

1ST APRIL 2023 - 31ST MARCH 2024

STATISTICAL BULLETIN

ELECTRONIC MONITORING TO THE CRIMINAL AND
YOUTH JUSTICE SYSTEMS IN SCOTLAND



INTRODUCTION



G4S are pleased to present our Annual Statistical Newsletter covering the period of Electronic Monitoring in Scotland between 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2024.

Whilst the current Electronic Monitoring service in Scotland, using radio frequency, continues to be an effective tool to aid rehabilitation and support desistance, legislation once commenced will allow the use of new order types and technologies. G4S are currently working closely with the Scottish Government and partner agencies with regards to rolling out a GPS pilot across Scotland for HDC in the near future.

Section 3 of the Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2019 widens the list of disposals that can be electronically monitored in Scotland. Section 7 of the Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2019 widens the list of licences that can include electronic monitoring as a condition. The 2019 Act is the legal basis for the use of electronic monitoring as a licence condition or standalone order. The act also introduced the use of an “Electronic Monitoring Order” (EMO) which standardised the administrative responsibilities of Court based disposals.

Electronic Monitoring (EM) remains an effective and flexible tool available to issuing authorities and Justice Social Work alike. Creating curfews to enable and assist the management of persons within the community, Curfews can be tailored to be as individual as required. We strive to ensure that all agencies have a full understanding of the flexibility and versatility available when considering Electronic Monitoring and remain fully contactable to all agencies. We will always endeavour to maintain excellent communication links with all partner agencies through various practices.

This past year we have seen a rise in requests for our regular awareness raising sessions, whether these be presented remotely or by attending a team or group meeting in person to afford organisations the opportunity to expand their understanding of EM and our practices. We are delighted to announce that in addition to visiting prisons, courts and social work teams across Scotland, we are planning to re-introduce our open evenings offering a unique opportunity for the Judiciary, Justice Social Work, Police Scotland and third sector organisations to visit our National Monitoring Centre to view our operation first hand. Attendees are given the opportunity to spend time in the 24/7 National Monitoring Centre during peak activity, to witness alerts as they come into our monitoring system, test the workings of a ‘tag’ device, speak with experienced Monitoring Officers and discuss different experiences of EM with partner agencies in attendance. These thought provoking and interactive evenings provide 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 re-introduction of these evenings is being planned for later this year. (Further details will be distributed in due course)

Finally, we welcome the opportunity to provide awareness raising sessions for any agency with an interest in EM: should you require any further information or wish to request a presentation on the features of Electronic Monitoring and our service, please do not hesitate to make contact.

Angela Wood
Service Director EM Scotland



ANGELA WOOD
SERVICE DIRECTOR



KARYN MACINTYRE
TRAINING, LIAISON & DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Section 3 of the Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2019 widens the list of disposals that can be electronically monitored in Scotland. Section 7 of the Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2019 widens the list of licences that can include electronic monitoring as a condition.

The 2019 Act amends some of the provisions but does not change the legislative considerations for determining an individual's suitability for electronic monitoring.

The current list of court disposals that can be electronically monitored are:

Restriction of Liberty Order (RLO)

Restricted Movement Requirement (RMR) as part of a Drug Treatment & Testing Order (DTTO)
Restricted Movement Requirement (RMR) as part of a Community Payback Order (CPO)

As a condition of Bail Order

The 2019 Act also introduced the Electronic Monitoring Order (EMO) which is imposed by a court alongside the court disposal (such as RLO) and lasts for as long as the person is subject to that court disposal, for RLO this is up to 12 months. The EMO is a common form of order and is part of an approach of standardising the administration of electronic monitoring across court based disposals.

The current forms of licence that can be electronically monitored include:

Home Detention Curfew (HDC)

As a condition of Parole or a non-Parole Licence

As a condition of Temporary Release licence from Prison

However, at present there is no operational use made of electronic monitoring of Temporary Release licence.

Listed in the Act but not yet commenced are the following additional orders:

Electronic monitoring of supervised release orders (SROs)

Electronic monitoring of sexual offences prevention orders (SOPOs) and sexual harm prevention orders (SHPOs) which replace SOPOs

Although Electronic Monitoring is not carried out through the Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2019, The Children's Hearing panel can make use of Electronic Monitoring through a "Movement Restriction Condition (MRC)" order.

COURT IMPOSED ORDERS	Page
Restriction of Liberty Order (RLO)	1 - 3
Restricted Movement Requirement (RMR) as a condition of a DTTO	4
Restricted Movement Requirement (RMR) as a condition of a CPO	5
Electronic Monitoring as a condition of Bail	6
ELECTRONIC MONITORING AS A LICENCE CONDITION	
Home Detention Curfew (HDC)	7 - 9
Parole Licence (MAPPA & NON-MAPPA)	10
SCOTTISH CHILDREN'S REPORTER ADMINISTRATION (SCRA)	
Movement Restriction Condition (MRC)	11
FURTHER INFORMATION	
Service Delivery	12
Order Requirements	13
Flexibility of Electronic Monitoring	14
Communication with Partner Agencies	15 - 17

RESTRICTION OF LIBERTY ORDER (RLO)



Section 245A of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 as inserted by Section 5 of the Crime and Punishment (Scotland) Act 1997 is the legislative provision allowing for the implementation of a Restriction of Liberty Order.

