

CRIME AND JUSTICE

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SOCIAL WORK STATISTICS IN SCOTLAND: 2017-18

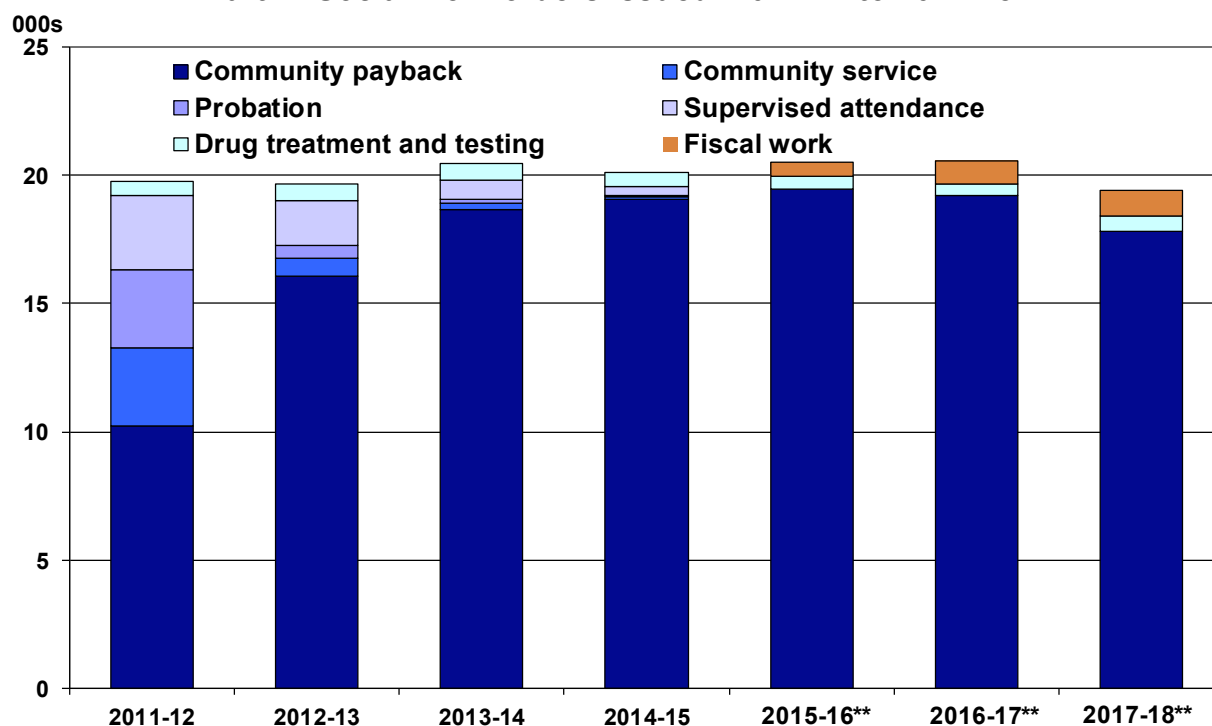
4 February 2019

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 generally been around the 20,000 mark over the last seven years. The most recent figures show 19,400 orders issued in 2017-18, the lowest level over this period ([Chart 1](#) and [Table 2](#)).

Chart 1 Social work orders issued: 2011-12 to 2017-18



** Figures for 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 exclude, respectively, around 200, 150 and 50 legacy orders as details of these were not collected from local authorities in those years (see [Annex A](#)).

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Highlights

- The number of **criminal justice social work reports** (including supplementary reports) fell by six per cent to 28,400 in 2017-18. Numbers have dropped by over a fifth since 2011-12, broadly reflecting changes in court volumes ([Table 1](#)).
- The number of **social work orders** issued was 19,400 in 2017-18, a fall of six per cent from 20,600 in 2016-17 and the lowest in any of the last seven years ([Table 2](#)).
- There were 17,800 **community payback orders** commenced in 2017-18, a fall of seven per cent from 19,200 in 2016-17, reflecting the change in court volumes over the period ([Table 2](#)).
- Most community payback orders in 2017-18 included a requirement for **unpaid work or other activity** (75 per cent) and **offender supervision** (57 per cent) ([Table 12](#)). Thirty-one per cent had both of these requirements.
- The prevalence of unpaid work or other activity requirements has been falling in recent years while the prevalence of offender supervision has been increasing ([Table 12](#) and [Chart 4](#)).
- People who received a community payback order in 2017-18 were, on average, 2½ years older than those who received one in 2012-13 ([Chart 6](#)).
- The successful completion rate for **community payback orders** was 70 per cent in 2017-18 ([Table 2](#)). This has been around the same level in the last seven years. Almost ¾ of community payback orders which terminated in 2017-18 were not subject to any **breach applications** ([Table 21](#)).
- The **completion rate** for **community payback orders** was 79 per cent for those **aged over 40**, compared with 67 per cent for those **aged 40 or under**. Rates were also higher for the **employed/self-employed** (84 per cent) than for the **unemployed/economically inactive** (64 per cent) ([Chart 7](#)).
- There were 570 **drug treatment and testing orders** commenced in 2017-18, the highest level since 2013-14 ([Table 2](#)). People aged 31 to 40 have been the most likely per head of population to get a drug treatment and testing order in each of the last five years.
- The successful completion rate for **drug treatment and testing orders** was 40 per cent in 2017-18, the lowest in the last seven years, with around the same proportion **revoked due to review** ([Table 28](#)). Around ⅔ of drug treatment and testing orders terminated in 2017-18 were not subject to **breach applications** ([Table 30](#)).
- There were just over 1,000 **fiscal work orders** commenced in 2017-18, more than double the number in 2015-16 ([Table 2](#)). Eighty-six per cent of orders terminated during 2017-18 were successfully completed ([Table 32](#)).
- There were 2,100 statutory **custody** and **community based throughcare cases commenced** in 2017-18, around the same as in recent years ([Tables 1, 34 & 35](#)).

2 Background

- 2.1 Local authority criminal justice social work departments provide a range of services, including:
- assessments and reports to assist decisions on sentencing
 - court services to assist those attending court whether as witnesses or accused/convicted people
 - bail information and supervision services as an alternative to custodial remand
 - supervising people on social work orders to tackle offending behaviour
 - supervising people who are required to perform unpaid, useful work for the benefit of the community
 - prison-based social work services to those serving custodial sentences and their families
 - preparing reports for the Parole Board to assist decisions about release from prison
 - throughcare services including parole, supervised release and other prison aftercare orders to ensure public safety
 - supporting those who have experienced crime and their families.
- 2.2 These services are described in more detail in the *National outcomes and standards for social work services in the criminal justice system: criminal justice social work reports and court services guidance* and the *Community payback order practice guidance*.
- 2.3 The data presented in this bulletin is extracted from criminal justice social work management information systems. This publication includes six years of unit-level data for community payback and drug treatment and testing orders. This allows 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 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 level. Numbers in this bulletin are given unrounded in the tables, but **rounded for presentational purposes** in the text.

3 Diversion from prosecution

(Tables 1, 4 & 5)

- 3.1 The Procurator Fiscal may decide to refer cases to criminal justice social work in less serious cases where referral may prevent or deter further offences. In such cases, prosecution may be waived or a decision on prosecution deferred pending successful completion of the social work scheme.
- 3.2 The number of diversion from prosecution cases commenced fell by 14 per cent from 2,000 in 2016-17 to 1,700 in 2017-18 (Table 1). However, this fall marked a return to levels seen previously between 2013-14 and 2015-16, which were themselves substantially higher in prior years (see [additional datasets](#) which accompany this publication).
- 3.3 During 2017-18, there were 2,700 referrals, 2,500 assessments and 1,400 cases completed (Table 4).
- 3.4 Between 2016-17 and 2017-18, the number of cases commenced for 16 to 20 year olds increased, by 17 per cent, while numbers fell for all other age groups (Table 5). This pattern was the exact opposite to what happened between 2015-16 and 2016-17. Those aged 16 to 20 are substantially over-represented when the population base is taken into account - they accounted for 45 per cent of people getting diversion from prosecution in 2017-18 but only 8 per cent of the population aged 16 to 70. This continues to reflect a general focus on diversion for younger people.
- 3.5 In 2017-18, there were around 4.5 diversion from prosecution cases commenced per 10,000 population (Table 3). This was highest for those living in Dumfries & Galloway (15.1) and Shetland (11.8) and lowest for those living in Scottish Borders (0.8), West Dunbartonshire (0.8) and Glasgow City (1.4). Further information is provided in the [additional datasets](#) which accompany this publication.

4 Court-based services and social work reports

(Tables 1 & 6-9, Chart 2 and Infographic)

- 4.1 There are various tasks associated with providing information and advice to the court, as well as a throughcare service to individuals and their families at the point when a custodial sentence is made. These include:
 - oral/written reports and information at the court's request on specific matters to inform the sentencing process or the decision to remand to custody rather than grant bail
 - interviews with individuals and completing a medical mandate where significant medical issues have been highlighted
 - diverting people with mental health problems who may be a risk to themselves from a custodial remand, to either hospital or appropriate bail accommodation, where available, for assessment
 - interviewing individuals immediately after the court has passed a custodial sentence/remand or a community disposal involving criminal justice social work, in order to further explain the decision of the court and what this means for individuals. Also, establish if any pressing problems should be

dealt with immediately, and inform individuals about the availability of relevant social work services

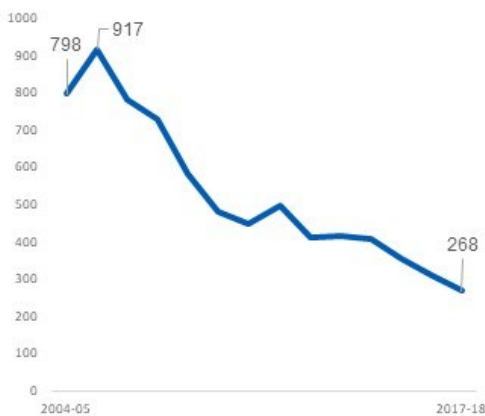
- forwarding relevant information to prisons in the event of a custodial sentence, including details on people who may pose a risk of harm to themselves and/or others
- representing the local authority criminal justice social work service in the court setting, including, where appropriate, court users' groups and liaising with other professional groups.

4.2 During 2017-18, the courts made 5,900 requests for **bail information**, the lowest number in any of the last seven years ([Table 1](#)). Numbers have fallen in each of the last three years and are now more than 30 per cent lower than the peak of 8,700 in 2012-13. In some cases, bail information requests may result in the use of supervised bail rather than remand. A total of 270 **bail supervision** cases were commenced in 2017-18, continuing the fall seen over the last six years. More detailed information on bail supervision services can be found in the [National guidance on bail supervision](#).

SUPERVISED BAIL IN SCOTLAND



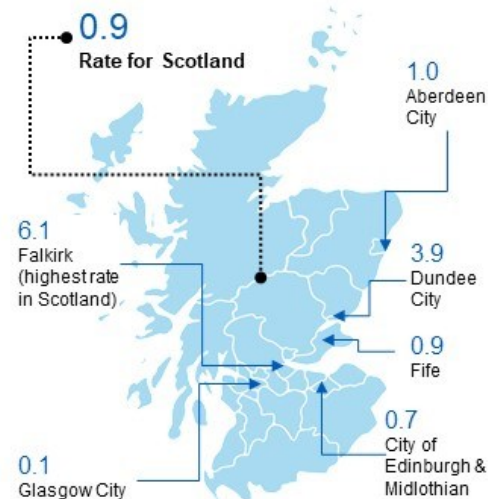
► **Bail supervision cases commenced have been falling over time**



35%

of supervised bail cases between 2013-14 and 2017-18 were for women (compared with 17% of people with a charge proved in court over the same period)

► **Rate of cases commenced per head of 10,000 population (2013-14 to 2017-18)**



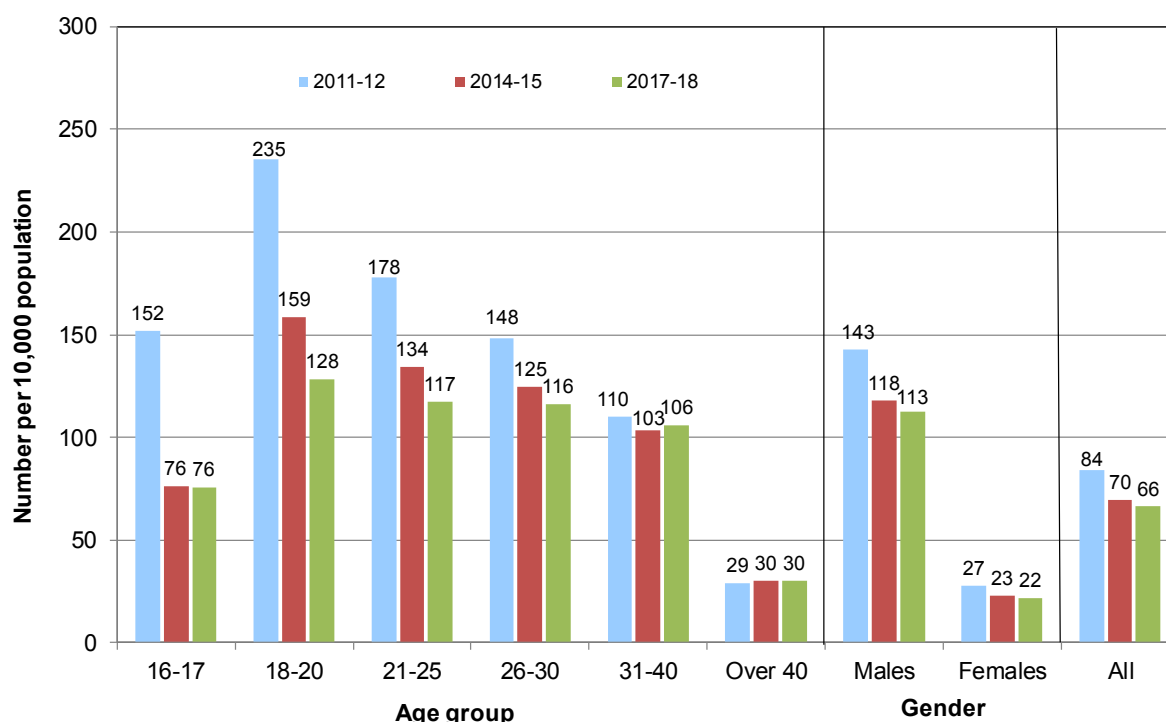
12 councils had no bail supervision cases between 2013-14 and 2017-18

- 4.3 **Same day reports** (previously called stand down reports) are either pre-sentence reports or specific sentence reports requested by the court. There were 4,200 such reports provided to the courts in 2017-18, around the same as in 2016-17 but maintaining a historic high (Table 6). Most of this increase can be attributed to the number of written reports doubling since 2013-14. In 2017-18, there were 18,200 **post sentence interviews** with people remanded into custody or receiving custodial sentences for the first time. The total number of interviews has fluctuated between around 18,000 and 20,000 in recent years.

