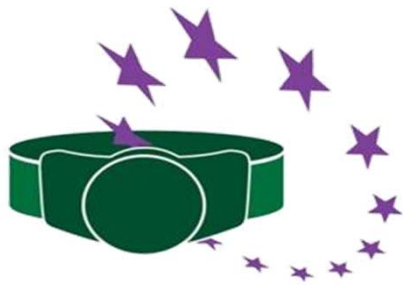


Electronic Monitoring in Scotland



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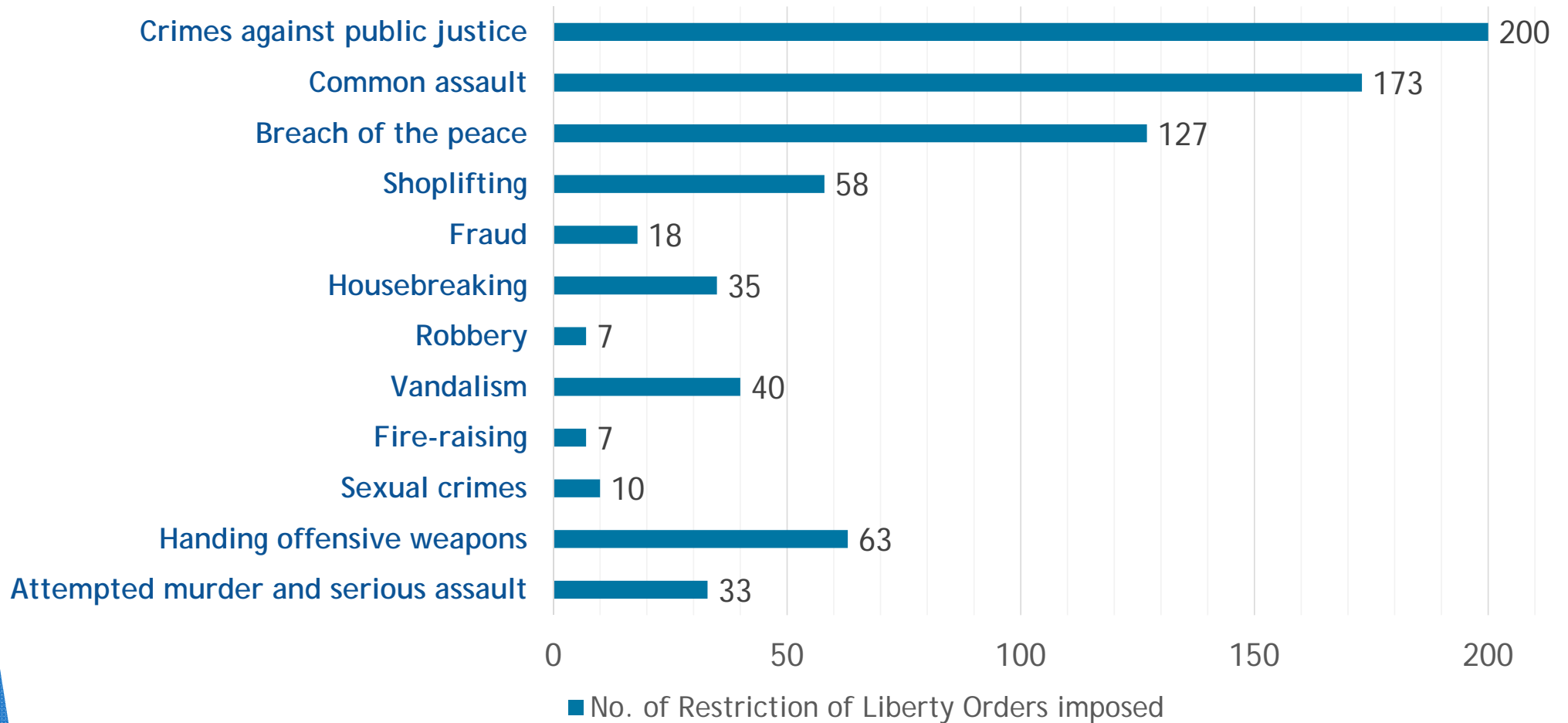
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Overview of EM in Scotland

- ▶ A private sector provider (currently G4S) is subcontracted by Scottish Government Justice for national EM service provision.
- ▶ **Technology:** From 2002-2015, radio frequency (RF) tags only.
- ▶ **Modalities:** Electronic monitoring is available in a few forms:
 - Court order: Restriction of Liberty Order (RLO), or an EM movement restriction condition following breach of a Community Payback Order.
 - Early release from prison: Home Detention Curfew (HDC) licence.
 - Post-release: Parole licence with an EM condition.
- ▶ Currently, vast majority of EM orders are 'stand alone'
 - No supervision; no work, study or treatment requirements.

Electronically monitored orders were imposed by Scottish courts as an alternative to custody for a diverse range of crimes in 2013-2014.



