

**APRIL 2024 -
MARCH 2025**

STATISTICAL BULLETIN

Electronic Monitoring to the Criminal and Youth Justice Systems in Scotland



Since our last Statistical Bulletin, there has been a significant amount of change across our service with the forthcoming year expected to continue with that theme.

Firstly, and most notably, our Service Director, Angela Wood decided to retire at the end of 2024. Angela and I started out working together as electronic monitoring rolled out across Scotland in 2002. 23 years on and I am delighted that Angela has left the service in a great position, with a wonderful workforce and a first class delivery performance across the Scottish communities. As someone who worked her way through the ranks over a career dedicated to the service, I'm sure everyone wishes her a very happy and well-deserved retirement.

Angela's departure has allowed us to reshape our leadership team and recognise two other managers that have equally distinguished careers in this service. Pauline Nixon, who has been with the service since 1998, has been appointed Head of Operations with Julie McGregor appointed Head of Compliance and Reporting. Julie has been part of our Compliance and Quality team for over 20-years. Karyn MacIntyre has also been promoted into the position of Head of Training and Liaison. We are uniquely fortunate to have such a talented and committed leadership team to steward us through the next year of exciting challenges.

In terms of those challenges, whilst the Radio Frequency caseload continues to grow, we have been working with

the Scottish Government and stakeholders, including the Scottish Prison Service, regarding an imminent rollout of GPS monitoring. Over the past six-months we have been building systems and testing equipment as well as developing procedures and training materials in anticipation of this rollout. Once GPS has been rolled out, some further information on use of GPS may be possible to include in our next bulletin.

As the service grows and evolves, it is incumbent upon us to ensure we continue to invest in our infrastructure to deliver to our expected high standards. As such, we are also moving our National Monitoring Centre to a larger facility this spring. Once we are bedded into this new facility, we will be looking to run a series of stakeholder open events towards the end of the year to showcase our operations and people, providing a valuable window into the work that we do.

As ever, we appreciate the collaboration and feedback from stakeholders and continue to encourage open communication, particularly in areas where we can improve our services across the Scottish communities. In the meantime, I hope you find the information in this bulletin informative and useful. As ever, we appreciate the continued support and trust shown in our growing and dedicated team across the country.

David Denny

Director – UK/ASPAC



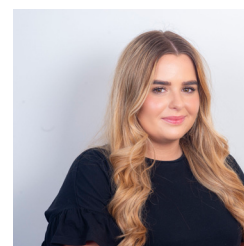
David Denny
Director



Karyn MacIntyre
Head of Training and Liaison



Pauline Nixon
Head of Operations



Melissa McCulloch
Training, Liaison & Development Officer

Section 3 of the Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2019 widened the list of disposals that can be electronically monitored in Scotland.

Section 7 of the Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2019 widened 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.

The 2019 Act also introduced the Electronic Monitoring Order (EMO) which is imposed by a court along side 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 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

Listed in act but not yet commenced:

- Electronic monitoring as a condition of supervised release orders (SROs).
- Electronic monitoring as a condition of sexual offences prevention orders (SOPOs).
- Electronic monitoring as a condition of Sexual harm prevention orders (SHPOs) which replace SOPOs

Although Electronic Monitoring is not carried out through the Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2019, The Scottish children's reporter administration can make use of Electronic Monitoring through a "Movement Restriction Condition (MRC)" as part of an intensive support and monitoring service package (ISMS).

Court imposed Orders	<i>Page</i>
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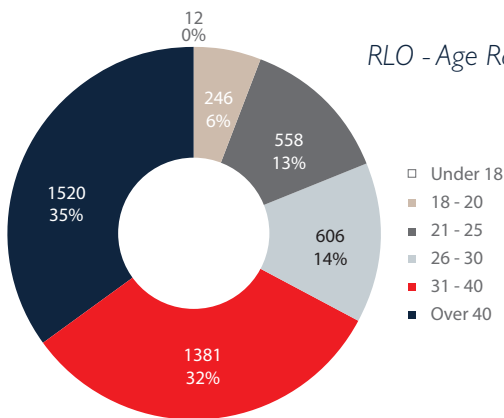
Section 245A of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 as inserted by Section 5 of the Crime and Punishment (Scotland) Act 1997 is the legislative provision allowing for the implementation of a Restriction of Liberty Order.