Criminal justice social work reports

- 4.4 The criminal justice social work report (CJSWR) in its current format was introduced across Scotland from February 2011 to ensure a consistent provision of information, including the social worker's professional assessment. This report is intended to assist in the sentencing process and to complement the range of other considerations, such as victim information and narratives from the Procurator Fiscal. In particular, the CJSWR provides information on social work interventions and how these may prevent or reduce further offending. A CJSWR must be requested:
- before imposing a custodial sentence for the first time or where a person is under 21
 - when imposing a community payback order with a supervision requirement or level 2 unpaid work requirement (over 100 hours)
 - when imposing a drug treatment and testing order.
- 4.5 The number of criminal justice social work reports submitted (including supplementary reports but excluding letters sent in lieu of reports) fell by six per cent between 2016-17 and 2017-18 to 28,400 (Table 1). This is part of a general drop of 22 per cent since 2011-12 and is broadly in line with an overall fall in court volumes over recent years.
- 4.6 The number of full CJSWRs (i.e. excluding supplementary reports) also fell in 2017-18, by five per cent to 25,700 (Table 7). Since 2011-12, numbers have fallen by 19 per cent. The number of supplementary reports submitted continued to be low, at 2,700 in 2017-18 (Table 1).
- 4.7 Chart 2 illustrates the patterns of change in full reports since 2011-12. The total number of reports per 10,000 population has fallen by 21 per cent since then. Patterns are similar for males and females but there are notable differences between age groups. Numbers per head of population have fallen by over a third for those aged 30 and under since 2011-12. The largest fall was among the under 18s, reflecting the marked fall in court volumes for this age group.
- 4.8 In 2017-18, there were around 73 CJSWRs submitted per 10,000 population (Table 3). This was highest for those living in East Ayrshire (137), Dundee City (133) and Clackmannanshire (124) and lowest for those living in Na h-Eileanan Siar (30), Orkney Islands (36) and East Lothian (37). The proportion for City of Edinburgh (39) was lower than for any of the other city council areas and almost half the rate for Scotland.

Chart 2 Number of criminal justice social work reports per 10,000 population by age and gender: 2011-12, 2014-15 & 2017-18



Note : Population aged 16 to 70.

4.9 Between 2016-17 and 2017-18, the number of reports submitted varied a little across local authorities, with around two-thirds showing a decrease in reports submitted and one-third showing an increase. Further information is provided in the [additional datasets](#) which accompany this publication.

Preferred sentencing options

4.10 The criminal justice social work report writer is expected to provide a professional assessment as to the suitability of available sentencing options in terms of maximising the opportunity for the individual to change their behaviour and desist from offending. This analysis is based on the individual's attitude to offending and motivation to change, as well as risks and 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.

4.11 Forty-six per cent of CJSWRs in 2017-18 recommended the use of a community payback order ([Table 8](#)). Eighteen per cent recommended a CPO with supervision but not unpaid work, while 15 per cent recommended unpaid work but no supervision.

4.12 In addition, 11 per cent of reports recommended a deferred sentence of 3 months or more and five per cent suggested a monetary penalty. Custody was the preferred option in five per cent of reports, while 20 per cent suggested some other form of sentence (including a restriction of liberty order or

deferment for a drug treatment and testing order assessment). Twelve per cent of CJSWRs gave no preferred sentencing option.

- 4.13 The main outcome for 42 per cent of CJSWRs in 2017-18 was a community payback order (Table 9). Twelve per cent of reports resulted in a CPO with unpaid work but no supervision, with 13 per cent resulting in an order with supervision but no unpaid work. In 17 per cent of cases, a CPO was given with both supervision and unpaid work.
- 4.14 Custody was the main outcome for 16 per cent of reports in 2017-18. This proportion has shown a very slight but steady fall over the past five years. The largest other main outcome categories in 2017-18 were deferred sentence and monetary penalty (8 and 6 per cent of the total respectively).

5.1 Social work orders (Tables 2 & 12)

- 5.1.1 Total social work orders for the years 2015-16 to 2017-18 include community payback, drug treatment & testing and fiscal work orders. Community payback orders replaced community service, probation and supervised attendance orders (the latter three referred to as 'legacy' orders in this report) for offences committed from February 2011 onwards. Due to the low numbers involved, the number of legacy orders commenced was not collected for these most recent three years. Fiscal work orders were introduced nationally on 1 April 2015 and have therefore been collected since 2015-16. As a result of these changes in order types, caution should be exercised when comparing total social work orders in the most recent three years with totals from previous years.
- 5.1.2 There were 19,400 social work orders **commenced** in 2017-18 (Table 2), a fall of six per cent on 2016-17. The vast majority (92 per cent) of social work orders in 2017-18 were community payback orders. Local authority level breakdowns for each of these individual order types are available in the [additional datasets](#) which accompany this publication.
- 5.1.3 In total, 74 per cent of orders commencing in 2017-18 (around 14,300) included an element of **unpaid work or other activity**. This comprises 1,000 fiscal work orders (Table 2) and 13,300 community payback orders with unpaid work or other activity requirements (Table 12).
- 5.1.4 Seventy per cent of social work order terminations in 2017-18 resulted in **completion or discharge** (Table 2). With the exception of the high in 2013-14, this proportion has remained stable over the last seven years. The completion rates in 2017-18 varied substantially between different types of order. The highest was for fiscal work orders (86 per cent) and the lowest for the higher tariff drug treatment and testing orders (40 per cent), reflecting the challenges facing the latter client group. The completion rate for community payback orders was also 70 per cent in 2017-18, around the same as in recent years.

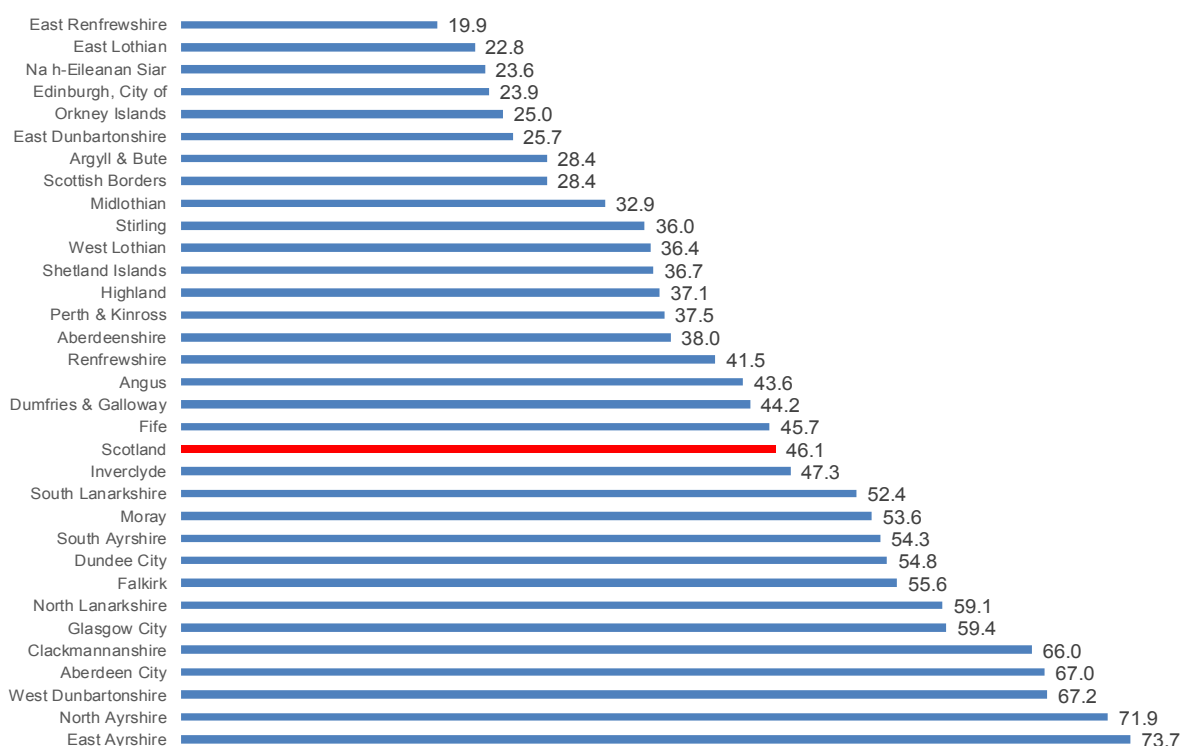
5.2 Community payback orders

(Tables 2 & 10-24 and Charts 3-7)

5.2.1 The number of community payback orders (CPOs) imposed increased in the first few years following their introduction, from 10,200 in 2011-12 to 18,700 in 2013-14 (Table 2). This rise was expected due to CPOs replacing legacy orders for offences committed on or after 1 February 2011. The total CPOs imposed remained stable at around 19,000 in each of the years 2013-14 to 2016-17, but fell by seven per cent in 2017-18 to 17,800.

5.2.2 In 2017-18, there were 46 CPOs imposed per 10,000 population (Table 3 & Chart 3). This was highest for those living in East Ayrshire (74), North Ayrshire (72) and West Dunbartonshire (67) and lowest for those living in East Renfrewshire (20), East Lothian (23) and Na h-Eileanan Siar (24). The proportion was higher than in Scotland as a whole for residents of the Glasgow (59), Aberdeen (67) and Dundee (55) city areas but considerably lower for City of Edinburgh residents (24). More detailed information by local authority area can be found in the additional datasets which accompany this publication

Chart 3 Number of community payback orders imposed per 10,000 population : Breakdown by local authority area, 2017-18



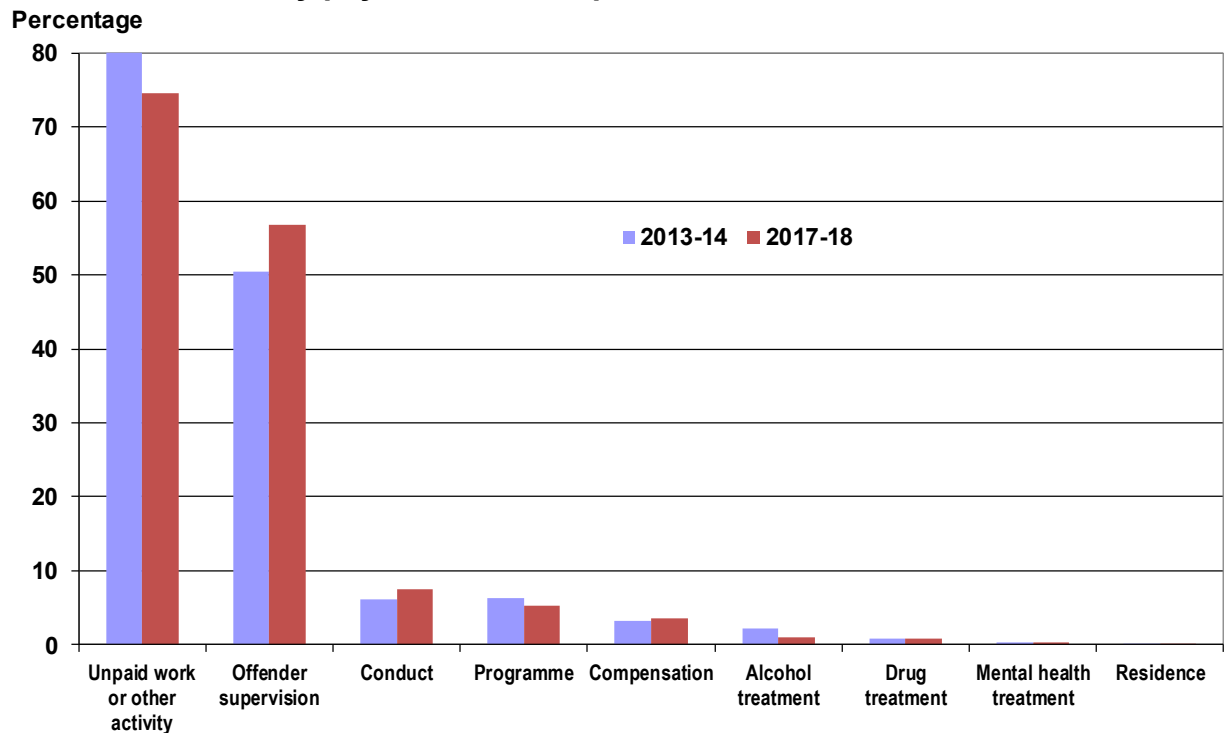
Note : Population aged 16 to 70.

Requirements

5.2.3 A CPO can have up to nine different requirements but every order should have either or both an unpaid work or other activity requirement or an offender supervision requirement.

