

**North Strathclyde CJA
Strategic Assessment
March 2010**

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Demographic Information

North Strathclyde CJA covers the local authority areas of Argyll and Bute, East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, Renfrewshire and West Dunbartonshire.

The population estimates for Scotland compiled by the Register General for mid 2008 indicates that the estimated population of the area is 625,960 (301,063 males and 324,897 females) within an area of 7,678 square kilometres, approximately 10% of the total area of Scotland.

Over the last 10 years there has been a population decrease of 19150 across the area. East Renfrewshire is the only constituent authority that has experienced an overall increase in population. Elsewhere there has been a population decrease most pronounced in Inverclyde (5.9%).

Table 1 Population Change

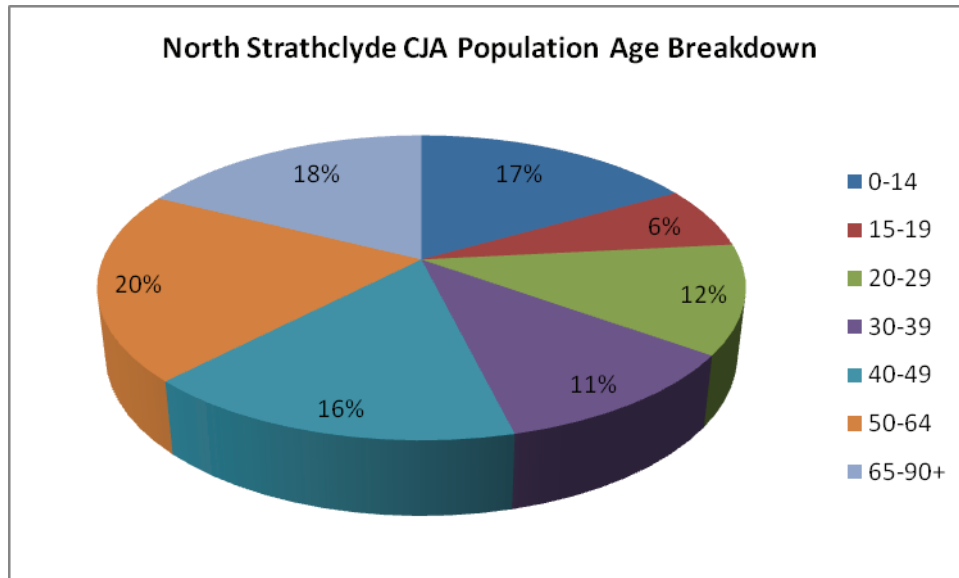
	Total population 1998	Births	Deaths	Natural Change	Estimated net Civilian migration and other changes	Total population 2008	Population Change	
							Number	Percentage
Scotland	5077070	545186	572645	-27459	118189	5168500	91430	1.8
Argyll and Bute	91670	7824	11472	-3648	2478	90500	-1170	-1.3
East Dunbartonshire	109040	9580	9874	-294	-4026	104720	-4320	-4.0
East Renfrewshire	88310	9157	8558	599	311	89220	910	1.0
Inverclyde	85840	8687	10863	-2176	-2884	80780	-5060	-5.9
Renfrewshire	175320	18854	20256	-1402	-4118	169800	-5520	-3.1
West Dunbartonshire	94930	10229	11521	-1292	-2698	90940	-3990	-4.2
North Strathclyde CJA	645110	64331	72544	-8213	-10937	625960	-19150	-3.0

Source: Mid 2008 Population Estimates Scotland, Registrar General for Scotland

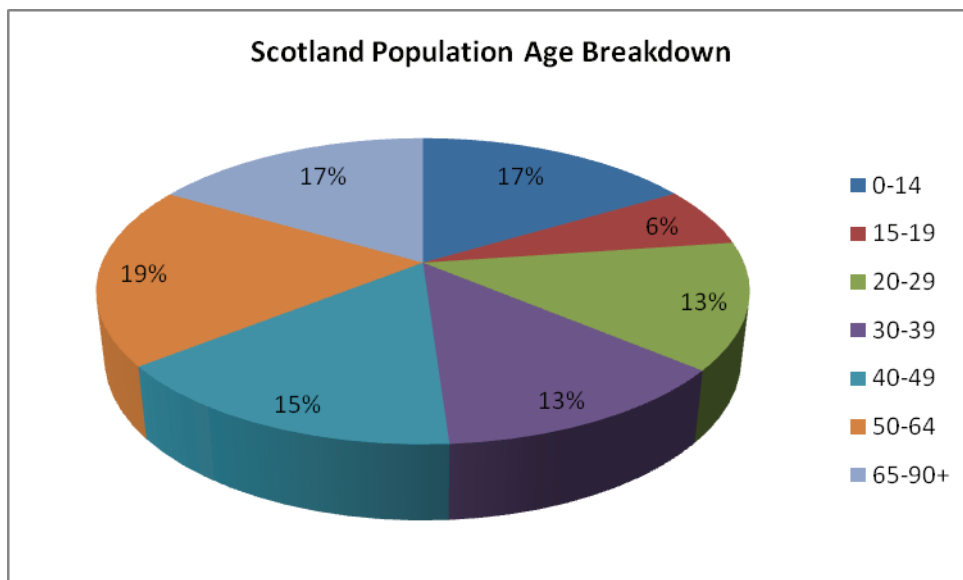
The density of the population varies widely in the urban areas, from 513 to 650 persons per square kilometre, to Argyll and Bute where there are 13 persons per square kilometre. The population of Argyll and Bute is largely spread across a number of towns.

Age Structure of the Population

The age profile of the population within North Strathclyde is very similar to the National Picture and is broken down as follows.



