

## PERTH AND KINROSS COUNCIL

Community Safety Committee – 30 January 2013

**COMMUNITY PAYBACK ORDERS  
ANNUAL REPORT 2011/12****Report by Executive Director (Housing and Community Care)****ABSTRACT**

This Report provides an update on the implementation and operation of Community Payback Orders in Perth and Kinross in accordance with the requirements of the Criminal Justice and Licensing Act (Scotland) 2010 and the overall success in the reduction of reoffending within Perth and Kinross.

**1. RECOMMENDATION**

- 1.1 It is recommended that the Community Safety Committee:
- i. endorse the contents of the Community Payback Annual Report 2011/12 as attached at Appendix I as submitted to the Scottish Government and the Tayside Community Justice Authority (CJA)
  - ii. welcome the significant improvement in the reduction of reoffending within Perth and Kinross.

**2 BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 The Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 introduced the presumption against prison sentences of 3 months or less and Community Payback Orders (CPO's).
- 2.2 A court must not pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term of 3 months or less unless it considers that there is no other appropriate method of dealing with the offender.
- 2.3 CPO's have been available to the courts since 1st February 2011. They replace a range of non-custodial penalties available to the courts – such as probation or Community Service Orders – with a new generic sentence of '*Community Payback*'.
- 2.4 This order can contain one or more of the following requirements:
- (a) an offender supervision requirement,
  - (b) a compensation requirement,
  - (c) an unpaid work or other activity requirement,
  - (d) a programme requirement,
  - (e) a residence requirement,
  - (f) a mental health treatment requirement,
  - (g) a drug treatment requirement,
  - (h) an alcohol treatment requirement,
  - (i) a conduct requirement.

The supervision requirement must be imposed where there are other requirements imposed, other than a low level imposition of unpaid work. It will usually be the case that a Report is required for the court prior to sentencing (unless only a low level work order is being contemplated).

- 2.5 The Criminal Justice and Licensing Act (Scotland) 2010 imposes a duty on local authorities to submit an Annual Report to Scottish Government on the implementation and operation of Community Payback Orders through the local Community Justice Authority. This is the first such report from Perth & Kinross since the legislation was introduced in February 2011 and is attached at Appendix I.

### **3. COMMUNITY PAYBACK IN PERTH AND KINROSS**

- 3.1 During the period 2004-10 the reconviction rate for Perth and Kinross came down by between 15 and 16%. In only 1 year during that period, 2008-9, did the reconviction rate rise. The rise in this particular year was sharp, but was exceeded by the rise in Dundee (7-8%) and by that in Angus (over 11%). This suggests that some change in policy, practice, resources or demography had an impact right across the Tayside area. The Planning Officer for the CJA and the Research and Information Officers for all 3 Local Authorities are currently looking into this matter further.
- 3.2 Each of the other 5 years between 2004-10 saw a reduction in reconviction. For the latest year for which figures are available (2009-10), Perth and Kinross was the fifth best placed Local Authority in Scotland in terms of its reduction in reconvictions and saw the second highest reduction in the frequency of reconviction in Scotland. We are now in the top 33% of Local Authorities in terms of reduction in reconvictions and the top 25% of Local Authorities in terms of reduction in the frequency of reconvictions.
- 3.3 Of particular note has been the reduction in reconvictions of Short Term Prisoners over recent years. This would suggest that the work of the Scottish Prison Service, our Resettlement Service and the other agencies who contribute to the resettlement of Short Term Prisoners has proved highly effective.
- 3.4 We also know that 91% of Right Track of offenders successfully completed their period of supervision during the initial 12 months of this project - a compliance rate far above that ever achieved in relation to Probation Orders for young people within this same age group.
- 3.5 Our Community Payback Teams worked hard to manage higher risk offenders and oversee the completion of unpaid work respectively. Perth and Kinross achieved the highest number of Unpaid Work hours per offender across Tayside for 2011-12.