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. A Restriction of Liberty Order (RLO) mandates that an individual must remain within their approved address for up to 12 hours daily, with a maximum order duration of 12 months. The specific start and end times of these curfews are flexible and can be tailored to individual circumstances.

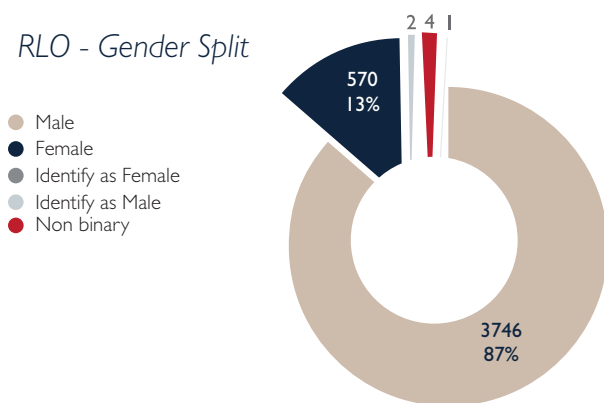
Furthermore, RLO legislation permits the implementation of an 'Exclusion Zone' which prevents the Monitored Person from entering specified addresses throughout the order's duration. It is advised that 'Exclusion Zones' are used concurrently with their curfew to ensure functionality and effective monitoring.

From 1st April 2024 until 31st March 2025, 4323 Restriction of Liberty Orders were imposed across Scotland, making up 61.4% of the total number of those Electronically Monitored during this time.

RLO - Age Range



RLO - Gender Split



RLO

Orders by local authority

Aberdeen City	113
Aberdeenshire	55
Angus	69
Argyll and Bute	53
City of Edinburgh	204
Clackmannanshire	58
Dumfries and Galloway	89
Dundee City	201
East Ayrshire	98
East Dunbartonshire	36
East Lothian	45
East Renfrewshire	38
Falkirk	95
Fife	236
Glasgow City	1111
Highland	36
Inverclyde	121
Midlothian	45
Moray	27
Na h-Eileanan Siar	10
North Ayrshire	118
North Lanarkshire	381
Orkney Islands	3
Perth and Kinross	104
Renfrewshire	171
Scottish Borders	72
Shetland Islands	1
South Ayrshire	96
South Lanarkshire	398
Stirling	29
West Dunbartonshire	101
West Lothian	167

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It was difficult to see my family while I was on tag as if they ever needed anything they would have to come to me. Being on tag has helped me live a healthier lifestyle as I have been going to bed early every night and I have been working hard to keep fit.

RLO - Kirkcaldy Sheriff Court and Justice of the Peace Court, Female, 39.

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Inclusion of Postcode Address File (PAF) information

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I really enjoyed being on tag. It has been the wake up call that I needed as before I was a borderline alcoholic. It has had a really good impact on my life overall as I am now back living with my mum and have got engaged. It has helped me a lot