Source: Population Data for North Strathclyde CJA (source: mid 2008 Population Estimates, Scotland, Registrar General for Scotland,)



Source: Population Data for North Strathclyde CJA (source: mid 2008 Population Estimates, Scotland, Registrar General for Scotland,)

Table 2 provides a breakdown of the average age of the population across the area and identifies the percentage of those of school age, within working age and those who are of pensionable age.

Table 2

Age	Male	Female
Average Age	39	42
% under 16	19	17
% working age	65	56.5
% pensionable age	15	26

Source: Population Data for North Strathclyde CJA (source: mid 2008 Population Estimates, Scotland, Registrar General for Scotland,)

East Renfrewshire and East Dunbartonshire have a marginally greater percentage of under 16s. Argyll and Bute have a slightly higher percentage of females over pensionable age. The percentage of working age males and females is generally consistent across the constituent local authorities, which is consistent with the average age across all authorities.

Indication of Deprivation

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) was updated on 29th October 2009. The SIMD identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland in a fair way. It allows effective targeting of policies and funding where the aim is to wholly or partly tackle or take account of area concentrations of multiple deprivation.

The SIMD combines 37 indicators across 7 domains, namely: current income, employment, health, education, skills and training, housing, geographic access and crime.

Table 3 Local share of 15% most deprived Data Zones: by local authority

Local Authority	Number of Data Zones in LA	2006	Local Share	2009	Local Share	Change
Argyll and Bute	122	8.2%	10	8.2%	10	0%
East Dunbartonshire	127	2.4%	3	3.1%	4	+0.7%
East Renfrewshire	120	2.5%	3	4.2%	5	+1.7%
Inverclyde	110	38.2%	42	39.1%	43	+0.9%
Renfrewshire	214	16.8%	36	19.2%	41	+2.4%
West Dunbartonshire	118	28%	33	26.3%	31	-1.7%
Scotland	6,505	15%	976	15%	976	0%

Source: SIMD 2009 – General Report Table

Note: changes in the ranking do not necessarily imply absolute change in that area, merely relative change in the overall Scottish context.

Key points

- The most deprived data zone in the SIMD 2006 was the Ferguslie area of Paisley, Renfrewshire which is now ranked 2 in the SIMD 2009
- Inverclyde (39.1%) and West Dunbartonshire (26.3%) remain amongst the 5 local authorities with the largest local share of the 15% most deprived in Scotland. They are ranked 2nd and 4th respectively.

Deprivation and Imprisonment

The most recent research on this topic was carried out by Roger Houchin in Jan 2005. This research looked at the prison population on 30th June 2003 – 6,588 prisoners. While this represented 130 people in prison per 100,000 population in Scotland – one of the highest imprisonment rates in Western Europe, this however hides differences in imprisonment rates between different sections of the total population – 3 demographic groups that need to be considered

- Gender
- Age
- Level of deprivation in the locality where people live.

10.2% of the Scottish population lives in overcrowded, high unemployment, lone parent populations, 26.4% of the prison population came from 53 of the 1222 Scottish Wards, 50% from 155 wards. The more deprived an area (SIMD) the higher rate of imprisonment for men per head of population, highlighting the Exclusion agenda.

Imprisonment rates

Men Scotland: 237 per 100,000
Men 27 most deprived wards: 953 per 100,000
23 year old men from the 27 most deprived wards: 3,427 per 100,000

Employment

The employment domain is a measure of 'exclusion from the world of work' and identifies the proportion of the working age population who are unemployed or are not involved in the labour market due to ill health or disability. It is widely acknowledged that being out of work is a key factor in deprivation

Table 4 Local share of data zones in the 15% most employment deprived in SIMD 2006 and SIMD 2009, by local authority area.

Local Authority	Number of Data Zones in LA	2006	Local Share	2009	Local Share	Change
Argyll and Bute	122	7.4%	9	7.4%	9	0%
East Dunbartonshire	127	3.1%	4	2.4%	3	-0.7%
East Renfrewshire	120	5%	6	5.8%	7	+0.8%
Inverclyde	110	41.8%	46	38.2%	42	-3.6%
Renfrewshire	214	18.2%	39	20.6%	44	+2.4%
West Dunbartonshire	118	24.6%	29	26.3%	31	-1.7%
Scotland	6505	15%	976	15%	976	0%

Source: SIMD 2009 – General Report

Key Points

In 2009, the number of employment deprived people in Scotland fell from 409,907 to 390,669 a drop of 19,238 (just under 5%) between SIMD 2006 and 2009. The SIMD 2009 shows that across Scotland 12% of the working population (390,669 people) are employment deprived.

Inverclyde has the second highest (Glasgow City highest) proportion of data zones in the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland. Of the 10 data zones in Inverclyde, 42% (46 zones) are in the 15% most employment deprived. Inverclyde has the second highest proportion of working age population who are employment deprived: 9,535 people, 19% of Inverclyde's working age population.

Table 5 Percentage of working age people who are employment deprived in the SIMD 2006 and SIMD 2009, by local authority area

Local Authority	2006 Count	2006 % working age population	2009 Count	2009 % working age population	Change
Argyll and Bute	5,530	10.2%	5,085	9%	-1.2%
East Dunbartonshire	5,245	8.1%	4,700	7%	-1.1%
East Renfrewshire	4,255	7.9%	3,740	7%	-0.9%
Inverclyde	9,535	18.8%	8,520	17%	-1.8%
Renfrewshire	14,750	13.8%	13,410	13%	-0.8%
West Dunbartonshire	9,775	17%	9,030	16%	-1%
Scotland	409,907	12.9%	373,040	12%	-0.9%

Source: SIMD 2009 – General Report

Income

The current income domain measures the proportion of people on low income. Low income is a key cause of deprivation.