- 3.6 In short, while we do not yet have a complete picture, there are a number of fairly clear indications that the work we have been undertaking to support people out of offending patterns is bearing fruit. Some of the key areas of focus have included:
- Offenders in the churn of Short Term Prison sentences
  - Younger offenders who lack the maturity and self discipline to cope with traditional Community Payback Orders
  - Offenders subject to unpaid work orders.
- 3.7 In Perth and Kinross there is a strong and robust drive to ensure compliance with the requirements of Community Payback Orders which is more pronounced than in Dundee or Angus. However the true “breach” rate in respect of orders is only 5-6% greater than in these Council areas and the average offender completes between 2-3 hours more per week than in our neighbouring authorities
- 3.6 Our focus in the coming year will move towards the following areas:
- Offenders receiving sentences of 0-6 months, including a number of persistent offenders who commit multiple offences of dishonesty in order to feed a drug habit. Tayside Intensive Support Project (led by Tayside Police and based within the Community Safety Service office, St Martins House, Perth) will focus precisely on this group. We will lend every support to our Police colleagues
  - Younger adults exiting the Criminal Justice System through the Right Track Scheme, who may now be offered a Mentor/Befriender prior to exiting the service
  - The development of a broader Mentoring/Befriending Service focussing on women offenders, but with the potential to deliver a Mentoring Service to other offenders on supervision requirements/Unpaid Work Order
  - The development of a Women’s Centre in Drumhar Health Centre, Perth to further support women out of offending lifestyles

## **5. CONSULTATION**

- 5.1 The Tayside Community Justice Authority and the Perth and Kinross Community Safety Partnership were consulted in the preparation of this report.

## **6. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

- 6.1 There are no resource implications arising from this report.

## **6. COUNCIL CORPORATE PLAN OBJECTIVES 2009-2012**

- 6.1 The Council's Corporate Plan 2009-2012 lays out five Objectives which provide clear strategic direction, inform decisions at a corporate and service level and shape resources allocation. The relevant three objectives are as follows:-

- (i) A Safe, Secure and Welcoming Environment
- (ii) Healthy, Caring Communities
- (v) Confident, Active and Inclusive Communities

## **7. EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EqIA)**

- 7.1 An equality impact assessment needs to be carried out for functions, policies, procedures or strategies in relation to race, gender and disability and other relevant protected characteristics. This supports the Council's legal requirement to comply with the duty to assess and consult on relevant new and existing policies.
- 7.2 The function, policy, procedure or strategy presented in this report was considered under the Corporate Equalities Impact Assessment process (EqIA) with the following outcome:
- i) Assessed as **not relevant** for the purposes of EqIA

## **8. STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

- 8.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a legal requirement under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 that applies to all qualifying plans, programmes and strategies, including policies (PPS).
- 8.2 However, no action is required as the Act does not apply to the matters presented in this report. This is because the Committee are requested to note the contents of the report only and the Committee are not being requested to approve, adopt or agree to an action or to set the framework for future decisions.

## **9. CONCLUSION**

- 9.1 Community Payback Orders have been an invaluable tool in the successful drive to reduce reoffending in Perth and Kinross. At an operational level the Orders themselves are easier to manage as it is clearer what has been imposed by the Courts and what is expected of clients and the Supervising Officers. At a strategic level it has encouraged innovation and flexibility. The change has helped to introduce a more cooperative and 'can do' approach, not only within Criminal Justice, but across a range of statutory and non-statutory services.

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**PERTH & KINROSS CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICE****COMMUNITY PAYBACK ORDERS****ANNUAL REPORT 2011/12****Background**

This Report provides an update on the implementation and operation of Community Payback Orders, in accordance with the requirements of the Criminal Justice and Licensing Act (Scotland) 2010. The Act imposes a duty on local authorities to submit an Annual Report to Scottish Government – this is the first such Report from Perth & Kinross since the legislation was introduced in February 2011.