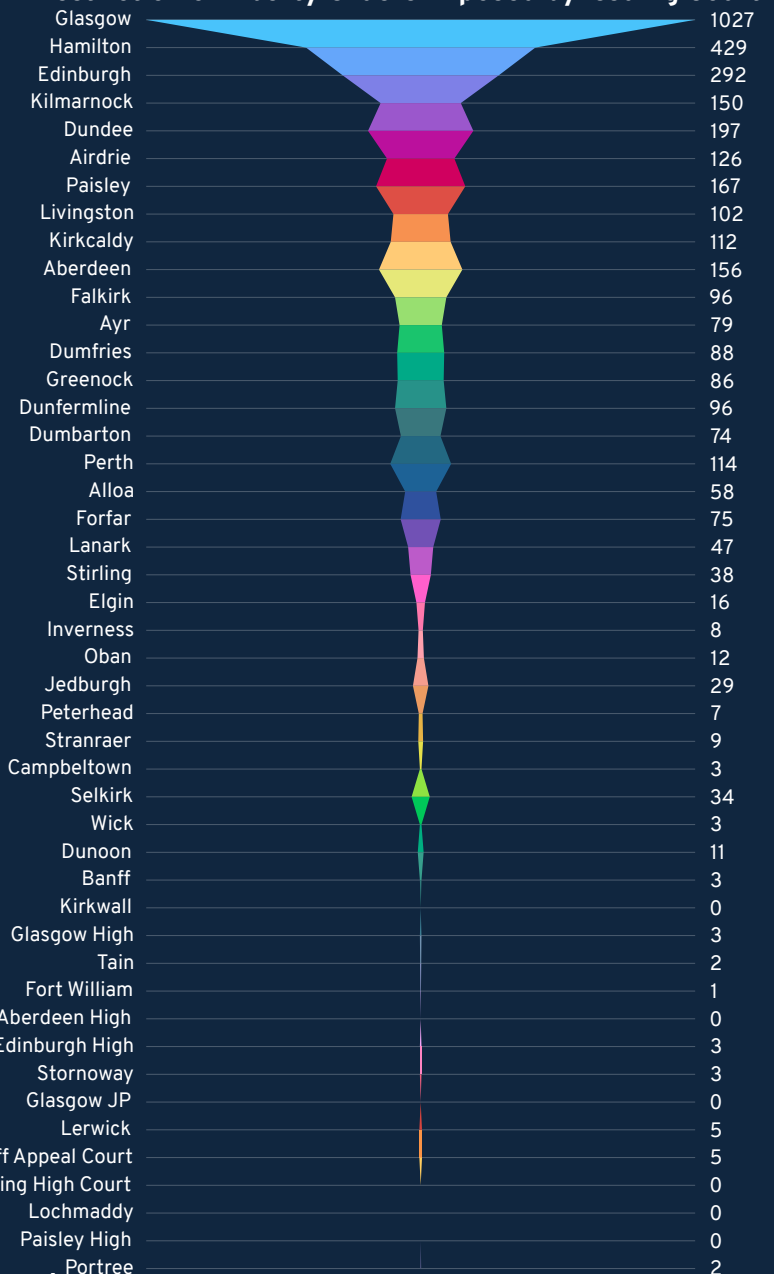
All Order Types Imposed by a Court must be accompanied by an “Electronic Monitoring Order” (EMO). This is our authority to monitor and we will not be able to Monitor an individual without this.

Restriction of Liberty Orders (RLO) requires an individual who is subject to Electronic Monitoring to be restricted to a specific place for a maximum period of 12 hours per day for up to a maximum of 12 months. The commencement and completion time for curfews can be as variable as required.

Legislation for RLO’s also allows an ‘Exclusion’ to be put in place covering an address where a monitored person (MP) is not permitted to be for the duration of their order. It is recommended that that any ‘Exclusion’ orders run alongside a curfew to allow us to ensure the functionality of the monitoring equipment.



Restriction of Liberty Orders Imposed by Issuing Court



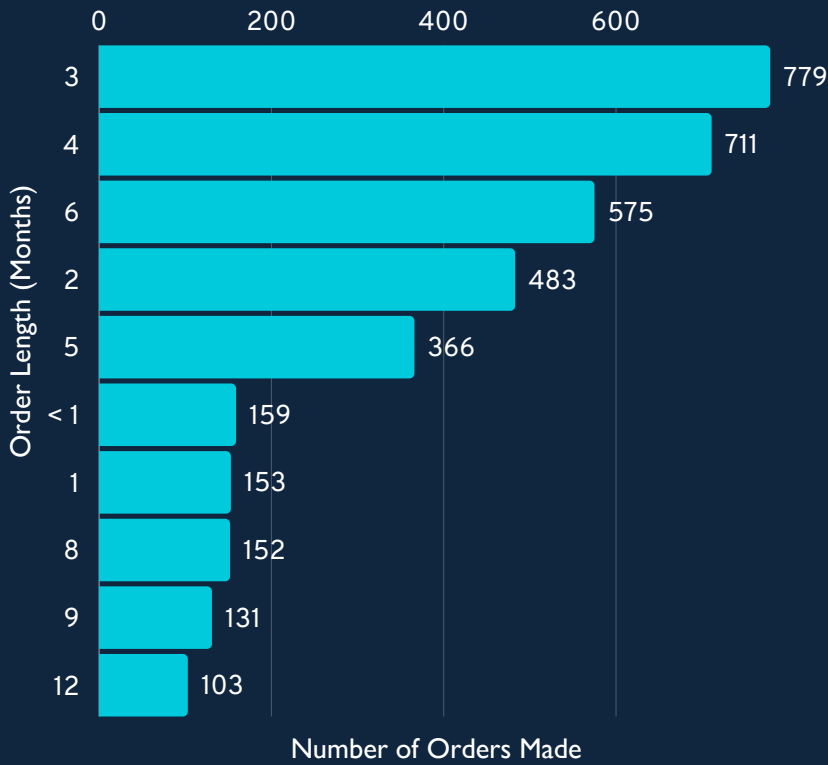
“ Not being able to go outside and do things with kids as much was hard but I've stopped drinking, Applied for my driving licence and I'm going back to college. G4S have been good, I like that they call to check on me when I haven't been out in a few days. ”

RLO - Glasgow & Strathkelvin Sheriff Court
Male, 26

RESTRICTION OF LIBERTY ORDER (RLO)



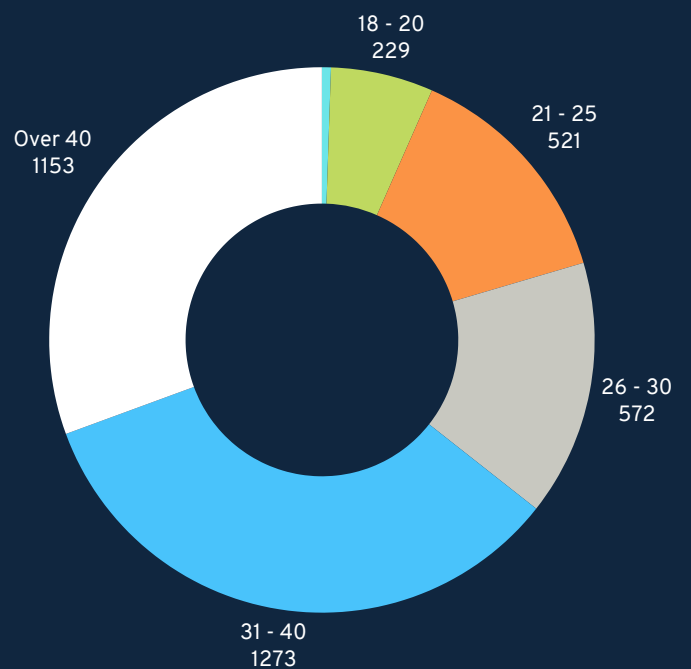
Restriction of Liberty Orders - Average Order Length



