

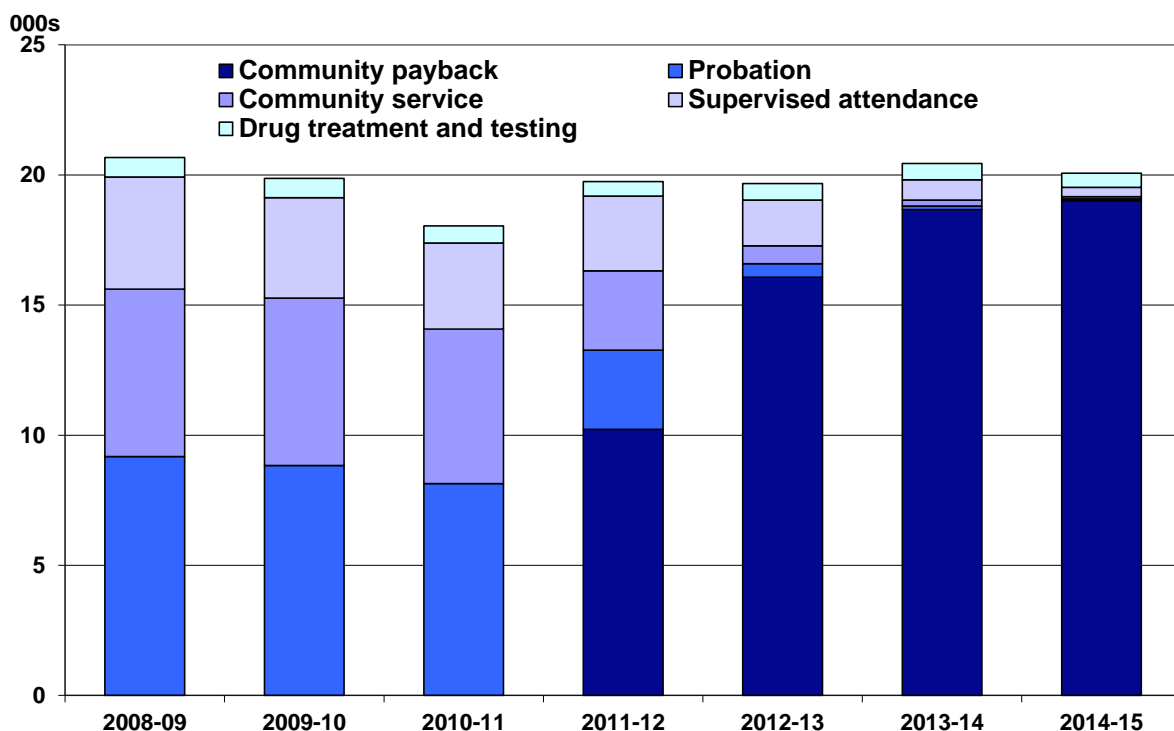
# CRIME AND JUSTICE

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SOCIAL WORK STATISTICS IN SCOTLAND: 2014-15 24 March 2016

### 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 has been fairly stable over the past seven years with numbers generally around the 20,000 mark. The most recent figures for 2014-15 show a fall of 2 per cent over the previous year ([Chart 1](#) and [Table 1](#)).

**Chart 1 Social work orders issued: 2008-09 to 2014-15**



Note : Figures for 2010-11 exclude around 300 community payback orders issued in February and March 2011 which were not included in the data collected from local authorities (see [§A.4](#) for details).

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## Highlights

- The number of **criminal justice social work reports** submitted to the courts has shown an overall downward trend over the past six years. The most recent figure for 2014-15 is a drop of 2 per cent on the previous year, from 31,400 to 30,800 (including supplementary reports), and has dropped by over a quarter since 2008-09, broadly reflecting changes in court volumes ([Table 1](#)).
- The number of **social work orders** issued has been fairly stable over the past seven years with numbers generally around the 20,000 mark, the most recent figures showing a slight fall of 2 per cent between 2013-14 and 2014-15 ([Table 1](#)).
- Over three-quarters (77 per cent) of total social work orders commencing in 2014-15 included an element of **unpaid work or other activity**. This has fallen slightly compared to 2012-13 and 2013-14, but is still notably higher than in 2010-11 (68 per cent) ([Table 1](#) and [Table 10](#)).
- The number of **terminations of social work orders** in 2014-15 (including completion/discharge, revocation and other reasons for termination) remained relatively stable at 19,200 ([Table 1](#)).
- Sixty eight per cent of social work order terminations resulted in **completion/discharge** in 2014-15. This represents a slight drop from 70 per cent the previous year, but is consistent with levels in the high 60s since 2011-12 ([Table 1](#)).
- There were 19,000 **community payback orders** commenced in 2014-15, representing 95 per cent of social work orders imposed in that year ([Table 1](#)).
- Most community payback orders included a requirement for **unpaid work or other activity** (78 per cent), and 50 per cent included **offender supervision** ([Table 10](#)).
- Men who received a CPO were more likely than women to get **unpaid work or other activity** and **program** requirements while women were more likely to get a **drug treatment** requirement ([Infographic in section 5.2](#)).
- **Successful completion rates for community payback orders** were highest for those **aged over 40** (77 per cent), those **employed/self-employed** (84 per cent) and those whose orders only had the **one requirement** (71 per cent) ([Chart 6](#)).
- The **statutory custody- and community-based throughcare caseload** totalled 5,900 individuals on 31 March 2015, slightly down on 2014 but still high compared to earlier years. The custody-based caseload is 57 per cent of the total ([Table 1](#)).
- The number of **voluntary throughcare** cases commenced rose in 2014-15 by 7 per cent to 2,700, a similar level to that observed in earlier years ([Table 1](#)).

## 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 orders practice guidance](#).
- 2.3 The data presented in this bulletin is extracted from criminal justice social work management information systems. This publication includes the first three years of unit-level data for community payback and drug treatment and testing orders. In time, this will allow more comprehensive analysis of the implementation process and outcomes for these orders. Further information on how the data 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 alongside the commentary in the following sections, and further definitions can be found in [Annex B](#).
- 2.5 In the interests of presentation, time series tables in this publication tend to be for the past five years as this is long enough to illustrate current trends. Data for longer time periods can be found in the additional tables on the Scottish Government's criminal justice social work [datasets page](#). These tables also include analyses at local authority and community justice authority level. Numbers in this bulletin are given unrounded in the tables, but **rounded for presentational purposes** in the text.

### **3 Diversion from prosecution**

#### **(Tables 1, 2 & 3)**

- 3.1 In the case of more minor offences, the procurator fiscal may decide to refer the case to criminal justice social work rather than prosecuting the individual through the courts or offering other fiscal direct measures. In such cases, prosecution is waived, subject to successful completion of the scheme. Diversion from prosecution schemes have been in existence in Scotland since the early 1980s and aim to provide support and advice in relation to the underlying causes of offending, such as problematic substance use. In the late 1990s, the Scottish Office provided funding for a number of pilot schemes, which were rolled out across Scotland in 2000. Historically, diversion involves relatively low volumes compared to other fiscal disposals such as fines and warnings, or court proceedings.
- 3.2 While the number of diversion cases commenced fluctuated around the 1,000 mark prior to 2011-12, they have risen each year since then and now sit at around double that level. The levels previously reported for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 have been revised downwards due to the receipt of amended figures from City of Edinburgh Council, who advised that this was due to them changing both their data recording process and their method of collection.
- 3.3 In Scotland, during 2014-15, there were 3,000 referrals, 2,500 assessments, 1,900 cases commenced and 1,400 cases completed (Table 2).
- 3.4 Almost 30 per cent of cases commenced in 2014-15 were for under 18s with those aged 18 to 20 accounting for a further 16 per cent (Table 3). Under 21s are substantially over-represented when the population base is taken into account which likely reflects a general focus on diversion for this age group.
- 3.5 Just under half (48 per cent) of diversion cases commenced in 2014-15 involved people who were unemployed (Table 3). On the whole, those diverted to social work are less likely to be unemployed than those getting community payback or drug treatment and testing orders.

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

#### **(Tables 1 & 4-7 and 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 persons who may pose a risk of harm to themselves and/or others
- representing the local authority criminal justice social work service in the court setting, including where appropriate court users' groups and liaising with other professional groups.

4.2 During 2014-15, the courts made 8,000 requests for **bail information**, 16 per cent more than in 2013-14 although lower than in previous years ([Table 4](#)). In a proportion of cases, this may result in the use of supervised bail rather than remand. A total of 410 **bail supervision** cases were commenced in 2014-15, similar to levels since 2012-13, and lower than in earlier years.

4.3 **Same day reports** (previously called stand down reports) are either pre-sentence reports or specific sentence reports requested by the court - 3,500 such reports were provided to the courts in 2014-15, slightly down on the previous year but higher than in earlier years ([Table 4](#)). There were 17,900 **post sentence interviews** with people remanded into custody or receiving custodial sentences for the first time, with figures having fluctuated between 18,000 and 20,000 in previous 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 (called a social enquiry report prior to 2011) 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 requirement (over 100 hours), community service order or probation order with unpaid work
- when imposing a drug treatment and testing order.

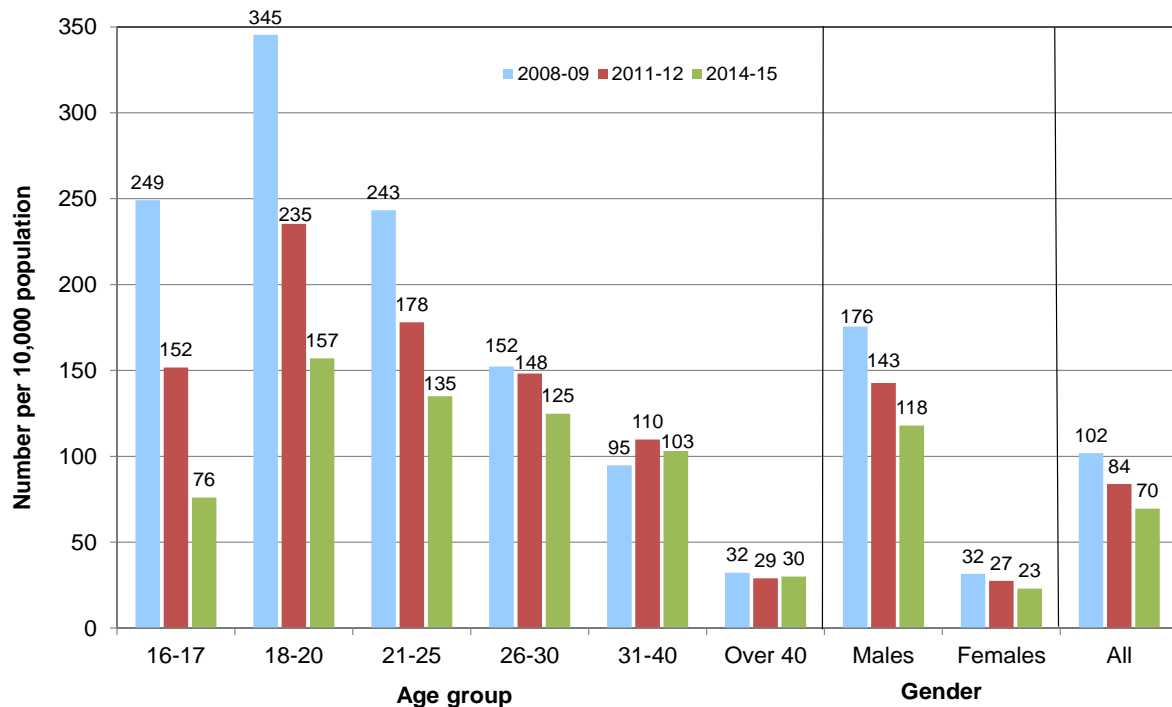
4.5 The number of criminal justice social work reports has been falling since 2008-09 with 30,800 submitted in 2014-15 (including supplementary reports but excluding letters sent in lieu of reports), a drop of 2 per cent compared to the previous year ([Table 1](#)). This downward trend is broadly in line with an overall downward trend in court volumes over the period.

