	36	25	34	30	34	774	790	770	756	766
Order for lifelong restriction	15	9	5	11	13	102	107	119	139	157
Short-term sex offender <sup>1</sup>	90	107	116	149	195	87	102	115	132	159
Supervised release order	277	291	277	263	220	326	342	297	312	296
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Determinate long-term sentence (4 years and over)	42.6	43.1	42.5	44.1	44.1	44.7	43.7	44.1	45.3	43.5
Extended sentence	17.1	14.8	16.0	12.4	12.5	17.2	16.6	16.8	15.4	16.8
Life sentence	3.5	2.4	3.3	2.9	3.2	22.9	23.4	23.1	22.2	22.1
Order for lifelong restriction	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.2	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.5
Short-term sex offender <sup>1</sup>	8.7	10.4	11.1	14.3	18.3	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.6
Supervised release order	26.7	28.3	26.6	25.2	20.7	9.6	10.1	8.9	9.2	8.5

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

2. There was a slight change to the figures for the cases commenced in 2014-15 and the caseload at 31 March 2015 due to the receipt of updated information for City of Edinburgh, North Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire.

3. There was a slight change to the figures for the caseload at 31 March 2016 due to the receipt of updated information for Argyll & Bute, City of Edinburgh and West Dunbartonshire.

4. There was a slight change to the figures for the cases commenced in 2016-17 and the caseload at 31 March 2017 due to the receipt of updated information for Argyll & Bute, City of Edinburgh and West Dunbartonshire.

5. There was a slight change to the figures for the caseload at 31 March 2018 due to the receipt of updated information for Aberdeen City, Argyll & Bute and South Lanarkshire.

**Table 35 Statutory throughcare in the community by type of licence: 2014-15 to 2018-19**

	Cases commenced					Caseload at 31 March					Cases completed				
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>2,503</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>2,318</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>962</b>
Parole	176	183	186	123	112	457	444	430	346	311	166	170	194	143	132
Non parole	252	202	264	216	199	425	338	359	349	334	230	232	245	207	203
Extended sentence	190	161	181	170	141	451	428	451	470	395	151	167	145	182	140
Life	68	32	47	46	67	464	430	454	448	396	46	38	45	49	52
Short-term sex offender <sup>1</sup>	100	87	98	125	162	75	88	82	102	136	69	86	118	128	141
Supervised release order	237	265	287	252	221	217	261	253	215	234	221	239	297	304	221
Recalled prisoner <sup>2</sup>						364	368	384	386	387					
Other	62	52	58	78	70	71	70	90	112	125	59	50	57	108	73
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Parole	16.2	18.6	16.6	12.2	11.5	18.1	18.3	17.2	14.3	13.4	17.6	17.3	17.6	12.8	13.7
Non parole	23.2	20.6	23.6	21.4	20.5	16.8	13.9	14.3	14.4	14.4	24.4	23.6	22.3	18.5	21.1
Extended sentence	17.5	16.4	16.1	16.8	14.5	17.9	17.6	18.0	19.4	17.0	16.0	17.0	13.2	16.2	14.6
Life	6.3	3.3	4.2	4.6	6.9	18.4	17.7	18.1	18.5	17.1	4.9	3.9	4.1	4.4	5.4
Short-term sex offender <sup>1</sup>	9.2	8.9	8.7	12.4	16.7	3.0	3.6	3.3	4.2	5.9	7.3	8.8	10.7	11.4	14.7
Supervised release order	21.8	27.0	25.6	25.0	22.7	8.6	10.8	10.1	8.9	10.1	23.5	24.3	27.0	27.1	23.0
Recalled prisoner <sup>2</sup>						14.4	15.2	15.3	15.9	16.7					
Other	5.7	5.3	5.2	7.7	7.2	2.8	2.9	3.6	4.6	5.4	6.3	5.1	5.2	9.6	7.6

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.

## 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 (now criminal justice social work reports), community service orders 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 to clarify points of definition in relation to particular data items. Additional items include:
- supervised attendance orders (2000-01, removed (alongside community service orders and probation orders) from 2016-17 onwards)
  - 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 throughcare (2004-05)
  - court services (2004-05)
  - throughcare addiction service (2005-06, removed from 2015-16 onward)
  - community payback orders (2011-12, removed from 2012-13 onward)
  - fiscal work orders (2015-16)
  - structured deferred sentences (2018-19).
- 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 has been to enable analysis of the process and outcomes for individual orders, which is not feasible through a collection of aggregate tables. This allows the scope for looking at how each order progresses and provides more detailed information on outcomes.
- A.3 All 32 Scottish local authorities have been able to provide the CPO unit level data in each of the last six years. For some of the tables in the bulletin, local authorities were not able to supply all of the information requested. As a result, these tables include estimates, and such cases are indicated in the footnotes.
- A.4 After the introduction of the CPO, information on the legacy orders (community service, probation and supervised attendance orders) was phased out of the aggregate return. Due to the small numbers involved, recent years' returns have not collected information on the number of legacy orders commenced and terminated. These numbers are estimated to be fairly small and do not adversely affect trends observed across the years.
- A.5 As a result of the change from the legacy orders to community payback orders, it is important to note that comparability between the data for subsequent years may be affected by **the type of people most likely to complete a community payback order during the first few years of implementation**. Orders which finished during the early years after they were introduced tended to be lower-tariff orders which generally took less time to complete than those which finished in later years.