Restriction of Liberty Orders - Gender

Gender	Total
Male	3285
Female	479
Identify as other	4

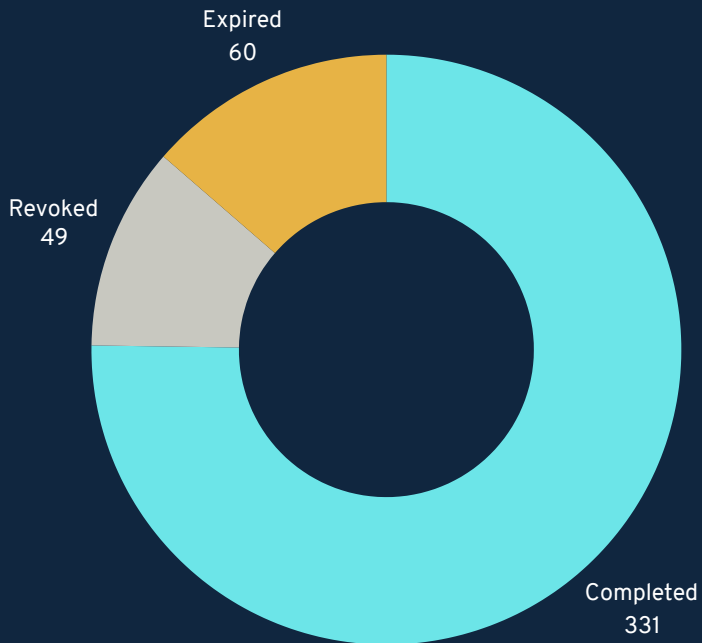
Restriction of Liberty Orders - Age Range



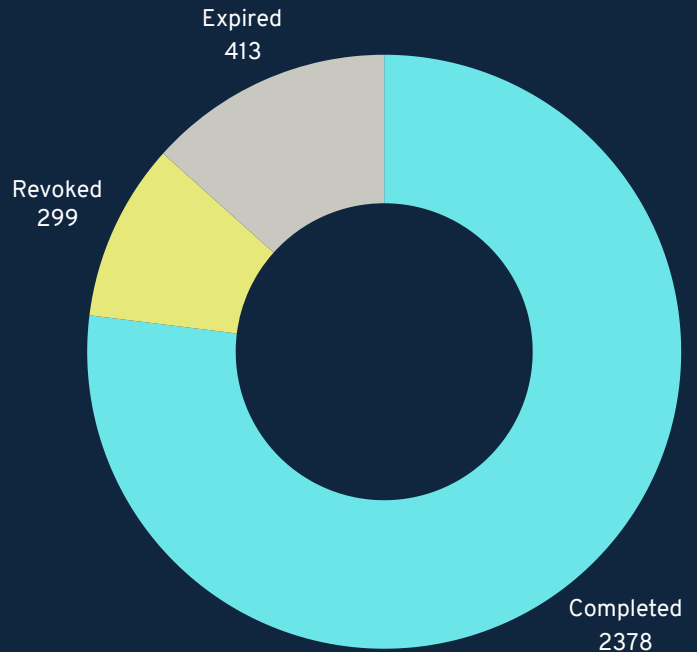
RESTRICTION OF LIBERTY ORDER (RLO)



Restriction of Liberty Orders - Completions (Female)



Restriction of Liberty Orders - Completions (Male)



Terminology Key

“Completed” - Monitored Person has successfully completed their Restriction of Liberty Order.

“Revoked” - Restriction of Liberty Order has been revoked by the issuing Court.

“Expired” - Restriction of Liberty Order has reached it’s end date however G4S were not actively monitoring the individual at the time for example; Individual was in Hospital at the time of their order ending.



Time keeping was hard at the beginning but I got used to it and got myself into a good routine. Being on tag done me good and helped stop me going off the rails when my brother passed away. I feel safer having a tag like people are looking after me. It's been a positive experience.

RLO - Edinburgh Sheriff Court
Male, 27



From 1st April 2023 until 31st March 2024, 3768 Restriction of Liberty Orders were imposed across Scotland, Making up 66% of the total number of all order types Electronically Monitored during this time.

RESTRICTED MOVEMENT REQUIREMENT (RMR) AS A CONDITION OF A DRUG TREATMENT AND TESTING ORDER (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 Restricted Movement Requirement as a condition of a Drug Treatment and Testing Order.

All Order Types Imposed by a Court must be accompanied by an "Electronic Monitoring Order" (EMO). This is our authority to monitor and we will not be able to Monitor an individual without this.

A Drug Treatment and Testing Order (DTTO) is a community disposal which can be particularly effective in making progress with adult drug misuse. The Restricted Movement Requirement (RMR) order imposed as part of a DTTO will restrict the movement of a monitored person (MP) who is aged at least 16 years old to a particular place for up to a maximum of 12 hours per day for a maximum of 12 months.

Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTO) can also be set up alongside an "Exclusion" address where a monitored person is monitored away from a specific address or addresses.

“

Being arrested affected my mental health, Although I'm normally reclusive, it was difficult having no option but to stay in. While I was tagged I started to engage more with support services and it gave me the shock I needed. I know I need to keep moving forward, make the most of life and I'm more willing to ask for help when I need it now.

RLO & CPO - Kilmarnock Sheriff and Justice of the Peace Court
Female, 40

”



“

The tag gave me routine I've not had before. I'm recovering from alcoholism and the curfew has helped me with that as it keeps me away from bad influences. It wasn't easy but it's had a positive impact and my family are happy with the changes its made to my life.

RLO - Selkirk Sheriff Court
Male, 26

”

From 1st April 2023 until 31st March 2024, There were no Restricted Movement Requirement Orders as a condition of a Drug Treatment and Testing Order imposed across Scotland,

RESTRICTED MOVEMENT REQUIREMENT (RMR) AS A CONDITION OF A COMMUNITY PAYBACK ORDER (CPO)



The legislative provision allowing for the use of a Restricted Movement Requirement as part of Community Payback Orders 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.

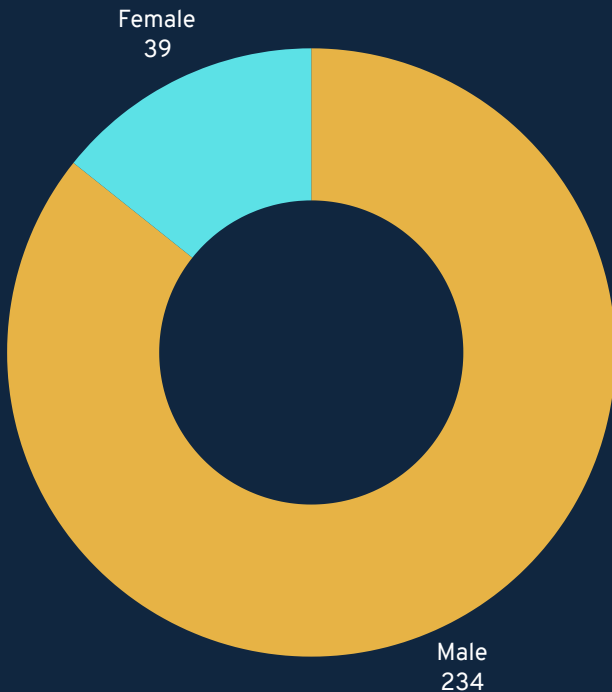
All Order Types Imposed by a Court must be accompanied by an “Electronic Monitoring Order” (EMO). This is our authority to monitor and we will not be able to Monitor an individual without this.