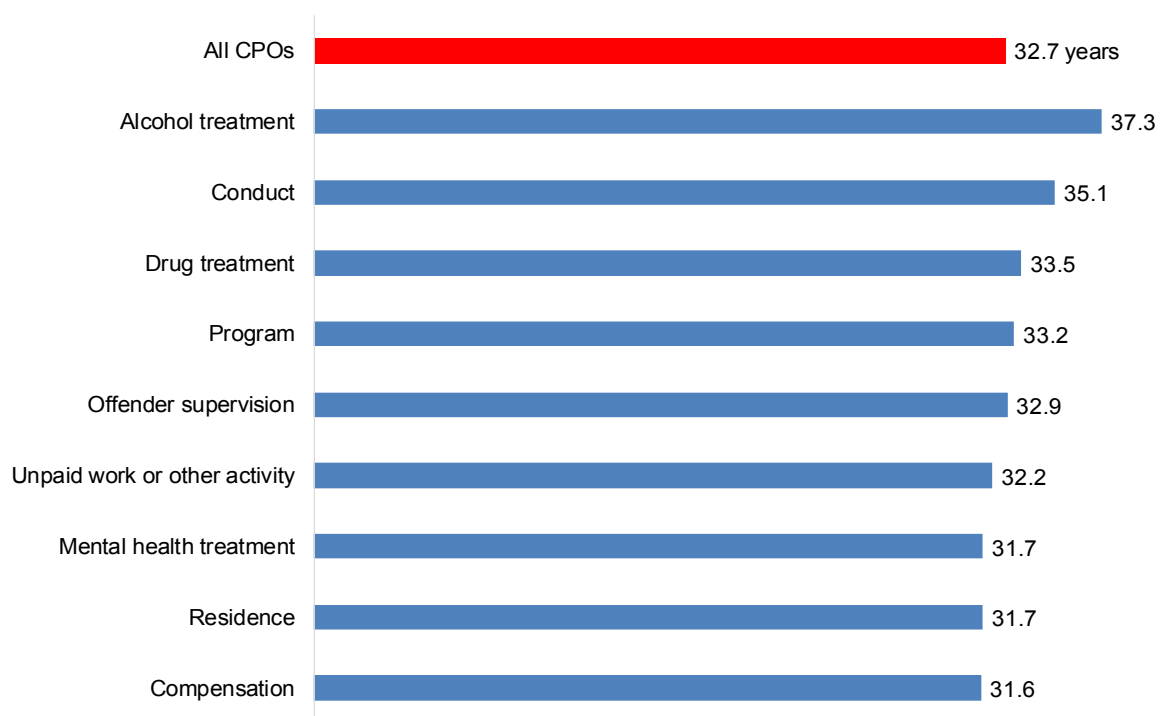
- 5.2.4 Unpaid work or other activity has always been the requirement most commonly issued as part of a CPO. The proportion of orders with unpaid work was high in the early years after the orders were introduced, peaking at 80 per cent in 2013-14 (Table 12). This has fallen each year since, reaching 75 per cent in 2017-18. The average number of hours given as part of unpaid work requirements has been between 120 and 125 hours in each of the last five years (124 hours in 2017-18) (Table 13). Just over half of requirements imposed in 2017-18 were level 1 (100 hours or less).
- 5.2.5 The proportion of orders with an offender supervision requirement rose to 57 per cent in 2017-18, the highest level in the last five years (Table 12). In the years 2013-14 to 2017-18, between 56 and 58 per cent of supervision requirements were for 12 months or less (Table 14). The average length of supervision requirements in 2017-18 was 15.4 months, in line with the position in the previous four years.
- 5.2.6 The proportion of orders issued with both unpaid work or other activity and offender supervision was higher in 2017-18 (31 per cent) than in any of the previous four years (Table 12).
- 5.2.7 The other seven CPO requirements, which should only be issued alongside offender supervision, are:
- Conduct
 - Programme
 - Alcohol treatment
 - Compensation
 - Drug treatment
 - Mental health treatment
 - Residence
- 5.2.8 Conduct and programme have been the most commonly issued of these requirements. Around five to eight per cent of orders have had conduct in recent years with about the same proportion for programme requirements (Table 12). The proportion of orders with conduct requirements rose sharply between 2015-16 and 2016-17 and increased again, though more modestly, in 2017-18. This may have been a contributing factor in the increase in the proportion of orders with offender supervision requirements in both 2016-17 and 2017-18.
- 5.2.9 Other requirements include compensation (3.6 per cent in 2017-18), alcohol treatment (1.1 per cent) and drug treatment (0.8 per cent) (Table 12). The least commonly issued requirements were mental health treatment and residence.
- 5.2.10 Chart 4 shows that offender supervision, conduct and compensation requirements were more commonly used in 2017-18 than in 2013-14, while all other requirements, including unpaid work or other activity, were used less.

Chart 4 Community payback order requirements: 2013-14 & 2017-18



5.2.11 The average number of requirements per order was highest in the first few years after the introduction of the orders. However, it has remained around the same in each of the years 2013-14 to 2017-18, at 1.5 requirements (Tables 10 & 12).

Chart 5 Average age of people getting community payback orders, 2017-18 : Breakdown by requirement type



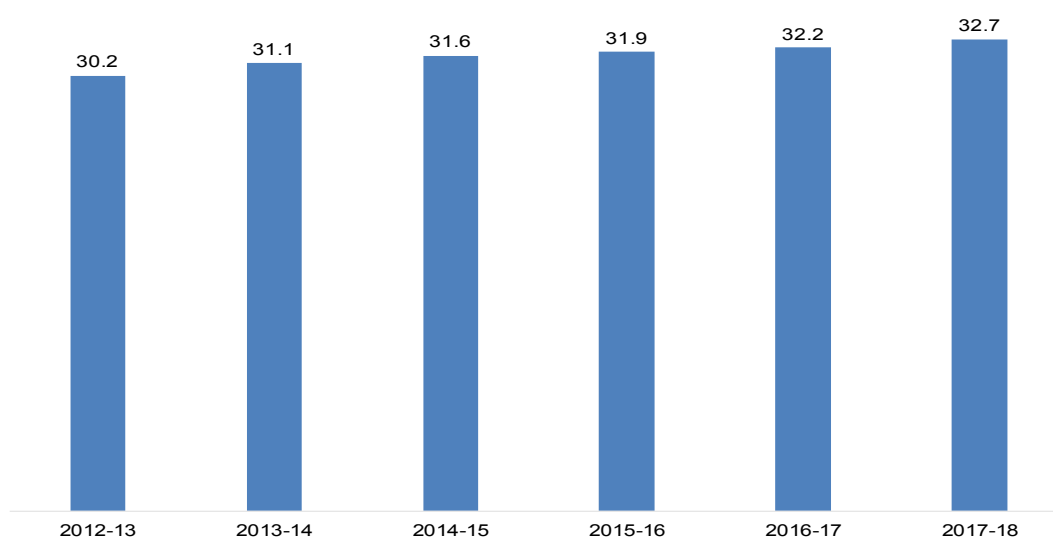
Note : Mean age at the start of the order in complete years

5.2.12 [Chart 5](#) shows how average age varies between people who get different requirement types. The overall cohort of people in receipt of a CPO in 2017-18 was, on average, just under 33 years old. Those who got alcohol treatment requirements were the oldest at over 37 followed by conduct (35) and drug treatment (34). The youngest were those who got a compensation requirement (less than 32). People who got offender supervision were on average around 8½ months older than those who got unpaid work or other activity.

Characteristics

5.2.13 People aged 18 to 20 have always been the most likely to be given a CPO, with 95 people per 10,000 population of this age group given an order in 2017-18. However, people receiving CPOs have been getting slightly older each year. The proportion aged 25 and under has fallen from 38 per cent in 2013-14 to 31 per cent in 2017-18, while those aged over 30 now account for over half of the total (52 per cent) compared with 45 per cent in 2013-14 ([Table 10](#)). The fall in the prevalence for young people reflects the marked fall in court volumes for this age group. [Chart 6](#) illustrates the effect this change has had on the average age of a CPO recipient, which has risen by 2½ years since 2012-13.

Chart 6 Average age of people getting community payback orders, 2012-13 to 2017-18



Note : Mean age at the start of the order in complete years. Figure for 2012-13 excludes Aberdeen City, Fife and Moray.

5.2.14 The proportion of orders issued to males has remained unchanged at 85 per cent ([Table 10](#)). Generally around 60 per cent of those receiving orders were unemployed with around 20 to 25 per cent in employment or self-employed and around 10 per cent economically inactive.

5.2.15 The vast majority (95 per cent) of community payback orders were issued by sheriff courts in 2017-18, mainly by summary procedure ([Table 11](#)). After rising in each of the previous four years, the proportion accounted for by

justice of the peace courts fell back to four per cent, around the same level as in 2015-16.

- 5.2.16 On imposing a community payback order, a court may include provision for the order to be reviewed at specified time(s). Sixteen per cent of orders commenced in 2017-18 were issued with provision for court progress reviews ([Table 15](#)). This varied substantially according to the makeup of the order. Orders with unpaid work or other activity (13 per cent) and compensation (17 per cent) were the least likely to have progress reviews. This proportion was high for those with drug (53 per cent) and alcohol treatment (43 per cent) requirements. It was also high for those with a mental health treatment requirement in 2017-18 although this can vary substantially from year to year due to the small numbers involved.
- 5.2.17 There were a total of 17,600 CPOs in force at 31 March 2018 (see [Table 2](#) and the [additional datasets](#) which accompany this publication). After increasing annually as expected due to the gradual phasing out of legacy orders, this number has stabilised over the last three years, falling slightly in the latest year.

Timescales for implementation

- 5.2.18 The Scottish Government [Community payback order practice guidance](#) is intended to support practitioners and managers to improve their performance and work towards the achievement of the national outcomes and standards for social work services in the criminal justice system. 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 an offender supervision requirement has been imposed, the appointed case manager should arrange to meet the individual within five working days of the date of imposition of the order
 - where an unpaid work or other activity requirement has been imposed, arrangements should be made for the individual to begin the induction process within five working days of the date of imposition of the order
 - where an unpaid work or other activity requirement is imposed, the work placement should begin within seven working days of the order being imposed.
- 5.2.19 The proportion of orders where first direct contact took place within one working day of imposition has fluctuated around the 75 to 80 per cent mark over the last five years ([Table 16](#)). Around 10 per cent took between two and five working days.
- 5.2.20 Over the last five years, around 80 per cent of first induction / case management meetings took place within five working days. Roughly equal proportions took six to ten working days and more than ten working days.
- 5.2.21 There were various reasons why these timescales were not met. Forty-two per cent of delays in first direct contact were due to missed appointments, while the unavailability of a social worker (3 per cent) or other non-client

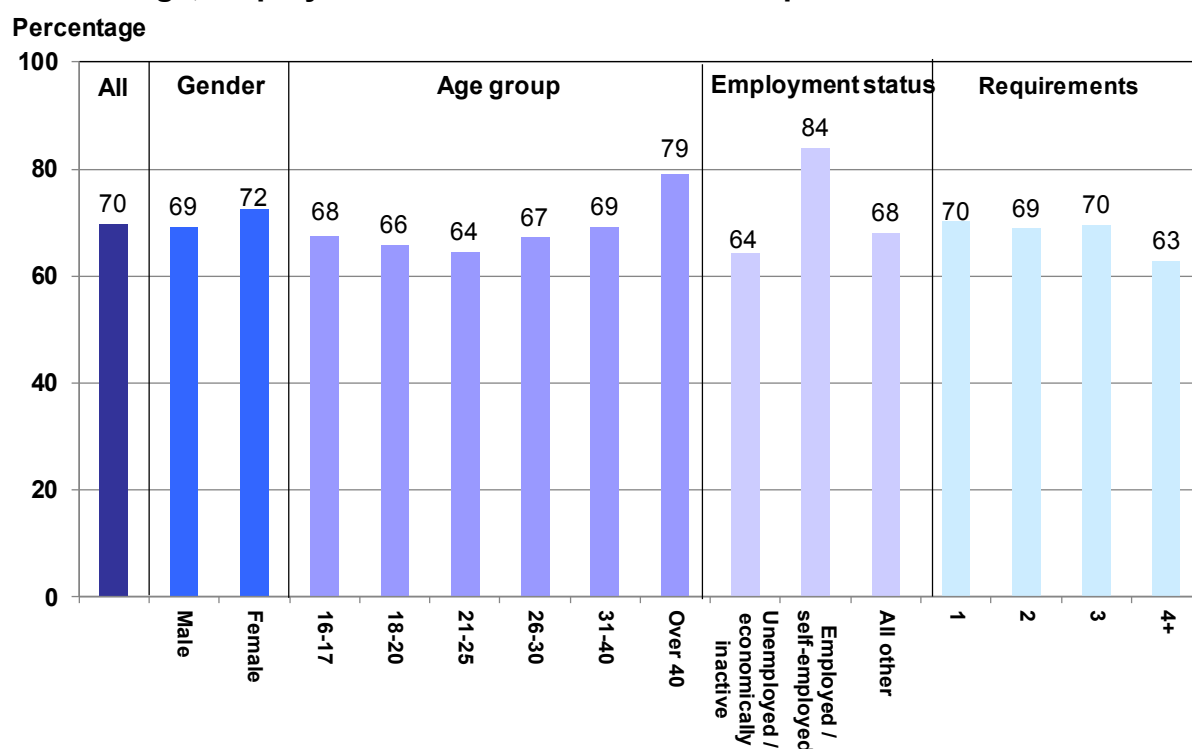
related reason (25 per cent) together accounted for a further 29 per cent (Table 17). Other client-based reasons included being subject to another sentence, employment or illness. Delays for the first induction / case management meeting were due to a wide range of reasons. In 22 per cent of cases the individual missed their induction/meeting, while a further 18 per cent involved being subject to another sentence, employment or illness. Another 17 per cent were due to delays in first making contact or staff availability, with 25 and 18 per cent of cases involving, respectively, other client based and other non-client based reasons.

- 5.2.22 The proportion of unpaid work placements which started within seven working days rose slightly to 68 per cent in 2017-18, after falling in each of the previous three years from 75 per cent in 2013-14 to 67 per cent in 2016-17 (Table 18). Just over a quarter (27 per cent) of people who started their work placement after seven working days in 2017-18 did so because they did not turn up for the first day of placement (Table 19).

Terminations

- 5.2.23 The successful completion rate for CPOs terminated in 2017-18 was 70 per cent (Table 2). With the exception of the high level in 2013-14, this rate has generally been around 70 per cent since these orders were introduced. In 2017-18, 18 per cent of orders terminated (excluding those transferred out) were revoked following a breach application to the courts and a further eight per cent were revoked following a review (Table 20).
- 5.2.24 Almost three-quarters of orders which finished during 2017-18 did not involve any breach applications during the lifetime of the order (Table 21). For the remainder, there were a total of 5,800 breach applications made (Table 22). The vast majority of breach applications (84 per cent) were lodged with the court within five working days of the decision to make an application.
- 5.2.25 For CPOs revoked due to breach, the most likely specific outcomes were a custodial sentence or a new order (both 26 per cent), with 28 per cent resulting in an “other” outcome (Table 20). Thirteen per cent of orders revoked due to review resulted in a custodial sentence, while 55 per cent had an “other” outcome.
- 5.2.26 Completion rates in 2017-18 varied by age and employment status (Chart 7). Unlike previous years, which showed a consistent increase with age, the rates were relatively similar for all age groups up to age 40. For this age group as a whole, 67 per cent of orders were successfully completed. For people aged over 40 however, the rate was much higher at 79 per cent. Eighty-four per cent of those who were employed or self-employed completed successfully, compared to 64 per cent of those who were unemployed or economically inactive. Completion rates did not tend to vary greatly according to how many requirements were in the order, although the success rate was a bit lower for those with four or more requirements (63 per cent).