Table 6 Percentage of the total population who are income deprived in SIMD 2009, by local authority area.

Local Authority	Count	%age of Population
Argyll and Bute	12,240	13.4%
East Dunbartonshire	9,775	9.3%
East Renfrewshire	8,740	9.8%
Inverclyde	19,210	23.7%
Renfrewshire	30,650	18.1%
West Dunbartonshire	21,880	24%
Scotland	879,190	36%

Source: SIMD 2009 – General Report

The inclusion of tax credit data within the income domain has seen an overall increase in the number of individuals classed as income deprived by the SIMD, as a new subset of people are now being included in the count.

In the 2009 SIMD 43% of people living in the 15% most income deprived areas were income deprived compared to 13% in the rest of Scotland. Across Scotland as a whole approximately one in six people or 17% of the population are income deprived.

In Inverclyde and West Dunbartonshire approximately one in every four people (23.7% and 24% respectively) is income deprived. East Dunbartonshire has the lowest proportion of population (9.3%) who are income deprived.

Health

The health domain identifies area with a higher than expected level of ill-health or Mortality given the age / sex profile of the population

Alcohol Related Deaths

Table 7 Number of Alcohol Related Deaths per Council Areas 2004-2008

Local Authority	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Argyle & Bute	20	24	27	33	23
East Dunbartonshire	21	22	23	21	23
East Renfrewshire	16	21	22	19	13
Inverclyde	34	31	42	39	42
Renfrewshire	59	90	68	47	58
West Dunbartonshire	41	41	45	40	44
Scotland	1,478	1,513	1,546	1,399	1,411

Source: General Registrar for Scotland: Alcohol Related Deaths

Drugs

Table 9 New individual patients / clients reported 2006/07– 2008/09

Local Authority	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Argyll and Bute	148	156	156
East Dunbartonshire	67	96	109
East Renfrewshire	85	85	113
Inverclyde	319	275	323
Renfrewshire	336	384	456
West Dunbartonshire	405	369	503
Scotland	12455	12780	11955

Source: Drug Misuse Statistics Scotland 2009

Table 10 Age group analysis New individual patients year ending March 2009

Local Authority	Numbers all ages	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40 years and over	Median age
Argyll and Bute	246	-	31	61	64	39	26	25	26
East Dunbartonshire	109	-	*	*	25	35	17	16	31
East Renfrewshire	84	-	-	13	20	21	14	13	31
Inverclyde	323	*	*	35	83	74	48	48	30
Renfrewshire	456	*	*	55	113	112	78	63	30
West Dunbartonshire	503	-	43	87	116	117	62	78	30
Scotland	11955	103	808	1823	2828	2438	1802	2153	30

Source: Drug Misuse Statistics Scotland 2009

* Not shown to prevent disclosure of small numbers

Table 11 Drug Related Deaths over a 10 year period

Local Authority	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Argyll and Bute	1	1	3	1	5	3	4	3	1	9	4	35
East Dunbartonshire	5	2	4	3	1	6	5	1	2	7	6	42
East Renfrewshire	3	3	4	3	5	3	5	1	3	3	6	39
Inverclyde	9	12	11	12	8	7	9	7	9	10	5	101
Renfrewshire	10	11	11	5	9	11	14	10	17	21	27	156
West Dunbartonshire	3	5	5	6	13	6	8	15	12	16	23	112
NSCJA	31	34	38	30	41	36	45	37	44	66	71	485
Scotland	249	291	292	332	382	317	356	336	421	455	574	3655

Source: Drug Related Deaths, Registrar General for Scotland 2009,

The number of drug related deaths in the North Strathclyde CJA area has more than doubled over the last 10 years. All constituent authorities have recorded an increase with West Dunbartonshire and Renfrewshire showing the highest, East Dunbartonshire and Inverclyde have shown a slight decrease over the last year. The average annual death rate for the 5 year period 2004-2008 was 0.08 per 1000 population for Scotland. Glasgow City was the council area with the highest rate (0.17 per 1000 population) followed by West Dunbartonshire with a rate of 0.16 per 1000 population,

Table 12 Drug-related deaths by selected drugs involved and Council area

Local Authority	Heroin / Morphine	Methadone	Any Benzo	Diazepam	Temazepam	Cocaine	Ecstasy	Amphetamines	Alcohol
Argyll and Bute	4	1	3	3	-	1	-	-	1
East Dunbartonshire	3	2	3	3	-	2	-	-	3
East Renfrewshire	3	1	4	4	-	2	-	1	4
Inverclyde	2	3	5	5	-	-	-	-	3
Renfrewshire	18	8	24	23	-	5	-	-	16
West Dunbartonshire	12	6	18	16	1	3	-	1	13
NSCJA	42	21	57	54	1	13	-	2	40

Source: Drug Related Deaths, Registrar General for Scotland 2009,

Benzodiazepines are the highest contributor to drug related deaths, mainly diazepam, across the 6 local authorities, with Heroin/Morphine being the second highest contributor, closely followed by Alcohol.

Table 13 Drug-related offences recorded by Scottish police forces: 2004/05 – 208/09 by number and rate per 100000

Local Authority	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Argyll and Bute	579	635	655	721	690	755	690	755	609	673
East Dunbartonshire	548	514	399	377	336	319	348	332	401	383
East Renfrewshire	268	299	320	357	282	316	335	375	432	484
Inverclyde	1218	1478	932	1135	1103	1353	892	1100	1028	1273
Renfrewshire	1036	607	1140	671	1759	1037	1253	739	1471	866
West Dunbartonshire	1014	1103	1089	1191	1300	1425	1226	1346	1251	1376
NSCJA	4663	777	4535	756	5470	912	4744	758	5192	5055
Scotland	41823	824	44247	868	42422	829	40746	792	42509	822

Source: Drug Misuse Statistics Scotland 2009

Education

The education domain includes indicators that measure both outcomes of education, such as lack of qualifications in children and adults and causes of education deprivation such as absenteeism and lack of progression to further and higher education.