Please note, if Electronic Monitoring is seen to be necessary alongside Community Payback, a Restriction of Liberty Order can be imposed concurrently with a Community Payback Order, for the same offence, however, both orders may differ in duration.

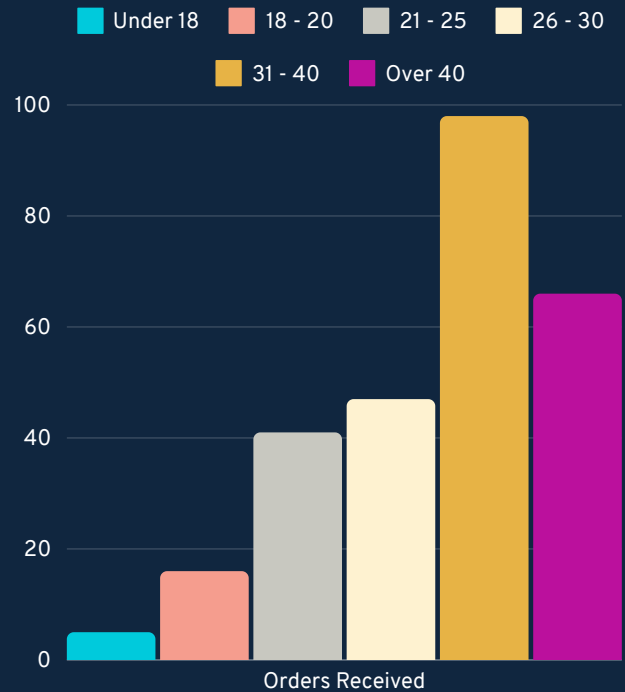
A Restricted Movement Requirement (RMR) as part of a Community Payback Order (CPO) follows the same guidelines as a Restriction of Liberty Order (RLO) in relation to curfew length and order duration, maximum period of curfew is 12 hours per day for up to a maximum of 12 months.

There can also be a restriction away from a specified address or addresses for 24 hours a day for up to 12 months (Exclusion).

RMR as a condition of CPO - Gender



RMR as a condition of CPO - Age Range



From 1st April 2023 until 31st March 2024, 273 Restricted Movement Requirements as part of a Community Payback Order were imposed across Scotland.

ELECTRONIC MONITORING AS A CONDITION OF BAIL

The Legislation which allows for the provision of Electronic Monitoring as a condition of Bail comes from The Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2019.

All Order Types Imposed by a Court must be accompanied by an “Electronic Monitoring Order” (EMO). This is our authority to monitor and we will not be able to Monitor an individual without this.

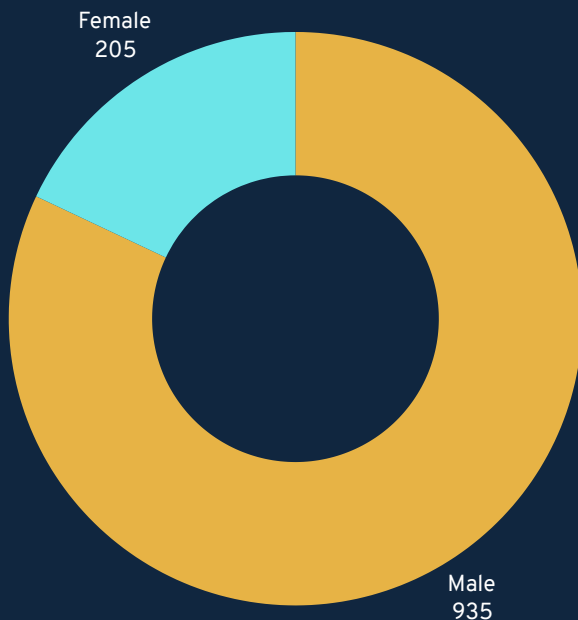
Electronic Monitoring is an additional way to oversee an accused persons compliance with their Bail Conditions.

Electronic Monitoring may be imposed by the court as a condition of a Bail order.

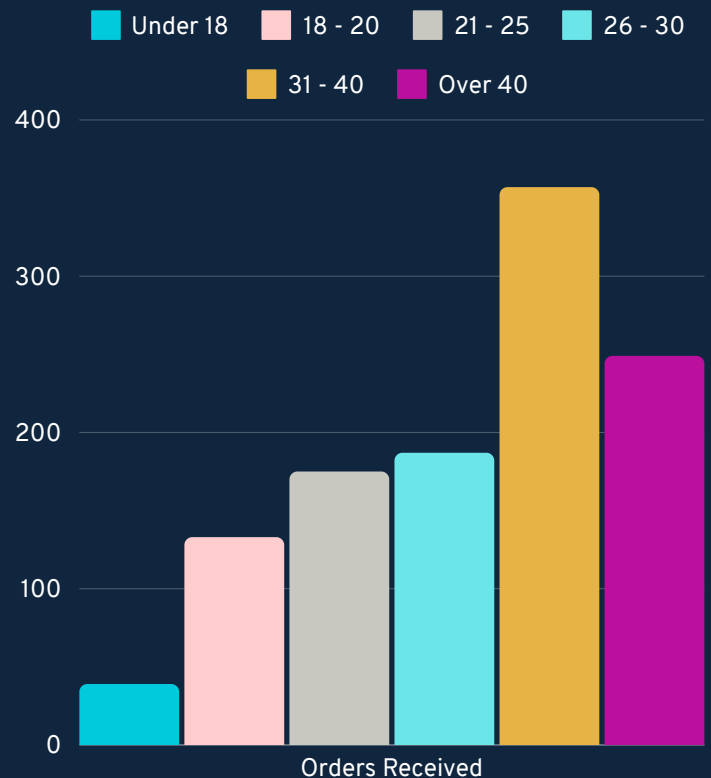
Curfew times for EM Bail orders have no prescribed duration, this is determined by individual courts and individuals are monitored until the court revokes the condition.

EM Bail Orders can also be accompanied by an “Exclusion” element where a Monitored Person (MP) is restricted away from a specific address or addresses for 24 hours a day for the duration of their order.

Bail - Gender



Bail - Age Range



From 1st April 2023 until 31st March 2024, 1140 Electronic Monitoring as a condition of Bail Orders were imposed across Scotland, Making up 20% of the total number of all order types Electronically Monitored during this time.

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.

Home Detention Curfews (HDC) provides scope for individuals to serve up to a quarter of their sentence (maximum of 6 months and minimum of 2 weeks) on licence in the community in the lead up to their specified release date.

HDC is mainly utilised for those serving short-term sentences, and can help manage an individual's reintegration into the community.

Access to HDC is not automatic and individuals must be approved by an assessment process prior to being released on HDC.