Chart 7 Completions/discharges of community payback orders by gender, age, employment status and number of requirements: 2017-18



Notes: Age at imposition of order and employment status at termination. The male category includes one order where the person's gender was classified as "non-specific".

5.2.27 During 2017-18, a total of 8,900 unpaid work or other activity requirements were successfully completed, nine per cent fewer than in 2016-17 (Table 23). On average, 125 hours were carried out for each order and they took around 7 months to complete.

5.2.28 The [Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010](#) defines the time limit for completion of an unpaid work or other activity requirement as "3 months or such longer period as the court may specify in the requirement" for level 1 and "6 months or such longer period as the court may specify in the requirement" for level 2. Thirty-six per cent of successfully completed unpaid work or other activity requirements were completed within the 3/6 month time frame in 2017-18 while a further 38 per cent were completed within a later timescale which the court had specified (Table 24).

5.2.29 For the remaining requirements which were completed outwith the specified timescale, the reason why they were completed later was most commonly down to non-compliance (22 per cent) or other client-based reasons (34 per cent) in 2017-18.

5.3 Drug treatment and testing orders

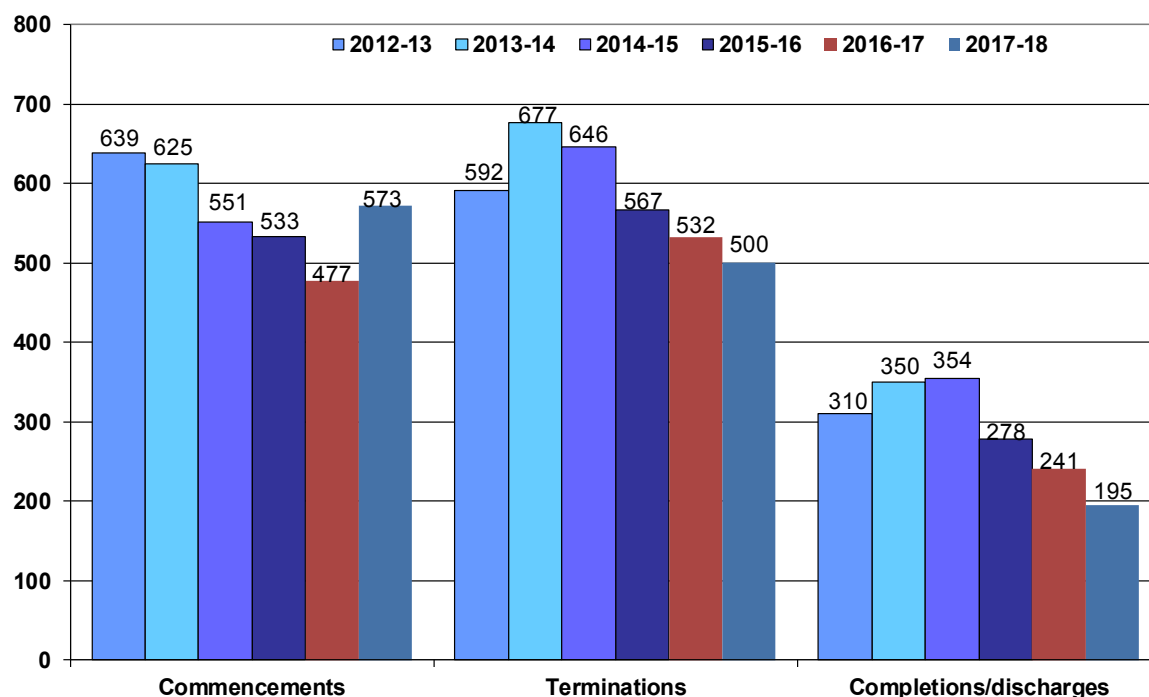
(Tables 2 and 25-31)

Characteristics

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

5.3.2 The total number of DTTOs imposed fell each year between 2012-13 and 2016-17, before rising to 570 in 2017-18, the highest level since 2013-14 (Tables 2 & 25 and Chart 8).

Chart 8 Drug treatment and testing order commencements, terminations and completions/discharges: 2012-13 to 2017-18



5.3.3 In 2017-18, there were 1.5 DTTOs imposed per 10,000 population (Table 3). This was highest for residents of West Dunbartonshire (4.1), City of Edinburgh (4.0) and Fife (2.7). More information by local authority area can be found in the [additional datasets](#) which accompany this publication.

5.3.4 Over the last five years, people aged 31 to 40 have been the most likely to receive a DTTO (just over 4 per 10,000 population in 2017-18). It has consistently been those aged under 21 and those aged over 40 who have been the least likely (0.2 and 0.5, respectively, per 10,000 population in 2017-18).

5.3.5 The proportion of orders issued to males has been around 80 per cent over the last five years (Table 25). A very high proportion (generally between 85

and 90 per cent) of those receiving a DTTO are unemployed or economically inactive.

5.3.6 The **average length** of a DTTO has been around 18 months over the last five years ([Table 25](#)).

5.3.7 There were 580 DTTOs in force on 31 March 2018, a rise of 14 per cent from the previous year ([Table 2](#)).

Timescales for implementation

5.3.8 The proportion of DTTOs which had first direct contact within one working day of the order being imposed has fallen in each of the last two years, reaching 68 per cent in 2017-18 ([Table 26](#)), although the small number of orders involved mean there are inevitable year on year fluctuations.

5.3.9 Over the last four years, the proportion of orders where the first case management meeting took place within five working days was consistent at around 83 to 84 per cent ([Table 26](#)). In around 9 per cent of cases, it took longer than ten working days for the first meeting to take place.

5.3.10 The reasons provided for not meeting these timescales in 2017-18 suggest that people receiving DTTOs have difficulty complying, as not attending meetings without an excuse is very prevalent, particularly for case management meetings (63 per cent) ([Table 27](#)).

Terminations

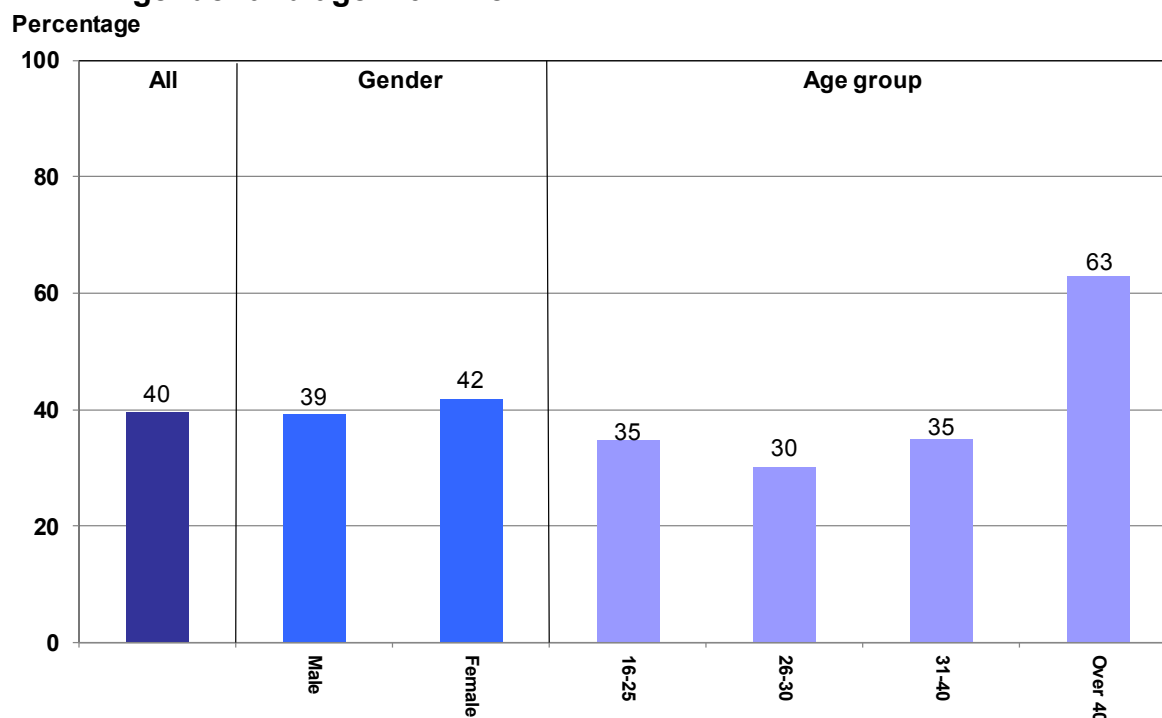
5.3.11 The percentage of orders successfully completed tends to be lower for DTTOs than for other social work orders, due to the complex needs of those involved.

5.3.12 Between 2016-17 and 2017-18, the completion rate for DTTOs terminated fell from 46 per cent to its lowest level in the last seven years of 40 per cent ([Table 2](#)). Alongside this, the proportion of orders revoked due to review increased substantially from 27 per cent in 2016-17 to a historic high of 38 per cent in 2017-18. This may have been a contributory factor to the fall in the completion rate over this period. A further 18 per cent of orders in 2017-18 were revoked due to breach, around the same proportion as in previous years ([Table 28](#)). A custodial sentence was imposed in 54 per cent of revoked cases in 2017-18 ([Table 29](#)).

5.3.13 Sixty-eight per cent of orders were terminated without breach applications ([Table 30](#)). The vast majority (83 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).

5.3.14 Completion rates in 2017-18 varied noticeably by age ([Chart 9](#)), with older people being more likely to complete. The rate for those aged over 40 (63 per cent) was more than double the rate for 26-30 year olds (30 per cent).

Chart 9 Completions/discharges of drug treatment and testing orders by gender and age: 2017-18



Notes: Age at imposition of order.

Longitudinal analysis

5.3.15 [Table 31](#) shows results from a longitudinal analysis of the DTTO data. All of the orders imposed during the years 2012-13 to 2015-16 have now finished and this analysis mainly looks at completion rates by various factors for the cohorts of orders commenced in those years. For each year, while most orders were for over a year and up to 18 months in length, the completion rate was highest for orders of up to a year and lowest for those of over 18 months.

5.3.16 For orders commenced in each of 2012-13 to 2014-15, the success rate was substantially higher for DTTO IIs than for full DTTOs. However, this pattern changed among orders which started in 2015-16, when the rate for DTTOs fell sharply to 40 per cent, compared with 45 per cent for full DTTOs.

5.3.17 Unsurprisingly, whether there are breach application(s) during the course of an order is a major indicator of whether the order is likely to be successfully completed. Almost 70 per cent of orders which started in 2015-16 and which had no breach applications, were successfully completed. This compared with only 7 per cent of orders where there was at least one breach application.

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

5.4.1 Fiscal work orders (FWOs) were introduced nationally on 1 April 2015 and allow Procurators Fiscal to offer unpaid work orders as an alternative to

prosecution. They can be for a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 50 hours and should be completed within six months.

- 5.4.2 Prior to their introduction nationally, fiscal work orders were piloted in four council areas from June 2008 and in a further three areas from early 2011.
- 5.4.3 The number of FWOs in Scotland have increased each year since their introduction nationally in 2015-16. During 2017-18, there were 1,400 fiscal work order assessments undertaken by local authorities, 1,060 of which resulted in the orders being accepted (Table 32). There were 1,030 orders commenced in 2017-18, more than double the number in 2015-16. Just under 1,000 orders finished during 2017-18, 86 per cent of which were successfully completed.
- 5.4.4 People given fiscal work orders tended to be younger than those given community payback orders. Fifty-eight per cent of FWOs commenced in 2017-18 were for people aged 25 and under, while only 12 per cent were for those aged over 40 (Table 33). Unlike other orders, more people were employed or self-employed (53 per cent) than any other category of employment. Twenty-eight per cent were either unemployed or economically inactive.
- 5.4.5 More than half (53 per cent) of orders imposed in 2017-18 were for 30 hours. A further quarter were for 40 hours with one-sixth for 50 hours. The average length of order remained around 35 hours in 2017-18, the same as in 2016-17, after rising from 32 hours in 2015-16.

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

- 6.1 Criminal justice social work departments are expected to provide a throughcare service to all those who are subject to statutory supervision on release from prison. This includes people serving sentences of four years or more (or six months or more for sexual crimes) as well as those subject to an extended sentence or supervised release order. Throughcare begins at the start of the sentence and is implemented through the Scottish Prison Service's integrated case management process. Voluntary throughcare services are also available to those who are not subject to supervision on release from prison. These services may be requested while in custody or up to 12 months after release.
- 6.2 Commencements for **statutory throughcare in custody** have fluctuated around the 1,000 mark over the past seven years, with 1,040 cases in 2017-18 (Table 1). Forty-four per cent involved determinate sentences of four years or more in 2017-18, while supervised release orders and short-term sex offenders accounted for 25 and 14 per cent respectively (Table 34).
- 6.3 The number of commencements for **statutory throughcare cases in the community** have also hovered around the 1,000 mark in the last seven years, with 1,010 cases in 2017-18 (Table 1). Twenty-five per cent of all cases commenced in 2017-18 related to supervised release orders, while

non-parole licences and extended sentences accounted for 21 and 17 per cent respectively (Table 35).

- 6.4 The **statutory custody- and community-based throughcare caseload** totalled 5,800 individuals on 31 March 2018 (Tables 1, 34 and 35). Numbers have been relatively stable over the last three years. The custody-based caseload is 58 per cent of the total.
- 6.5 After fluctuating between 900 and 1,000 between 2011-12 and 2015-16, the number of **completions** of statutory throughcare cases in the community rose to 1,100 in 2016-17 and maintained that level with 1,120 cases in 2017-18 (Tables 1 and 35).
- 6.6 The number of **voluntary throughcare** cases in 2017-18 was 2,100. This fell for the third year in a row and represented a drop of 22 per cent from the historic high of 2014-15 (Table 1).

7 Pre-release reports (Tables 1 and 6)

- 7.1 Part of statutory throughcare involves preparing reports to inform temporary release from prison on home leave and liberation on licence. In 2017-18, 1,500 **home leave reports**¹ were produced. Numbers have been around this level in each of the last six years, after dropping sharply from 1,900 in 2011-12. A total of 1,800 **home circumstance reports** for release from prison on parole/non-parole licence were recorded in 2017-18. This number rose for the fifth year in a row and was up by nearly a quarter on the number in 2012-13 (Table 1).
- 7.2 From 2006, those serving a custodial sentence may also be released early under a home detention curfew scheme. The number of **home detention curfew assessments** rose by nine per cent between 2016-17 and 2017-18 to 2,700, after falling in each of the previous three years (Table 6).