Key points

Argyll & Bute; Inverclyde and Renfrewshire have shown an increase whilst East Dunbartonshire and West Dunbartonshire have shown a relative decrease in the number of data zones in the 15% most education deprived data zones between SIMD 2006 and 2009. East Renfrewshire has remained static.

Crime

Data is based on 2007-2008 recorded crime data, based on 5 indicators of broad crime types: crimes of violence, drug offences, domestic housebreaking, minor assault and vandalism.

The indicators used were chosen on the basis of relevance to impact on the local neighbourhood and availability of data. The crime domain is positively correlated with the employment, income, education and health domains.

West Dunbartonshire has the highest proportion 23% (27 out of 155 zones) | the 15% most deprived in terms of SIMD crime.

Crime – National Picture

The Statistical Bulletin Crj/2007/3 provides data from all courts and not provided on a court or local authority basis.

Key Points

Across Scotland in 2008/09, an estimated total of 140600 persons were proceeded against in court, a decrease of 6 per cent on 207/08, and the lowest total since 2002/03.

An estimated 89 per cent of persons proceeded against in court in 2008/09 were convicted of at least one charge, a total of 125,400 convictions. Three per cent were acquitted on a "not guilty" verdict, and 1 per cent on a "not proven" verdict. The remaining 7 per cent either had their case deserted by the prosecution or had a plea of "not guilty" accepted.

The number of convictions per 1,000 population fell from 32 to 30 between 2007-08 and 2008-09; there were falls for both males (55 to 52) and females (10 to 9). The number of males with a charge proved (per 1,000 population) is higher than the number of females, in each of the age categories presented in.

Males accounted for 854 per cent of all convictions in 2008/09 (excluding companies) where the sex of the offender was known. More males than females were convicted in all crime and offence categories apart from "other" crimes of indecency, where females accounted for 52 per cent of what are mainly offences related to prostitution. The other categories where females formed a higher than average proportion of those convicted included 'other non-sexual crimes of violence (44 per cent), fraud (34per cent), shoplifting (27per cent).

The total number of custodial sentences imposed by courts in 2008/09 was 16,875 a 1% increase on the 2007/08 figure. 72 per cent of all custodial sentences were for six months or less; the average length of determinate custodial sentences in 2008/09 was around nine months.

In 208/09 the total number of convictions resulting in a community sentence was just over 17.800 an increase of 7per cent compared with 2007/08. However, this was the fourth year in a row that community sentences have outnumbered custodial sentences. In 2009/08, community sentences mainly comprised sentences of a probation order (9,900) or a community service order (5,800). Over the last ten years, the use of community sentences has increased in absolute terms (from 11,000 in 1999-00) and as a proportion of all sentences imposed by the courts (from 9 per cent in 1999-00 to 14 per cent in 2008-09). There were around the same number of community and custodial sentences in 2007-08, but in 2008-09 there were almost 1,000 more community sentences.

The average length of community service order imposed in 2008/09 was 146 hours, unchanged from 2007/08 Other forms of community sentence used by courts in 2008-09 included restriction of liberty orders (1,132 sentences) drug treatment and testing orders (881 sentences) and supervised attendance orders of first instance (197 sentences).

Over the last 10 years, the use of fines, the most common main penalty imposed by courts, has generally fallen as a proportion of all penalties imposed. In 2008-09 fines were the main penalties in 58 per cent of convictions, 10 percentage points below the figure recorded for 1999-00. This is likely, in part, to be a result of those offences most likely to be punished by fines increasingly being dealt with outside the court, for example by police conditional offers or fiscal fines. In 2008-09, the crimes most likely to result in a fine were motor vehicle offences (93 per cent), up from 92 per cent in 2007-08. Other crimes with high proportions of fines include, drunkenness (61 per cent, down from 70 per

cent in 2007-08), 'other' miscellaneous offences (59 per cent, down from 77 per cent in 2007-08), drugs offences (52 per cent, down from 60 per cent in 2007-08) and breach of the peace (49 per cent, down from 56 per cent in 2007-08).

In 2008-09, the peak age for convictions was 18 for males and the rate of conviction fell consistently for older males; the proportion of 18 year old males in the Scottish population who were convicted on at least one occasion for a crime or relevant offence was 6 per cent (down from 7 per cent in 2007-08). For females, the conviction rate peaked at around 1 per cent at ages 17 and 26. For females, the conviction rate only began to fall consistently with increasing age after age 26.

The total estimated number of bail orders made by Scottish courts in 2008-09 was 58,300, a decrease of 4 per cent from 2007-08, but an increase of 25 per cent since 2002-03. The total estimated number of persons released on an undertaking to appear in court in 2008-09 was 22,700.

Of the total of 173,800 offences with a charge proved in 2008-09, 32,500 (19 per cent) had a bail aggravator recorded, indicating they were committed while the offender was on bail, an increase of 2 percentage points from 2007-08.