4.6 [Chart 2](#) illustrates the patterns of change since 2008-09. The total number of reports per 10,000 population has fallen by around a third since then. Patterns



are similar for males and females, but there are notable differences between age groups. Numbers have fallen for those aged 30 and under between 2008-09 and 2014-15. By far the largest fall was among the under 18s, again reflecting the marked fall in court volumes for this age group.

**Chart 2 Number of CJSWRs per 10,000 population by age and gender, 2008-09, 2011-12 & 2014-15**



4.7 The pattern of change varied somewhat across local authorities, with only just over half of councils showing a fall between 2013-14 and 2014-15. Further information is provided in the [additional datasets](#) which accompany this publication.

### Preferred sentencing options

4.8 The criminal justice social work report writer is expected to provide a professional assessment as to the suitability of available sentencing options in terms of maximising the opportunity for the individual to change their behaviour and desist from offending. This analysis is based on the individual's attitude to offending and motivation to change, as well as risks and needs identified. While the decision on sentencing is for the court to take, the expectation is that the professional analysis will cover substantive issues such as the need for specialist assessment where significant substance 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.

4.9 Almost half of reports (47 per cent) recommended the use of a community payback order in 2014-15 ([Table 6](#)). Nineteen per cent involved a CPO with supervision but not unpaid work, while 15 per cent involved unpaid work but no supervision.

- 4.10 Fourteen per cent of reports recommended a deferred sentence of 3 months or more and 7 per cent suggested a monetary penalty. Custody was rarely suggested, featuring as the preferred option in only 5 per cent of reports. Fourteen per cent of reports suggested some other form of preferred option (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.
- 4.11 The main outcome for 42 per cent of CJSWRs in 2014-15 was a community payback order (Table 7). Thirteen per cent of reports resulted in a CPO with unpaid work but no supervision, with 12 per cent resulting in an order with supervision but not unpaid work. In 16 per cent of cases, a CPO was given with both supervision and unpaid work.
- 4.12 Custody was the main outcome for 17 per cent of reports in 2014-15 and this has remained more or less the same over the past five years. The other main outcome categories in 2014-15 were deferred sentences and monetary penalty (both at 7 per cent).

## 5.1 Trends in social work orders (Tables 1 & 10)

- 5.1.1 Social work orders include community payback, community service, probation, supervised attendance and drug treatment and testing orders. Community payback orders replaced community service, probation and supervised attendance orders for offences committed from February 2011 onwards, and these latter three orders are referred to as 'legacy' orders in this report.
- 5.1.2 The most recent figures show a slight decrease of 2 per cent in the number of social work order **commencements** between 2013-14 and 2014-15. Overall, the trend has been relatively stable over the past seven years, with numbers generally around the 20,000 mark (Table 1). Local authority and community justice authority level breakdowns are available in the [additional datasets](#) which accompany this publication.
- 5.1.3 The vast majority (95 per cent) of social work orders were community payback orders, with 19,000 commencements in 2014-15 (Table 1). Legacy orders and drug treatment and testing orders each accounted for just under 3 per cent of the total.
- 5.1.4 Seventy seven per cent of orders commencing in 2014-15 (around 15,400) included an element of **unpaid work or other activity** (i.e. community service orders, probation orders with unpaid work and supervised attendance orders (Table 1) as well as unpaid work or other activity requirements as part of community payback orders (Table 10)). The proportion in 2014-15 was slightly lower than the peak of 79 per cent in 2012-13, but still substantially higher than in 2010-11 (68 per cent).

- 5.1.5 The number of terminations of social work orders in 2014-15 (including completion/discharge, revocation and other reasons for termination) remained relatively stable at 19,200 (Table 1).
- 5.1.6 Sixty eight per cent of social work order terminations in 2014-15 (13,100) resulted in **completion or discharge** (Table 1). This proportion fell from 70 per cent in 2013-14 but has been relatively high since 2011-12 compared to earlier years. Completion rates vary between the different types of order, with the higher tariff drug treatment and testing order showing lower completion rates, reflecting the challenges facing this particular client group.
- 5.1.7 The completion rates for legacy orders issued during the past couple of years **are not strictly comparable with earlier years** as the former will not include cases involving crimes committed after the introduction of the community payback order. Legacy orders issued from 2011-12 onward relate to offences committed before the introduction of CPOs and are therefore likely to involve more complicated court cases compared to cases resulting in a community payback order, meaning that comparison of completion rates between the two groups is not straightforward.

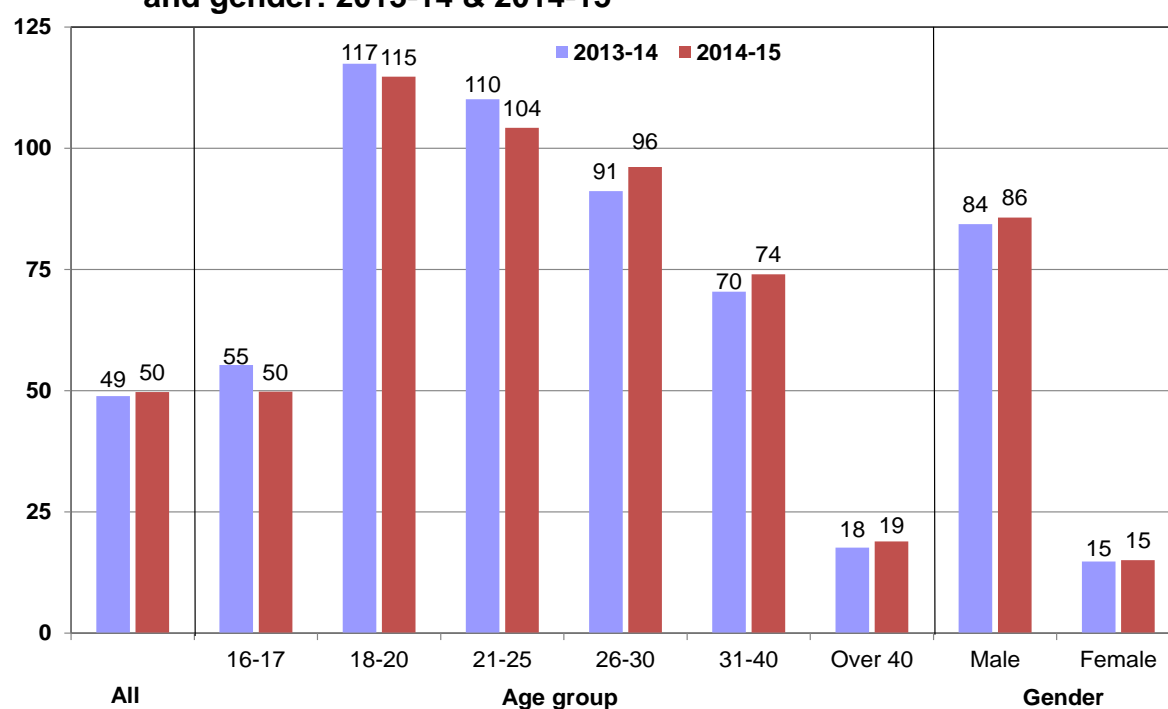
## 5.2 Community payback orders (Tables 1 & 8-20 and Charts 3-6)

- 5.2.1 Community payback orders (CPOs) were introduced in early 2011 to replace community service, probation and supervised attendance orders for offences committed from 1 February 2011 onward. They can include one or more of the following requirements:
- offender supervision
  - compensation
  - unpaid work or other activity
  - programme
  - residence
  - mental health treatment
  - drug treatment
  - alcohol treatment
  - conduct
- If an individual fails to comply with the requirements in the order, a restricted movement requirement can also be imposed.
- 5.2.2 A total of 19,000 community payback orders **commenced** in 2014-15 (Table 1), up by 2 per cent on 2013-14. This total continues to rise compared to previous years as the legacy orders are phased out although the rate of this rise has now levelled out as expected.
- 5.2.3 People aged 18 to 25 were the most likely to be given a CPO when the population base was taken into account (Chart 3). However, between 2013-14 and 2014-15, the prevalence fell for the 25 and unders, while increasing for the 26-40 age group. The fall in the prevalence for under 18s continued the drop witnessed since 2012-13, in part due to the marked fall in court volumes for this age group.

5.2.4 Just under 60 per cent of cases in 2014-15 involved individuals who were unemployed (Table 8). Around a fifth were employed or self-employed, and 9 per cent were not economically active.

5.2.5 Ninety-three per cent of community payback orders were issued by sheriff courts, mainly by summary procedure. Stipendiary magistrates and justice of the peace courts each accounted for a further 3 per cent of the total (Table 9).

**Chart 3 Community payback orders commenced per 10,000 population by age and gender: 2013-14 & 2014-15**



5.2.6 There were a total of 18,100 **CPOs in force** at 31 March 2015 (see Table 1 and the additional datasets which accompany this publication). There is not a long enough time series at present to allow meaningful comparison of snapshot numbers due to the legacy orders still being phased out.

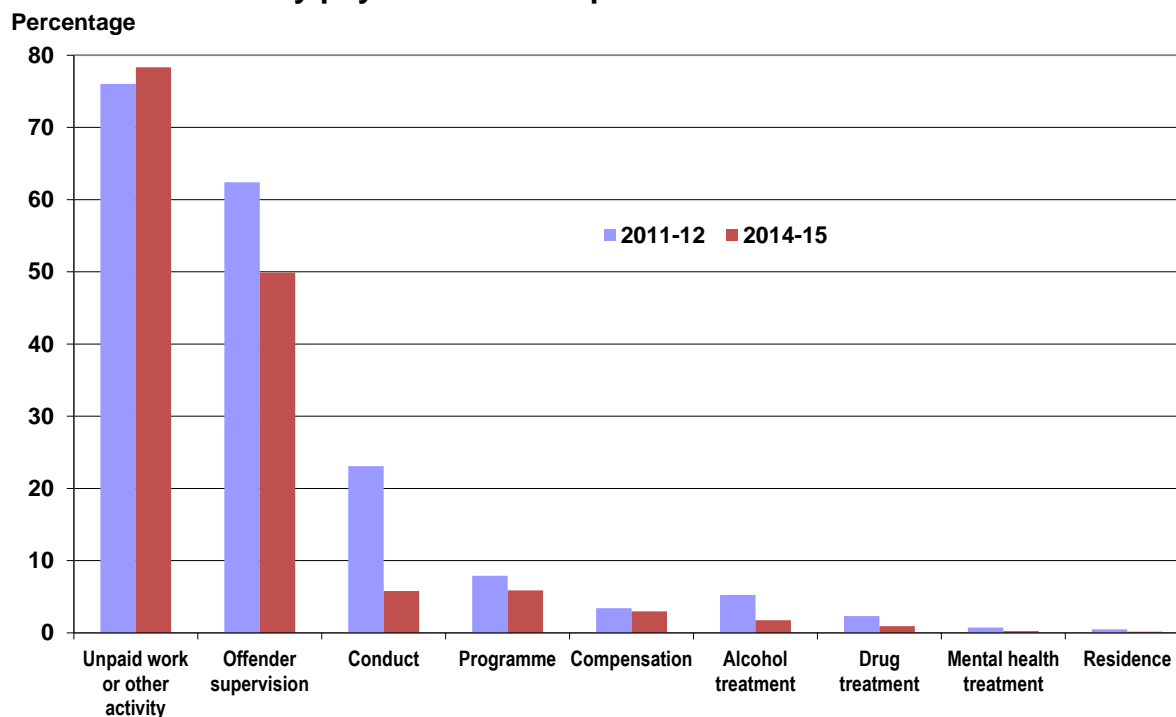
## Requirements

5.2.7 Seventy-eight per cent of community payback orders included a requirement for **unpaid work or other activity**, and half included **supervision** (Table 10 and Chart 4). About half of the unpaid work requirements issued (54 per cent) were level 1 (100 hours or less) (Table 11). Over half (57 per cent) of supervision requirements were for 12 months or less, while a further 39 per cent were for over 12 and up to 24 months (Table 12).