Management and overall structural arrangements within Criminal Justice Services in Perth & Kinross remained largely unchanged following the introduction of Community Payback Orders (CPOs). However, from a strategic and operational perspective, there have been significant developments. Working relationships and formal arrangements between the Criminal Justice Service and colleagues across the Council and in other organisations/agencies is now much more focused and better integrated. At the commencement of Community Payback a series of meetings were held with colleagues from Drug/Alcohol/Housing/Homelessness, Mental Health, Courts, NHS, Police, Apex, Venture Trust, and other third sector groups, to consider what processes and procedures needed revision and how could the integration of efficient/effective services be achieved.

In addition, all staff within Criminal Justice Social Work participated in two full day in-house training sessions focussed on CPO legislation and guidance. Attention was also given to the new Criminal Justice Social Work (CJSW) Court Report format. The implementation of these measures were regularly reviewed, both by the CJS Management team and the staff group. Any issues which arose were dealt with by this process or within the monthly practice meetings attended by all front line staff. This afforded the opportunity to review all operational issues regarding the introduction of the new CJSW Report and Community Payback Orders. At a strategic level these matters remained as fixed agenda items for Management meetings during 2011 and any issues that arose were taken to the Housing and Community Care Senior Management team, the Tayside CJSW Partnership and/or the ADSW Criminal Justice Standing Committee.

**Developments in 2011/12**

The transition from previous long established practices, to what is required by the new legislation was gradual, but effective. This phased process was necessary because much of the two systems (Probation/Community Service and CPOs) were functioning in parallel throughout 2011/12. Nevertheless significant change has been successfully introduced.

In the 2011/12 period the Courts imposed 168 CPOs in relation to Perth & Kinross. Of these, 122 Orders included an Unpaid Work requirement:-

98	Supervision requirements
11	Compensation requirements
23	Programme requirements
0	Residence requirements
2	Mental Health requirements
14	Drug Treatment requirements
19	Alcohol Treatment requirements
25	Conduct requirements
0	Restricted Movements requirements

The commencement of CPOs provided a real opportunity to consider a number of revisions to operational practice. For example, the Drug and Alcohol team subsequently established a weekly 'drop in' clinic to facilitate contact with offenders subject to a CPO with this requirement. To accommodate this meant that some of the Court Administrative processes needed to be made more flexible. It is undeniable that, without these revised arrangements, the delivery of this element of CPOs would have been problematic.

A similar approach was introduced regarding initial contact between the Case Manager and the Offender, ie contact within five days of the Order being made. A weekly session to accommodate this is now set aside by the staff group to facilitate the process. In addition, standard paragraphs for CJSW court reports detailing specific outcomes, have been developed. Consequently there is greater clarity and standardisation for the Courts and a consistency across the team in respect of service delivery.

Arrangements are also in place with the Mental Health Service to ensure that when an offender is made subject to a Mental Health requirement, as part of a CPO, then this will occur as a result of a psychiatric/psychological assessment having first being undertaken – thus establishing a tangible link with what may be the required intervention and service provision.

In relation to work with women offenders, a Mentoring/Befriending Service was established with a local voluntary organisation (Churches Action for the Homeless) to help support women made subject to CPOs. A number of volunteer mentors were trained and the Scheme is now operative. A more detailed appraisal will be available in the future and it would be my intention to report more fully on this in next year's CPO Report.

Major efforts have also been made in relation to the provision of Unpaid Work (UPW). Since April 2011, 122 Orders have been made that contained this requirement. In total, there were 75 individual UPW projects within Perth & Kinross. A range of work is undertaken but a significant amount was focussed on the Horticultural Project located at Westbank, near the centre of Perth city, which provides a wide range of opportunities for offenders to learn new skills. Building on this work, we will now see a social enterprise initiative start work later this year offering various work opportunities. The ground has been laid for the social enterprise project at our Westbank depot and the 2012/13 CPO Annual Report will provide a comprehensive update on this and how it has connected to Community Payback.



Apart from Westbank, placements were established across Perth & Kinross involving a varied range of tasks, eg working in charity shops, small construction projects, cleaning of graffiti, painting/decorating of community based facilities, and assisting Local Authority staff to upgrade cemeteries.

