G4S are pleased to introduce the following statistical breakdown of the Scottish Electronic Monitoring Contract covering the period January – December 2017.

2017 has seen Electronic Monitoring reach its highest caseload since its inception in 2002 with an average daily caseload of around 1300 monitored persons throughout Scotland.

G4S endeavour to maintain excellent communication links with all partner agencies through various practices. Regular awareness raising sessions afford organisations the opportunity to expand their understanding of EM and G4S practices. Additionally, three previously held ‘Open Evenings’ offered a unique opportunity for the Judiciary, Criminal Justice Social Work and third sector organisations to visit our National Monitoring Centre and view our operation first hand. The attendees were given the chance to speak with experienced Monitoring Officers, spend time in the 24/7 Monitoring Centre during peak activity and test the workings of a ‘tag’ device.

These thought provoking and interactive evenings provided a hands on, immersive experience for pivotal Sentencers’ and stakeholders of Electronic Monitoring in Scotland. With the positive feedback received and continued interest from the Judiciary, a fourth Open Evening has now been scheduled for Wednesday 7th February 2018.

(Further details will be distributed in due course)

Our previous bulletin made reference to Electronic Monitoring ‘Champions’; volunteers from a number of partner agencies across the country. A total of 49 participants have attended a number of training sessions provided by G4S along with shadow field visits and an overview of our Monitoring Control Centre. The aim of this programme is to provide each Champion with a more comprehensive understanding of EM and how this, as a tool, can be used in conjunction with other forms of support and intervention. Enabling volunteers to expand their knowledge of the flexibility and versatility of our service will hopefully assist them in their day to day roles.

G4S have seen the benefits of this programme and the innovative thinking it has encouraged.

We welcome the opportunity to continue working closely with partners by providing presentations and awareness raising sessions to all agencies.

Should you require any further information or wish to request a presentation on the features of Electronic Monitoring and the service provided by G4S, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Angela Smith  – Service Director
Angela.smith@uk.g4s.com

Vicky McNeice  – Research & Development Officer
Vicky.mcneice@uk.g4s.com

RESTRICTION OF LIBERTY ORDERS (RLO)

Court Orders currently make up around 72% of all Electronically Monitored cases. RLO’s are a community based sentence where time and locational restrictions are imposed upon a person subject to a maximum of 12 hours per day and 12 months respectively.

The following legislative provision allows for the implementation of a Restriction of Liberty Order;

Section 245A of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 as inserted by Section 5 of the Crime and Punishment (Scotland) Act 1997

This legislation also allows for an ‘Exclusion’ disposal where a person is not permitted within a specified place for the duration of their Order. The Exclusion will normally be for a full 24 hour period and, for technical reasons, it is recommended by G4S that a curfew also be imposed allowing the service provider to ensure the functionality and reliability of the monitoring equipment. This need only be for a minimum of 1 hour or any duration seen appropriate by the Court but ensures the Exclusion restriction is monitored robustly and with the utmost integrity.

During the period of 1st January 2017 – 31st December 2017, 3112 new Restriction of Liberty Orders were imposed including 15 Exclusion Orders.
RLO - ORDERS RECEIVED

The chart below presents the geographical spread of the Courts that imposed Restriction of Liberty Orders during the period between 1st January 2017 - 31st December 2017.

RLO - ORDER LENGTH (MONTHS)

The chart below highlights the duration of Restriction of Liberty Orders during this period.

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It’s been hard for my two young kids.
Male, 27, Ayrshire

I am now more organised.
Male, 36, Paisley
Electronic Monitoring STATISTICAL BULLETIN

BY OFFENCE TYPE

The table is an example of common offences resulting in the imposition of a Restriction of Liberty Order during this period.

- Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010
- Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012
- Assault
- Misuse of Drugs Act 1971
- Theft
- Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995
- Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 S27 (1)(A)
- Road Traffic Act 1988
- Breach of Order
- Wilful fireraising
- Proceeds of Crime Act 2002
- Social Security Administration Act 1992
- Attempt to pervert the course of justice
- Culpable & Reckless Conduct
- Attempted fraud - in cumulo sentence

My partner felt like she was also on a tag
Male, 46, Glasgow

RLO - GENDER SPLIT

15% Female
85% Male

RLO - AGE RANGES

- (24%) UNDER 18
- (17%) 18 to 20
- (17%) 21 to 25
- (17%) 26 to 30
- (28%) 31 to 40
- (11%) Over 40
RLO’s SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

The chart below shows RLO completion rates including those whose orders have been revoked by the Court and those whose orders have expired. An order can expire when an outcome of a breach report submitted to the Court has yet to be concluded.
HOME DETENTION CURFEW (HDC)

Section 3AA of the Prisoners and Criminal Proceedings (Scotland) Act 1993 as inserted by Section 15(5) of the Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act 2005 is the legislative provision allowing for the early release of prisoners serving, in the main, shorter sentences. An HDC enables a prisoner to serve the last part of their sentence in the community and imposes time and locational restrictions on a person for a maximum of 12 hours per day. The duration of an HDC is a minimum of 2 weeks and a maximum of 6 months.

The above legislation also allows for the implementation of an ‘Exclusion’ element to a Licence where a person is not permitted within a specified place.

During the period of 1st January 2017 – 31st December 2017, 1432 new Home Detention Curfews were imposed including 6 Exclusions Orders.

HDC - ORDERS RECEIVED

The chart below presents the geographical spread of Prisons that imposed Home Detention Curfews during this period.
The chart below highlights the duration of Home Detention Curfews during this period.

**HDC – ORDER LENGTH (DAYS)**

The tag was a constant reminder of my offending.

Male, 34, Forfar
HDC’s SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

The chart below shows HDC completion rates including those who have been recalled by the Prison and those whose orders have expired whilst in custody or hospital.