5.2.8 The average number of requirements issued has fallen by about a fifth since the CPO was implemented in 2011-12, from 1.82 to 1.46. The use of requirements has fallen across the board, apart from unpaid work (Chart 4).

5.2.9 The overall fall in the use of requirements is in part due to a sharp drop in the use of **conduct requirements** between 2011-12 and 2013-14, reflecting the 2012 appeal court judgement<sup>1</sup> that conduct requirements must be specific and include more than general conditions to stay out of trouble or to refrain from committing another criminal offence. The figures for 2014-15 do however show that this fall appears to have bottomed out ([Table 10](#)).

**Chart 4 Community payback order requirements: 2011-12 & 2014-15**

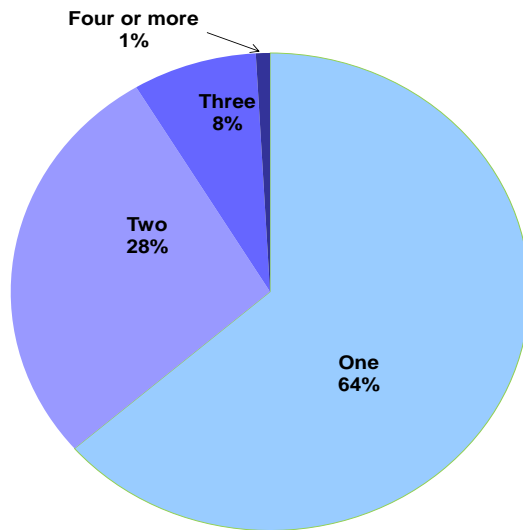


5.2.10 Other requirements included **programme** (6 per cent) and **compensation** (3 per cent). Treatment for **alcohol**, **drug** and **mental health** problems accounted for relatively few requirements, ranging from just under 2 per cent (**alcohol**) to a quarter of one per cent (**mental health**).

5.2.11 Sixty-four per cent of community payback orders commenced in 2014-15 included one requirement – normally unpaid work/other activity or supervision. A further 28 per cent had two requirements (normally including supervision) ([Chart 5](#))

<sup>1</sup> Scottish Court Service (2012) High court of judiciary appeal court opinion **96**.

**Chart 5 Community payback orders commenced by number of requirements: 2014-15**



5.2.12 Use of requirements varied by gender with men being more likely to get an unpaid work or a programme requirement (the latter may simply reflect the fact that national programmes tend to be targeted at men), or more than one requirement. Women were more likely to get a drug treatment requirement (see [infographic](#) for details).

**Community payback orders by gender, 2014-15**

**Men and women** equally likely to be given a CPO

**Requirements**

**Unpaid work or other activity**

**Men** more likely

**Drug treatment**

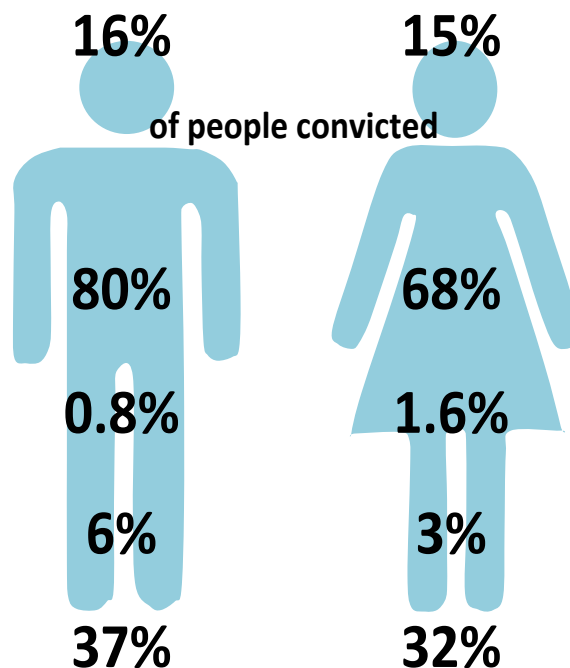
**Women** more likely

**Program**

**Men** more likely

**Multiple requirements**

**Men** more likely



Source : Justice Analytical Services, Scottish Government

## Timescales for implementation

- 5.2.13 The Scottish Government [Community payback orders practice guidance](#) is intended to support practitioners and managers to improve their performance and work towards the achievement of the national outcomes and standards for social work services in the criminal justice system. The guidance contains a number of principles of best practice, including:
- the first direct contact should take place on the same day as the order is imposed, or the next working day
  - where a supervision requirement has been imposed, the appointed case manager should arrange to meet the individual within five working days of the date of imposition of the order
  - where an unpaid work or other activity requirement has been imposed, arrangements should be made for the individual to begin the induction process within 5 working days of the date of imposition of the order
  - where an unpaid work or other activity requirement is imposed, the work placement should begin within 7 working days of imposition of the order.
- 5.2.14 In over three-quarters of applicable cases (77 per cent) in 2014-15, first direct contact took place within one working day of the order being imposed ([Table 13](#)). This proportion has remained at similar levels (between 75 and 80 per cent) over the last four years.
- 5.2.15 The first induction / case management meeting took place within five working days in just over 80 per cent of applicable cases in 2014-15, with a further 9 per cent taking place between six and ten working days. These trends have also remained fairly level over the last four years.
- 5.2.16 There may be various reasons why these timescales are not met. Almost 40 per cent of delays in first direct contact were due to missed appointments, while the unavailability of a social worker or other non client-related reason accounted for a further 28 per cent. Other client-based reasons included being subject to another sentence, employment or illness. Delays for the first induction / case management meeting were due to a wide range of reasons. In 18 per cent of cases the individual missed their induction/meeting, while a further 23 per cent involved being subject to another sentence, employment or illness. Another 8 per cent were due to delays in first making contact or staff availability, and 30 per cent of cases involved other client-based reasons ([Table 14](#)).
- 5.2.17 Almost three quarters of applicable cases commenced work placements within seven working days ([Table 15](#)). This proportion has remained between 70 and 75 per cent over the past four years. In 2014-15, a further 16 per cent began their work placement within three weeks. Just over a fifth of people who started their work placement after the seven working days did so because they did not turn up for the first day of placement ([Table 16](#)).

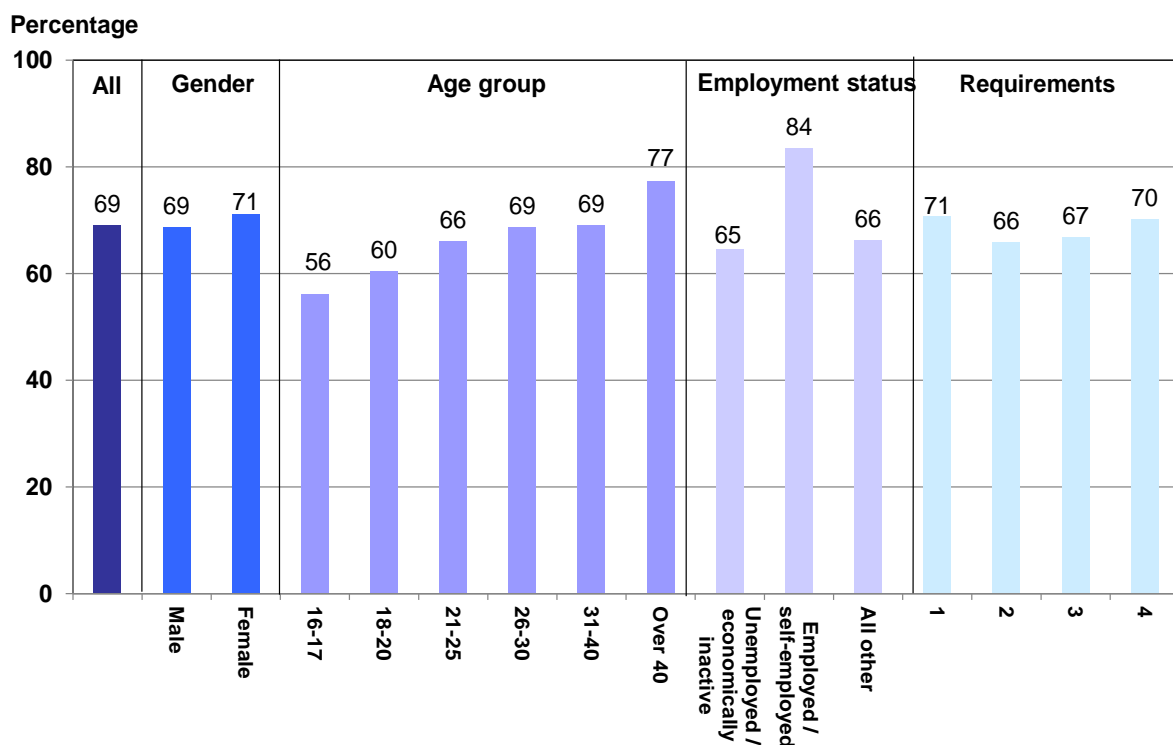
## Terminations

- 5.2.18 A total of 17,300 community payback orders were **terminated** in 2014-15 ([Table 17](#)). Sixty-nine per cent (12,000) of these orders were successfully

completed or resulted in an early discharge. A further 17 per cent were revoked following a breach application to the courts, 8 per cent were revoked following a review and the remaining 6 per cent were terminated for other reasons (including transfer to another area or death).

- 5.2.19 Just under three-quarters of orders terminated during 2014-15 did not involve any breach applications during the lifetime of the order (Table 18). For the remainder, there were a total of 5,100 breach applications made (Table 19). The majority of breach applications (78 per cent) were lodged with the court within five working days of the decision to make an application.
- 5.2.20 For CPOs revoked due to breach, the most likely outcome was a custodial sentence (31 per cent) followed by a new order being imposed or another outcome (28 and 26 per cent respectively) (Table 17). About a sixth of orders revoked due to review resulted in a custodial sentence, while 60 per cent resulted in another outcome.
- 5.2.21 Completion rates varied by age, number of requirements and employment status (Chart 6). They showed a consistent increase with age, ranging from 56 per cent for 16-17 year olds to 77 per cent for the over 40s. Seventy-one per cent of individuals with one requirement completed their order, falling to 66 per cent for orders with two requirements. Eighty-four per cent of those who were employed or self-employed completed successfully, compared to 65 per cent of those who were unemployed or economically inactive.