During 2011/12 different efforts were made to engage communities across Perth & Kinross. An Open Day was organised in June 2011 to showcase the various aspects of the Service and to explain the changes brought about by CPOs. Attendees included representatives from a wide range of statutory and non-statutory organisations, and a number of Elected Members, including the Provost and John Swinney MSP. Feedback from those who attended was extremely positive, such as:-

“A very interesting opportunity to learn about new developments and current practices.”

“This will improve joint working in all areas – great initiative.”

Since that event, the Service has held Public Meetings and contacted a range of voluntary organisations across the Council area to consult on community based projects. In addition, planned visits have been organised to community councils across Perth & Kinross throughout the remainder of 2012/13. It is hoped that, through this process, communities will better understand what assistance may be available and the Service is better able to take into consideration local needs and priorities. Again, this will be fully reported on in the 2012/13 CPO Report.

### **Key Recent Developments**

Other developments in Perth & Kinross, linked to the introduction of CPOs, have included the expansion of the voluntary resettlement of offenders following a period of short term custody; the relocation of the DTTO Scheme, and the continuation of Right Track (17-21 year olds), as follows.

#### **Resettlement of Offenders**

A staff member was appointed to work directly with short term offenders and local prisons a number of years ago. The focus of this work is on the resettlement of those offenders sentenced to under four years of custody. The intervention entails intensive contact both before and after release in order to address issues such as drug and alcohol use, accommodation needs, welfare benefits, employability/training, offending behaviour, and life skills. Recent statistical data suggests an increase in both ‘take-up’ and commitment to the support offered.

#### **DTTO Scheme**

Staff are now relocated and are based in Perth city and work closely with colleagues and clients from the Perth & Kinross area. Previously, the Scheme was located in Dundee and links with Perth & Kinross based services were tenuous and not as productive. The Service is now based within the CJ team in Perth and this has

assisted the integration of service provision and has improved links between CJS, the Drug/Alcohol team, and Tayside NHS.

### **Right Track (17-21 Year Olds)**

The 'Right Track' Project has made a significant contribution to the development of a local 'What Works' body of approaches in Criminal Justice by recognising the limited ability of many young people to cope with the demands of a standard Community Sentence. Those entrusted with delivering the project have developed a model of working with offenders which focuses upon the young person and their needs at the outset of the exercise. Having attained the young person's engagement, work can then be undertaken on the various factors influencing their offending behaviour. Right Track can be delivered through as CPO but is more generally delivered via a Structured Deferred Sentence within Perth and Kinross. A great deal of the success of this Project has been the result of a positive joint approach between ourselves and Tayside Police. As a result of this relationship it was made possible for us to conduct a 'follow-up' exercise involving the first cohort of Right Track participants – details of which are included later in this Report.

As a Service we have made huge strides in relation to working with recidivists by the implementation of these three initiatives, (ie Resettlement; DTTO; Right Track). The initial outcomes message is very clear – if there is early and intensive engagement, followed by 1:1 and groupwork programmes, and links are also established as necessary with other services, there is ample evidence that this impacts directly on their offending behaviour. Nevertheless, the evidence has also made it clear that we also need to focus our efforts on the point when clients exit these programmes. Consequently, arrangements are now in place to connect existing services with Mentoring and Befriending Schemes and the Council has in fact recently provided funding to the Tayside Council on Alcohol to deliver this work.

### **Performance Indicators**

**2011-12:** 168 CPOs imposed by Courts.

#### **Clients seen within 1 working day.**

Of these, 85.6% of Orders (125), were seen by CJS staff within 1 working day of the Order being imposed.

For the remainder (21:14.4%) the most common reason for the service user not being seen was client failure to attend.

In terms of **Induction being undertaken within 5 working days**, it is difficult to make a direct comparison between Community Service Orders and CPOs, given 2011/12 saw the introduction of this legislation, which included an UPW element.

However, there seems to have been a slight decrease in the percentage of clients undertaking **Induction within 5 working days**.