- A.6 Figures in this bulletin are extracted from live criminal justice social work information management systems and may differ slightly from those published previously as administrative systems are updated. The statistics presented reflect information on activity in the financial year 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019. They do not therefore reflect any changes to social work activity that may have resulted from the change to the presumption against short custodial sentences, which was extended from three months to 12 months for offences committed on or after 4 July 2019.
- A.7 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.8 As a result of information provided by local authorities with their 2018-19 unit returns, some revisions were made to the 2017-18 and (to a lesser extent) earlier years' data. These revisions were mainly a result of:
- The inclusion in the 2018-19 data of orders which were in existence before the 2018-19 year but which had erroneously not been included in earlier years' data returns, and
  - Some orders which were previously advised in the 2017-18 returns as being in existence at the end of that year but which had actually been completed/terminated before then. Some authorities advised of substantial numbers of CPOs falling into this category, due mainly to orders not being closed off on their IT systems. As a result of these changes, the total for CPO terminations in 2017-18 has been revised upwards by around 450, with CPOs in existence at 31 March 2018 revised downwards by 630.
- A.9 For some new records added to the CPO data for 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, not all of the necessary information was supplied. Some tables therefore contain a "not known" category for the information in question (e.g. [Table 11](#), CPOs by court type).
- A.10 In this bulletin, the calculation of successful completion rates for community payback orders and drug treatment & testing orders ([Table 2](#)) is calculated as follows. The number of successful completions and early discharges are divided by the total orders terminated less orders which were transferred out of a local authority.
- A.11 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.12 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 has been quality assured as far as practicable through a series of validation processes before publication.



- A.13 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.14 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 accuracy by internal statistical administrative staff. Checks are also made to ensure there is consistency between 2018-19 and earlier years' data.
- A.15 [Additional datasets](#) at local authority level are available on the Scottish Government website.

## 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 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 had previously been available in a small number of pilot areas but were rolled out nationally from 1 April 2015 (see [§B.8](#)).
- B.2 **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. Historically, diversion involves relatively low volumes compared to other fiscal disposals such as fines and warnings, or court proceedings.
- B.3 **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. Information on bail supervision services can be found in the [National guidance on bail supervision](#).
- B.4 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 or the need to defer a case to a future date and final sentence.
- B.5 The **community payback order** was introduced by the [Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010](#) and replaced provisions for community service, probation and supervised attendance orders for offences committed from 1 February 2011 onwards. It is available to all courts, with some restrictions applying to justice of the peace courts in relation to treatment and programme requirements. There are currently up to nine different requirements which can be issued with a CPO, the most common of which are unpaid work or other activity and offender supervision. Courts may not impose unpaid work or other activity on someone under 16 years old while offender supervision must be imposed for someone aged under 18. More information on the community payback order can be found in the [community payback order practice guidance](#).
- B.6 The [community payback order practice guidance](#) contains a number of principles of best practice, including:
- the first direct contact 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 five 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 seven working days of the order being imposed.

B.7 The **drug treatment and testing order (DTTO)** is a high tariff disposal for people 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 person consent to frequent random drug tests throughout the lifetime of the order. On the basis of these regular reviews, the judiciary may, among other courses of action, vary the conditions of the order (such as the frequency of testing, the type of treatment or the frequency of attendance at treatment), revoke the order on the basis that satisfactory progress has been made or, in the event of non-compliance, revoke the order and re-sentence the person for the original offence. DTTOs were rolled out across Scotland in phases between 1999 and 2002. They are available to all courts apart from justice of the peace courts. In addition, the less intensive DTTO II was introduced in the Lothian areas (apart from West Lothian) in June 2008 for people committing lower tariff offences at a relatively early stage in their lives. The DTTO II is also available from justice of the peace courts.

B.8 **Fiscal work orders** allow fiscals to offer unpaid work orders as an alternative to prosecution, where:

- There is sufficient evidence to prosecute a summary offence,
- A financial penalty or other direct measure is not deemed appropriate.

These orders were initially piloted in four council areas from June 2008 (Highland, South Lanarkshire, West Dunbartonshire and West Lothian) and the pilot was extended to include three more areas from early 2011 (Aberdeen City, Dundee City and City of Edinburgh). Fiscal work orders were introduced nationally on 1 April 2015, can be for a minimum of ten and a maximum of 50 hours and should be completed within six months.

B.9 **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 people 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.10 **Throughcare** is the provision of a range of social work and associated services to people 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. People 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.11 **Voluntary throughcare** is available to those who are not subject to statutory throughcare, but who request support while in custody or within 12 months of release.
- B.12 **Structured deferred sentences (SDS)** offer courts the option to provide a short period of intensive supervision to individuals post-conviction but prior to final sentencing. They are designed to help individuals address their underlying problems, improve their employment prospects and build a sense of routine and self-esteem, allowing them to move away from offending. SDS are not a statutory disposal and as such are not used by every local authority. Areas that do use SDS may choose to focus on low-tariff offending or high-tariff offending meaning SDS can be used as an early intervention, as an alternative to a community sentence or as an alternative to custody depending on the needs of the local area.

## 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. The data is now helping to provide better information on the process and outcome of these orders.
- 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. 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 (LASWS:CJ) group are generally held once 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 local 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 <https://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/archive/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/>).

## 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 [Scotland's official statistics website](#).
- are available via an alternative route, namely the [criminal justice social work datasets on the Scottish Government website](#).
- may be made available on request, subject to consideration of legal and ethical factors. Please contact [Justice\\_Analysts@gov.scot](mailto:Justice_Analysts@gov.scot) for further information.
- cannot be made available by Scottish Government for further analysis as Scottish Government is not the data controller.

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