There are individuals who are excluded from release on Home Detention Curfew (HDC). These individuals are prisoners who are:-

- Registered Sex Offenders
- Subject to Extended Sentences
- Subject to a Supervised Release Order
- Subject to Hospital Direction
- Awaiting Deportation

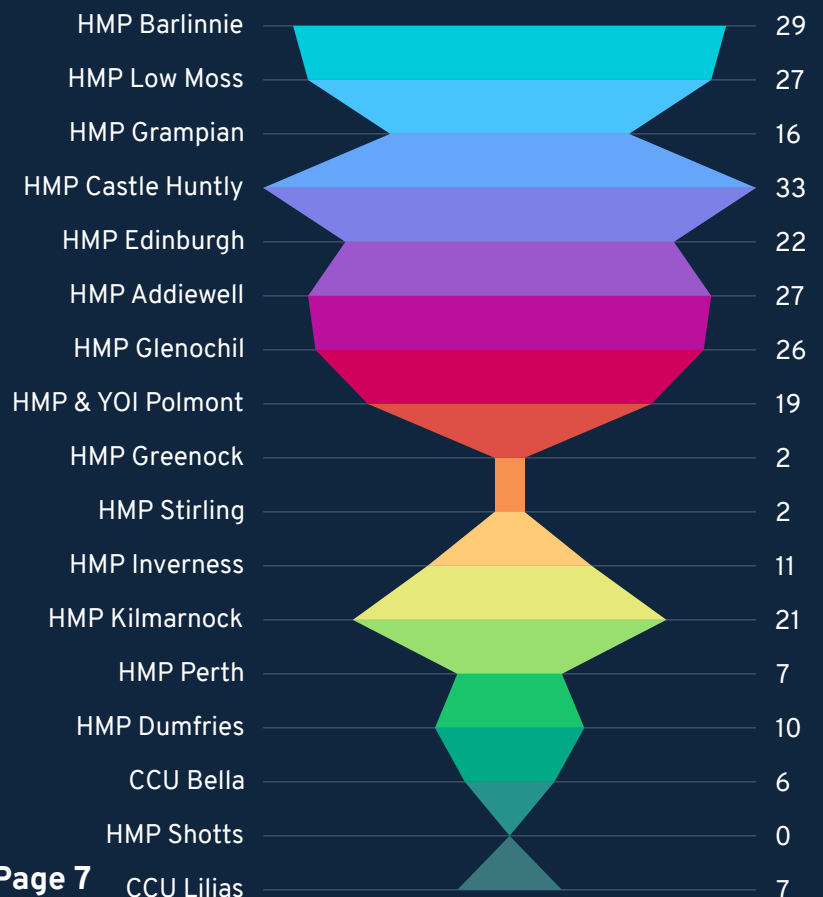
Curfew times can be up to a maximum of 12 hours per day. The legislation also allows for the implementation of an 'Exclusion' element to a Licence where a person is not permitted within a specified address or addresses for 24 hours a day for the duration of their HDC.

I feel a lot stronger and happier now, I really feel like i've changed my life around. It was hard not being able to go out in the summer months. G4S staff were great and the home all day calls to check in on me were helpful.

HDC - CCU Liliás
Female, 44



Home Detention Curfew's by Issuing Prison

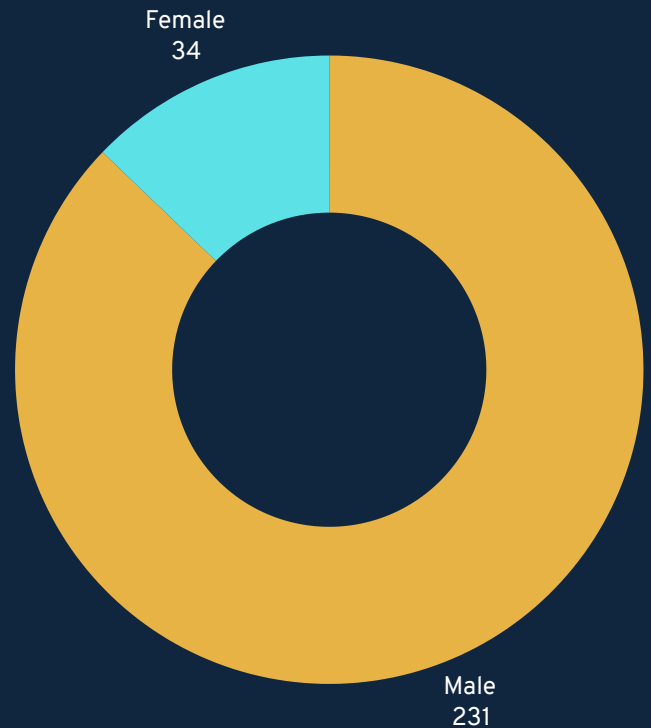


HOME DETENTION CURFEW (HDC)

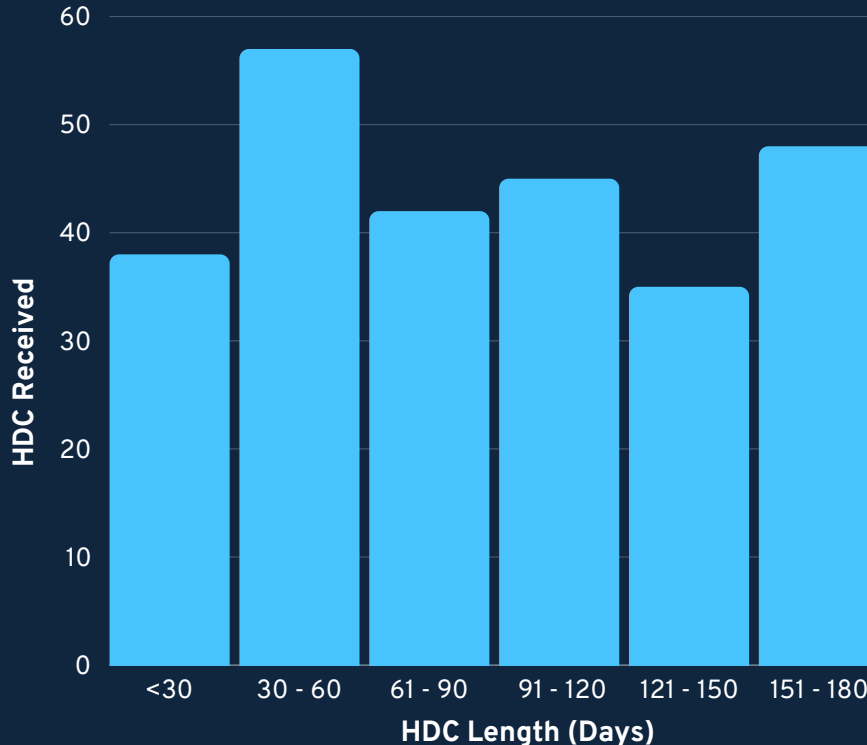
Home Detention Curfew - Age Range

Age Group	Number of HDC Orders
Under 18	0
18 - 20	5
21 - 25	22
26 - 30	47
31 - 40	94
Over 40	97