2010/11	2011/12	
Community Service	Community Service	CPOs
67.3% (99/147)	59% (46/78)	64.8% (68/105)

The decrease is a result of the changes brought about by the introduction of the CPO processes, combined with the fact that the Service still had to deliver two-faceted provision, ie CPOs and Community Service.

As a Service, we have now come to terms with this challenge and there is little doubt that this occurred as a direct result of the various process and administrative changes needed to be introduced which took time to be fully activated.

Encouragingly, as these processes have in fact become 'embedded', there has been a steady improvement in performance – evidenced by more recent data. From April to July 2012 the CPO figure was 67.2% (45/67), which is a return to the 2010/11 figure for Community Service (67.3%). The indicators suggest that the number of CPOs is also rising (April – July 2012, 67 in total). On this basis, the estimate for a full year would be 268 compared to the 2011/12 annual figure of 168).

#### Clients commencing work within 7 days

2010-11		2011-12	
CS	CPO	CS	CPO
42% (68/162)	-	45.7 (37/81)	53.5 (54/101)

Although a direct comparison is problematic given the introduction of CPOs in 2011, there does appear to have been an improvement between 2010/11 and 2011/12.

#### Average Hours to Complete UPW

2010/11		2011/12	
CS	CPO	CS	CPO
4.6 hrs	-	5.6 hrs	8.0 hrs

Again, whilst comparisons are invidious there is a marked improvement between 2010/11 and 2011/12. It is anticipated that this will continue as the challenges of the new 3 and 6 month UPW completion timescales are met.

### UPW Completions

2010/11		2011/12	
CS	CPO	CS	CPO
76.5% (117/153)	-	67.0% (71/106)	56.4% (22/39)

The introduction of CPOs in 2011/12 means that the number of Orders being completed by the end of March 2012 is comparatively small. Consequently the number of 'completions' is distorted by an artificially inflated number of unsuccessful completions due to new breach procedures being implemented. However, encouragingly the most recent figure to date for completions shows that in July 2012 **100%** of CPOs with an UPW element were successfully completed.

### Supervision – Completions

2010/11		2011/12	
Probation	CPO	Probation	CPO
54.3% (51/94)	-	60% (54/90)	100% (3/3)

Owing to the small number of CPOs with a Supervision requirement completed by the end of March 2012, the best comparison would be Probation Orders across the two years. In this case there has been a small improvement as regards the percentage of successful completions, ie 54.3% to 60%.

Perhaps another useful performance/outcome to consider would also be the recent national figures relating to reconviction rates. Essentially, this refers to the average number of reconvictions within a specified follow-up period from the date of the index conviction per 100 offenders. The analysis is for reconviction frequency for a follow up period of one year.

This data is referred to because there seem to be clear links between the development of interventions such as the Right Track, Resettlement of Offenders, Drug & Alcohol initiatives and our Reducing Reconviction figures

(See Appendix)

The **Resettlement of Offenders** intervention focuses on short term prisoners, mainly those serving sentences from between 6 months to 4 years – many of whom have drug/alcohol misuse issues.

As you will note from the Reconviction Rates data, the group which shows the largest reduction in terms of reconviction are those sentenced to between 6 months and 2 years custody.

<b>Area</b>	<b>Reconviction Frequency Rate 2007-2008</b>	<b>Reconviction Frequency Rate 2008-2009</b>	<b>Reconviction Frequency Rate 2009-2010</b>
Scotland	64.5	72.3	74.2
Tayside	93.3	82.6	82.4
Perth & Kinross	108.7	60.4	31.6

### **Perth & Kinross Resettlement Scheme**

In the 2011 period there were 53 referrals made to the Resettlement Service:-

- 41 males (6 YOs)
- 12 females (1 YO)

Of these, the issues were mainly to do with drug and alcohol misuse and accommodation needs – which was the focus of the intervention.

In a client group with a high propensity for reoffending it is encouraging to report that a large proportion did not offend during their involvement with the Service, ie 60%.