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 *.

¹ Scottish Government (2010) Integrated practice guidance for staff involved in the home leave process. Justice Directorate Circular JD 3/2010
<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2010/07/09112100/0>

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

Table 1 Summary of criminal justice social work activity: 2011-12 to 2017-18

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ¹	2016-17 ^{1,2}	2017-18
Diversion from prosecution							
Cases commenced ¹	1,260	1,326	1,710	1,869	1,859	2,006	1,725
Individuals ¹	1,231	1,309	1,657	1,812	1,787	1,960	1,686
Cases successfully completed ¹	898	1,078	1,374	1,355	1,330	1,578	1,367
Bail information							
Requests from court for bail information	9,709	8,662	6,874	8,006	7,278	6,955	5,919
Bail supervision cases commenced ²	497	411	417	407	355	310	268
Bail supervision individuals ²	467	397	400	390	318	292	253
Criminal justice social work reports							
<i>Total reports submitted (including supplementaries)</i>	36,367	32,558	31,406	30,838	29,846	30,133	28,403
Individuals with reports submitted	26,922	24,785	23,740	22,120	22,667	22,610	21,059
Supplementary reports submitted	4,488	4,536	3,632	4,235	2,858	3,121	2,730
Statutory throughcare							
Cases commenced (custody)	1,072	965	1,048	1,033	1,027	1,042	1,042
Cases commenced (community)	1,047	1,001	1,027	1,085	982	1,121	1,010
Cases completed (community)	944	927	911	942	982	1,101	1,121
Cases in force at 31 March (custody/community)	5,576	5,778	6,003	5,900	5,802	5,833	5,832
Voluntary throughcare (assistance)							
Cases commenced	2,625	2,597	2,489	2,663	2,537	2,222	2,084
Individuals who received assistance	2,428	2,464	2,327	2,429	2,343	2,081	1,948
Pre-release reports							
<i>Total</i>	3,425	2,982	3,184	3,056	3,199	3,344	3,359
Home leave reports	1,923	1,500	1,597	1,462	1,513	1,631	1,517
Home circumstance reports (parole/non-parole)	1,502	1,482	1,587	1,594	1,686	1,713	1,842

1. Figures for diversion from prosecution for 2015-16 and 2016-17 have been amended from those originally published last year. This is due to the erroneous exclusion last year of revised figures for South Ayrshire for 2016-17 and the receipt of updated information for Angus for 2015-16 and 2016-17.
2. Figures for bail supervision for 2016-17 have been amended from those originally published last year due to the receipt of updated information for South Lanarkshire.

Table 2 Social work orders: 2011-12 to 2017-18

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ⁵	2016-17 ^{7,8}	2017-18 ^{7,8}
Orders commenced	19,746	19,659	20,457	20,121	20,492	20,567	19,434
Community payback orders ¹	10,228	16,061	18,688	19,065	19,451	19,196	17,834
Community service orders ²	3,044	693	227	85	..	..	..
Probation orders ²	3,040	514	138	62	..	..	..
With an element of unpaid work ²	1,276	216	71	24	..	..	..
Supervised attendance orders ²	2,877	1,752	779	358	..	..	..
Drug treatment and testing orders ¹	557	639	625	551	533	477	573
Fiscal work orders ⁵					508	894	1,027
Individuals with orders commenced	18,044	17,178	17,684	17,290	17,523	17,492	16,714
Community payback orders ¹	9,376	13,985	16,084	16,328	16,531	16,162	15,164
Community service orders ²	2,933	656	219	83	..	..	..
Probation orders ²	2,833	490	130	61	..	..	..
With an element of unpaid work ²	1,228	213	66	24	..	..	..
Supervised attendance orders ²	2,380	1,472	654	298	..	..	..
Drug treatment and testing orders ¹	522	575	597	520	489	446	525
Fiscal work orders ⁵					503	884	1,025
Orders in force at 31 March³							
Community payback orders ¹	..	13,541	16,023	16,828	17,262	17,710	17,579
Drug treatment and testing orders ¹	..	742	690	595	561	506	579
Orders terminated	17,213	18,680	20,092	20,094	20,481	20,072	19,455
Community payback orders ¹	2,616	10,584	16,206	18,260	19,017	18,748	17,965
Community service orders ²	4,706	2,037	759	245	109	..	..
Probation orders ²	6,619	3,339	996	317	127	..	..
Supervised attendance orders ²	2,639	2,128	1,454	626	298	..	..
Drug treatment and testing orders ¹	633	592	677	646	567	532	500
Fiscal work orders ⁵					363	792	990
Proportion of completions/discharges⁶	70.8	71.1	72.7	69.9	69.5	69.3	69.8
Community payback orders ^{1,4,6}	71.9	71.1	74.3	70.6	70.0	69.3	69.7
Community service orders ^{2,6}	76.6	73.0	71.7	66.8	66.4	..	..
Probation orders ^{2,6}	69.1	77.1	80.5	79.8	87.7	..	..
Supervised attendance orders ^{2,6}	66.5	64.5	59.9	61.0	58.3	..	..
Drug treatment and testing orders ^{1,6}	57.3	53.4	52.2	55.5	49.6	45.8	39.6
Fiscal work orders ^{5,6}					80.4	82.8	85.8

- Figures for community payback orders for the years 2012-13 to 2016-17 and for drug treatment & testing orders for 2015-16 and 2016-17 have been revised from those previously published due to updated information being received from some local authorities. These revisions are particularly substantive for CPO terminations in 2016-17 and CPOs in force at March 2017 due mainly to some councils reporting that orders had not been getting closed off on their IT systems.
- Information on community service, probation and supervised attendance orders was not collected from local authorities from 2015-16 for orders commenced and from 2016-17 for orders terminated, due to the small numbers involved. These numbers are estimated to be in the region of around 200, 150 and 50 for orders commenced in 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18, respectively, and 200 and less than 100 for orders terminated in 2016-17 and 2017-18.
- Data based on unit-level returns from 2012-13 onward.
- As a result of revisions made to the 2012-13 & 2013-14 figures for community payback orders since their original publication, the reason for termination is not known for a small number of orders. The figures for the proportion of completions/discharges have therefore been calculated as a proportion of the orders where this reason was known.
- Fiscal work orders were introduced nationally on 1 April 2015, having been piloted in a small number of local authority areas since June 2008.
- Successful completion rates are now calculated by taking the number of orders successfully completed or subject to an early discharge and dividing this by total orders terminated less those which finished because they were transferred out (and as per note 4 above, for 2012-13 and 2013-14, less those where the reason for termination was not known).
- As a result of the introduction of fiscal work orders in 2015-16 and the non-collection of commencements figures for community service, probation and supervised attendance orders from 2015-16, comparisons for total social work orders commenced over the period covered by this table should be interpreted with caution.
- As a result of the introduction of fiscal work orders in 2015-16 and the non-collection of terminations figures for community service, probation and supervised attendance orders from 2016-17, comparisons for total social work orders completed/terminated over the period covered by this table should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3 Criminal justice social work reports submitted, community payback orders imposed, drug treatment & testing orders imposed and diversion from prosecution cases commenced : Number and proportion per 10,000 population, 2017-18

Local authority area	Criminal justice social work reports submitted		Community payback orders imposed		Drug treatment & testing orders imposed		Diversion from prosecution cases commenced	
	Number	Proportion per 10,000 population ¹	Number	Proportion per 10,000 population ¹	Number	Proportion per 10,000 population ¹	Number ²	Proportion per 10,000 population ^{1,2}
Scotland	28,403	73.4	17,834	46.1	573	1.5	1,725	4.5
Aberdeen City	1,282	74.5	1,153	67.0	9	0.5	106	6.2
Aberdeenshire	796	43.4	696	38.0	15	0.8	61	3.3
Angus	727	90.9	349	43.6	0	0.0	31	3.9
Argyll & Bute	321	53.6	170	28.4	3	0.5	21	3.5
Clackmannanshire	452	124.3	240	66.0	2	0.6	11	3.0
Dumfries & Galloway	903	88.8	449	44.2	5	0.5	154	15.1
Dundee City	1,435	133.1	591	54.8	5	0.5	80	7.4
East Ayrshire	1,171	136.5	632	73.7	12	1.4	29	3.4
East Dunbartonshire	309	42.1	189	25.7	2	0.3	28	3.8
East Lothian	268	37.0	165	22.8	17	2.3	34	4.7
East Renfrewshire	265	41.8	126	19.9	0	0.0	11	1.7
Edinburgh, City of ¹	1,524	39.5	922	23.9	156	4.0	289	6.4
Falkirk	832	73.3	611	55.6	12	1.1	53	4.7
Fife	2,069	79.5	1,190	45.7	70	2.7	88	3.4
Glasgow City	4,127	88.1	2,781	59.4	45	1.0	67	1.4
Highland	820	50.1	608	37.1	12	0.7	43	2.6
Inverclyde	415	74.6	263	47.3	3	0.5	10	1.8
Midlothian ¹	445	71.1	206	32.9	15	2.4	..	0.0
Moray	616	92.5	357	53.6	4	0.6	32	4.8
Na h-Eileanan Siar	54	29.6	43	23.6	2	1.1	3	1.6
North Ayrshire	852	90.4	678	71.9	24	2.5	70	7.4
North Lanarkshire	2,212	91.6	1,428	59.1	19	0.8	141	5.8
Orkney Islands	55	36.2	38	25.0	0	0.0	5	3.3
Perth & Kinross	710	68.1	391	37.5	4	0.4	36	3.5
Renfrewshire	905	71.9	522	41.5	27	2.1	77	6.1
Scottish Borders	384	48.9	223	28.4	10	1.3	6	0.8
Shetland Islands	119	74.0	59	36.7	4	2.5	19	11.8
South Ayrshire	689	89.4	418	54.3	17	2.2	30	3.9
South Lanarkshire	1,519	67.5	1,180	52.4	33	1.5	55	2.4
Stirling	369	54.9	242	36.0	3	0.4	40	5.9
West Dunbartonshire	618	97.1	428	67.2	26	4.1	5	0.8
West Lothian	1,140	89.0	466	36.4	17	1.3	90	7.0

1. Population aged 16 to 70 as at 30 June 2017.

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

Table 4 Diversion from prosecution: 2013-14 to 2017-18

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ¹	2016-17 ¹	2017-18
Referrals	2,651	3,026	3,054	3,476	2,662
Assessments	2,389	2,509	2,762	2,958	2,526
Cases commenced	1,710	1,869	1,859	2,006	1,725
Individuals with cases commenced	1,657	1,812	1,787	1,960	1,686
Cases successfully completed	1,374	1,355	1,330	1,578	1,367
Cases referred to drug treatment/education	50	48	50	50	38
Cases referred to alcohol treatment programmes	84	44	50	52	51
Cases referred to mental health services	34	37	61	74	57

1. Figures for 2015-16 and 2016-17 have been amended from those originally published last year. This is due to the erroneous exclusion last year of revised figures for South Ayrshire for 2016-17 and the receipt of updated information for Angus for 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Table 5 Diversion from prosecution cases commenced by age, gender, employment status and ethnicity: 2013-14 to 2017-18

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ⁴	2016-17 ⁴	2017-18
Total	1,710	1,869	1,859	2,006	1,725
Age group¹					<i>Number</i>
16-17	469	535	540	414	488
18-20	264	299	267	248	287
21-25	142	136	120	170	136
26-30	134	156	145	178	124
31-40	311	273	264	360	265
Over 40	390	470	523	636	425
Gender					
Male	946	1,074	1,075	1,171	1,008
Female	764	795	784	835	717
Employment status					
Full-time education	135	201	169	163	161
Employed/self employed	305	367	350	579	369
Unemployed	886	888	677	670	506
Government training scheme	33	40	39	23	11
Economically inactive ²	171	153	215	211	128
Other ³	180	220	409	360	550
Ethnicity					
White	1,395	1,422	1,397	1,642	1,331
Asian	10	27	20	23	10
African, Caribbean or Black	14	14	15	15	13
Mixed	5	4	7	3	9
Other	12	14	15	16	16
Not known/provided	274	388	405	307	346
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age group¹					<i>Percentage</i>
16-17	27.4	28.6	29.0	20.6	28.3
18-20	15.4	16.0	14.4	12.4	16.6
21-25	8.3	7.3	6.5	8.5	7.9
26-30	7.8	8.3	7.8	8.9	7.2
31-40	18.2	14.6	14.2	17.9	15.4
Over 40	22.8	25.1	28.1	31.7	24.6
Gender					
Male	55.3	57.5	57.8	58.4	58.4
Female	44.7	42.5	42.2	41.6	41.6
Employment status					
Full-time education	7.9	10.8	9.1	8.1	9.3
Employed/self employed	17.8	19.6	18.8	28.9	21.4
Unemployed	51.8	47.5	36.4	33.4	29.3
Government training scheme	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.1	0.6
Economically inactive ²	10.0	8.2	11.6	10.5	7.4
Other ³	10.5	11.8	22.0	17.9	31.9
Ethnicity (where known)					
White	97.1	96.0	96.1	96.6	96.5
Asian	0.7	1.8	1.4	1.4	0.7
African, Caribbean or Black	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Mixed	*	*	*	*	0.7
Other	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2

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

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

3. Includes cases where the employment status is not known.

4. Figures for 2015-16 and 2016-17 have been amended from those originally published last year. This is due to the erroneous exclusion last year of revised figures for South Ayrshire for 2016-17 and the receipt of updated information for Angus for 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Table 6 Bail information, court services and home detention curfew assessments: 2013-14 to 2017-18

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Bail information					
Requests from court for bail information	6,874	8,006	7,278	6,955	5,919
Bail supervision cases					
Number commenced ¹	417	407	355	310	268
Individuals ¹	400	390	318	292	253
Court services					
Same day reports	3,679	3,534	3,705	4,258	4,214
Written reports	1,047	961	1,446	1,926	2,205
Oral reports	2,632	2,573	2,259	2,332	2,009
Information at court's request ²	1,322	1,280	1,603	2,095	1,881
Post sentence interviews	20,167	18,914	20,072	19,253	18,208
Home detention curfew assessments					
Reports	2,939	2,782	2,676	2,513	2,738
Individuals	2,649	2,532	2,439	2,236	2,470

1. Figures for bail supervision for 2016-17 have been amended from those originally published last year due to the receipt of updated information for South Lanarkshire.