People with a Charge Proven in Scotland, 2013-2014: Number of Restriction of Liberty Orders (EM) imposed as Main Penalty by Main Type of Crime/Offence. Source: Scottish Government (2014: pg 40)

Key Research Findings

Current uses of EM in Scotland are simple and straightforward:

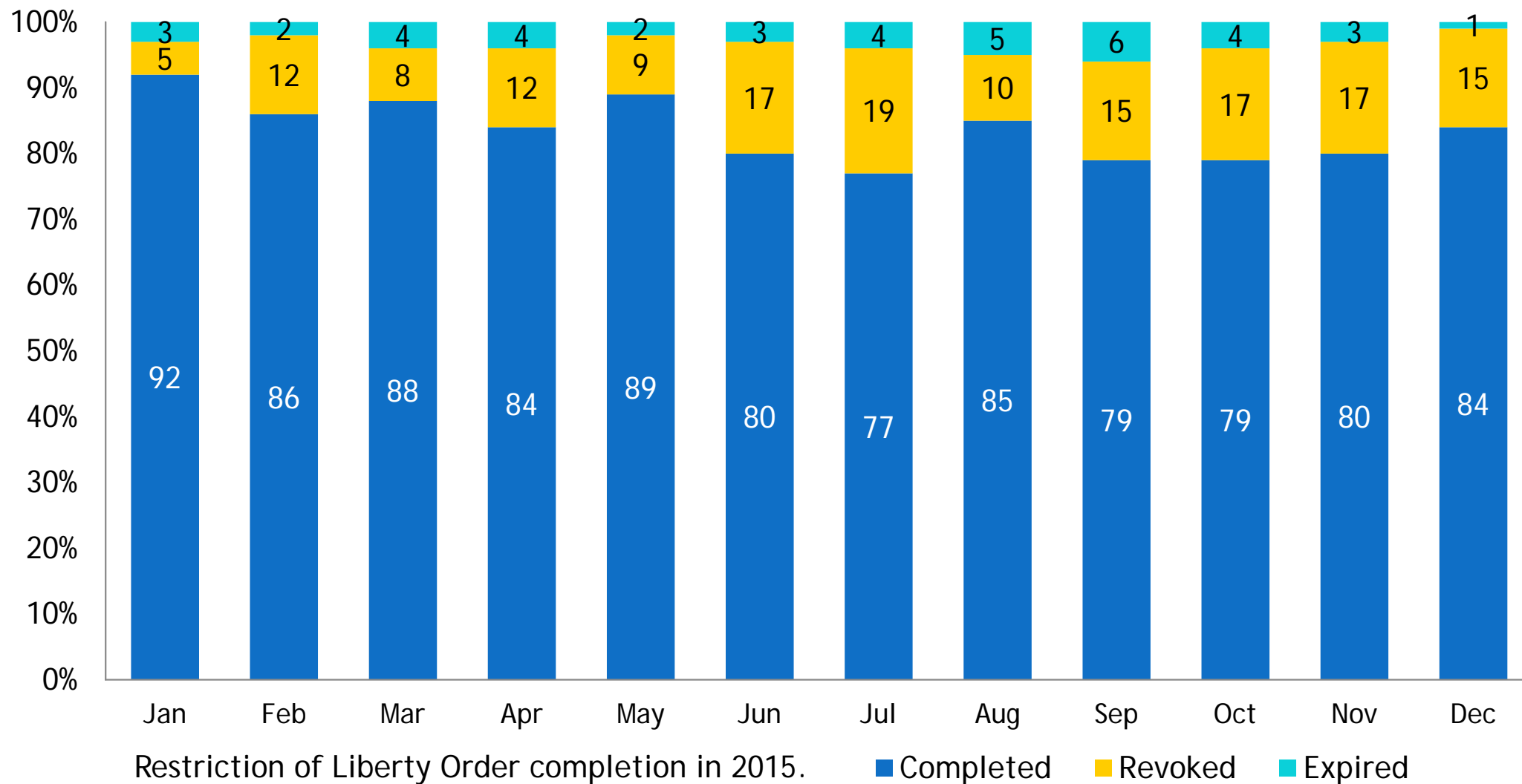
- ▶ Mostly standardised regimes: e.g., 7:00pm - 7:00am, 7 days week.
- ▶ Meets EU guidelines on effective and ethical uses of EM (Nellis, 2015).
- ▶ Limited examples of flexibility and creativity in current uses.

Private sector EM service monitoring mostly 'stand alone' orders = limited integration and multi-agency work to date.

- ▶ Consensus about need to integrate EM with supervision, supports.

Breach reporting timeframes and responses vary:

- ▶ Big differences between judicial officers across Scotland.
- ▶ 'Special Sheriffs' set up personalised arrangements with G4S.



In 2015, 8 out of 10 EM orders were completed (G4S, 2016).

The Future of EM in Scotland

Moderate support among interview participants for:

- ▶ Introduction of GPS tagging and tracking of *some* offenders.
- ▶ Introduction of option of a supervision requirement, with Criminal Justice Social Workers as 'supervising officer' of an EM order.
- ▶ More creative, tailored uses of EM in response to different people and offence types (e.g., women, domestic abuse and sex offenders).

Very limited support for:

- ▶ Introduction of remote alcohol monitoring tags.
- ▶ Increases in data access and involvement of Police in EM.

Main Recommendations

- ▶ Introduce option of a supervision requirement within EM modalities.
- ▶ Clarify national breach criteria, and consolidate non-compliance reporting timeframes and processes to foster more consistency.
- ▶ Introduce mechanisms which motivate and reward compliance.
- ▶ Abolish the statutory exclusion for Home Detention Curfews (HDC) which permanently excludes prisoners who breached a HDC in past.
- ▶ Consider more creative, flexible uses of EM with people given a custodial sentence to realise greater diversion and decarceration.
- ▶ Consult/more research with monitored people, families, victims.
- ▶ Need more awareness-raising among media, public, professionals.



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 - ▶ For the Scottish and European research resources, see <http://emeu.leeds.ac.uk/>
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