Sentencing Profiles within NSCJA

Table 20 Sentencing in Sheriff Summary Courts, All Crimes and Offences

Sheriff Court	Per cent custody			Per cent community service			Per cent probation			Per cent fined			Per cent other			Persons with charge proved			Average Fine			Average length of custody (days)		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Campbeltown	11	14	13	4	4	2	7	12	8	65	53	58	13	18	18	282	279	309	296	236	225	76	72	97
Dumbarton	18	19	19	8	7	8	7	8	8	51	48	53	16	18	12	1793	2117	2141	262	274	318	92	95	96
Dunoon	4	7	6	6	7	6	21	19	17	48	49	57	21	18	14	351	316	342	251	270	311	109	104	82
Greenock	21	19	18	9	9	11	7	5	7	42	42	41	21	25	22	1397	1236	1231	250	263	267	104	88	95
Oban	5	8	11	5	7	4	8	7	7	65	60	68	16	18	10	360	351	317	331	384	364	87	65	99
Paisley	16	16	14	7	6	4	9	10	11	50	48	51	18	20	20	2842	2935	2846	311	290	290	105	101	97
Rothsay	6	13	17	12	8	9	7	5	7	49	45	37	27	30	31	138	165	167	184	193	214	68	85	59
Scotland	16	16	15	6	6	6	11	10	10	50	49	51	17	19	18	78683	84975	79697	304	288	307	90	88	90

Source:: Sentencing Profile Statistics 2005-06 to 2007-08

- Greenock and Dumbarton Courts & Rothsay (2007-08) – higher custodial sentence rate than national average.
- Greenock; Dunoon and Rothsay – higher community service rate than national average.
- Dunoon– Higher probation disposal rate than national average
- Pattern re: fine varies across courts
- Average length custodial sentences across the courts over 3 year period is 89 days (approx 3 months)

Table 21 Custodial Sentence Lengths in Sheriff Summary Courts, 2005-06 to 2007-08

Sheriff Court	Per cent given custody			Average Length (days)			Number given custody 2007-08
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	
Campbeltown	10	13	13	76	73	97	41
Dumbarton	18	19	19	92	96	96	411
Dunoon	3	7	6	82	104	82	21
Greenock	20	18	18	107	89	95	223
Oban	5	7	11	86	64	99	34
Paisley	15	15	14	106	102	97	409
Rothsay	5	12	17	68	78	59	28
Scotland	15	15	15	92	89	90	11861

Source: Sentencing Profile Statistics 2007-08

Table 22 Community Service Orders imposed in Sheriff Summary Courts, 2005-06 to 2007-08

Sheriff Court	Per cent given community service			Average Length (hours)			Number given community service 2007-08
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	
Campbeltown	3	3	2	153	131	136	7
Dumbarton	8	7	8	154	165	165	167
Dunoon	6	7	6	126	142	139	21
Greenock	10	9	11	164	168	173	139
Oban	5	6	4	173	141	176	12
Paisley	7	6	4	175	157	155	112
Rothsay	12	8	9	129	124	137	15
Scotland	6	6	6	141	139	140	4896

Source: Cost Sentencing Profile Statistics 2007-08

Table 23 Fines Imposed in Sheriff Summary Courts as Main Penalty, 2005-06 to 2007-08

Sheriff Court	Per cent fined			Average amount of fine (£)			Number fined 2007-08
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	
Campbeltown	64	55	58	294	236	225	178
Dumbarton	52	51	53	261	274	318	1136
Dunoon	49	50	57	252	272	311	194
Greenock	43	44	41	249	261	267	510
Oban	65	63	68	334	383	364	217
Paisley	50	50	51	310	290	290	1458
Rothsay	51	46	37	187	193	214	61
Scotland	52	52	51	304	291	307	40642

Source: Sentencing Profile Statistics 2007-08

Domestic Abuse

Table 24 Domestic Abuse recorded by the police

Local Authority	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	No of Incidents	Rate per 100,000	No of Incidents	Rate per 100,000	No of Incidents	Rate per 100,000
Argyll and Bute	449	491	474	519	516	570
East Dunbartonshire	541	513	587	560	637	608
East Renfrewshire	405	454	392	439	378	424
Inverclyde	840	1030	913	1126	815	1009
Renfrewshire	1822	1074	1895	1117	2022	1191
West Dunbartonshire	1385	1518	1640	1800	1597	1756
Scotland	48801	954	49655	965	53681	1039

Source: Statistical Bulletin – Criminal Justice series. Domestic abuse recorded by the police in Scotland 2008-09

Table 25 Incidents of Domestic Abuse recorded by police by day of week in Scotland

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Monday	6,424	6,238	6,654
Tuesday	5,713	5,973	6,235
Wednesday	5,559	5,908	6,268
Thursday	5,510	5,888	6,658
Friday	6,317	6,412	7,017
Saturday	9,617	9,481	10,343
Sunday	9,661	9,755	10,506
TOTAL	48,801	49,655	53681

Source: Statistical Bulletin – Criminal Justice series. Domestic abuse recorded by the police in Scotland 2008-2009

Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics 2008-09

Table 26 Summary of Reports and Orders by Local Authority, 2008-09 Number and Number per 10,000 population

Local Authority	Number of Reports / Orders						Number per 10,000 population					
	SERs	CSOs	Probation orders		SAOs	DTTOs (1)	SERs	CSOs	Probation orders		SAOs	DTTOs
			Total	Pos with unpaid work					Total	POs with unpaid work		
Argyll and Bute	562	56	133	54	13	-	88.6	10.8	21.4	8.1	1.2	-
East Dunbartonshire	311	65	72	29	27	-	42.6	8.9	9.8	4.0	3.7	-
East Renfrewshire	259	37	50	17	-	3	42.6	6.1	8.2	2.8	-	-
Inverclyde	846	144	82	19	38	20	147.9	25.1	14.3	3.3	6.6	-
Renfrewshire	1133	151	328	110	215	20	93.6	12.5	27.1	9.1	11.8	-
West Dunbartonshire	916	159	209	59	265	32	141.2	24.5	32.2	9.1	40.8	-
Scotland	42472	6202	8751	3053	4438	599	115	16.9	23.8	8.3	12.1	-