Home Detention Curfew - Gender Split



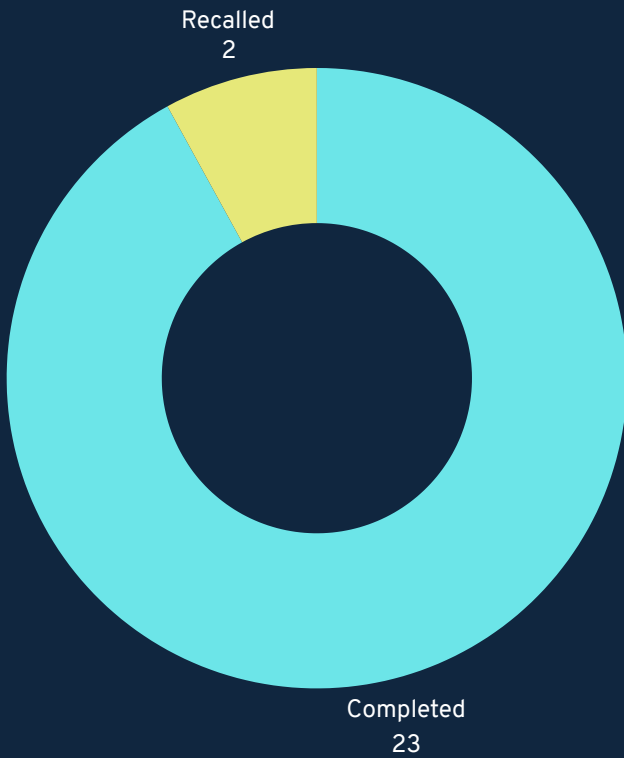
Home Detention Curfew - Average Order Length



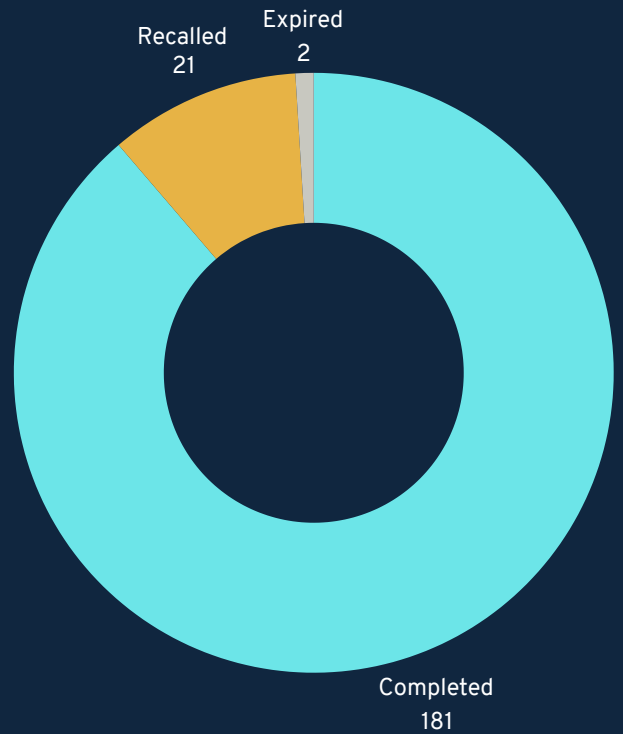
From 1st April 2023 until 31st March 2024, 265 Home Detention Curfew's were imposed across Scotland, Making up 5% of the total number of all order and licence types electronically monitored during this time. G4S also provided electronic monitoring services for 19 Home Detention Curfew's originally imposed in England or Wales and the monitored person has since moved to an address in Scotland.

HOME DETENTION CURFEW (HDC)

Home Detention Curfew's Completions (Female)



Home Detention Curfew's Completions (Male)



Terminology Key

“Completed” - Monitored Person has successfully completed their Home Detention Curfew.

“Recalled” - Home Detention Curfew has been revoked by the issuing Prison.

“Expired” - Home Detention Curfew has reached it's end date however G4S were not actively monitoring the individual at the time for example; Individual was in Hospital at the time of their order ending.



ELECTRONIC MONITORING AS A CONDITION OF PAROLE LICENCE

Section 40 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2003 is the legislation provided to allow the release of Long Term Prisoners who are serving 4 years or more by the Parole Board in Scotland.

The legislation also allows for the implementation of an 'Exclusion' element to a Licence where a person is not permitted within a specified address or addresses for 24 hours a day for the duration of their License Conditions.

Electronic Monitoring as a condition of Parole Licence can be included by the Parole Board for Scotland within the conditions for any Parole or Non-Parole release licence.

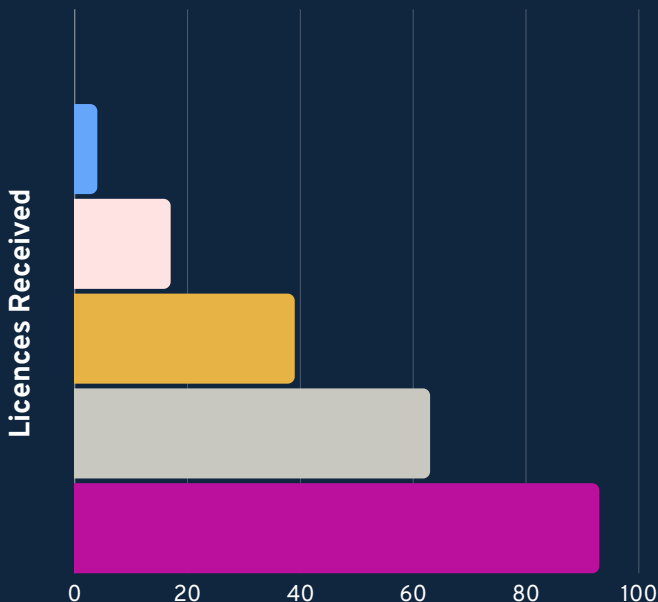
The management of these individuals in terms of electronic monitoring reflects the level of risk they may pose to public protection.

To distinguish whether a person is subject to Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) or not, G4S split these into two distinct order types, MAPPA and Non-MAPPA.

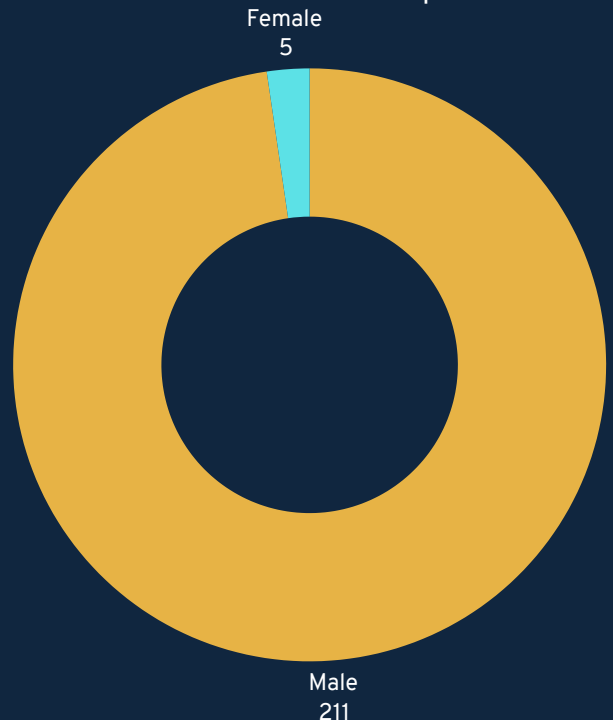
In order to monitor the compliance of individuals appropriately, a personalised MAPPA or Non MAPPA Protocol is created and provided by their Supervising Officer.