RLO - Perth Sheriff Court and Justice of the Peace Court,
Male, 20

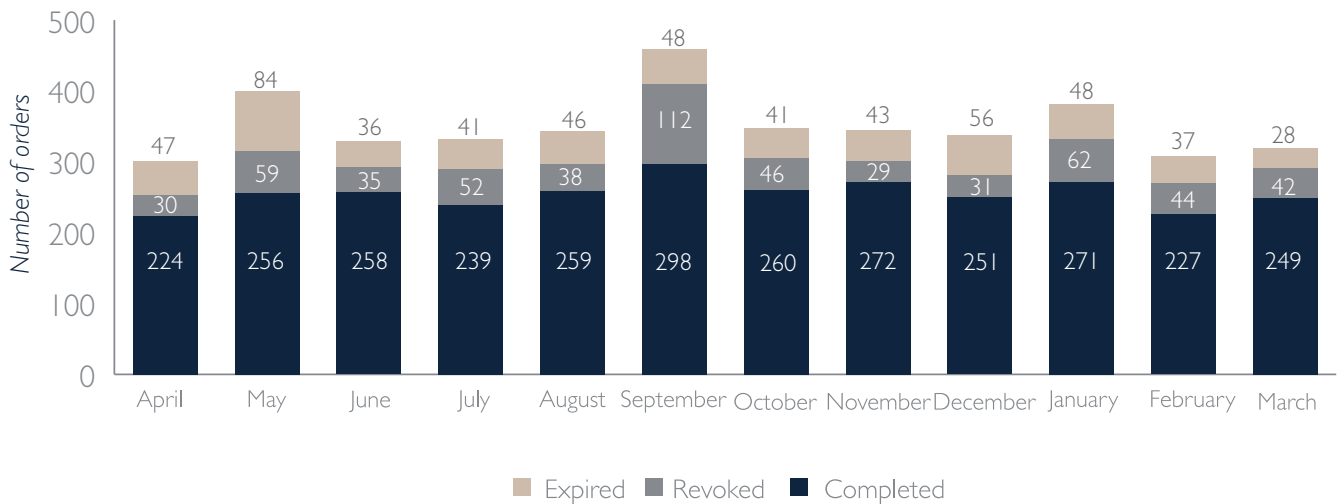


I found my time on tag alright, I live alone so it didn't have an impact on anyone else. Since being tagged I have begun working part time and I am now training to be a barber. This will be the one and only time on tag

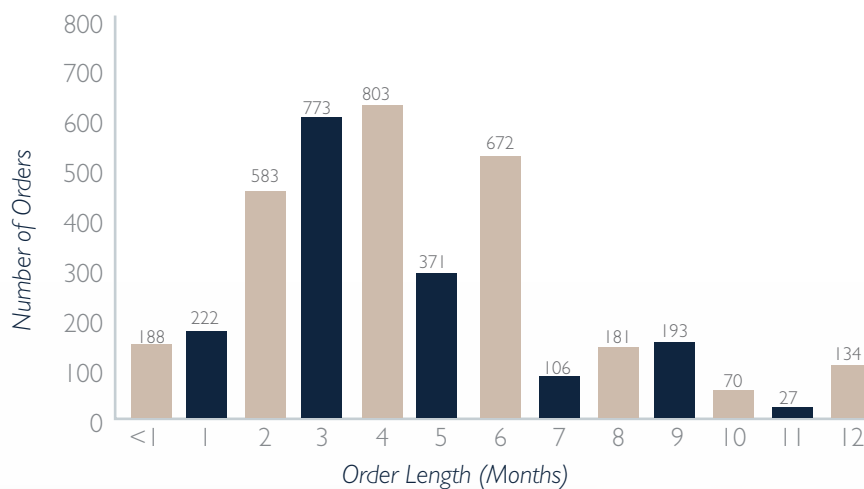
Licence Non MAPPA - Parole Board for Scotland,
Male, 34



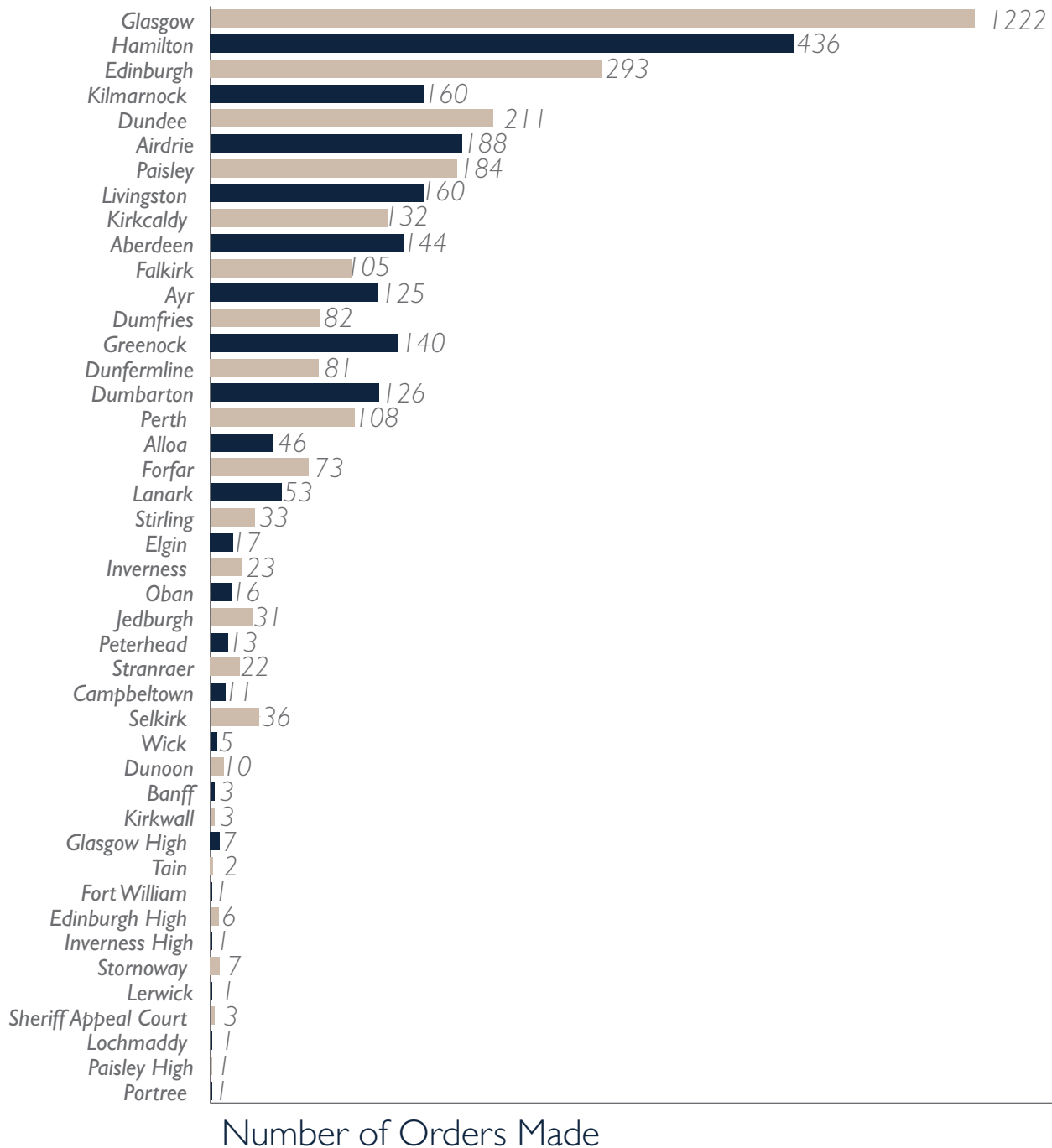
RLO Total number of completed, revoked and expired orders (monthly)