Source: Statistical Bulletin – Criminal Justice Series Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics 2008-09

1. West Dunbartonshire includes Argyll and Bute and East Dunbartonshire.

In 2008-09 CJSW services across North Strathclyde CJA submitted 4027 SERs; 625 Community Service Orders were imposed; 805 Probation Orders (including 352 with conditions of unpaid work); 629 Supervised Attendance Orders and 98 Drug Treatment and Testing Orders

Table 27 Social Enquiry Reports by Local Authority Number of reports requested and reports per 10,000 population

Local Authority	Number of Reports Requested			Reports requested per 10,000 population		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Argyll and Bute	615	634	742	96.1	99	116.9
East Dunbartonshire	395	395	348	53.7	54	47.7
East Renfrewshire	372	303	281	61.1	49.8	46.2
Inverclyde	997	1235	1135	173.2	215.5	198.4
Renfrewshire	1526	2006	1186	126.1	165.8	98
West Dunbartonshire	1127	1221	1147	173.6	188.1	176.9
Scotland	50577	50086	50981	138.7	136.4	138.1

Source: Statistical Bulletin – Criminal Justice Series Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics 2008-09

Table 28 Social Enquiry Reports by Local Authority Number of reports submitted and reports per 10,000 population

Local Authority	Number of Reports Submitted			Reports submitted per 10,000 population		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Argyll and Bute	496	509	562	77.5	79.5	88.6
East Dunbartonshire	318	327	311	43.3	44.7	42.6
East Renfrewshire	315	274	259	51.7	45	42.6
Inverclyde	769	920	846	133.6	160.5	147.9
Renfrewshire	1160	1172	1133	95.9	96.9	93.6
West Dunbartonshire	903	855	916	139.1	131.7	141.2
Scotland	41359	42492	42472	113.4	115.7	115

Source: Statistical Bulletin – Criminal Justice Series Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics 2008-09

Table 29 Social Enquiry Reports and individuals by Local Authority and Gender 2008-09
Number of reports Submitted and Individuals

Local Authority	Number of Reports Submitted			Number of Individuals		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Argyll and Bute	476	400	76	370	310	60
East Dunbartonshire	287	247	40	248	214	34
East Renfrewshire	231	204	27	184	161	23
Inverclyde	730	617	113	600	500	100
Renfrewshire	980	838	142	792	668	124
West Dunbartonshire	831	676	155	650	535	115
Scotland	36313	30536	5777	28127	23559	4568

Source: Statistical Bulletin – Criminal Justice Series Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics 2008-09

Table 30 Community Service Orders by Local Authority Number 2006-07 to 2008-09 of orders and Orders per 10,000 population.

Local Authority	Number of Orders			Orders per 10,000 population		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Argyll and Bute	55	69	56	8.6	10.8	8.8
East Dunbartonshire	40	65	75	5.4	8.9	10.3
East Renfrewshire	40	37	46	6.6	6.1	7.6
Inverclyde	121	144	113	21	25.1	19.8
Renfrewshire	177	151	170	14.6	12.5	14
West Dunbartonshire	132	159	165	20.3	24.5	25.4
Scotland	5937	6202	6437	16.3	16.9	17.4

Source: Statistical Bulletin – Criminal Justice Series Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics 2008-09

Table 31 Probation Orders by Local Authority 2006-07 to 2008-09. Number of orders and Orders per 10,000 population

Local Authority	Number of Orders			Orders per 10,000 population		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Argyll and Bute	129	137	133	20.2	21.4	21
East Dunbartonshire	86	72	62	11.7	9.8	8.5
East Renfrewshire	69	50	45	11.3	8.2	7.4
Inverclyde	73	82	108	12.7	14.3	18.9
Renfrewshire	242	328	251	20	27.1	20.7
West Dunbartonshire	176	209	206	27.1	32.2	31.8
Scotland	8404	8751	9072	23	23.8	24.6

Source: Statistical Bulletin – Criminal Justice Series Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics 2008-09

With the exception of Renfrewshire and West Dunbartonshire, the rate of imposition of probation orders per 10,000 population is less than the national average.

Table 32 Probation Orders with a Requirement of Unpaid Work by Local Authority 2006-07 to 2008-09. Number of orders and Orders per 10,000 population

Local Authority	Number of Orders			Orders per 10,000 population		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Argyll and Bute	40	52	54	6.3	8.1	8.5
East Dunbartonshire	23	29	30	3.1	4.0	4.1
East Renfrewshire	28	17	31	4.6	2.8	5.1
Inverclyde	13	19	32	2.3	3.3	5.6
Renfrewshire	120	110	117	9.9	9.1	9.7
West Dunbartonshire	66	59	88	10.2	9.1	13.6
Scotland	2499	3053	3324	6.9	8.3	9.0

Source: Statistical Bulletin – Criminal Justice Series Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics 2008-09

Table 33 Supervised Attendance Orders by Local Authority 2006-07 to 2008-09
Number of Orders and Orders per 10,000 population

Local Authority	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		SAO's per 10,000 population		
	Orders	Individuals	Orders	Individuals	Orders	Individuals	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Argyll and Bute	11	8	8	7	13	10	1.7	1.2	2
East Dunbartonshire	28	27	27	21	28	26	3.8	3.7	3.8
East Renfrewshire (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inverclyde	43	42	38	36	65	48	7.5	6.6	11.4
Renfrewshire	189	165	215	173	225	171	10.4	11.8	18.6
West Dunbartonshire	104	81	265	173	298	194	16.0	40.8	16.4
Scotland	3047	2745	4438	3768	4306	3582	8.4	12.1	11.7

Source: Statistical Bulletin – Criminal Justice Series Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics 2008-09

(1) East Renfrewshire figures provided by Renfrewshire.