The indications are that once the client exits from the Service, then reoffending (although less often) does occur. To address this matter and the relatively high reconviction rates of those sentenced to under 3 months, it is planned to appoint a temporary second Resettlement Worker this year.

### **Right Track**

Between 2009-11, there were 93 referrals made (for 87 clients).

- 91% (79/87) of clients referred to Right Track successfully completed their order.
- 37% reduced their risk of reoffending. Only 2 clients increased their risk of reoffending with the rest remaining stable.
- 18% reduced their risk of harm in 2009-10 and in 2010-11, all clients risk of harm remained stable.
- From the 2009-10 cohort, of the 38 successful completions, only 3 clients (8%) reoffended during or shortly after programme completion.

As mentioned earlier in the Report, it is planned to provide a Mentoring and Befriending service to those clients exiting Resettlement, Right Track, DTTO/Drug & Alcohol interventions. By this process, it is envisaged that the period of 'compliance' and non offending will be extended.

Partly as a result of the introduction of CPOs and the success of the projects mentioned above, other initiatives have been commenced to extend the integration and the impact of such interventions.

Perth & Kinross CJS, in conjunction with the Police and other agencies, are piloting a Persistent Offenders Project on behalf of Tayside. This commenced in 2012 and therefore will not be reported on until 2012/13. However it is planned to 'roll-out' the initiative across Tayside during the early part of 2013

Another development has been the integration of services across work with female offenders – highlighted in a recent CJSW Partnership audit carried out under the aegis of the Tayside CJA. To build upon this a 'Womens Centre' (as per the model recommended by the recently published Angelioni Report) is being developed in Perth city.

A further example of these efforts at innovation and integration is the recently initiated CCIG (Complex Case Integration Group) involving practitioners and managers from a wide range of agencies and organisations. The purpose of this group is to focus input efficiently/effectively, to ensure there is no duplication of services and to ensure that in complex cases **all** intervention is carefully considered and communicated to everyone concerned. Many of the cases covered by CCIG are likely to rest within the remit of Resettlement, Right Track, DTTO/Drug & Alcohol services. For example 27% of all CJS cases are located within central Perth – the focus area for CCIG.

By providing the required clarity and intensity of intervention, it is hoped that the pronounced reduction in the reconviction rates in Perth & Kinross will be further improved.

## **Conclusion**

This Report covers the 2011-12 period, but of necessity also refers to what has occurred during the latter part of 2012 and indeed what is planned in the months ahead. This has been difficult to avoid as the use of CPOs by the Courts in Perth & Kinross was relatively slow, although over the past few months it has significantly increased. Nevertheless usage of CPOs during a good part of 2011 was not significant and it has only been since the latter part of that year that the change in legislation began to be evidenced.

It is undeniable that the change has been positive. At an operational level the Orders themselves are easier to manage as it is clearer what has been imposed by the Courts and what is expected of clients and the Supervising Officers. At a strategic level it has encouraged innovation and flexibility.

The change has helped to introduce a more cooperative and 'can do' approach, not only within Criminal Justice, but across a range of statutory and non-statutory services. It is difficult to over-emphasise the combined input of the services noted earlier in contributing towards a continuing reduction in reoffending. The evident

enthusiasm of our Sheriffs for, eg, Right Track, may have had some impact upon the number of CPOs imposed.

While the 2011/12 Report is limited to the first period of CPOs there is sufficient evidence to show that the impact in Perth & Kinross has been positive and that this is likely to become even more evident in future years.