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

Parole Licence - Age Range



Parole Licence - Gender Split



From 1st April 2023 until 31st March 2024, 94 Parole licences for individuals subject to MAPPA were imposed across Scotland, making up 2% of the total number of all order types Electronically Monitored during this time.

From 1st April 2023 until 31st March 2024, 122 Parole licences for individuals not subject to MAPPA were imposed across Scotland, making up 2% of the total number of all order types Electronically Monitored during this time.

MOVEMENT RESTRICTION CONDITION (MRC)



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 Scottish Children’s Reporter Administration (SCRA) to issue a Movement Restriction Condition (MRC) in respect of a Young Person..

The Children’s Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011 (Movement Restriction Conditions) Regulations 2013 commits a Children’s Hearing to consider a Movement Restriction Condition should a young person meet secure accommodation criteria.

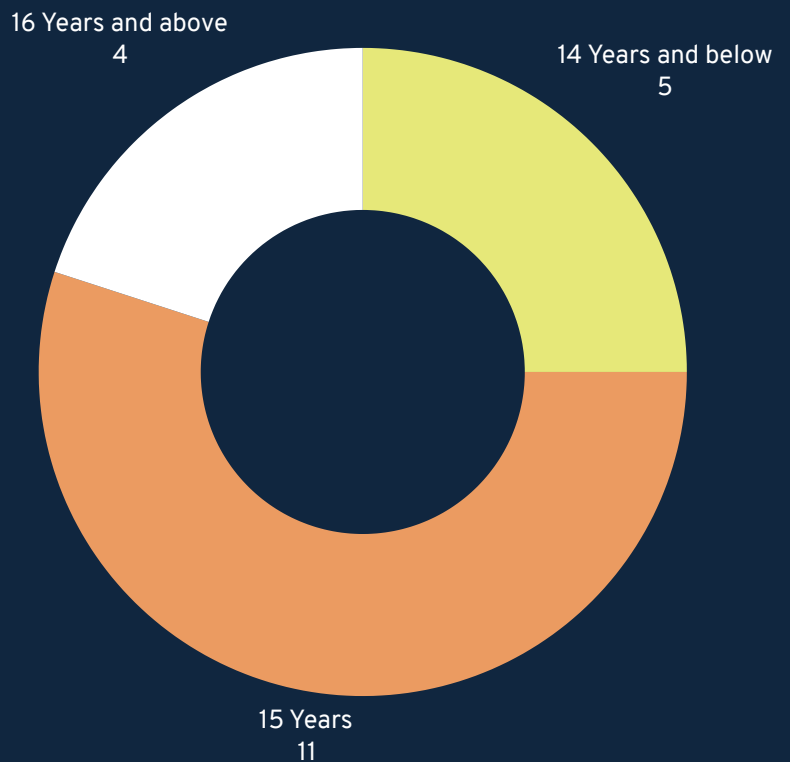
A wrap- around package of support will also be put in place to provide care and assistance to all young persons. Like other Electronic Monitoring orders a Movement Restriction Condition (MRC) can also include an “Exclusion” where a monitored person (MP) is not permitted to be at a certain address or addresses.

An agreed protocol is implemented alongside the MRC to provide G4S with the contact information to report directly to the Supervising Officer ensuring that all relevant information and non-compliance is communicated effectively and timely.

Movement Restriction Condition’s (MRC) are reviewed by a Children’s Hearing and monitoring will end when the condition is removed.

MRC Gender Split	Total
Male	15
Female	5

Movement Restriction Condition - Average Age



From 1st April 2023 until 31st March 2024, 20 Movement Restriction Condition’s were imposed across Scotland, making up 0.3% of the total number of all order and licence types Electronically Monitored during this time.

G4S has a number of procedures in place in regards to how Electronic Monitoring services are delivered. Awareness of these procedures can help partner agencies to make informed decisions when recommending or imposing Electronic Monitoring on an individual.



INSTALLATION TIMES

Court Orders and Licences will be installed within the first curfew period on the day the order/licence commences.

G4S officers will not attend earlier than the beginning of the first curfew unless previously agreed with the monitored person. G4S Officers can attend at any point during curfew.

RESTRICTION TIMES

With the exception of a Parole Licence or Bail, The Maximum curfew duration is 12 hours in a 24 hour period. Parole Licence and Bail have no upper limit. Excluding HDC orders, there is no minimum duration for a curfew period. HDC's must have a minimum of 9 hours curfew per day. 'Away from' or 'Exclusion' Orders will normally have a full 24 hour exclusion requirement for the length of time the order is active.



EXCLUSION OR "AWAY FROM" ORDERS

An Exclusion or "Away From" order allows monitoring technology to be used to monitor an individual "Away From" a specific address or addresses. Legislation allows for the implementation of an exclusion requirement on all current Electronic Monitoring orders or as a condition of licence. Exclusion addresses must be a specific address and suitable property. The technology does not allow for an individual to be excluded from a town or street. The premise holder at the exclusion address must consent to the installation of monitoring equipment. All exclusion presence alerts are reported regardless of duration to the appropriate authority. It is possible to impose an "Exclusion Only" order where the only conditions for the monitoring individual is to stay away from a specific address or addresses. However, G4S strongly recommends Exclusion only orders are accompanied by at least 1 hour of curfewed time. This allows G4S to ensure the equipment is functioning correctly.



ORDER REQUIREMENTS

To provide Electronic Monitoring services, G4S have a number of technical and administrative requirements that must be met to ensure Electronic Monitoring can go ahead successfully. The below content identifies the key requirements to meet to avoid any delays or an inability to provide Electronic Monitoring services.

SHARED ACCOMODATION

If an individual who is subject to Electronic Monitoring lives in shared accommodation, G4S will “range” the Monitored Person (MP) to their own room only for the duration of their curfew. This means a monitored person (MP) must stay in their room for the duration of their curfew. Therefore, the individual should have access to hygiene facilities within their room.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTS FOR PAROLE LICENCE

Where Electronic Monitoring is used as a condition of Parole Licence, The individual’s Licence conditions should be sent to G4S via the notifications email inbox. Upon receipt of Licence conditions, G4S will respond with a protocol template to be completed by the individual’s Supervising Officer. G4S cannot begin monitoring until both documents are received.