2. The figure for 2017-18 for information at court's request includes estimated figures for Aberdeen City.

Table 7 Criminal justice social work reports submitted by age, gender, employment status and ethnicity: 2013-14 to 2017-18

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total	27,774	26,603	26,988	27,012	25,673
					<i>Number</i>
Age group					
16-17 ¹	1,173	926	945	925	854
18-20	3,445	3,140	3,133	2,906	2,475
21-25	5,443	4,996	4,777	4,768	4,299
26-30	4,588	4,390	4,569	4,503	4,364
31-40	6,818	6,768	7,097	7,278	7,228
Over 40	6,307	6,383	6,467	6,632	6,453
Gender					
Males ²	23,006	22,115	22,417	22,515	21,383
Females	4,768	4,488	4,571	4,497	4,290
Employment status					
Full-time education	442	457	438	490	396
Employed/self employed	5,944	5,733	6,340	5,991	5,409
Unemployed	14,825	13,865	13,150	13,551	13,569
Government training scheme	121	111	126	130	129
Economically inactive ³	3,754	4,013	4,140	4,039	3,529
Other	2,688	2,424	2,794	2,811	2,641
Ethnicity					
White	24,364	23,682	23,211	23,658	22,381
Asian	313	275	310	311	285
African, Caribbean or Black	165	154	156	182	173
Mixed	96	70	55	72	65
Other	288	243	287	303	265
Not known/provided	2,548	2,179	2,969	2,486	2,504
					<i>Percentage</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age group					
16-17 ¹	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3
18-20	12.4	11.8	11.6	10.8	9.6
21-25	19.6	18.8	17.7	17.7	16.7
26-30	16.5	16.5	16.9	16.7	17.0
31-40	24.5	25.4	26.3	26.9	28.2
Over 40	22.7	24.0	24.0	24.6	25.1
Gender					
Males ²	82.8	83.1	83.1	83.4	83.3
Females	17.2	16.9	16.9	16.6	16.7
Employment status					
Full-time education	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5
Employed/self employed	21.4	21.6	23.5	22.2	21.1
Unemployed	53.4	52.1	48.7	50.2	52.9
Government training scheme	*	*	*	*	0.5
Economically inactive ³	13.5	15.1	15.3	15.0	13.7
Other	9.7	9.1	10.4	10.4	10.3
Ethnicity					
White	96.6	97.0	96.6	96.5	96.6
Asian	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2
African, Caribbean or Black	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Mixed	*	*	*	*	*
Other	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1

Note: Figures **exclude supplementary reports**.

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

2. Figure for 2016-17 includes two reports for people whose gender was described as "indeterminate" and "other specific", and figure for 2017-18 includes one report for "other specific".

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

Table 8 Criminal justice social work reports preferred sentencing options: 2013-14 to 2017-18

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total	27,774	26,603	26,988	27,012	25,673
					<i>Number</i>
Monetary penalty	1,761	1,754	1,749	1,590	1,368
Community service	213				
Probation: unpaid work	59				
Probation: standard conditions	58				
Probation: additional conditions	37				
Other community penalty		394	188	256	314
Community payback order: unpaid work, no supervision	4,200	4,077	4,118	3,978	3,768
Community payback order: supervision, no unpaid work	5,015	4,956	5,181	4,882	4,713
Community payback order: unpaid work and supervision	3,231	3,266	3,042	3,408	3,358
Restriction of liberty order	530	551	791	946	1,120
Deferment for DTTO assessment	607	602	553	540	533
Custody	876	924	910	900	958
Custody: extended sentence	188	195	141	177	195
Custody: supervised release order	171	205	230	214	240
Sentence deferred: 3 months or more	3,381	3,646	3,496	3,012	2,772
No preferred option	4,056	3,500	3,167	3,407	3,057
Other	3,391	2,533	3,422	3,702	3,277
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
					<i>Percentage</i>
Monetary penalty	6.3	6.6	6.5	5.9	5.3
Community service	0.8				
Probation: unpaid work	*				
Probation: standard conditions	*				
Probation: additional conditions	*				
Other community penalty		1.5	0.7	0.9	1.2
Community payback order: unpaid work, no supervision	15.1	15.3	15.3	14.7	14.7
Community payback order: supervision, no unpaid work	18.1	18.6	19.2	18.1	18.4
Community payback order: unpaid work and supervision	11.6	12.3	11.3	12.6	13.1
Restriction of liberty order	1.9	2.1	2.9	3.5	4.4
Deferment for DTTO assessment	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1
Custody	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.7
Custody: extended sentence	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8
Custody: supervised release order	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Sentence deferred: 3 months or more	12.2	13.7	13.0	11.2	10.8
No preferred option	14.6	13.2	11.7	12.6	11.9
Other	12.2	9.5	12.7	13.7	12.8

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

Table 9 Main outcomes from criminal justice social work reports: 2013-14 to 2017-18

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total	27,774	26,603	26,988	27,012	25,673
					<i>Number</i>
Monetary penalty	1,965	1,798	1,828	1,866	1,668
Community service	153				
Probation: unpaid work	57				
Probation: standard conditions	26				
Probation: additional conditions	38				
Other community penalty		263	257	261	410
Community payback order: unpaid work, no supervision	3,759	3,564	3,751	3,499	3,053
Community payback order: supervision, no unpaid work	2,852	3,318	3,392	3,246	3,263
Community payback order: unpaid work and supervision	4,915	4,280	4,446	4,666	4,453
Restriction of liberty order	458	429	695	975	1,279
Deferment for DTTO assessment	288	209	228	225	211
Custody	4,515	4,240	4,122	4,092	3,717
Custody: extended sentence	150	136	105	124	122
Custody: supervised release order	180	227	232	209	224
Warrant for apprehension / recall	622	552	544	582	520
Sentence deferred: 3 months or more	2,259	1,956	2,046	2,211	2,009
Admonition	905	913	905	941	810
Absolute discharge	24	17	16	32	22
Other	3,024	2,875	2,315	2,451	2,455
Outcome not yet known	1,584	1,826	2,106	1,632	1,457
					<i>Percentage</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monetary penalty	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.5
Community service	0.6				
Probation: unpaid work	*				
Probation: standard conditions	*				
Probation: additional conditions	*				
Other community penalty		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6
Community payback order: unpaid work, no supervision	13.5	13.4	13.9	13.0	11.9
Community payback order: supervision, no unpaid work	10.3	12.5	12.6	12.0	12.7
Community payback order: unpaid work and supervision	17.7	16.1	16.5	17.3	17.3
Restriction of liberty order	1.6	1.6	2.6	3.6	5.0
Deferment for DTTO assessment	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Custody	16.3	15.9	15.3	15.1	14.5
Custody: extended sentence	0.5	0.5	*	*	*
Custody: supervised release order	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Warrant for apprehension / recall	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0
Sentence deferred: 3 months or more	8.1	7.4	7.6	8.2	7.8
Admonition	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2
Absolute discharge	*	*	*	*	*
Other	10.9	10.8	8.6	9.1	9.6
Outcome not yet known	5.7	6.9	7.8	6.0	5.7

Note: Figures **exclude supplementary reports**. 'Other' category includes compensation order, referral to children's hearing, psychiatric assessment, supervised attendance order, continue current order, driving disqualification, license endorsed and outcome unknown. The category 'Other community penalty' replaced the probation and community service order categories in 2014-15.

Table 10 Community payback orders commenced by age, gender, employment status and ethnicity: 2013-14 to 2017-18

	2013-14 ⁵	2014-15 ⁵	2015-16 ⁵	2016-17 ⁵	2017-18
Total	18,688	19,065	19,451	19,196	17,834
Age group¹					<i>Number</i>
16-17	685	610	615	614	527
18-20	2,374	2,314	2,271	2,060	1,833
21-25	4,092	3,877	3,816	3,746	3,151
26-30	3,167	3,384	3,498	3,421	3,099
31-40	4,626	4,859	5,067	5,142	5,072
Over 40	3,744	4,021	4,184	4,213	4,152
Gender					
Male	15,811	16,118	16,492	16,354	15,128
Female	2,877	2,947	2,959	2,842	2,706
Employment status					
Full-time education	314	313	315	353	276
Employed/self employed	3,870	4,108	4,358	4,321	4,227
Unemployed	11,431	11,503	11,504	11,098	10,228
Government training scheme	68	74	72	52	55
Economically inactive ²	1,621	1,822	1,876	2,024	1,948
Other ³	1,384	1,245	1,326	321	453
Not known ⁴				1,027	647
Ethnicity					
White	16,395	16,600	17,681	17,294	15,982
Asian	193	173	202	220	217
African, Caribbean or Black	57	99	93	124	136
Mixed	81	58	49	64	53
Other	145	163	175	193	211
Not known/provided	1,817	1,972	1,251	1,301	1,235
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	<i>Percentage</i> 100.0
Age group¹					
16-17	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0
18-20	12.7	12.1	11.7	10.7	10.3
21-25	21.9	20.3	19.6	19.5	17.7
26-30	16.9	17.7	18.0	17.8	17.4
31-40	24.8	25.5	26.1	26.8	28.4
Over 40	20.0	21.1	21.5	21.9	23.3
Gender					
Male	84.6	84.5	84.8	85.2	84.8
Female	15.4	15.5	15.2	14.8	15.2
Employment status					
Full-time education	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.6
Employed/self employed	20.7	21.5	22.4	23.8	24.6
Unemployed	61.2	60.3	59.1	61.1	59.5
Government training scheme	*	*	*	*	*
Economically inactive ²	8.7	9.6	9.6	11.1	11.3
Other ³	7.4	6.5	6.8	1.8	2.6
Ethnicity (where known)					
White	97.2	97.1	97.1	96.6	96.3
Asian	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
African, Caribbean or Black	*	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8
Mixed	*	*	*	*	*
Other	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3

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 2013-14 to 2015-16, includes some orders where employment status was not known.

4. Orders where the employment status was unknown have been shown separately for 2016-17 and 2017-18. Percentages for these years are calculated as a proportion of all orders where the employment status was known.

5. Figures for the years 2013-14 to 2016-17 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

Table 11 Community payback orders issued by court type: 2013-14 to 2017-18

	2013-14 ²	2014-15 ²	2015-16 ²	2016-17 ²	2017-18
Total	18,688	19,065	19,451	19,196	17,834
High/appeal	78	67	82	96	59
Sheriff solemn ¹	862	1,071	1,054	1,038	757
Sheriff summary ¹	16,441	16,604	17,227	17,054	16,207
Stipendiary magistrates	531	518	265	53	32
Justice of the peace	572	630	718	870	680
Outwith Scotland	72	120	105	85	99
Not known	132	55	-	-	
					<i>Number</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
High/appeal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Sheriff solemn ¹	4.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	4.2
Sheriff summary ¹	88.6	87.3	88.6	88.8	90.9
Stipendiary magistrates	2.9	2.7	1.4	0.3	0.2
Justice of the peace	3.1	3.3	3.7	4.5	3.8
Outwith Scotland	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
					<i>Percentage</i>

Notes:

1. Figures for sheriff solemn and sheriff summary include estimates as some local authorities were not able to distinguish between solemn and summary for all orders.
2. Revisions have been made to the data for 2013-14 to 2016-17. A consequence of this, for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15, was that the court type for some orders was unknown for those years. The percentages are therefore calculated on the total orders where the court type was known.

Table 12 Community payback order requirements: 2013-14 to 2017-18

	2013-14 ¹	2014-15 ¹	2015-16 ¹	2016-17 ¹	2017-18
Unpaid work or other activity	14,941	14,928	15,135	14,653	13,299
Offender supervision	9,435	9,501	9,936	10,167	10,127
Unpaid work or other activity <u>and</u> offender supervision	5,701	5,374	5,621	5,637	5,592
Conduct	1,148	1,099	1,091	1,367	1,345
Programme	1,181	1,118	1,033	1,028	957
Alcohol treatment	401	333	264	245	193
Compensation	608	564	592	593	647
Drug treatment	166	178	164	168	148
Mental health treatment	66	45	43	44	45
Residence	45	33	30	27	17
					<i>Number</i>
Unpaid work or other activity	79.9	78.3	77.8	76.3	74.6
Offender supervision	50.5	49.8	51.1	53.0	56.8
Unpaid work or other activity <u>and</u> offender supervision	30.5	28.2	28.9	29.4	31.4
Conduct	6.1	5.8	5.6	7.1	7.5
Programme	6.3	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.4
Alcohol treatment	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.1
Compensation	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.6
Drug treatment	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
Mental health treatment	*	*	*	*	*
Residence	*	*	*	*	*
					<i>Percentage</i>

Note:

1. Figures for 2013-14 to 2016-17 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

Table 13 Community payback orders commenced by length of unpaid work requirement: 2013-14 to 2017-18

	2013-14 ¹	2014-15 ¹	2015-16 ²	2016-17 ²	2017-18
Orders with unpaid work/other activity requirement	14,941	14,928	15,135	14,653	13,299
Level 1: 100 hours or less	7,968	8,090	8,070	7,629	6,678
Level 2: Over 100 - 300 hours	6,873	6,807	7,065	7,024	6,621
Average length (hours)	120.5	120.6	120.7	122.4	124.3
Level 1	73.3	72.3	71.5	71.1	70.8
Level 2	175.2	177.9	177.0	178.2	178.3

Notes:

1. For the years 2013-14 and 2014-15, information on the number of hours imposed was unknown for a small number of orders. The average length for these years is therefore calculated on orders where the hours imposed was known.
2. Revisions have been made to the 2015-16 and 2016-17 data have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils."

Table 14 Community payback orders commenced by length of supervision requirement: 2013-14 to 2017-18

	2013-14 ¹	2014-15 ¹	2015-16 ¹	2016-17 ¹	2017-18
Orders with supervision requirement	9,435	9,501	9,936	10,167	10,127
6 months or less	686	605	631	663	700
More than 6 months - 12 months	4,684	4,772	4,937	5,016	5,135
More than 12 months - 18 months	2,236	2,303	2,415	2,497	2,416
More than 18 months - 24 months	1,416	1,387	1,548	1,610	1,489
More than 24 months - 36 months	366	415	405	381	387
Average length (months)	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.4

Note:

1. Revisions have been made to the 2013-14 to 2016-17 data. For the years 2013-14 and 2014-15, information on the length of supervision was unknown for a small number of orders. The average length for these years is therefore calculated on orders where the length was known.