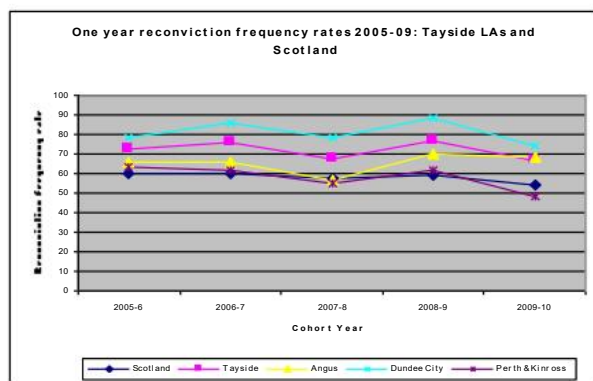


# APPENDIX



# One year Reconviction Frequency Rate 2005-2009: Tayside and LAs Scotland

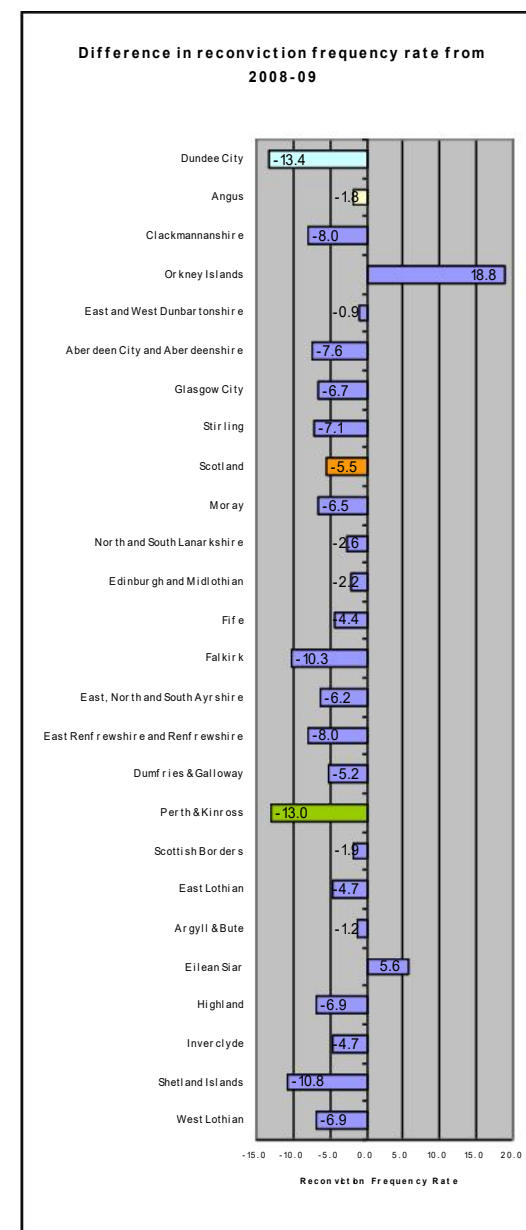
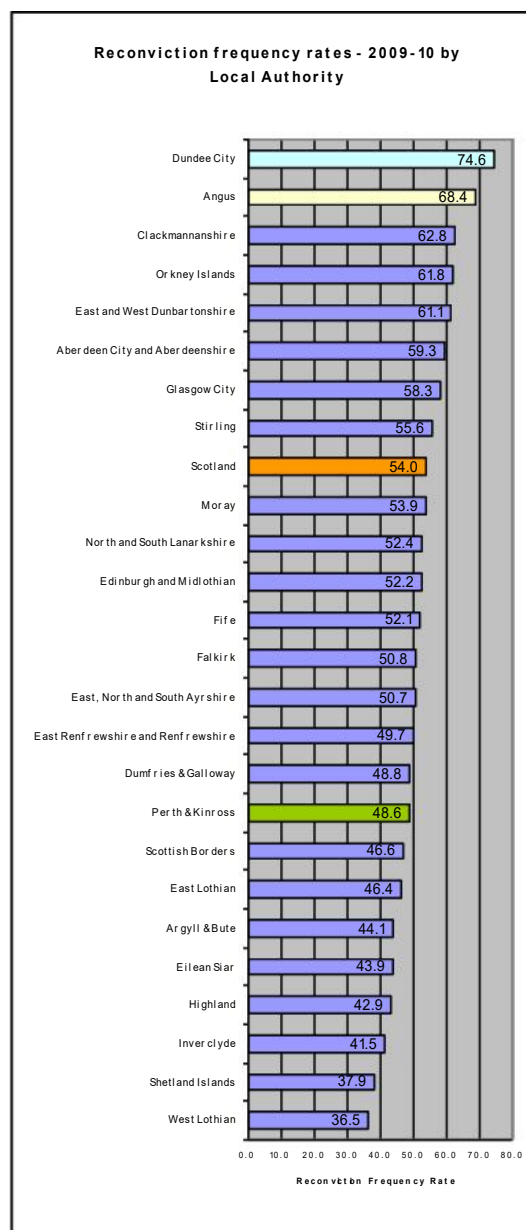
LA / CJA	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
Scotland	60.1	59.7	57.3	59.6	54.0
Tayside	72.3	75.5	67.2	76.6	66.4
Angus	66.1	66.2	56.3	70.2	68.4
Dundee City	78.6	86	78.1	88.0	74.6
Perth & Kinross	63.7	61.8	54.9	61.7	48.6