**Chart 6 Completions/discharges of community payback orders by gender, age, employment status and number of requirements: 2014-15**





### 5.3 Drug treatment and testing orders

(Tables 1 and 22-27)

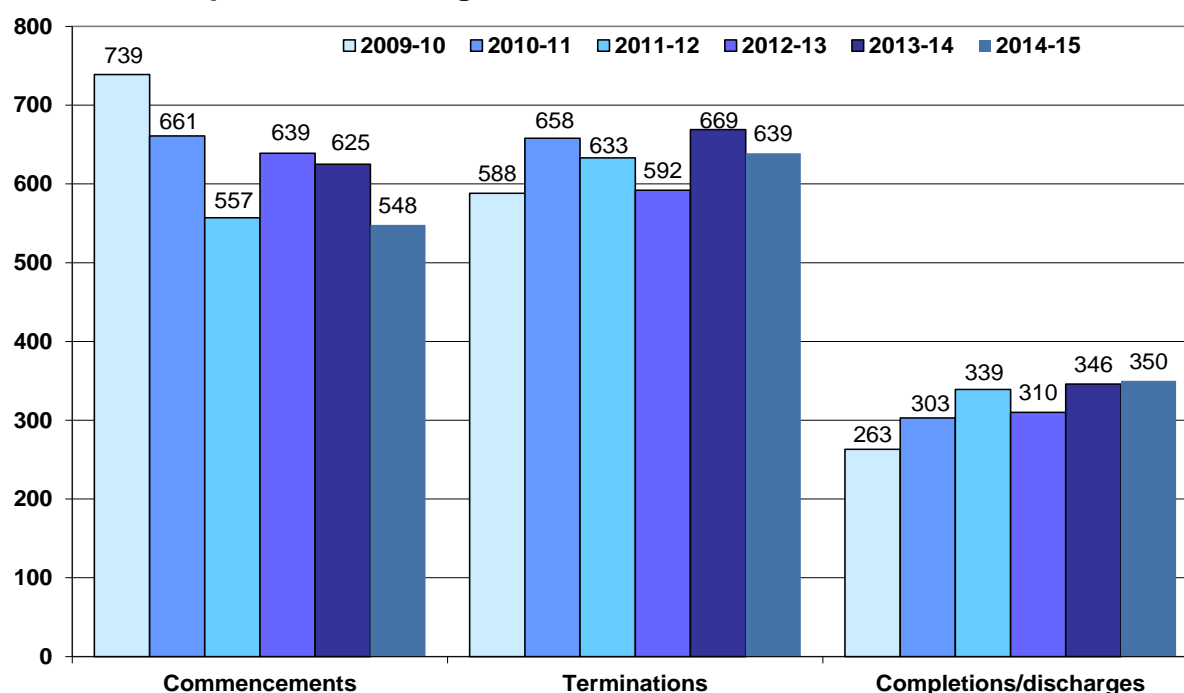
5.3.1 The drug treatment and testing order is available to courts (excluding justice of the peace courts) as a high tariff disposal for offenders with substance use problems who might otherwise get a custodial sentence. In addition, the less intensive DTTO II has been available to all courts in City of Edinburgh, East Lothian and Midlothian on a pilot basis since 2008, and currently accounts for about a quarter of the DTTOs in these areas (see §B.6). Data for 2012-13 onward are collected at unit level, while earlier figures are based on aggregate data and so **caution is suggested when comparing the two sets of figures** (see Annex A for more details).

5.3.2 A total of 550 drug treatment and testing orders **commenced** in 2014-15 (including the DTTO II). This was a 12 per cent fall compared to 2013-14 and a return to the relatively low levels observed in 2011-12 (Table 1 and Chart 7). Males accounted for almost 80 per cent of DTTOs commenced in 2014-15 (Table 22). The incidence of DTTOs was highest amongst the 31-40 group (around 4 per 10,000 population), and was lowest for under 21s and over 40s (less than 1 per 10,000 population).

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

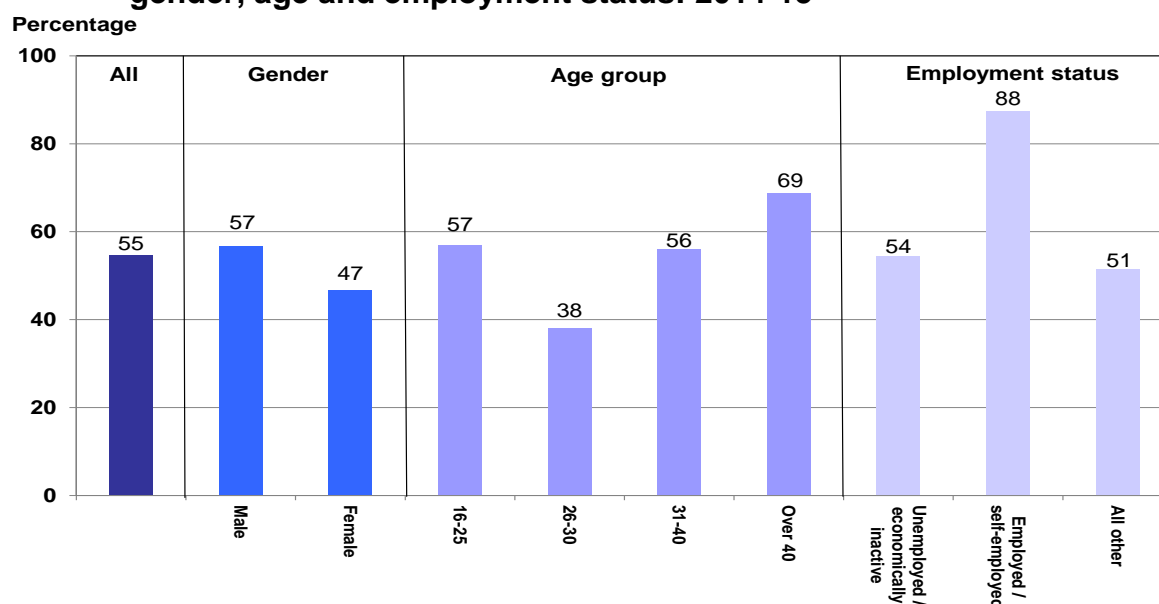
5.3.4 The **average length** of a DTTO in 2014-15 was just under 18 months. Average lengths have consistently sat at around 18 months over the last five years (Table 22).

**Chart 7 Drug treatment and testing order commencements, terminations and completions/discharges: 2009-10 to 2014-15**



- 5.3.5 Eighty-one per cent of DTTOs commenced in 2014-15 had first direct contact within one working day of the order being imposed, up from 76 per cent in 2013-14. Only 6 per cent of cases in 2014-15 took longer than five working days ([Table 23](#)).
- 5.3.6 The proportion of orders where the first case management meeting took place within five working days remained high in 2014-15, at 84 per cent, compared with 74 per cent in 2012-13. In 2014-15, only 9 per cent of cases took longer than ten working days ([Table 23](#)).
- 5.3.7 The reasons provided for not complying with these timescales in 2014-15 suggest that this group presents more challenges, as not attending meetings without an excuse is more prevalent than for other groups - 56 per cent for the initial contact meeting and 42 per cent for the induction/ case management meeting ([Table 24](#)).
- 5.3.8 There were 610 drug treatment and testing orders in force on 31 March 2015 ([Table 1](#)).
- 5.3.9 In 2014-15, the number of DTTO **terminations** fell slightly to 640 and figures have fluctuated around this level over the past seven years ([Tables 1 and 25](#)). Fifty-five per cent of terminations were completions/discharges in 2014-15, the highest in the last seven years and much higher than the levels of around 40 to 45 per cent observed prior to 2011-12. The completion rate for DTTOs does tend to be lower than for other social work orders, due to the type of individuals involved.
- 5.3.10 Fifteen per cent of orders were revoked due to review, with 23 per cent revoked due to breach ([Table 25](#)). The remaining 7 per cent were terminated for other reasons (including transfer out of the area or death). A custodial sentence was imposed in 58 per cent of revoked cases ([Table 26](#)).
- 5.3.11 Sixty-three per cent of orders were terminated without breach applications ([Table 27](#)). The vast majority (88 per cent) of the breach applications were lodged with the court within 5 working days of the decision being made to make an application (see the [additional datasets](#) which accompany this publication).
- 5.3.12 Completion rates in 2014-15 varied markedly by age and employment status ([Chart 8](#)), with older people and those in employment being more likely to complete. Almost 70 per cent of those aged over 40 successfully completed compared with 38 per cent of the 26-30 group. Almost 90 per cent of those who were employed / self-employed completed their order, compared to just over half for those who were unemployed or economically inactive.

**Chart 8 Completions/discharges of drug treatment and testing orders by gender, age and employment status: 2014-15**



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

## 6 Statutory/voluntary throughcare and throughcare addiction service (Tables 1 and 28-29)

- 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 (or assistance) services are also available to those who are not subject to supervision on release from prison. These services may be requested while in custody or up to 12 months after release. A centrally funded throughcare addiction service was introduced in 2005 to connect individuals who have addiction issues with appropriate community based services, and provide a more intensive motivational service to help address substance dependency and associated difficulties. Funding for this service has been mainstreamed, and this publication will no longer report on throughcare addiction services as this type of service may now be delivered through different routes. More information on these services can be found in [Annex B](#).
- 6.2 Commencements for **statutory throughcare in custody** have fluctuated around the 1,000 mark over the past five years, with 1,040 cases in 2014-15 ([Table 28](#)). Forty-three per cent involved determinate sentences of four years or more, while supervised release orders and extended sentences accounted for just over a quarter and just over a sixth respectively.
- 6.3 The number of commencements for **statutory throughcare cases in the community** have consistently totalled about 1,000-1,100 in the last five years – 1,090 in 2014-15 ([Table 29](#)). Twenty-three per cent of all cases commenced in

2014-15 related to non-parole licences, while supervised release orders accounted for just over a fifth.

- 6.4 The **statutory custody- and community-based throughcare caseload** totalled 5,900 individuals on 31 March 2015, slightly down on 2014 but still historically high (Tables 1, 28 and 29). The custody-based caseload is 57 per cent of the total.
- 6.5 The number of **completions** of statutory throughcare cases in the community was 940 in 2014-15. The trend for completion numbers has been fairly flat over the last five years (Table 29).
- 6.6 The number of **voluntary throughcare** cases commenced rose in 2014-15 by 7 per cent to 2,700, reaching levels similar to those in earlier years (Table 1).

## 7 Pre-release reports (Tables 1 and 4)

- 7.1 Part of statutory throughcare involves preparing reports to inform temporary release from prison on home leave and liberation on licence. In 2014-15, 1,500 **home leave reports**<sup>2</sup> were produced and numbers have fluctuated over the years between 1,500 and 2,100. A total of 1,600 **home circumstance reports** for release from prison on parole/non-parole licence were recorded in 2014-15. This number has remained around 1,500-1,700 since 2008-09 (Table 1).
- 7.2 From 2006, those serving a custodial sentence may also be released early under a home detention curfew scheme. During 2014-15, there were 2,800 **home detention curfew assessments**, 5 per cent lower than in 2013-14. Numbers have fluctuated between 2,800 and 3,200 over the years (Table 4).

## 8 Tables

- 8.1 The following symbols are used throughout the tables in this bulletin:
- nil
  - .. missing / not available
  - not applicable
- 8.2 Percentage figures given in tables and charts may not always sum to the exact totals due to rounding. Any percentages in the tables which are less than 0.5% are represented by the symbol \*.
- 8.3 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 shown in

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<sup>2</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>

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.

- 8.4 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, in most cases, to one decimal place.