RLO - Order Length (months)



RLO - Orders made by issuing authority



Terminology Key

“Completed”

Monitored Person has fulfilled all requirements of their Restriction of Liberty Order.

“Revoked”

Restriction of Liberty order has been revoked by the issuing court and G4S have been informed of the outcome.

“Expired”

The previously communicated end point of the Restriction of Liberty Order has been reached however G4S were not actively monitoring the individual at the time for example: Individual was in Hospital.

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.

Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs) is a community sentencing option that is aimed at tackling drug misuse. As part of a DTTO, a Restricted Movement Requirement (RMR) can be imposed, which electronically monitors and restricts individuals aged 16 and above to a defined location for up to 12 hours daily, with a maximum duration of 12 months. Furthermore, DTTOs can include 'Exclusion' orders, which keeps individuals from entering specified addresses.

From 1st April 2024 until 31st March 2025, there were 0 Restricted Movement Requirements as a condition of a Drug Treatment and Testing Order imposed across Scotland.

I am happy with how everything went, I became a new dad so I was used to being in the house early anyway and I felt like being on tag gave my life more structure and routine.

RLO- Glasgow & Strathkelvin Sheriff Court, Male, 25.

Trying to stick to the curfew throughout was hard, though I found that it has actually made me a lot calmer.

RLO - Dundee Sheriff Court, Male, 39.

I found not being able to go out all the time difficult while being on tag as I couldn't see my kids as much and I missed my family. However, since completing my order I have become a completely different person and changed my life for the better. G4S have been brilliant!

RLO- Glasgow & Strathkelvin Sheriff Court, Male, 42.

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.

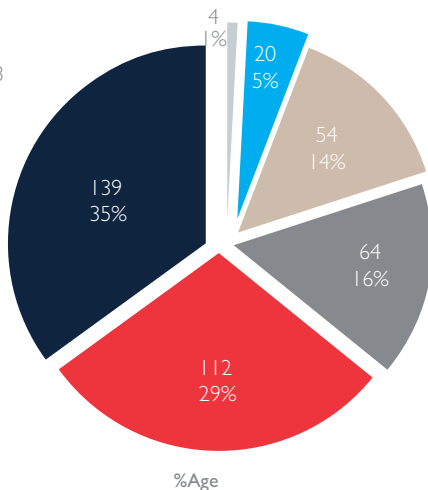
If someone is required to have electronic monitoring while also completing Community Payback, a Restriction of Liberty Order can be issued at the same time. While both orders stem from the same offence, their lengths may vary.