Table 15 Community payback orders with court progress reviews set at first imposition: All orders and different requirements: 2017-18

	Total orders	Orders with court progress reviews	Percentage with court progress reviews
All orders commenced	17,834	2,898	16%
Orders commenced with:			
Unpaid work or other activity	13,299	1,671	13%
Offender supervision	10,127	2,463	24%
Unpaid work or other activity & offender supervision	5,592	1,236	22%
Conduct	1,345	416	31%
Programme	957	266	28%
Alcohol treatment	193	83	43%
Compensation	647	113	17%
Drug treatment	148	78	53%
Mental health treatment	45	21	47%
Residence	17	4	24%

Table 16 Timescales for first direct contact and induction/case management meeting for community payback orders: 2013-14 to 2017-18

	2013-14 ¹	2014-15 ¹	2015-16 ¹	2016-17 ¹	2017-18
Total	18,688	19,065	19,451	19,196	<i>Number</i> 17,834
Time between order imposed and first contact					
Within 1 working day	13,776	13,710	13,939	13,312	12,404
Over 1 - 5 working days	1,812	1,885	1,592	1,785	1,552
Over 5 working days	1,878	2,151	2,525	2,544	2,098
Not known/applicable	1,222	1,319	1,395	1,555	1,780
Time between order imposed and first induction/case management meeting					
Within 5 working days	13,952	14,237	14,059	13,609	12,623
Over 5 - 10 working days	1,667	1,582	1,687	1,759	1,568
Over 10 working days	1,562	1,673	1,984	1,966	1,780
Not known/applicable	1,507	1,573	1,721	1,862	1,863
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	<i>Percentage</i> 100.0
Time between order imposed and first contact					
Within 1 working day	78.9	77.3	77.2	75.5	77.3
Over 1 - 5 working days	10.4	10.6	8.8	10.1	9.7
Over 5 working days	10.8	12.1	14.0	14.4	13.1
Time between order imposed and first induction/case management meeting					
Within 5 working days	81.2	81.4	79.3	78.5	79.0
Over 5 - 10 working days	9.7	9.0	9.5	10.1	9.8
Over 10 working days	9.1	9.6	11.2	11.3	11.1

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

1. Figures for 2013-14 to 2016-17 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

Table 17 Reason for not meeting timescales for community payback orders: 2017-18

Reason why first direct contact more than 1 working day after order imposed	<i>Percentage</i>
Offender did not turn up	42.0
Currently on order or supervision	5.9
Offender in custody	3.7
Offender undertaking paid employment	2.4
Offender ill	1.2
Other: client based	16.0
Social worker not available	3.3
Other: non-client based	25.4
Reason why first induction/case management meeting more than 5 working days after order imposed	
Offender did not turn up	21.5
First direct contact occurred late	8.2
Currently on order or supervision	6.9
Offender in custody	4.3
Offender undertaking paid employment	3.7
Offender ill	3.2
Other: client based	25.1
Suitable social work staff not available	9.1
Other: non-client based	18.0

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

Table 18 Timescales for starting community payback order work placement: 2013-14 to 2017-18

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ¹	2016-17 ¹	2017-18
					<i>Number</i>
Commencements with unpaid work or other activity requirement	14,941	14,928	15,135	14,653	13,299
Time between order imposed and work placement starting					
Within 7 working days	9,965	9,577	8,981	8,524	7,882
Over 7 working days - 3 weeks	1,558	1,544	1,806	1,733	1,601
Over 3 weeks - 1 month	555	613	676	677	580
Over 1 month - 2 months	587	719	759	808	622
Over 2 months	657	725	936	940	833
Not known/applicable	1,619	1,750	1,977	1,971	1,781
					<i>Percentage</i>
Commencements with unpaid work or other activity requirement	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time between order imposed and work placement starting					
Within 7 working days	74.8	72.7	68.3	67.2	68.4
Over 7 working days - 3 weeks	11.7	11.7	13.7	13.7	13.9
Over 3 weeks - 1 month	4.2	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.0
Over 1 month - 2 months	4.4	5.5	5.8	6.4	5.4
Over 2 months	4.9	5.5	7.1	7.4	7.2

Notes: Figures exclude cases where the requirement was imposed after commencement. Orders where the client did not/was unable to comply or orders transferred from another jurisdiction are included in the 'not known/applicable' category. These cases are not included in the percentage figures. Some local authorities were not able to provide complete information for some of the years 2013-14 to 2017-18.

1. Figures for 2015-16 and 2016-17 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

Table 19 Reason for not meeting timescales for starting community payback order work placement: 2017-18

Reason for work placement starting later than 7 working days after order imposed	<i>Percentage</i>
Offender did not turn up for first day of placement	26.5
Currently on order or supervision	12.4
Offender in custody	2.4
First direct contact occurred late	5.5
Offender ill	3.8
Offender undertaking paid employment	4.1
Suitable work not available	3.3
Other: client based	20.7
Suitable social work staff not available	7.4
Other: non-client based	14.0

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

Table 20 Community payback orders terminated by outcome: 2017-18

	Number of terminations	Custodial sentence	New order	Monetary penalty	Other penalty	Other outcome	Outcome not known
Total	17,965	<i>Row%</i>					
Successfully completed/early discharge	12,112						
Revoked due to review	1,393	13	7	7	8	55	10
Revoked due to breach	3,049	26	26	7	7	28	6
Transfer out of area	589						
Death	180						
Other	642	13	7	1	7	62	9

Table 21 Community payback orders terminated by number of breach applications: 2017-18

	Number of terminations	Breach applications (%)		
		None	One	Two or more
Total	17,965	74	22	4
Successfully completed/early discharge	12,112	91	8	1
Revoked due to review	1,393	82	15	2
Revoked due to breach	3,049	1	81	18
Transfer out of area	589	83	14	3
Death	180	86	12	2
Other	642	60	34	6

Table 22 Breach applications for community payback orders: 2015-16 to 2017-18

	2015-16 ²	2016-17 ²	2017-18
Orders completed/terminated	19,017	18,748	17,965
Breach applications	5,873	5,918	5,755
Average number of breach applications	0.31	0.32	0.32
<i>Percentage of breach applications lodged with court within 5 working days¹</i>	82.9	86.0	84.3

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

2. Figures for 2015-16 and 2016-17 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

Table 23 Community payback order unpaid work requirements by length and time taken to complete: 2015-16 to 2017-18

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Unpaid work requirements completed	9,701	9,781	8,855
Level 1: 100 hours or less	5,133	5,061	4,365
Level 2: Over 100 - 300 hours	4,568	4,720	4,490
Average length (hours)	121	123	125
Level 1	71	71	70
Level 2	178	178	179
Average time taken to complete from date imposed (days)	203	207	213
Level 1	157	159	159
Level 2	254	258	266

Note:

The number of requirements completed may be a slight underestimate as some local authorities were not able to supply full details for orders where the unpaid work element was completed but some part of the order (usually the supervision element) was not completed in that year. Figures for time taken to complete requirements are expressed in terms of calendar days. Figures for 2015-16 and 2016-17 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

Table 24 Community payback order unpaid work or other activity requirements by whether completed to timescale and reasons for not completing to timescale: 2017-18

Total requirements successfully completed	8,855
Requirements completed within specified timescale	6,578
Requirements which completed within 3 months (level 1) or 6 months (level 2) ¹	3,218
Requirements completed within later timescale ¹ given by court	3,360
Requirements completed outwith timescale	2,277
Reason why requirements were not completed within timescale	
Non-compliance	22.1
Offender's paid employment	11.8
Offender's ill health	8.0
Difficulty finding suitable work	2.3
Suitable social work staff not available	9.6
Other: client based	33.9
Other: non-client based	12.3

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

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

Table 25 Drug treatment and testing orders commenced by age, gender, employment status, ethnicity and length of orders: 2013-14 to 2017-18

	2013-14 ³	2014-15	2015-16 ⁴	2016-17 ⁴	2017-18 <i>Number</i>
Total	625	551	533	477	573
Age group¹					
16-17	1	1	1	-	1
18-20	13	16	10	8	5
21-25	73	60	52	48	53
26-30	144	118	124	91	116
31-40	286	261	249	245	282
Over 40	108	95	97	85	116
Gender					
Male	498	437	421	382	463
Female	127	114	112	95	110
Employment status					
Full-time education	2	1	7	-	-
Employed/self employed	18	10	18	15	9
Unemployed	347	294	317	271	342
Government training scheme	-	1	1	-	-
Economically inactive ²	167	152	144	135	154
Other	63	91	45	31	46
Not known	28	2	1	25	22
Ethnicity					
White	595	534	503	455	549
Asian	2	1	3	3	-
African, Caribbean or Black	5	-	-	1	5
Mixed	2	2	4	1	1
Other	6	-	4	-	1
Not known/not provided	15	14	19	17	17
Average length (months)	17.4	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.9
					<i>Percentage</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age group¹					
16-17	*	*	*	-	*
18-20	2.1	2.9	1.9	1.7	0.9
21-25	11.7	10.9	9.8	10.1	9.2
26-30	23.0	21.4	23.3	19.1	20.2
31-40	45.8	47.4	46.7	51.4	49.2
Over 40	17.3	17.2	18.2	17.8	20.2
Gender					
Male	79.7	79.3	79.0	80.1	80.8
Female	20.3	20.7	21.0	19.9	19.2
Employment status (where known)					
Full-time education	*	*	1.3	-	-
Employed/self employed	3.0	1.8	3.4	3.3	1.6
Unemployed	58.1	53.6	59.6	60.0	62.1
Government training scheme	-	*	*	-	-
Economically inactive ²	28.0	27.7	27.1	29.9	27.9
Other	10.6	16.6	8.5	6.9	8.3
Ethnicity (where known)					
White	97.5	99.4	97.9	98.9	98.7
Asian	*	*	0.6	0.7	-
African, Caribbean or Black	0.8	-	-	*	0.9
Mixed	*	*	0.8	*	*
Other	1.0	-	0.8	-	*

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

1. Age is at commencement of order. Figures may include a small number of under 16s.
2. Includes those who are retired, supported by family, caring for home/family or long-term sick/disabled.
3. In 2013-14, changes were made in City of Edinburgh and Midlothian as to how the reason for being unemployed was recorded. This led to some orders which would previously have been recorded as unemployed being recorded as economically inactive.
4. Figures for 2015-16 and 2016-17 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

Table 26 Timescales for first direct contact and case management meeting for drug treatment and testing orders: 2013-14 to 2017-18

	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 ¹		2016-17 ¹		2017-18	
	Number	Percent age	Number	Percent age	Number	Percent age	Number	Percent age	Number	Percent age
Total commencements	625	100.0	551	100.0	533	100.0	477	100.0	573	100.0
First contact after order imposed										
Within 1 working day	463	76.4	425	81.3	401	81.2	336	74.0	363	67.6
Over 1 - 5 working days	91	15.0	68	13.0	51	10.3	62	13.7	109	20.3
Over 5 working days	52	8.6	30	5.7	42	8.5	56	12.3	65	12.1
Not known/applicable	19		28		39		23		36	
First case management meeting after order imposed										
Within 5 working days	521	86.3	407	83.7	412	83.7	375	83.0	444	83.1
Over 5 - 10 working days	28	4.6	35	7.2	37	7.5	39	8.6	40	7.5
Over 10 working days	55	9.1	44	9.1	43	8.7	38	8.4	50	9.4
Not known/applicable	21		65		41		25		39	

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

1. Some small changes have been made to the figures for 2015-16 and 2016-17 since they were last published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

Table 27 Reason for not meeting timescales for drug treatment and testing orders: 2017-18

First direct contact more than 1 working day after order imposed	<i>Percentage</i>
Offender did not turn up	52.3
Offender ill	0.6
Offender in custody	2.3
Currently on order or supervision	2.9
Other: client based	8.0
Social worker not available	4.6
Other: non-client based	29.3
First case management meeting more than 5 working days after order imposed	
Offender did not turn up	63.3
Offender ill	2.2
Offender in custody	4.4
Currently on order or supervision	3.3
Other: client based	10.0
Social worker not available	2.2
Other: non-client based	14.4

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

Table 28 Drug treatment and testing orders terminated: 2013-14 to 2017-18

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ¹	2016-17 ¹	2017-18
Total	677	646	567	532	500
Successfully completed/early discharge	350	354	278	241	195
Revoked due to review	139	100	136	142	185
Revoked due to breach	152	149	121	110	91
Transfer out of area	7	8	6	6	8
Death	8	9	7	10	13
Other	21	26	19	23	8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Successfully completed/early discharge	52.2	55.5	49.6	45.8	39.6
Revoked due to review	20.7	15.7	24.2	27.0	37.6
Revoked due to breach	22.7	23.4	21.6	20.9	18.5
Death	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.6
Other	3.1	4.1	3.4	4.4	1.6

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

1. Figures for 2015-16 and 2016-17 have been revised from those previously published due to the receipt of updated information from some councils.