**Table 1 Summary of criminal justice social work activity: 2008-09 to 2014-15**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Diversion from prosecution<sup>1</sup></b>							
Cases commenced	962	1,053	958	1,260	1,326	1,710	1,869
Individuals	929	933	939	1,231	1,309	1,657	1,812
Cases successfully completed	779	763	800	898	1,078	1,374	1,355
<b>Bail information</b>							
Requests from court for bail information	8,852	9,061	8,355	9,709	8,662	6,874	8,006
Bail supervision cases commenced	583	481	450	497	411	417	407
Bail supervision individuals	496	436	430	467	397	400	390
<b>Criminal justice social work reports<sup>2</sup></b>							
Total reports submitted (including supplementaries)	42,472	40,762	37,504	36,367	32,558	31,406	30,838
Individuals with reports submitted	29,247	28,888	27,371	26,922	24,785	23,740	22,120
Supplementary reports submitted	6,159	6,031	5,493	4,488	4,536	3,632	4,235
<b>Social work orders</b>							
<b>Commencements</b>	<b>20,674</b>	<b>19,865</b>	<b>18,044</b>	<b>19,746</b>	<b>19,676</b>	<b>20,440</b>	<b>20,069</b>
Community payback orders <sup>3,4</sup>			..	10,228	16,078	18,671	19,016
Community service orders	6,437	6,429	5,940	3,044	693	227	85
Probation orders	9,179	8,838	8,136	3,040	514	138	62
With an element of unpaid work	3,324	3,236	3,031	1,276	216	71	24
Supervised attendance orders	4,306	3,859	3,307	2,877	1,752	779	358
Drug treatment and testing orders <sup>4</sup>	752	739	661	557	639	625	548
<b>Individuals</b>	<b>18,786</b>	<b>18,127</b>	<b>16,554</b>	<b>18,044</b>	<b>17,181</b>	<b>17,678</b>	<b>17,262</b>
Community payback orders <sup>4</sup>			..	9,376	13,988	16,078	16,302
Community service orders	6,124	6,053	5,665	2,933	656	219	83
Probation orders	8,422	8,182	7,520	2,833	490	130	61
With an element of unpaid work	3,135	3,074	2,875	1,228	213	66	24
Supervised attendance orders	3,582	3,219	2,764	2,380	1,472	654	298
Drug treatment and testing orders <sup>4</sup>	658	673	605	522	575	597	518
<b>Orders in force at 31 March<sup>5</sup></b>							
Community payback orders <sup>4</sup>			..	..	13,668	16,418	18,107
Drug treatment and testing orders <sup>4</sup>			..	..	744	700	609
<b>Terminations</b>	<b>18,889</b>	<b>18,290</b>	<b>17,869</b>	<b>17,213</b>	<b>18,595</b>	<b>19,799</b>	<b>19,154</b>
Community payback orders <sup>4</sup>			..	2,616	10,499	15,921	17,327
Community service orders	6,883	6,737	6,082	4,706	2,037	759	245
Probation orders <sup>6</sup>	7,488	7,551	7,883	6,619	3,339	996	317
Supervised attendance orders	3,976	3,414	3,246	2,639	2,128	1,454	626
Drug treatment and testing orders <sup>4</sup>	542	588	658	633	592	669	639
<b>Proportion of completions/discharges<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>68.4</b>
Community payback orders <sup>4,6</sup>			..	68.8	68.5	71.9	69.1
Community service orders	63.6	69.6	74.0	74.4	71.1	69.2	64.1
Probation orders	56.6	57.0	59.8	67.1	74.8	78.6	78.5
Supervised attendance orders	60.6	63.9	60.1	65.1	62.9	58.3	59.3
Drug treatment and testing orders <sup>4</sup>	39.7	44.7	46.0	53.6	52.4	51.7	54.8
<b>Statutory throughcare</b>							
Cases commenced (custody)	1,110	1,019	1,028	1,072	965	1,048	1,044
Cases commenced (community)	1,238	1,062	1,046	1,047	1,001	1,027	1,085
Cases completed (community)	1,062	845	881	944	927	911	942
Cases in force at 31 March (custody/community)	5,388	5,546	5,392	5,576	5,778	6,003	5,900
<b>Voluntary throughcare (assistance)</b>							
Cases commenced	2,883	2,683	2,725	2,625	2,597	2,489	2,663
Individuals who received assistance	2,545	2,433	2,350	2,428	2,464	2,327	2,429
Throughcare addiction services cases commenced	1,453	1,523	1,515	1,486	1,320	1,180	633
<b>Pre-release reports</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,854</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>3,616</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>3,184</b>	<b>3,056</b>
Home leave reports	1,230	1,569	2,055	1,923	1,500	1,597	1,462
Home circumstance reports (parole/non-parole)	1,624	1,682	1,561	1,502	1,482	1,587	1,594

1. Totals for 2012-13 and 2013-14 have been revised since they were last published, due to the receipt of amended figures from City of Edinburgh Council.

2. Social enquiry reports prior to February 2011.

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

4. 2012-13 & 2013-14 figures for community payback orders and drug treatment & testing orders revised since original publication due to updated information being received from some local authorities.

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

6. As a result of the revision of the 2012-13 & 2013-14 figures for community payback orders, 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.

**Table 2      Diversion from prosecution: 2010-11 to 2014-15**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 <sup>1</sup>	2013-14 <sup>1</sup>	2014-15
Referrals	1,561	1,878	2,396	2,651	3,026
Assessments	1,415	1,717	2,025	2,389	2,509
Cases commenced	958	1,260	1,326	1,710	1,869
Individuals with cases commenced	939	1,231	1,309	1,657	1,812
Cases successfully completed	800	898	1,078	1,374	1,355
Cases referred to drug treatment/education	31	129	43	50	48
Cases referred to alcohol treatment programmes	..	..	67	84	44
Cases referred to mental health services	..	..	48	34	37

1. Totals for 2012-13 and 2013-14 have been revised since they were last published, due to the receipt of amended figures from City of Edinburgh Council. The referrals figure for 2013-14 has also been revised due to the receipt of amended figures from Glasgow City Council.

**Table 3 Diversion from prosecution cases commenced by age, gender, employment status and ethnicity: 2010-11 to 2014-15**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 <sup>1</sup>	2013-14 <sup>1</sup>	2014-15
<b>Total</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>1,869</b>
<b>Age group<sup>2</sup></b>					<i>Number</i>
16-17	142	349	342	469	535
18-20	143	188	183	264	299
21-25	99	104	108	142	136
26-30	103	114	111	134	156
31-40	230	201	209	311	273
Over 40	241	304	373	390	470
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	497	779	771	946	1,074
Female	461	481	555	764	795
<b>Employment status</b>					
Full-time education	124	136	104	135	201
Employed/self employed	163	223	244	305	367
Unemployed	514	654	712	886	888
Government training scheme	6	37	24	33	40
Economically inactive <sup>3</sup>	129	107	89	171	153
Other	22	103	153	180	220
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
White	631	1,034	1,105	1,395	1,422
Asian	9	23	11	10	27
African, Caribbean or Black	7	15	8	14	14
Mixed	2	0	3	5	4
Other	8	5	11	12	14
Not known/provided	301	183	188	274	388
<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>2</sup></b>					<i>Percentage</i>
16-17	14.8	27.7	25.8	27.4	28.6
18-20	14.9	14.9	13.8	15.4	16.0
21-25	10.3	8.3	8.1	8.3	7.3
26-30	10.8	9.0	8.4	7.8	8.3
31-40	24.0	16.0	15.8	18.2	14.6
Over 40	25.2	24.1	28.1	22.8	25.1
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	51.9	61.8	58.1	55.3	57.5
Female	48.1	38.2	41.9	44.7	42.5
<b>Employment status</b>					
Full-time education	12.9	10.8	7.8	7.9	10.8
Employed/self employed	17.0	17.7	18.4	17.8	19.6
Unemployed	53.7	51.9	53.7	51.8	47.5
Government training scheme	0.6	2.9	1.8	1.9	2.1
Economically inactive <sup>3</sup>	13.5	8.5	6.7	10.0	8.2
Other	2.3	8.2	11.5	10.5	11.8
<b>Ethnicity (where known)</b>					
White	96.0	96.0	97.1	97.1	96.0
Asian	1.4	2.1	1.0	0.7	1.8
African, Caribbean or Black	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.9
Mixed	*	-	*	*	*
Other	1.2	*	1.0	0.8	0.9

1. Totals for 2012-13 and 2013-14 have been revised since they were last published, due to the receipt of amended figures from City of Edinburgh Council. The breakdown by age, gender, employment status and ethnicity for Edinburgh have been estimated.

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

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



**Table 4 Bail information, court services and home detention curfew assessments: 2010-11 to 2014-15**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Bail information</b>					
<i>Requests from court for bail information</i>	8,355	9,709	8,662	6,874	8,006
<i>Bail supervision cases</i>					
Number commenced	450	497	411	417	407
Individuals	430	467	397	400	390
<b>Court services</b>					
<i>Same day reports</i> <sup>1</sup>	2,031	2,955	3,255	3,679	3,534
Written reports	748	975	1,177	1,047	961
Oral reports	1,283	1,980	2,078	2,632	2,573
<i>Information at court's request</i> <sup>2</sup>	370	424	774	1,322	1,280
<i>Post sentence interviews</i>	18,090	19,143	17,913	20,167	17,850
<b>Home detention curfew assessments</b>					
Reports	2,917	3,167	3,178	2,939	2,782
Individuals	2,665	2,845	2,876	2,649	2,532

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

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

**Table 5 Criminal justice social work reports submitted by age, gender, employment status and ethnicity: 2010-11 to 2014-15**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,011</b>	<b>31,879</b>	<b>28,022</b>	<b>27,774</b>	<b>26,603</b>
<b>Age group</b>					<i>Number</i>
16-17 <sup>1</sup>	2,105	1,911	1,369	1,173	926
18-20	5,374	5,056	3,835	3,445	3,140
21-25	6,712	6,426	5,810	5,443	4,996
26-30	5,194	5,113	4,737	4,588	4,390
31-40	6,987	7,332	6,654	6,818	6,768
Over 40	5,639	6,041	5,617	6,307	6,383
<b>Gender</b>					
Males	26,612	26,558	23,185	23,006	22,115
Females	5,399	5,321	4,837	4,768	4,488
<b>Employment status</b>					
Full-time education	624	630	465	442	457
Employed/self employed	7,013	6,086	5,859	5,944	5,733
Unemployed	17,836	18,141	15,606	14,825	13,865
Government training scheme	283	209	138	121	111
Economically inactive <sup>2</sup>	4,666	4,635	3,867	3,754	4,013
Other	1,589	2,178	2,087	2,688	2,424
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
White	28,876	28,501	24,900	24,364	23,682
Asian	351	360	247	313	275
African, Caribbean or Black	158	172	145	165	154
Mixed	129	113	80	96	70
Other	275	312	327	288	243
Not known/provided	2,222	2,421	2,323	2,548	2,179
<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>					<i>Percentage</i>
16-17 <sup>1</sup>	6.6	6.0	4.9	4.2	3.5
18-20	16.8	15.9	13.7	12.4	11.8
21-25	21.0	20.2	20.7	19.6	18.8
26-30	16.2	16.0	16.9	16.5	16.5
31-40	21.8	23.0	23.7	24.5	25.4
Over 40	17.6	18.9	20.0	22.7	24.0
<b>Gender</b>					
Males	83.1	83.3	82.7	82.8	83.1
Females	16.9	16.7	17.3	17.2	16.9
<b>Employment status</b>					
Full-time education	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7
Employed/self employed	21.9	19.1	20.9	21.4	21.6
Unemployed	55.7	56.9	55.7	53.4	52.1
Government training scheme	0.9	0.7	*	*	*
Economically inactive <sup>2</sup>	14.6	14.5	13.8	13.5	15.1
Other	5.0	6.8	7.4	9.7	9.1
<b>Ethnicity (where known)</b>					
White	96.9	96.8	96.9	96.6	97.0
Asian	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1
African, Caribbean or Black	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Mixed	*	*	*	*	*
Other	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0

Note: Figures exclude supplementary reports.

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

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

**Table 6 Criminal justice social work reports preferred sentencing options: 2010-11 to 2014-15**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,011</b>	<b>31,879</b>	<b>28,022</b>	<b>27,774</b>	<b>26,603</b>
					<i>Number</i>
Monetary penalty	2,292	2,261	1,883	1,761	1,754
Community service	5,456	2,830	606	213	
Probation: unpaid work	1,887	989	314	59	
Probation: standard conditions	3,431	1,186	147	58	
Probation: additional conditions	2,889	1,037	161	37	
Other community penalty					394
Community payback order: unpaid work, no supervision	..	2,511	4,040	4,200	4,077
Community payback order: supervision, no unpaid work	..	3,192	4,461	5,015	4,956
Community payback order: unpaid work and supervision	..	2,916	3,188	3,231	3,266
Restriction of liberty order	702	499	543	530	551
Deferment for DTTO assessment	757	649	702	607	602
Custody	1,015	1,053	927	876	924
Custody: extended sentence	105	171	163	188	195
Custody: supervised release order	128	203	182	171	205
Sentence deferred: 3 months or more	4,998	4,630	4,204	3,381	3,646
No preferred option	5,011	4,382	3,949	4,056	3,500
Other	3,340	3,370	2,552	3,391	2,533
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
					<i>Percentage</i>
Monetary penalty	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.6
Community service	17.0	8.9	2.2	0.8	
Probation: unpaid work	5.9	3.1	1.1	*	
Probation: standard conditions	10.7	3.7	0.5	*	
Probation: additional conditions	9.0	3.3	0.6	*	
Other community penalty					1.5
Community payback order: unpaid work, no supervision	..	7.9	14.4	15.1	15.3
Community payback order: supervision, no unpaid work	..	10.0	15.9	18.1	18.6
Community payback order: unpaid work and supervision	..	9.1	11.4	11.6	12.3
Restriction of liberty order	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.1
Deferment for DTTO assessment	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.3
Custody	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5
Custody: extended sentence	*	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Custody: supervised release order	*	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
Sentence deferred: 3 months or more	15.6	14.5	15.0	12.2	13.7
No preferred option	15.7	13.7	14.1	14.6	13.2
Other	10.4	10.6	9.1	12.2	9.5

Note: Figures **exclude supplementary reports**. 'Other' category includes structured deferred sentences, absolute discharge, admonition, referral to children's hearing, remand to secure unit, supervised attendance order, driving ban, compensation order, continue current order, psychiatric assessment, revoke and impose new order, suspended sentence, non-specific community disposals and no suitable disposal. Community payback order was also recorded as 'Other' in 2010-11. The category 'Other community penalty' replaced the probation and community service order categories in 2014-15.