Additionally, a 24-hour exclusion from specific addresses can be enforced for up to 12 months

From 1st April 2024 until 31st March 2025, there were 394 Restricted Movement Requirements as a condition of a Community Payback Order imposed across Scotland, making up 5.6% of those Electronically Monitored during this time.

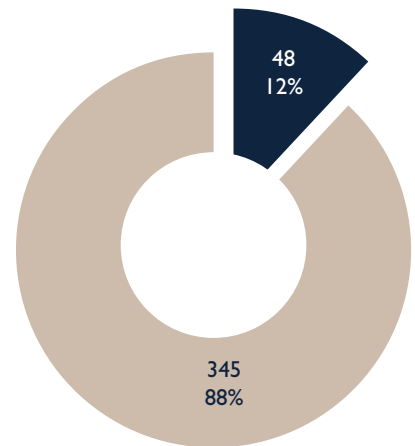
RMR CPO
Age Range

- Under 18
- 18 - 20
- 21 - 25
- 26 - 30
- 31 - 40
- Over 40



RMR CPO
Gender Split

- Male
- Female



At the beginning I found staying in quite difficult however being on tag meant I lived a much quieter life and was much better behaved."

RLO- Perth Sheriff court and Justice of the Peace Court, Male, 34



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

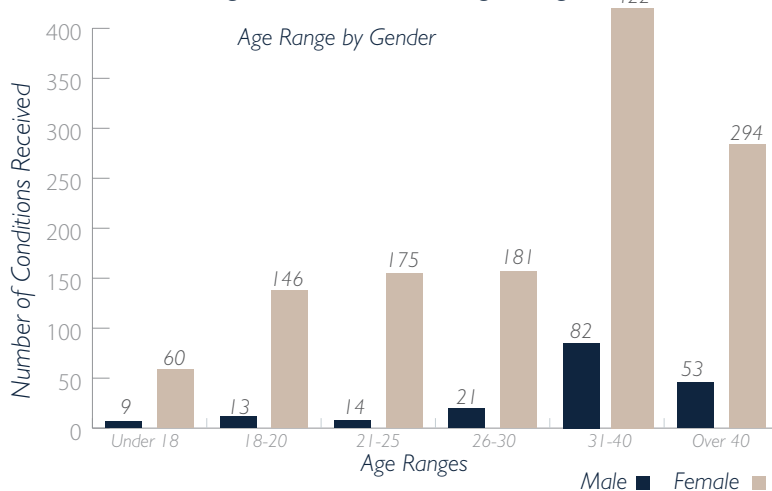
All forms of monitoring imposed by a Court must be accompanied by an "Electronic Monitoring Order" (EMO). This is our authority to monitor and we will not be able to Monitor an individual without this.

Electronic monitoring serves as a tool to ensure individuals released on bail adhere to their court-ordered conditions. The court can mandate electronic monitoring as a specific requirement of the bail conditions. Unlike fixed curfews, the duration of electronic monitoring as a condition of bail is set by individual courts and remains in place until the court decides to remove it.

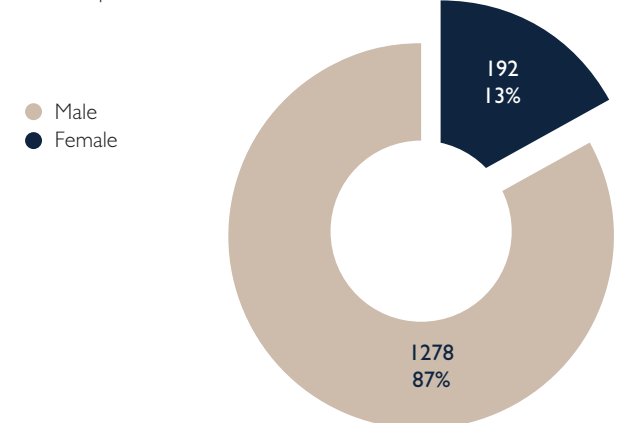
Furthermore, for bail with electronic monitoring the courts can also incorporate 'Exclusion Zones'. This restricts the monitored individuals from specified addresses 24 hours a day for the duration of their bail.

From 1st April 2024 until 31st March 2025, 1,470 individuals were subject to Electronic Monitoring as a condition of Bail were across Scotland, making up 20.9% of the total number of those Electronically Monitored during this time.