Table 34 Drug Treatment and Testing Assessments by CJA 2006-07 to 2008-09
Assessments per 10,000 Population and Individuals

Local Authority	Number of Assessments			Number of Assessments per 10,000 Population			Number of Individuals		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Argyll and Bute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Dunbartonshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Renfrewshire	8	8	4	1.3	1.3	0.7	2	8	4
Inverclyde	33	53	42	5.7	9.2	7.3	22	29	27
Renfrewshire	45	47	47	3.7	3.9	3.9	43	47	35
West Dunbartonshire	38	52	67	1.9	2.6	3.3	36	40	59
Scotland	1,289	1,383	1,680	3.5	3.8	4.5	1,048	1,060	1,213

Source: Statistical Bulletin – Criminal Justice Series Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics 2008-09

Table 35 Drug Treatment and Testing Orders and Individuals by Local Authority 2006-07 to 2008-09
Number of Orders, Number per 10,000 Population and Individuals

Local Authority	Number of orders			Number of Orders per 10,000 Population			Number of Individuals		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Argyll and Bute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Dunbartonshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Renfrewshire	4	3	4	0.7	0.5	0.7	4	3	4
Inverclyde	11	20	20	1.9	3.5	3.5	10	20	20
Renfrewshire	15	20	21	1.2	1.7	1.7	15	20	21
West Dunbartonshire	45	32	53	2.2	1.6	2.6	23	15	26
Scotland	673	601	752	1.8	1.6	2.0	590	543	658

Source: Statistical Bulletin – Criminal Justice Series Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics 2008-09

Table 36 Drug Treatment and Testing Order Terminations by Community Justice Authority 2005-06 to 2007-08 Number of Terminations by Gender

Local Authority	Number of Terminations								
	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Argyll and Bute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Dunbartonshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Renfrewshire	2	2	0	2	2	0	5	4	1
Inverclyde	19	16	3	9	9	0	7	0	7
Renfrewshire	18	16	2	17	16	1	24	21	3
West Dunbartonshire	1	1	0	19	16	3	11	6	5
Scotland	535	437	98	491	406	85	542	369	173

Source: Statistical Bulletin – Criminal Justice Series Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics 2008-09

Table 37 Drug Treatment and Testing Order Terminations by Community Justice Authority, 2007-08 Number of Terminations by Reason

Community Justice Authority	Reason						Total
	Order Successfully Completed	Revoked due to Review	Revoked due to Breach	Transfer out of Area	Death	Other ⁽¹⁾	
Argyll and Bute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Dunbartonshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Renfrewshire	3	1	1	0	0	0	5
Inverclyde	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
Renfrewshire	9	0	12	1	0	2	24
West Dunbartonshire	5	3	2	1	0	0	11
Scotland	215	83	193	8	3	40	542

Source: Statistical Bulletin – Criminal Justice Series Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics 2008-09

1. Other includes new orders given, changes in circumstances and admonished.

Table 38 Throughcare (in the Community) Cases Commenced by Local Authority 2006-07 to 2008-08 Number of Cases and Cases per 10,000 population

Local Authority	Number of cases			Cases per 10,000 population		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Argyll and Bute	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Dunbartonshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Renfrewshire	12	11	10	-	1.8	1.6
Inverclyde	10	14	21	-	2.4	3.7
Renfrewshire	53	55	48	-	4.5	4
West Dunbartonshire	28	24	35	-	1.2	1.7
Scotland	1256	1056	1236	-	2.9	3.3

Source: Statistical Bulletin – Criminal Justice Series Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics 2008-09

Table 39 Diversion from Prosecution Cases Commenced by Local Authority, 2006-07 to 2008-09 Number of cases Commenced and Cases per 10,000 Population

Local Authority	Number cases commenced			Cases per 10,000 population		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Argyll and Bute	7	10	5	1.1	1.6	0.8
East Dunbartonshire	3	1	1	0.4	0.1	0.1
East Renfrewshire	3	-	2	0.5	-	0.3
Inverclyde	13	5	2	2.3	0.9	0.3
Renfrewshire	19	13	8	1.6	1.1	0.7
West Dunbartonshire	16	15	2	2.5	2.3	0.3
Scotland	1133	956	962	3.1	2.6	2.6

Source: Statistical Bulletin – Criminal Justice Series Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics 2008-09

Table 40 Bail Information Requests and Bail Supervision Cases by Local Authority, 2005-06 to 2007-08, Number of requests, Cases and Individuals

Local Authority	Requests from Court for Bail Information			Bail Supervision Cases					
				Number Commenced			Number of Individuals		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Argyll and Bute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Dunbartonshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Renfrewshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inverclyde	527	505	536	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renfrewshire	968	696	620	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Dunbartonshire	5	7	21	2	1	-	2	1	-
Scotland	8905	7957	8852	782	729	583	687	657	496

Source: Statistical Bulletin – Criminal Justice Series Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics 2007-08

Prison Figures

On 27th May 2009, a total of 876 individuals (832 males & 44 females) from the NSCJA area were in custody in Scottish prisons. 754 adults and 122 young offenders

Table 41 Type and Length of sentence and number of prisoners

Type and Length of Sentence	Number of prisoners
Remand	134
Fine default & Less 6 months	47
6 months – 2 years	172
2 years – 4 years	136
4 years +	387
Total	876