PKC had the 10th best reconviction frequency rate (RFR) in Scotland for the 2009-10 cohort of the 25 LAs presented. This was 5.4 below the Scotland RFR of 54.0 and was the best RFR in Tayside, comparing favourably against both Dundee City (74.6) and Angus (68.4).

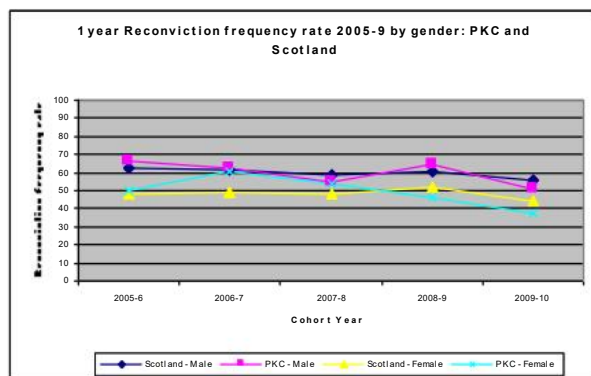
Nationally, the RFR has decreased by 6.0 since 2008-9. In Tayside, Dundee City is showing the largest drop of 13.4 with PKC falling by 13.4 and Angus falling by 1.8.

When compared with the last 4 cohorts, nationally, the RFR is at its lowest point with a reduction of 6.1 since 2005-6. This reduction is more notable for PKC which has seen a fall of 15.1. Dundee City has also seen a reduction since 2005-6, albeit a smaller one of 2.0. In contrast, the Angus figure has increased by 2.3 since 2005-6.



# One year Reconviction Frequency Rate 2005-2009: Tayside and LAs Scotland. Gender split

LA / CJA	2005 -6	2006 -7	2007 -8	2008 -9	2009 -10
Scotland - Male	62.3	61.7	59.0	61.0	56.1
PKC - Male	66.4	62.1	55.0	64.5	50.6
Scotland - Female	48.3	49.2	48.4	52.3	44.0
PKC - Female	50	60.5	54.0	45.9	37.6



For males, PKC has the 8th lowest RFR in Scotland for the 2009-10 cohort of the 25 Local Authorities listed, with 50.6. This is 5.5 below the Scotland figure of 56.1 and is the lowest of the Tayside LAs, comparing favourably with Dundee City (75.1) and Angus (72.4). When compared with the last 4 cohorts, nationally, the RFR is at its lowest point with a reduction of 6.2 since 2005-6. For PKC, since the 2005-6, the RFR has reduced by 15.8.

For females, PKC has the 10th lowest RFR in Scotland for the 2009-10 cohort of the 22 Local Authorities listed, with 37.6. This is 6.4 below the Scotland figure of 44.0 and is the lowest of the Tayside LAs, comparing favourably with Dundee City (72.3) and Angus (50.3). When compared with the last 4 cohorts, nationally, the RFR is at its lowest point with a reduction of 4.3 since 2005-6. For PKC, since the 2005-6, the RFR has reduced by 12.4.