**Table 7 Main outcomes from criminal justice social work reports: 2010-11 to 2014-15**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,011</b>	<b>31,879</b>	<b>28,022</b>	<b>27,774</b>	<b>26,603</b>
					<i>Number</i>
Monetary penalty	2,917	2,517	2,040	1,965	1,798
Community service	5,281	2,418	487	153	
Probation: unpaid work	2,795	1,046	202	57	
Probation: standard conditions	2,460	853	190	26	
Probation: additional conditions	2,133	490	77	38	
Other community penalty					263
Community payback order: unpaid work, no supervision	..	2,098	3,711	3,759	3,564
Community payback order: supervision, no unpaid work	..	2,019	2,503	2,852	3,318
Community payback order: unpaid work and supervision	..	3,689	4,200	4,915	4,280
Restriction of liberty order	452	375	421	458	429
Deferment for DTTO assessment	419	302	325	288	209
Custody	5,375	5,435	4,705	4,515	4,240
Custody: extended sentence	126	150	117	150	136
Custody: supervised release order	141	199	172	180	227
Warrant for apprehension / recall	817	869	620	622	552
Sentence deferred: 3 months or more	3,163	2,688	2,225	2,259	1,956
Admonition	1,046	1,061	842	905	913
Absolute discharge	30	21	17	24	17
Other	2,956	2,766	2,754	3,024	2,875
Outcome not yet known	1,900	2,883	2,414	1,584	1,826
					<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	9.1	7.9	7.3	7.1	6.8
Community service	16.5	7.6	1.7	0.6	
Probation: unpaid work	8.7	3.3	0.7	*	
Probation: standard conditions	7.7	2.7	0.7	*	
Probation: additional conditions	6.7	1.5	*	*	
Other community penalty					1.0
Community payback order: unpaid work, no supervision	..	6.6	13.2	13.5	13.4
Community payback order: supervision, no unpaid work	..	6.3	8.9	10.3	12.5
Community payback order: unpaid work and supervision	..	11.6	15.0	17.7	16.1
Restriction of liberty order	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6
Deferment for DTTO assessment	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.8
Custody	16.8	17.0	16.8	16.3	15.9
Custody: extended sentence	*	*	*	0.5	0.5
Custody: supervised release order	*	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9
Warrant for apprehension / recall	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1
Sentence deferred: 3 months or more	9.9	8.4	7.9	8.1	7.4
Admonition	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.4
Absolute discharge	*	*	*	*	*
Other	9.2	8.7	9.8	10.9	10.8
Outcome not yet known	5.9	9.0	8.6	5.7	6.9

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. Community payback order was also recorded as 'Other' in 2010-11. The category 'Other community penalty' replaced the probation and community service order categories in 2014-15..

**Table 8 Community payback orders commenced by age, gender, employment status and ethnicity: 2011-12 to 2014-15**

	2011-12	2012-13 <sup>4</sup>	2013-14 <sup>4</sup>	2014-15
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,228</b>	<b>16,078</b>	<b>18,671</b>	<i>Number</i> <b>19,016</b>
<b>Age group<sup>1</sup></b>				
16-17	584	789	684	607
18-20	1,601	2,269	2,375	2,295
21-25	2,218	3,550	4,094	3,859
26-30	1,667	2,833	3,164	3,381
31-40	2,337	3,754	4,617	4,855
Over 40	1,821	2,883	3,737	4,019
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	8,826	13,692	15,796	16,080
Female	1,402	2,386	2,875	2,936
<b>Employment status</b>				
Full-time education	201	293	314	306
Employed/self employed	1,954	3,142	3,869	3,844
Unemployed	6,362	9,961	11,435	10,985
Government training scheme	62	89	68	74
Economically inactive <sup>2</sup>	1,116	1,260	1,621	1,772
Other <sup>3</sup>	533	1,333	1,364	2,035
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
White	9,189	14,549	16,379	16,552
Asian	93	127	193	172
African, Caribbean or Black	32	51	57	98
Mixed	25	69	81	57
Other	85	156	145	164
Not known/provided	804	1,126	1,816	1,973
<b>Total</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	5.7	4.9	3.7	3.2
18-20	15.7	14.1	12.7	12.1
21-25	21.7	22.1	21.9	20.3
26-30	16.3	17.6	16.9	17.8
31-40	22.8	23.3	24.7	25.5
Over 40	17.8	17.9	20.0	21.1
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	86.3	85.2	84.6	84.6
Female	13.7	14.8	15.4	15.4
<b>Employment status</b>				
Full-time education	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6
Employed/self employed	19.1	19.5	20.7	20.2
Unemployed	62.2	62.0	61.2	57.8
Government training scheme	0.6	0.6	*	*
Economically inactive <sup>2</sup>	10.9	7.8	8.7	9.3
Other <sup>3</sup>	5.2	8.3	7.3	10.7
<b>Ethnicity (where known)</b>				
White	97.5	97.3	97.2	97.1
Asian	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0
African, Caribbean or Black	*	*	*	0.6
Mixed	*	*	*	*
Other	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0

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

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

3. For 2012-13 to 2014-15, includes some orders where employment status was not known.

4. Figures for 2012-13 and 2013-14 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

**Table 9 Community payback orders issued by court type: 2012-13 to 2014-15**

	2012-13 <sup>2</sup>	2013-14 <sup>2</sup>	2014-15
			<i>Number</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,078</b>	<b>18,671</b>	<b>19,016</b>
High/appeal	76	78	67
Sheriff solemn <sup>1</sup>	819	863	1,336
Sheriff summary <sup>1</sup>	14,083	16,439	16,344
Stipendiary magistrates	374	531	519
Justice of the peace	377	571	630
Outwith Scotland	75	76	120
Not known	274	113	-
			<i>Percentage</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
High/appeal	0.5	0.4	0.4
Sheriff solemn <sup>1</sup>	5.2	4.7	7.0
Sheriff summary <sup>1</sup>	89.1	88.6	85.9
Stipendiary magistrates	2.4	2.9	2.7
Justice of the peace	2.4	3.1	3.3
Outwith Scotland	0.5	0.4	0.6

Notes:

1. Figures for sheriff solemn and sheriff summary include estimates as some local authorities were not able to distinguish between solemn and summary.
2. Revisions were made to the 2012-13 & 2013-14 data and, as a consequence, the court type for some orders was unknown. The percentages are therefore calculated on the total orders where the court type was known.

**Table 10 Community payback order requirements: 2011-12 to 2014-15**

	2011-12	2012-13 <sup>2</sup>	2013-14 <sup>2</sup>	2014-15
				<i>Number</i>
Unpaid work or other activity	7,776	12,802	14,933	14,896
Offender supervision	6,382	8,816	9,420	9,490
Conduct <sup>1</sup>	2,360	1,608	1,147	1,101
Programme	809	1,044	1,177	1,118
Alcohol treatment	536	398	400	332
Compensation	350	608	606	564
Drug treatment	236	183	166	178
Mental health treatment	74	96	65	45
Residence	51	37	45	32
				<i>Percentage</i>
Unpaid work or other activity	76.0	79.6	80.0	78.3
Offender supervision	62.4	54.8	50.5	49.9
Conduct <sup>1</sup>	23.1	10.0	6.1	5.8
Programme	7.9	6.5	6.3	5.9
Alcohol treatment	5.2	2.5	2.1	1.7
Compensation	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.0
Drug treatment	2.3	1.1	0.9	0.9
Mental health treatment	0.7	0.6	*	*
Residence	*	*	*	*

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

1. The fall in the use of the conduct requirement after 2011-12 is due to a 2012 appeal court judgement that conduct requirements must be specific and include more than general conditions to stay out of trouble or to refrain from committing another criminal offence. This will have an impact on the level of supervision requirements as orders with a conduct requirement should also include supervision.
2. Figures for 2012-13 and 2013-14 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

**Table 11 Community payback orders commenced by length of unpaid work requirement: 2011-12 to 2014-15**

	2011-12	2012-13 <sup>1</sup>	2013-14 <sup>1</sup>	2014-15
<b>Orders with unpaid work/other activity requirement</b>	<b>7,763</b>	<b>12,802</b>	<b>14,933</b>	<b>14,896</b>
Level 1: 100 hours or less	3,946	6,502	7,972	8,086
Level 2: Over 100 - 300 hours	3,817	6,168	6,875	6,810
<b>Average length (hours)</b>	<b>120.4</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>120.6</b>
Level 1	77.9	75.5	73.3	72.3
Level 2	164.2	175.6	175.2	177.9

Notes: Figures exclude cases where the requirement was imposed after commencement. For cases where the length of the requirement was amended after the order was imposed, figures for 2011-12 are for the most recent length, while those for 2012-13 to 2014-15 are for the length when the order was first imposed. This is due to the change from an aggregate to a unit-level return, but the effect is not considered to be substantive.

1. Revisions were made to the 2012-13 and 2013-14 data and, as a consequence, information on the number of hours imposed was unknown for a small number of orders. The average length is therefore calculated on orders where the hours imposed was known.

**Table 12 Community payback orders commenced by length of supervision requirement: 2011-12 to 2014-15**

	2011-12 <sup>1</sup>	2012-13 <sup>2</sup>	2013-14 <sup>2</sup>	2014-15
<b>Orders with supervision requirement</b>	<b>6,364</b>	<b>8,816</b>	<b>9,420</b>	<b>9,490</b>
6 months or less	575	632	686	604
More than 6 months - 12 months	3,381	4,469	4,684	4,776
More than 12 months - 18 months	1,460	2,175	2,234	2,305
More than 18 months - 24 months	847	1,287	1,417	1,389
More than 24 months - 36 months	101	241	365	416
<b>Average length (months)</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>

Notes:

1. Figures for 2011-12 include cases where the requirement was imposed after commencement of the order but these cases are excluded for the 2012-13 to 2014-15 data. For cases where the length of the requirement was amended after the order was imposed, figures for 2011-12 are for the most recent length, while those for 2012-13 to 2014-15 are for the length when the order was first imposed. This is due to the change from an aggregate to unit-level return, but the effect is not considered to be substantive.

2. Revisions were made to the 2012-13 and 2013-14 data and, as a consequence, information on the length of supervision was unknown for a small number of orders. The average length is therefore calculated on orders where the length was known.