HDC - COMPLETIONS

RESTRICTED MOVEMENT REQUIREMENT (RMR) AFTER BREACH OF A COMMUNITY PAYBACK ORDER (CPO)

The legislative provision allowing for the use of a Restricted Movement Requirement as a sanction for breaching a Community Payback Order is; Section 227ZE to 227ZK of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 as inserted by Section 14 of the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010.

During the period of 1st January 2017 – 31st December 2017, 17 new RMR after a breach of CPO were imposed.

DRUG TREATMENT AND TESTING ORDERS (DTTO)

Section 234CA of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 as inserted by Section 47 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2003 is the legislative provision to impose a Restriction of Liberty Order as a condition of a Drug Treatment and Testing Order.

During the period of 1st January 2017 – 31st December 2017, 3 new Electronic Monitoring as a condition of a Drug Treatment and Testing Order were imposed.
ELECTRONIC MONITORING CHAMPIONS

The map below shows a selection of the EM Champions and the geographical locations of all 49 volunteers.
PAROLE

The legislative provision allowing for the release of long term prisoners serving 4 years or more by the Parole Board for Scotland is, Section 40 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2003.

Many prisoners released on Licence with an Electronic Monitoring condition are subject to Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA). All Parolees with an EM condition will have an individual protocol in place established by the Supervising Officer. All non-compliance will be reported in accordance with the protocol within the agreed timescales.

There are no limitations to the length of the Electronic Monitoring condition or the length of the restriction hours; in the majority of cases, a person will be subject to a curfew no longer than 12 hours per day with the duration of monitoring mirroring the length of their Licence.

During the period of 1st January 2017 – 31st December 2017, 35 Parole releases with an Electronic Monitoring condition were made including 5 Exclusion Orders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parole Licence Jan-Dec 2017</th>
<th>Under 18</th>
<th>18-20</th>
<th>21-25</th>
<th>26-30</th>
<th>31-40</th>
<th>Over 40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orders Received</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MOVEMENT RESTRICTION CONDITION

Section 70 of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 as amended by Part 12 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Etc. (Scotland) Act 2004 is the legislative provision allowing the Children’s Panel to issue a Movement Restriction Condition (MRC) in respect of a Young Person.

As of June 2013, legislation committed the Children’s Panel to consider an MRC should a young person meet secure accommodation criteria. A wrap-around package of support will also be put in place to provide care and assistance to all young persons. An agreed protocol will be implemented that allows G4S to report directly to the Supervising Officer to ensure that all relevant information and non-compliance is communicated effectively and timely.

During the period of 1st January 2017 – 31st December 2017, 31 Movement Restriction Conditions were made.

MRC - AGE RANGES

MRC - ORDERS RECEIVED

MRC - GENDER SPLIT
A DAY IN THE LIFE OF ELECTRONIC MONITORING

It’s difficult to describe a day in the life of an Electronic Monitoring Officer as no two days are the same! One of the best aspects of the job is the variety of tasks to complete and the opportunity to be field or office based.

Electronic Monitoring (EM) in Scotland has seen a significant increase in recent years. The majority of people we monitor have received an Electronic Monitoring condition through the Courts or as early release from Prison. Our clients are extremely diverse in terms of age, gender and background; so much so, you may even know someone one who has worn a ‘tag’ at some point in time.

Whilst working in the National Monitoring Centre, you are kept busy monitoring the activities of our clients and contacting them in response to system generated alerts. There is plenty of opportunity to work with a number of different agencies such as Police, social work, third sector etc. who are all working together to support and monitor those in the community. Calls are required to police stations, prisons and hospitals to establish the whereabouts of some clients and to ensure that we can offer the quickest and most accurate information to the issuing authority.

In addition to monitoring current clients, there are new records to be inputted on the EM system and visits to schedule all over the country which will be attended by a mixture of colleagues based at the Monitoring Centre and Field Monitoring Officers who are home based.

“Our role starts when we get a list of jobs emailed to us. These are the visits we need to carry out on that particular day. Curfews tend to start from 7pm so we work mainly at night. As well as the installations for new Orders, we go out and investigate other alerts such as absences during curfew hours.

When we arrive at a property, we firstly carry out a risk assessment; once inside we explain what Electronic Monitoring is and the terms and conditions of their Order. We then fit the ‘tag’ and Home Monitoring Unit and walk them around each part of their house. This ensures the tag is detected in all allowable areas of the property.

In my experience, people are usually pretty happy to see you, as they’re grateful to be out in the community and back at home. We’re always friendly and respectful and generally people treat you the same way.”

(EM Scotland management and staff)

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF ELECTRONIC MONITORING

“Having been involved in the EM Pilot Project since March 1999, I have seen the contract grow significantly over the years.

As a dual-skilled officer, my role within EM can change day to day from carrying out field duties to monitoring alerts and scheduling visits. Due to our current caseload of around 1300 clients, each role can be busy and challenging but each of our officers are very experienced and can adapt quickly to whatever the shift brings.

Visits across Scotland including the Highlands and Islands are always subject to change throughout the day/night. As a trained Scheduler, it is my job to ensure that all visits can be completed within our contractual timescales, within the officers shift time and within the client’s curfew hours. Liaising with my colleagues in the field along with other partner agencies ensures that all relevant information is communicated effectively. As I am also trained in the field, I am able to assist my co-workers whilst they are carrying out their duties and provide help and support where I can.”

(Ian Martin – Monitoring Officer)
We hope the information contained in the bulletin has been of interest and use to you. Should you have any questions arising from the bulletin or Electronic Monitoring in general please contact:

Angela Smith: Angela.Smith@uk.g4s.com
or
Vicky McNeice: Vicky.McNeice@uk.g4s.com