Source: SPS Monthly Stats

Table 42 Liberations between 1/5/2009 and 31/5/2009

Type and Length of Sentence	Number of prisoners
Remand	58
Fine default & Less 6 months	44
6 months – 2 years	42
2 years – 4 years	18
4 years +	3
Total	165

Source: SPS Monthly Stats

Table 43 Adults, young offenders, males and females in prison by LA on 27/5/09

		21 and over	Under 21	Male	Female	All
North Strathclyde	Argyll & Bute	68	12	72	8	80
	East Dunbartonshire	42	6	47	1	48
	East Renfrewshire	46	6	50	2	52
	Inverclyde	150	31	171	10	181
	Renfrewshire	267	37	291	13	304
	West Dunbartonshire	181	30	201	10	211
Total		754	122	832	44	876

Source: SPS stats pack May 2009

This data indicates that on 27th May 2009 almost 14% of NSCJA prison population is under 21 years and 86% over 21 years. 5 % of the NSCJA Prison population is female and 95 % is male.

Table 44 Liberations on home detention curfew by Local Authority Area of home address, 1st May 2009 to 31st May 2009

	Male			Female			All		
	Adult	Young Offender	All	Adult	Young Offender	All	Adult	Young Offender	All

North Strathclyde	Argyll & Bute	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
	East Dunbartonshire	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
	East Renfrewshire	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Inverclyde	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Renfrewshire	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	5
	West Dunbartonshire	8	2	10	0	0	0	8	2	10
Total		17	5	22	1	0	1	18	5	23

Source: SPS stats pack May 2009

There were a total of 23 prisoners liberated on Home Detention Curfew in this month. This equates to just fewer than 14% of the National total for the month. Female liberations account for 12.5% of the national total, which appears low. Male liberations account for 13.75% of the national total

Reconviction Data

The 2008-2011 Scottish Government Spending Review targets for the Justice Department include 'a 2% reduction in reconviction rates in all types of sentence by March 2011'. This target has been included in the National Strategy for the Management of Offenders and is the proxy measure being used to denote a reduction in re-offending. This will focus on the percentage of offenders discharged from custody or given a non-custodial sentence in a given financial year, who are reconvicted within two years. The baseline year will be 2004/05

The most recent figures related to 2004/05. As such these figures precede the major reforms of the offender management system in Scotland through the Management of Offenders Act 2005 and legislation to end the unconditional release of prisoners from custody.

Since 1998/1999 the overall reconviction rate has risen from 42 percent to 44.5 percent for the 2004/05 cohort. Within this the analysis shows that males, persons aged under 21 and those with the greatest number of previous convictions are most likely to be reconvicted.

An approximate Community Justice Authority reconviction rate has been presented by local Authority area. This data is based on the court of the offender's original conviction, which may not be the same area in which the offender is supervised.

Table 45

Persons released from a custodial sentence or given a non custodial sentence, 2002-03 (31/10/06)
Percentage reconvicted by approximate CJA and Local Authority area

CJA by approximate Local Authority Area	Total Number (=100%)	Percentage reconvicted within:			Percentage with a custodial reconviction within:		
		6 months	1year	2years	6 months	1year	2years
North Strathclyde	4154	24	34	45	8	12	16
Argyll & Bute	647	17	25	36	3	5	7
East & West Duns	974	23	34	47	7	11	17
East Ren & Ren	1515	24	33	45	9	12	17
Inverclyde	1018	28	39	50	11	16	21
Scotland	44848	23	33	45	7	10	15

Table 46

Persons released from a custodial sentence or given a non custodial sentence, 2003-04 (/10/07)
Percentage reconvicted by approximate CJA and Local Authority area

CJA by approximate Local Authority Area	Total Number (=100%)	Percentage reconvicted within:			Percentage with a custodial reconviction within:		
		6 months	1year	2years	6 months	1year	2years
North Strathclyde Total	4420	21	32	44	7	10	15

Argyll & Bute	710	16	25	36	5	6	9
East & West Duns	1129	2	34	46	6	10	15
East Ren & Ren	1534	21	32	44	6	10	15
Inverclyde	1047	23	33	45	9	13	17
Scotland	46918	22	33	45	6	10	14

Table 47

Persons released from a custodial sentence or given a non custodial sentence, 2004-05 (24/6/08)
Percentage reconvicted by approximate CJA and Local Authority area

CJA by approximate Local Authority Area	Total Number (=100%)	Percentage reconvicted within:			Percentage with a custodial reconviction within:		
		6 months	1year	2years	6 months	1year	2years
North Strathclyde Total	4365	23	32	44	7	10	15
Argyll & Bute	631	18	28	40	4	5	8
East & West Duns	1188	24	35	46	7	10	15
East Ren & Ren	1631	22	31	43	6	10	15
Inverclyde	915	26	36	46	9	13	19
Scotland	49267	23	32	44.5	6	10	15

Looking at the North Strathclyde Community Justice Authority as a whole the reconviction rate after 2 years is slightly lower than the national figure at 44 percent. In terms of the percentage with a custodial reconviction this is the same as the national figure of 15 percent.

The limitations of the analysis must be borne in mind.

- It is difficult to compare reconviction rates over time and across sentences - offender characteristics, such as age, gender and number of previous convictions, can affect the likelihood of re-offending.
- Pseudo reconviction rates (those convictions which take place after the relevant reference date but which relate to offences committed prior to that date) cannot readily be excluded from the analysis.
- The analysis does not reflect any sophisticated measures of seriousness and frequency of reconviction. Work is being undertaken by the Scottish Executive to address some of the limitations noted above.