**Table 13 Timescales for first direct contact and induction/case management meeting for community payback orders: 2011-12 to 2014-15**

	2011-12	2012-13 <sup>1</sup>	2013-14 <sup>1</sup>	2014-15
				<i>Number</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,228</b>	<b>16,078</b>	<b>18,671</b>	<b>19,016</b>
<b>Time between order imposed and first contact</b>				
Within 1 working day	7,319	11,986	13,779	13,712
Over 1 - 5 working days	1,255	1,517	1,812	1,886
Over 5 working days	961	1,639	1,881	2,153
Not known/applicable	693	936	1,199	1,265
<b>Time between order imposed and first induction/case management meeting</b>				
Within 5 working days	7,484	11,973	13,955	14,239
Over 5 - 10 working days	833	1,271	1,668	1,584
Over 10 working days	734	1,205	1,563	1,674
Not known/applicable	1,177	1,629	1,485	1,519
				<i>Percentage</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Time between order imposed and first contact</b>				
Within 1 working day	76.8	79.2	78.9	77.2
Over 1 - 5 working days	13.2	10.0	10.4	10.6
Over 5 working days	10.1	10.8	10.8	12.1
<b>Time between order imposed and first induction/case management meeting</b>				
Within 5 working days	82.7	82.9	81.2	81.4
Over 5 - 10 working days	9.2	8.8	9.7	9.1
Over 10 working days	8.1	8.3	9.1	9.6

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

1. Figures for 2012-13 and 2013-14 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

**Table 14 Reason for not meeting timescales for community payback orders: 2014-15**

	<i>Percentage</i>
<b>First direct contact more than 1 working day after order imposed</b>	
Offender did not turn up	38.9
Currently on order or supervision	4.1
Offender in custody	4.1
Offender undertaking paid employment	2.3
Offender ill	1.8
Other: client based	20.6
Social worker not available	1.9
Other: non-client based	26.3
<b>First induction/case management meeting more than 5 working days after order imposed</b>	
Offender did not turn up	18.2
First direct contact occurred late	7.8
Currently on order or supervision	12.2
Offender in custody	5.1
Offender undertaking paid employment	2.9
Offender ill	2.7
Other: client based	30.4
Suitable social work staff not available	1.5
Other: non-client based	19.3

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



**Table 15 Timescales for starting community payback order work placement: 2011-12 to 2014-15**

	2011-12	2012-13 <sup>1</sup>	2013-14 <sup>1</sup>	2014-15
				<i>Number</i>
<b>Commencements with unpaid work or other activity requirement</b>	<b>7,763</b>	<b>12,802</b>	<b>14,933</b>	<b>14,896</b>
<b>Time between order imposed and work placement starting</b>				
Within 7 working days	4,965	8,049	9,969	9,576
Over 7 working days - 3 weeks	1,162	1,999	2,096	2,134
Over 3 weeks - 1 month	303	363	344	457
Over 1 month - 2 months	309	412	453	553
Over 2 months	267	470	465	456
Not known/applicable	757	1,509	1,606	1,720
				<i>Percentage</i>
<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>Time between order imposed and work placement starting</b>				
Within 7 working days	70.9	71.3	74.8	72.7
Over 7 working days - 3 weeks	16.6	17.7	15.7	16.2
Over 3 weeks - 1 month	4.3	3.2	2.6	3.5
Over 1 month - 2 months	4.4	3.6	3.4	4.2
Over 2 months	3.8	4.2	3.5	3.5

Notes: Figures exclude cases where the requirement was imposed after commencement. Orders where the client did not/was unable to comply or transferred from another jurisdiction are included in the 'not known/applicable' category. These cases are not included in the percentage figures. Some local authorities were not able to provide complete unit-level information for some of the years 2012-13 to 2014-15, resulting in an increase in the number of 'not known' responses for those years and therefore limited comparability between 2011-12 and the subsequent years.

1. Figures for 2012-13 and 2013-14 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

**Table 16 Reason for not meeting timescales for starting community payback order work placement: 2014-15**

<b>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	20.6
Currently on order or supervision	9.9
Offender in custody	3.4
First direct contact occurred late	5.2
Offender ill	4.5
Offender undertaking paid employment	4.4
Suitable work not available	2.7
Other: client based	29.8
Suitable social work staff not available	1.1
Other: non-client based	18.2

Notes: This table does not include information for some local authorities. Orders transferred from other jurisdictions are not included.

**Table 17 Community payback orders terminated by outcome: 2014-15**

	Total		Custodial sentence	New order	Monetary penalty	Other penalty	Other outcome	Outcome not known
	Number	Percentage						
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,327</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<i>Row%</i>					
Successfully completed/early discharge	11,967	69.1						
Revoked due to review	1,342	7.7	16	9	5	6	60	5
Revoked due to breach	2,949	17.0	31	28	6	7	26	2
Transfer out of area	489	2.8						
Death	176	1.0						
Other	404	2.3	15	6	1	15	47	15

**Table 18 Community payback orders terminated by number of breach applications: 2014-15**

	Number of terminations	Breach applications (%)		
		None	One	Two or more
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,327</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>
Successfully completed/early discharge	11,967	91	8	1
Revoked due to review	1,342	85	14	1
Revoked due to breach	2,949	-	88	12
Transfer out of area	489	85	13	2
Death	176	89	11	-
Other	404	66	27	7

**Table 19 Breach applications for community payback orders: 2014-15**

<b>Orders completed/terminated in 2014-15</b>	<b>17,327</b>
Breach applications	5,059
Average number of breach applications	0.29
<i>Percentage of breach applications lodged with court within 5 working days <sup>1</sup></i>	<i>77.8</i>

1. Figure includes an estimate for Stirling.

**Table 20 Community payback order unpaid work requirements by length and time taken to complete: 2014-15**

<b>Unpaid work requirements completed</b>	<b>9,863</b>
Level 1: 100 hours or less	5,136
Level 2: Over 100 - 300 hours	4,727
<b>Average length (hours)</b>	<b>122</b>
Level 1	72
Level 2	176
<b>Average time taken to complete from date imposed (days)</b>	<b>197</b>
Level 1	151
Level 2	247

Notes:

1. 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.

**Table 21 Terminations of legacy orders: 2010-11 to 2014-15**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
					<i>Number</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,211</b>	<b>13,964</b>	<b>7,504</b>	<b>3,209</b>	<b>1,188</b>
Successfully completed/early discharge	11,166	9,664	5,285	2,155	777
Revoked due to review	378	376	307	146	84
Revoked due to breach	3,527	2,543	1,354	534	198
Transfer out of area	647	378	203	90	33
Death	155	104	50	13	5
Other	1,338	899	305	271	91
					<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>
Successfully completed/early discharge	64.9	69.2	70.4	67.2	65.4
Revoked due to review	2.2	2.7	4.1	4.5	7.1
Revoked due to breach	20.5	18.2	18.0	16.6	16.7
Transfer out of area	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Death	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4
Other	7.8	6.4	4.1	8.4	7.7

Notes:

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

**Table 22 Drug treatment and testing orders commenced by age, gender, employment status, ethnicity and length: 2010-11 to 2014-15**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 <sup>4</sup>	2013-14 <sup>3,4</sup>	2014-15 <i>Number</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>548</b>
<b>Age group<sup>1</sup></b>					
16-17	-	1	5	1	1
18-20	24	10	9	13	16
21-25	117	67	69	73	59
26-30	176	152	174	144	117
31-40	262	258	289	286	260
Over 40	82	69	93	108	95
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	533	455	512	498	435
Female	128	102	127	127	113
<b>Employment status</b>					
Full-time education	1	3	2	2	1
Employed/self employed	21	22	14	18	10
Unemployed	475	436	484	347	293
Government training scheme	-	-	2	-	1
Economically inactive <sup>2</sup>	145	76	104	167	150
Other	19	20	28	63	91
Not known			5	28	2
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
White	599	520	613	595	531
Asian	-	2	1	2	1
African, Caribbean or Black	3	2	4	5	-
Mixed	5	2	5	2	2
Other	12	10	4	6	-
Not known/not provided	42	21	12	15	14
<b>Average length (months)</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>17.7</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	-	*	0.8	*	*
18-20	3.6	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.9
21-25	17.7	12.0	10.8	11.7	10.8
26-30	26.6	27.3	27.2	23.0	21.4
31-40	39.6	46.3	45.2	45.8	47.4
Over 40	12.4	12.4	14.6	17.3	17.3
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	80.6	81.7	80.1	79.7	79.4
Female	19.4	18.3	19.9	20.3	20.6
<b>Employment status (where known)</b>					
Full-time education	*	0.5	*	*	*
Employed/self employed	3.2	3.9	2.2	3.0	1.8
Unemployed	71.9	78.3	76.3	58.1	53.7
Government training scheme	-	-	*	-	*
Economically inactive <sup>2</sup>	21.9	13.6	16.4	28.0	27.5
Other	2.9	3.6	4.4	10.6	16.7
<b>Ethnicity (where known)</b>					
White	96.8	97.0	97.8	97.5	99.4
Asian	-	*	*	*	*
African, Caribbean or Black	*	*	0.6	0.8	-
Mixed	0.8	*	0.8	*	*
Other	1.9	1.9	0.6	1.0	-

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

1. Age is at commencement of order. Figures may include a small number of under 16s.
2. Includes those who are retired, supported by family, caring for home/family or long-term sick/disabled.
3. In 2013-14, City of Edinburgh, Midlothian and Aberdeenshire separately identified a small number of records where the employment status was unknown. The percentages by employment status for that year are therefore calculated as a proportion of orders where this was known. Changes were also made in City of Edinburgh and Midlothian as to how the reason for being unemployed was recorded. This has led to some orders which would previously have been recorded as unemployed being recorded as economically inactive.
4. Figures for 2012-13 and 2013-14 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

**Table 23 Timescales for first direct contact and case management meeting for drug treatment and testing orders: 2012-13 to 2014-15**

	2012-13 <sup>1</sup>		2013-14 <sup>1</sup>		2014-15	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total commencements</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>First contact after order imposed</b>						
Within 1 working day	485	77.7	463	76.4	423	81.3
Over 1 - 5 working days	95	15.2	91	15.0	68	13.1
Over 5 working days	44	7.1	52	8.6	29	5.6
Not known/applicable	15		19		28	
<b>First case management meeting after order imposed</b>						
Within 5 working days	457	73.9	521	86.3	404	83.8
Over 5 - 10 working days	72	11.7	28	4.6	35	7.3
Over 10 working days	89	14.4	55	9.1	43	8.9
Not known/applicable	21		21		66	

Notes: Figures include DTTO IIs piloted in City of Edinburgh, Midlothian and East Lothian areas since June 2008. The first case management meeting involves clarifying requirements and expectations, and drawing up a case management plan. Orders where the client did not/was unable to comply or transferred from another jurisdiction are included in the 'not known/applicable' category. These cases are not included in the percentage figures.  
1. Figures for 2012-13 and 2013-14 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

**Table 24 Reason for not meeting timescales for drug treatment and testing orders: 2014-15**

<b>First direct contact more than 1 working day after order imposed</b>	<i>Percentage</i>
Offender did not turn up	56.3
Offender in custody	2.1
Currently on order or supervision	1.0
Other: client based	9.4
Social worker not available	5.2
Other: non-client based	26.0
<b>First case management meeting more than 5 working days after order imposed</b>	
Offender did not turn up	42.3
Offender in custody	6.4
Currently on order or supervision	1.3
Offender ill	2.6
Other: client based	19.2
Social worker not available	5.1
Other: non-client based	23.1

Notes: Figures include DTTO IIs piloted in City of Edinburgh, Midlothian and East Lothian areas since June 2008. The first case management meeting involves clarifying requirements and expectations, and drawing up a case management plan. Orders transferred from other jurisdictions are not included.