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

Table 29 Drug treatment and testing orders terminated by outcome: 2017-18

	Number of terminations	Custodial sentence	Community payback order	New order	Other penalty	Other outcome
Total	500	<i>Row%</i>				
Successfully completed/early discharge	195					
Revoked due to review	185	56	8	2	2	32
Revoked due to breach	91	49	-	4	7	40
Transfer out of area	8					
Death	13					
Other	8	75	13	-	-	13

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

Table 30 Drug treatment and testing orders terminated by number of breach applications: 2017-18

	Number of terminations	Breach applications (%)		
		None	One	Two or more
Total	500	68	31	1
Successfully completed/early discharge	195	94	6	-
Revoked due to review	185	71	28	1
Revoked due to breach	91	-	95	5
Transfer out of area	8	88	13	-
Death	13	100	-	-
Other	8	63	38	-

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

Table 31 Drug treatment and testing orders commenced : Breakdown of proportion successfully completed, 2012-13 to 2015-16

	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	No. of orders commenced	Percentage successfully completed ¹	No. of orders commenced	Percentage successfully completed ¹	No. of orders commenced	Percentage successfully completed ¹	No. of orders commenced	Percentage successfully completed ¹
Length of order								
Total	639	52	625	52	551	50	533	45
Up to a year	100	65	126	56	102	56	88	50
More than a year - 18 months	420	55	392	53	343	49	350	45
More than 18 months	119	34	107	41	106	49	95	37
Whether order is full DTTO or a DTTO II								
Full DTTO	587	51	559	51	501	49	478	45
DTTO II ²	52	73	66	64	50	64	55	40
Number of breach applications during the life of the order								
No breach applications	463	67	404	75	352	73	328	69
At least one breach application	176	14	221	10	199	10	205	7

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

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

Table 32 Fiscal work orders: 2015-16 to 2017-18

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

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

Table 33 Fiscal work orders commenced by age, gender, employment status, ethnicity and length of orders: 2015-16 to 2017-18

	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	508	100.0	894	100.0	1,027	100.0
Age group¹						
16-17	27	5.3	47	5.3	49	4.8
18-20	107	21.1	230	25.7	268	26.1
21-25	132	26.0	248	27.7	276	26.9
26-30	83	16.3	147	16.4	168	16.4
31-40	99	19.5	128	14.3	144	14.0
Over 40	60	11.8	94	10.5	122	11.9
Gender						
Male	409	80.5	762	85.2	854	83.2
Female	99	19.5	132	14.8	173	16.8
Employment status						
Full-time education	29	5.7	64	7.2	65	6.3
Employed/self employed	219	43.1	414	46.3	541	52.7
Unemployed	146	28.7	259	29.0	266	25.9
Government training scheme	3	0.6	2	*	2	*
Economically inactive ²	24	4.7	23	2.6	21	2.0
Other	87	17.1	132	14.8	132	12.9
Ethnicity³						
White	375	96.9	717	97.4	890	97.2
Asian	6	1.6	10	1.4	11	1.2
African, Caribbean or Black	3	0.8	1	*	3	*
Mixed	0	-	1	*	5	0.5
Other	3	0.8	7	1.0	7	0.8
Not known/provided	121		158		111	
Length of order						
Over 10 and under 20 hours	0	-	1	*	1	*
20 hours	93	18.3	66	7.4	43	4.2
Over 20 and under 30 hours	3	0.6	0	-	0	-
30 hours	267	52.6	403	45.1	547	53.3
40 hours	99	19.5	319	35.7	265	25.8
Over 40 and under 50 hours	0	-	0	-	1	*
50 hours	46	9.1	105	11.7	170	16.6

Notes:

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

1. Age is at commencement of order.

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

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

Table 34 Statutory throughcare in custody by sentence type: 2013-14 to 2017-18

	Cases commenced					Caseload at 31 March				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total	1,048	1,033	1,027	1,042	1,042	3,318	3,376	3,375	3,330	3,404
Determinate long-term sentence (4 years and over)	482	442	443	443	460	1,566	1,510	1,474	1,469	1,543
Extended sentence	189	178	152	167	129	579	581	559	558	526
Life sentence	46	36	25	34	30	725	774	790	770	761
Order for lifelong restriction	12	10	9	5	11	91	98	108	121	130
Short-term sex offender ¹	90	90	107	116	149	85	87	102	115	132
Supervised release order	229	277	291	277	263	272	326	342	297	312
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Determinate long-term sentence (4 years and over)	46.0	42.8	43.1	42.5	44.1	47.2	44.7	43.7	44.1	45.3
Extended sentence	18.0	17.2	14.8	16.0	12.4	17.5	17.2	16.6	16.8	15.5
Life sentence	4.4	3.5	2.4	3.3	2.9	21.9	22.9	23.4	23.1	22.4
Order for lifelong restriction	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.1	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.8
Short-term sex offender ¹	8.6	8.7	10.4	11.1	14.3	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.9
Supervised release order	21.9	26.8	28.3	26.6	25.2	8.2	9.7	10.1	8.9	9.2

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

Table 35 Statutory throughcare in the community by type of licence: 2013-14 to 2017-18

	Cases commenced					Caseload at 31 March					Cases completed				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total	1,027	1,085	982	1,121	1,010	2,685	2,524	2,427	2,503	2,428	911	942	982	1,101	1,121
Parole	198	176	183	186	123	482	457	444	430	346	174	166	170	194	143
Non parole	269	252	202	264	216	438	425	338	359	349	249	230	232	245	207
Extended sentence	162	190	161	181	170	590	451	428	451	470	126	151	167	145	182
Life	58	68	32	47	46	467	464	430	454	448	26	46	38	45	49
Short-term sex offender ¹	83	100	87	98	125	64	75	88	82	102	90	69	86	118	128
Supervised release order	205	237	265	287	252	235	217	261	253	215	201	221	239	297	304
Recalled prisoner ²						341	364	368	384	386					
Other	52	62	52	58	78	68	71	70	90	112	45	59	50	57	108
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Parole	19.3	16.2	18.6	16.6	12.2	18.0	18.1	18.3	17.2	14.3	19.1	17.6	17.3	17.6	12.8
Non parole	26.2	23.2	20.6	23.6	21.4	16.3	16.8	13.9	14.3	14.4	27.3	24.4	23.6	22.3	18.5
Extended sentence	15.8	17.5	16.4	16.1	16.8	22.0	17.9	17.6	18.0	19.4	13.8	16.0	17.0	13.2	16.2
Life	5.6	6.3	3.3	4.2	4.6	17.4	18.4	17.7	18.1	18.5	2.9	4.9	3.9	4.1	4.4
Short-term sex offender ¹	8.1	9.2	8.9	8.7	12.4	2.4	3.0	3.6	3.3	4.2	9.9	7.3	8.8	10.7	11.4
Supervised release order	20.0	21.8	27.0	25.6	25.0	8.8	8.6	10.8	10.1	8.9	22.1	23.5	24.3	27.0	27.1
Recalled prisoner ²						12.7	14.4	15.2	15.3	15.9					
Other	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.2	7.7	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.6	4.6	4.9	6.3	5.1	5.2	9.6

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

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

Annex A Sources of information and data quality

- A.1 The annual aggregate CJS return for local authority criminal justice social work services was introduced for 1999-00 and covered social enquiry reports (now criminal justice social work reports), community service orders and probation orders. The content and format of the return has changed over time to reflect new developments and an increasing demand for information, as well as to clarify points of definition in relation to particular data items. Additional items include:
- supervised attendance orders (2000-01, removed (alongside community service orders and probation orders) from 2016-17 onwards)
 - throughcare (statutory post release supervision) (2001-02)
 - diversion from prosecution (2001-02)
 - drug treatment and testing orders (2003-04, removed from 2012-13 onward)
 - bail information (2003-04)
 - voluntary throughcare (2004-05)
 - court services (2004-05)
 - throughcare addiction service (2005-06, removed from 2015-16 onward)
 - community payback orders (2011-12, removed from 2012-13 onward)
 - fiscal work orders (2015-16).
- A.2 Data for community payback and drug treatment and testing orders has been collected at **unit level for each order** since 2012-13. The aim of this change has been to enable analysis of the process and outcomes for individual orders, which is not feasible through a collection of aggregate tables. This allows the scope for looking at how each order progresses and provides more detailed information on outcomes.
- A.3 All 32 Scottish local authorities have been able to provide the CPO unit level data in each of the last five years. For some of the tables in the bulletin, local authorities were not able to supply all of the information requested. As a result, these tables include estimates, and such cases are indicated in the footnotes.
- A.4 With the introduction of the CPO, information on the legacy orders (community service, probation and supervised attendance orders) has been phased out of the aggregate return. Due to the small numbers involved, recent years' returns have not collected information on the number of legacy orders commenced and terminated. These numbers are estimated to be fairly small and do not adversely affect trends observed across the years.
- A.5 As a result of the change from the legacy orders to community payback orders, it is important to note that comparability between the data for subsequent years may be affected by **the type of people most likely to complete a community payback order during the first few years of implementation**. Orders which finished during the early years after they were introduced tended to be lower-tariff orders which generally took less time to complete than those which finished in later years.

- A.6 The statistics presented in this bulletin reflect information on criminal justice social work activity in the financial year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018. 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 2017-18 unit returns, some revisions were made to the 2016-17 and (to a lesser extent) earlier years' data. These revisions were mainly a result of:
- a. The inclusion in the 2017-18 data of orders which were in existence before the 2017-18 year but which had erroneously not been included in earlier years' data returns, and
 - b. Some orders which were previously advised in the 2016-17 returns as being in existence at the end of that year but which had actually been completed/terminated before then. Some authorities advised of substantial numbers of CPOs falling into this category, due mainly to orders not being closed off on their IT systems. However, the number of authorities for which this was the case is declining each year and this is expected to improve further in the future. As a result of these changes, the total for CPO terminations in 2016-17 has been revised upwards by around 400, with CPOs in existence at 31 March 2017 revised downwards by 470.
- A.9 For some new records added to the CPO data for 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, not all of the necessary information was supplied. Some tables therefore contain a "not known" category for the information in question (e.g. [Table 11](#), CPOs by court type).
- A.10 In this bulletin, the calculation of successful completion rates for community payback orders and drug treatment & testing orders ([Table 2](#)) is different from previous years. Instead of dividing the number of successful completions and early discharges by the total orders terminated, they are now divided by the total less orders which were transferred out of a local authority. As a result, successful completion rates are slightly higher than reported in previous years although the trend over time remains similar.
- A.11 Figures in this bulletin on the number of new orders commenced are not collected on the same basis as those published in the [criminal proceedings bulletins](#). This is due to differences in the unit of analysis (cases versus orders) and criminal proceedings data referring to the court rather than the local authority implementing the order.
- A.12 The data obtained from local authorities is considered of good quality as they come from recording systems which the local authorities use for case management and for internal monitoring. However, administrative data of this type will be subject to some degree of error which may arise in any large scale recording system. Therefore the data has been quality assured as far as practicable through a series of validation processes before publication.

- A.13 The **aggregate return** includes electronic checks to notify local authorities of inconsistencies within the data. In the case of substantial changes since the previous year, the local authority is asked to confirm the figures are correct. Once data returns from all authorities have been received, further analysis is carried out to detect any major changes to figures over recent time periods.
- A.14 The **unit level collections** for community payback and drug treatment and testing orders include automatic checks built into the data loading system so that errors in information provided are flagged up at an early stage for correction. The data are checked for accuracy by internal statistical administrative staff. Checks are also made to ensure there is consistency between 2017-18 and earlier years' data.
- A.15 [Additional datasets](#) at local authority level are available on the Scottish Government website.

Annex B Definitions

- B.1 The following section provides a brief description of the main types of criminal justice social work orders and services. More information on social work orders and the operation of the criminal justice system can be found in the [Criminal proceedings in Scotland](#) publications. Details on court services can be found in the [National outcomes and standards guidance](#). In addition to social work orders issued by the courts, work orders may be offered by the procurator fiscal as an alternative to summary court proceedings when appropriate. Fiscal work orders had previously been available in a small number of pilot areas but were rolled out nationally from 1 April 2015 (see [§B.7](#)).
- B.2 **Diversion from prosecution** schemes have been in existence in Scotland since the early 1980s and aim to provide support and advice in relation to the underlying causes of offending, such as problematic substance use. In the late 1990s, the Scottish Office provided funding for a number of pilot schemes, which were rolled out across Scotland in 2000. Historically, diversion involves relatively low volumes compared to other fiscal disposals such as fines and warnings, or court proceedings.
- B.3 **Bail information services** assist procurators fiscal and courts through verification of information in cases where bail might otherwise have been opposed or refused. In a proportion of cases, this will result in a period of supervised bail. Information on bail supervision services can be found in the [National guidance on bail supervision](#).
- B.4 A court may ask for a **same day oral or written report** from a court-based worker during the court proceedings and adjourn a case until later in the day for this to be completed. A same day report will be a brief report and not a full criminal justice social work report. Same day reports tend to deal with issues specific to the case to inform decision-making. The information may be relevant to decisions regarding bail or custodial remand, the need for a full report, the need to defer a case to a future date and final sentence.
- B.5 The **community payback order** was introduced by the [Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010](#) and replaces provisions for community service, probation and supervised attendance orders for offences committed from 1 February 2011 onwards. It is available to all courts, with some restrictions applying to justice of the peace courts in relation to treatment and programme requirements. There are up to nine different requirements which can be issued with a CPO, the most common of which are unpaid work or other activity and offender supervision. Courts may not impose unpaid work or other activity on someone under 16 years old while offender supervision must be imposed for someone aged under 18. More information on the community payback order can be found in the [community payback order practice guidance](#).
- B.6 The **drug treatment and testing order (DTTO)** is a high tariff disposal for people with serious drug use problems, who might otherwise receive a custodial sentence. This order includes the requirement for regular reviews by the court and that the person consent to frequent random drug tests throughout the lifetime of the order. On the basis of these regular reviews, the judiciary

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

B.7 Fiscal work orders allow fiscals to offer unpaid work orders as an alternative to prosecution, where:

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

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

B.8 Restriction of liberty orders have been available to courts (excluding justice of the peace courts) since May 2002. This order can be imposed for periods of up to one year, and involves restricting an individual to a specified place for up to 12 hours per day and/or from a specified place for up to 24 hours. The number of people receiving a restriction of liberty order is reported in the [Criminal proceedings in Scotland](#) publications. The contract for monitoring restriction of liberty orders is managed by the Scottish Government, and some management data will be available from the current contractor G4S.

B.9 Throughcare is the provision of a range of social work and associated services to people serving a prison sentence and their families from the point of sentence or remand, during the period of imprisonment and following release into the community. People serving more than four years are released under statutory supervision. Those serving less than four years who are short-term sex offenders under [Section 15 of the Management of Offenders Etc. \(Scotland\) Act 2005](#), or who are subject to an extended sentence or supervised release order, are also supervised on release. The objective of throughcare services is public protection, as well as assisting individuals to prepare for release and supporting community reintegration and rehabilitation.

B.10 Voluntary throughcare is available to those who are not subject to statutory throughcare, but who request support while in custody or within 12 months of release.

Annex C Consultation and accreditation

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

A National Statistics publication For Scotland

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

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

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How to access background or source data

The data collected for this statistical bulletin:

- are available in more detail through [Scotland's official statistics website](#).
- are available via an alternative route, namely the [criminal justice social work datasets 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 for further information.
- cannot be made available by Scottish Government for further analysis as Scottish Government is not the data controller.

Complaints and suggestions

If you are not satisfied with our service or have any comments or suggestions, please write to the Chief Statistician, 2W.02, St Andrew's House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG, Telephone: (0131) 244 0302, email statistics.enquiries@gov.scot.

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