MONITORING RECOMMENDATIONS

Providing G4S with information such as “No Lone Females” or “2 Officer Visit” does not need to be in relation to an individual’s current offence or previous offences. An awareness of potential challenges for G4S staff regarding previous behaviour helps ensure the safety of all G4S staff.

CORRECT DATA

G4S must have all the correct information provided via the notifications inbox before Monitoring can begin. Room Numbers, Flat Numbers, Correct spelling of names are all things which can delay monitoring if incorrect or missing.

USE OF PROTOCOLS

Protocols are used to stipulate the reporting procedure, Supervising Officer contact information and to identify any risk markers to G4S staff. Protocols can be used to raise awareness of “need” as well as risk.

ELECTRONIC MONITORING ORDER (EMO)

For Court imposed orders an “Electronic Monitoring Order” (EMO) must accompany the disposal such as a “Restriction of Liberty Order (RLO)”. G4S cannot begin monitoring without both documents.

FLEXIBILITY OF ELECTRONIC MONITORING

“The only thing that limits Electronic Monitoring is the mind.”

Electronic Monitoring Technology can be flexible and versatile to allow an issuing agency to tailor the conditions of Electronic Monitoring to an individual and their circumstances to support not only their compliance but also to provide the best possible opportunity for rehabilitation. For example, Varied curfew hours can allow an individual to take employment in a role where they would be required to work different shift patterns.

All flexibility must be stipulated in the order or licence documentation provided to G4S.



FLEXIBILITY OF HOURS

Curfew hours do not need to be applied in a full block of 12 hours. Curfew hours can be broken down into several periods of restriction. Start and end times can be any time, Curfew hours do not need to be “19.00 - 07.00”. 12 hours is the maximum amount of time a curfew can be imposed (excluding Licence & Bail). Curfewed hours can be different on different days.



CURFEWED DAYS

Curfew periods do not need to be applied to every day of the week. It may only be necessary to curfew an individual at the weekend or certain days during the week. Certain days could be exempt. For example, an individual may not be monitored on a Wednesday.



INCENTIVE ORDERS

Incentive based orders can be used to generate a positive response from a Monitored Person and generate compliance with their conditions. Curfewed days and hours can be varied throughout the length of the order. An incentive order may look like this; Month 1: 19.00 - 07.00, Month 2: 20.00 - 07.00, Month 3: 21.00. G4S does not decide whether or not an individual receives their incentive. All non-compliance is reported and it would be at the discretion of the issuing agency to revoke and amend an order to remove an incentive.



TAILORED CURFEW HOURS

Tailored curfew hours can be used to allow short periods of time during curfew hours where an individual is not monitored. This can be used to support health and wellbeing factors. Within a curfew period, an individual may have 10 to 15 minutes where they are not monitored to allow them to walk a dog or get some fresh air. Accumulation of any flexibility time will be added to the end of a curfew period and must not exceed 12 hours. Tailored curfew hours must be a part of the order/licence conditions. G4S cannot offer this without documented authority from the issuing agency.



REQUIREMENT TO ATTEND

Electronic Monitoring can be used in conjunction with community programmes to support rehabilitation in the form of a “Requirement to Attend” order rather than “Home Restrictions”. Originally suggested by a member of Justice Social Work, “Requirement to Attend” uses Electronic Monitoring to ensure and evidence an individual's attendance at a service or support group.

COMMUNICATION WITH PARTNER AGENCIES



G4S provides Electronic Monitoring Services across Scotland. Over the past year, we have been working on growing our relationships with the partner agencies based in every area of Scotland. We are looking forward to continuing to grow these connections in 2024.

ELECTRONIC MONITORING CHAMPIONS PROGRAMME

G4S along with support from partner agencies and The Scottish Government developed the “Electronic Monitoring Champions” Programme; volunteers from a number of partner agencies across the country participate in regular meetings to bring about awareness of Electronic Monitoring and share ideas on best practice.



G4S are available to provide training sessions to partner agencies either in person or remotely. An opportunity to share information on Electronic Monitoring technology and how it can be used. Have a look at the feedback we have received from participants and the “perks” of becoming an electronic monitoring champion.

Gain training on all elements of electronic monitoring

Opportunity to shadow G4S Field or Office based employees

Attend install visits with G4S employees

Invitations to Open Evening and electronic monitoring events

Chance to partake in technical pilots of electronic monitoring kit

Be a part of a platform to network with various partner agencies involved in electronic monitoring



We were completing a Strategic Needs and Strengths Assessment (SNSA) locally (Electronic Monitoring with Bail Supervision) and Karyn kindly attended the sessions on behalf of G4S. The SNSA identified some gaps in knowledge / understanding and it was agreed that multi-agency training was needed. Karyn advised that she would provide as many sessions as were needed, and we have taken her up on that offer! Multi Agency in person training was provided to Police Scotland, Justice Social Work, Community Safety, Scottish Court Tribunal Service, Victim/Survivor Organisations, Advocacy Services in March, and further individual whole team sessions are planned in April and May.

Staff attending the multi-agency session received the session positively. Everyone who responded to the post training survey confirmed they would recommend the session to a colleague and attendees reported increased confidence in Electronic Monitoring following the session. “The presenter was very knowledgeable and answered all questions informatively; I feel more confident in applying knowledge after training; The slides were easy to follow, the vocabulary was not too technical, so easily understood, and her knowledge and ability to answer any questions confidently was helpful in keeping my interest for the entire presentation”.

Eleanor Lindsay, Community Justice Quality Improvement Team Leader
Perth & Kinross Council



G4S are available to provide training sessions to partner agencies either in person or remotely. An opportunity to share information on Electronic Monitoring technology and how it can be used. Have a look at the feedback we have received from participants.

Karyn attended and gave a presentation at our request focusing on the "Away From" orders as we were looking for ways to reduce the risk of domestic abuse due to the nature of the work within Groupwork. The presentation was clear, visibly pleasing, and easy to understand. Karyn welcomed questions and the whole team felt the presentation helped to increase their understanding of the benefits and challenges of all the forms of electronic monitoring available. It gave us an insight into the challenges faced by G4S staff when report writers were not clear on what specific conditions they wanted to manage risk and protect victims. The training was so well received and beneficial it was rolled out across Fife Justice Social Work.

Jane Gordon, Team Manager, Groupwork Services, Kirkcaldy



Karyn and Arron visited our third-year degree Criminal Justice students to give a presentation on Electronic Monitoring. Their visit allowed students to gain in-depth knowledge of the technology and processes involved in EM. Students were given the opportunity to experience wearing a tag and view the monitoring system first hand. G4S's visit not only enhanced the student experience, but also allowed them to integrate real-life practice into theory-based learning. As a result of G4S's visits many students chose the topic of EM for their final assessment having been inspired by both what they had learned, and also by Karyn and Arron themselves.

I look forward to welcoming G4S back to UWS next year.

Dr Sarah McKean, Lecturer in Criminal Justice and Criminology
University of the West of Scotland



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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:

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