**Table 25 Drug treatment and testing orders terminated: 2010-11 to 2014-15**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 <sup>1</sup>	2013-14 <sup>1</sup>	2014-15
					<i>Number</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>639</b>
Successfully completed/early discharge	303	339	310	346	350
Revoked due to review	115	90	136	138	98
Revoked due to breach	185	127	106	149	148
Transfer out of area	6	41	11	7	8
Death	6	4	6	8	9
Other	43	32	23	21	26
					<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>
Successfully completed/early discharge	46.0	53.6	52.4	51.7	54.8
Revoked due to review	17.5	14.2	23.0	20.6	15.3
Revoked due to breach	28.1	20.1	17.9	22.3	23.2
Transfer out of area	0.9	6.5	1.9	1.0	1.3
Death	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.4
Other	6.5	5.1	3.9	3.1	4.1

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

1. Figures for 2012-13 and 2013-14 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

**Table 26 Drug treatment and testing orders terminated by outcome: 2014-15**

	Total		Custodial sentence	Community payback order	New order	Other penalty	Other outcome
	Number	Percentage					
<b>Total</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<i>Row%</i>				
Successfully completed/early discharge	350	54.8					
Revoked due to review	98	15.3	50	5	2	1	42
Revoked due to breach	148	23.2	63	5	3	2	28
Transfer out of area	8	1.3					
Death	9	1.4					
Other	26	4.1	65	8	-	-	27

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

**Table 27 Drug treatment and testing orders terminated by number of breach applications: 2014-15**

	Number of terminations	Breach applications (%)		
		None	One	Two or more
<b>Total</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4</b>
Successfully completed/early discharge	350	92	7	1
Revoked due to review	98	50	48	2
Revoked due to breach	148	-	90	10
Transfer out of area	8	100	-	-
Death	9	78	11	11
Other	26	77	15	8

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

**Table 28 Statutory throughcare in custody by sentence type: 2010-11 to 2014-15**

	Cases commenced					Caseload at 31 March				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>3,204</b>	<b>3,347</b>	<b>3,318</b>	<b>3,376</b>
Determinate long-term sentence (4 years and over)	488	534	456	482	453	1,578	1,625	1,597	1,566	1,510
Extended sentence	189	179	151	189	178	510	514	549	579	581
Life sentence	48	56	39	46	35	708	709	779	725	774
Order for lifelong restriction	14	14	8	12	10	48	57	75	91	98
Short-term sex offender <sup>1</sup>	84	59	84	90	90	44	54	69	85	87
Supervised release order	205	230	227	229	278	219	245	278	272	326
<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)	47.5	49.8	47.3	46.0	43.4	50.8	50.7	47.7	47.2	44.7
Extended sentence	18.4	16.7	15.6	18.0	17.0	16.4	16.0	16.4	17.5	17.2
Life sentence	4.7	5.2	4.0	4.4	3.4	22.8	22.1	23.3	21.9	22.9
Order for lifelong restriction	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.9
Short-term sex offender <sup>1</sup>	8.2	5.5	8.7	8.6	8.6	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.6
Supervised release order	19.9	21.5	23.5	21.9	26.6	7.0	7.6	8.3	8.2	9.7

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



**Table 29 Statutory throughcare in the community by type of licence: 2010-11 to 2014-15**

	Cases commenced					Caseload at 31 March					Cases completed				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>2,431</b>	<b>2,685</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>942</b>
Parole	220	220	181	198	176	473	479	476	482	457	204	233	194	174	166
Non parole	261	286	255	269	252	379	424	403	438	425	236	225	231	249	230
Extended sentence	177	183	144	162	190	362	390	401	590	451	86	137	145	126	151
Life	43	63	52	58	68	435	438	445	467	464	43	51	38	26	46
Short-term sex offender <sup>1</sup>	84	54	93	83	100	70	46	73	64	75	72	66	57	90	69
Supervised release order	181	199	214	205	237	167	174	188	235	217	172	173	183	201	221
Recalled prisoner <sup>2</sup>						326	368	359	341	364					
Other	80	42	62	52	62	73	53	86	68	71	68	59	79	45	59
<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	21.0	21.0	18.1	19.3	16.2	20.7	20.2	19.6	18.0	18.1	23.2	24.7	20.9	19.1	17.6
Non parole	25.0	27.3	25.5	26.2	23.2	16.6	17.9	16.6	16.3	16.8	26.8	23.8	24.9	27.3	24.4
Extended sentence	16.9	17.5	14.4	15.8	17.5	15.8	16.4	16.5	22.0	17.9	9.8	14.5	15.6	13.8	16.0
Life	4.1	6.0	5.2	5.6	6.3	19.0	18.5	18.3	17.4	18.4	4.9	5.4	4.1	2.9	4.9
Short-term sex offender <sup>1</sup>	8.0	5.2	9.3	8.1	9.2	3.1	1.9	3.0	2.4	3.0	8.2	7.0	6.1	9.9	7.3
Supervised release order	17.3	19.0	21.4	20.0	21.8	7.3	7.3	7.7	8.8	8.6	19.5	18.3	19.7	22.1	23.5
Recalled prisoner <sup>2</sup>						14.3	15.5	14.8	12.7	14.4					
Other	7.6	4.0	6.2	5.1	5.7	3.2	2.2	3.5	2.5	2.8	7.7	6.3	8.5	4.9	6.3

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, community service and probation orders. The content and format of the return has changed over time to reflect new developments and an increasing demand for information, as well as to clarify points of definition in relation to particular data items. Additional items include:
- supervised attendance orders (2000-01)
  - throughcare (statutory post release supervision) (2001-02)
  - diversion from prosecution (2001-02)
  - drug treatment and testing orders (2003-04, removed from 2012-13 onward)
  - bail information (2003-04)
  - voluntary assistance/throughcare (2004-05)
  - court services (2004-05)
  - throughcare addiction service (2005-06)
  - community payback orders (2011-12, removed from 2012-13 onward)
- In addition, from 2015-16, the return will be expanded to include information on fiscal work orders.
- A.2 Data for community payback and drug treatment and testing orders has been collected at **unit level for each order** since 2012-13. The aim of this change was to be able to analyse the process and outcomes for individual orders, which is not feasible through a collection of aggregate tables. This allows the scope for looking at how each order progresses and provides more detailed information on outcomes. While it will take a number of years' data to realise the unit level collections' full potential, the last three bulletins in this series have contained substantially more information than that previously available from the aggregate level collection.
- A.3 While only 29 of the 32 Scottish local authorities were able to provide the CPO unit level data in 2012-13, all 32 did so in 2013-14 and 2014-15. In each year, some local authorities were not able to supply all the variables requested. As a result, some tables will include estimates, and such cases will be indicated in the footnotes. With the introduction of the CPO, the aggregate return now includes less information for the legacy orders.
- A.4 In 2010-11, there were estimated to be around 300 **community payback orders** issued – these figures have not been included in this bulletin although [monthly figures](#) obtained separately from Scottish Court and Tribunal Service do provide more details.
- A.5 The change in data collection from aggregate to unit level can result in identifying inconsistencies in the data and caution should therefore be exercised when looking at changes in the figures between 2011-12 and the three most recent years. It is also important to note that comparability between the unit level data for subsequent years may be affected by **the type of offender most likely to complete a community payback order during the first few years of implementation**. Orders which finished during 2012-13 will

tend to be lower-tariff orders which generally take less time to complete than those which finished during 2013-14 or 2014-15.

- A.6 The statistics presented in this bulletin reflect information on criminal justice social work activity in the financial year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015. Figures are extracted from live information management systems and may differ slightly from those published previously as administrative systems are updated.
- 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 2014-15 unit returns, some revisions were made to the 2013-14 and (to a lesser extent) 2012-13 data for CPOs and DTTOs. These revisions were mainly a result of:
- The inclusion of orders which were in existence before the 2014-15 year but which had erroneously not been included in earlier years' data returns, and
  - Some orders which were previously advised in the 2013-14 returns as being in existence at the end of that year but which had actually been completed/terminated before then.
- For new records added to the 2013-14 and 2012-13 data as a result, not all information was supplied. Some tables therefore contain a "not known" category for the information in question (e.g. [Table 9](#), CPOs by court type).
- A.9 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.10 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.11 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.12 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 the 2014-15 and earlier years' data.

A.13 [Additional datasets](#) at local authority level are available on the Scottish Government website. These also show data for community justice authorities. The new model for community justice will come fully into operation from 1 April 2017, replacing the current community justice authorities with a model focussed on local strategic planning and delivery of improved community justice outcomes. Assurance and improvement support will be provided by a new body, Community Justice Scotland.

## 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.
- B.2 The **community payback order** was introduced by the [Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010](#) and replaces provisions for community service, probation and supervised attendance orders for offences committed from 1 February 2011 onward. It is available to all courts, with some restrictions applying to justice of the peace courts in relation to treatment and programme requirements. More information on the community payback order can be found in [Community payback orders practice guidance](#).
- B.3 A convicted person 16 or over could be given a **community service order** to carry out unpaid work in the community. These orders could only be made by courts as an alternative to a custodial sentence and had to be completed within 12 months. The offender had to agree to the order and be suitable for work, and community service/suitable work had to be available in the area where the offender lived.
- B.4 **Probation orders** provided the opportunity for criminal justice social work services to focus on the offending behaviour and underlying causes. Prior consent of the offender was required, and the order needed to be informed by a mutually agreed action plan. This order could be used very flexibly by the courts and include additional conditions e.g. unpaid work, attendance at an alcohol or drug treatment programme. The probation order could last between six months and three years.
- B.5 **Supervised attendance orders** tended to be used in cases of fine default and required the offender to undertake a programme of activity for a specified number of hours, which could involve education, constructive activities or unpaid work. These orders could run between 10 and 100 hours (subject to a limit of 50 hours where the outstanding fine amount was up to £200).
- B.6 The **drug treatment and testing order** is a high tariff disposal for offenders with serious drug use problems, who might otherwise receive a custodial sentence. This order includes the requirement for regular reviews by the court and that the offender consent to frequent random drug tests throughout the lifetime of the order. These orders were rolled out across Scotland in phases between 1999 and 2002. This order is available to all courts apart from justice of the peace courts. In addition, the less intensive DTTO II was introduced on a pilot basis in the Lothian areas (apart from West Lothian) in June 2008 for lower tariff offenders at a relatively early stage in their criminal career. The DTTO II is also available from justice of the peace courts.

- B.7 **Restriction of liberty orders** have been available to courts (excluding justice of the peace courts) since May 2002. This order can be imposed for periods of up to one year, and involves restricting an individual to a specified place for up to 12 hours per day and/or from a specified place for up to 24 hours. The number of offenders receiving a restriction of liberty order is reported in the [Criminal proceedings in Scotland](#) publications. The contract for monitoring restriction of liberty orders is managed by the Scottish Government, and some management data will be available from the current contractor G4S.
- B.8 **Throughcare** is the provision of a range of social work and associated services to offenders serving a prison sentence and their families from the point of sentence or remand, during the period of imprisonment and following release into the community. Offenders serving more than four years are released under statutory supervision. Those serving less than four years who are short-term sex offenders under [Section 15 of the Management of Offenders Etc. \(Scotland\) Act 2005](#), or who are subject to an extended sentence or supervised release order, are also supervised on release. The objective of throughcare services is public protection, as well as assisting individuals to prepare for release and supporting community reintegration and rehabilitation.
- B.9 **Voluntary throughcare** (assistance) is available to those who are not subject to statutory throughcare, but who request support while in custody or within 12 months of release. From 2005-06, figures on voluntary throughcare include the throughcare addiction service.
- B.10 The **throughcare addiction service** (TAS) commenced on 1 August 2005 and forms part of the voluntary aftercare service. TAS is delivered by local authority criminal justice social work – or their contracted service providers – who will work with the offender in the six week period prior to release from custody through the six week period post-release. The TAS worker will offer a more intensive motivational service to help address addiction (and associated) difficulties, and link into appropriate services. TAS is not normally available to those serving sentences of less than 31 days unless they are female or under 21. While funding for this service was initially ring-fenced, it has been mainstreamed, and this type of service may now be delivered through a range of different routes.
- B.11 Users may be interested in the [audit](#) carried out to monitor progress made in developing the throughcare addiction service.
- B.12 **Bail information services** assist procurators fiscal and courts through verification of information in cases where bail might otherwise have been opposed or refused. In a proportion of cases, this will result in a period of supervised bail.
- B.13 A court may ask for a **same day oral or written report** from a court-based worker during the court proceedings and adjourn a case until later in the day for this to be completed. A same day report will be a brief report and not a full criminal justice social work report. Same day reports tend to deal with issues specific to the case to inform decision-making. The information may be relevant to decisions regarding bail or custodial remand, the need for a full report, the need to defer a case to a future date and final sentence.

## **Annex C     Consultation and accreditation**

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

### Complaints and suggestions

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