Electronic Monitoring as condition of Bail Age Range



Electronic Monitoring as condition of Bail Gender Split



Bail Orders by local authority

Aberdeen City	70	Inverclyde	32
Aberdeenshire	13	Midlothian	20
Angus	19	Moray	63
Argyll and Bute	19	Na h-Eileanan Siar	2
City of Edinburgh	137	North Ayrshire	115
Clackmannanshire	10	North Lanarkshire	116
Dumfries and Galloway	60	Orkney Islands	2
Dundee City	9	Perth and Kinross	29
East Ayrshire	78	Renfrewshire	60
East Dunbartonshire	8	Scottish Borders	36
East Lothian	17	Shetland Islands	0
East Renfrewshire	5	South Ayrshire	39
Falkirk	10	South Lanarkshire	92
Fife	56	Stirling	11
Glasgow City	159	West Dunbartonshire	59
Highland	35	West Lothian	54

Electronic Monitoring as condition of Bail Issuing Authority - Orders made

Glasgow	173	Alloa	11
Hamilton	103	Forfar	18
Edinburgh	181	Lanark	10
Kilmarnock	200	Stirling	9
Dundee	7	Elgin	64
Airdrie	86	Inverness	37
Paisley	64	Jedburgh	16
Livingston	58	Peterhead	2
Kirkcaldy	34	Stranraer	21
Aberdeen	79	Selkirk	17
Falkirk	11	Dunoon	8
Ayr	44	Kirkwall	2
Dumfries	45	Glasgow High	1
Greenock	31	Tain	1
Dunfermline	21	Stornoway	1
Dumbarton	78	Sheriff Appeal	4
Perth	33	Court	

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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) allow eligible individuals to spend up to a quarter of their prison sentence, with a maximum of six months and a minimum of two weeks in the community before their official release. Primarily used for those serving shorter sentences, HDC aims to ease the transition back into society. However, it is not automatically granted; individuals must undergo and pass an assessment process before being approved for HDC release.

G4S is also responsible for monitoring Home Detention Curfews originally imposed in England and Wales and the prisoner as relocated to Scotland.

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

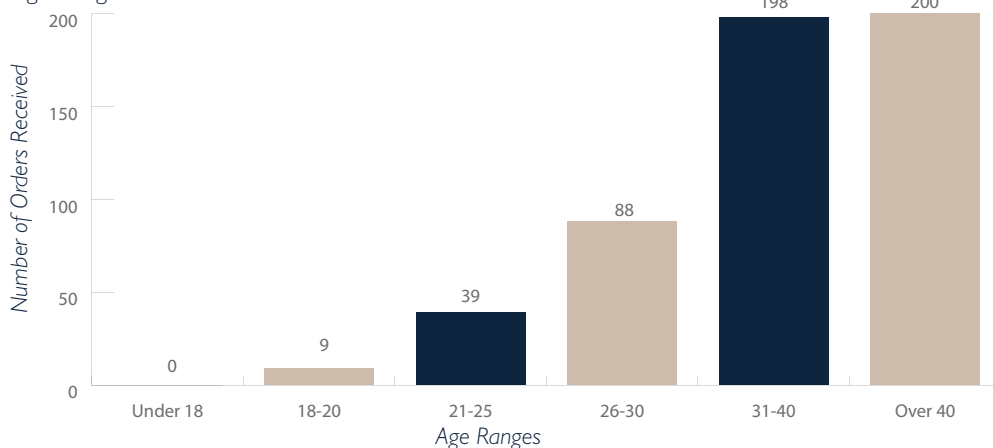
- Registered Sex Offenders
- Subject to Extended Sentences
- Subject to a Supervised Release Order
- Subject to Hospital Direction (including transfer or treatment)
- Awaiting Deportation
- Those convicted of terrorism offences under section 1AB of the Act (Terrorist Offenders (Restriction of Early Release) Act 2020)

From 1st April 2024 until 31st March 2025, 534 Home Detention Curfews were imposed across Scotland, making up 7.5% of the total number of all order and licence types electronically monitored during this time.

G4S also provided electronic monitoring services for 22 Home Detention Curfew's originally imposed in England or Wales and the monitored person has since moved to an address in Scotland. This makes up 0.3% of those Electronically Monitored during this time.

Home Detention Curfew (HDC)

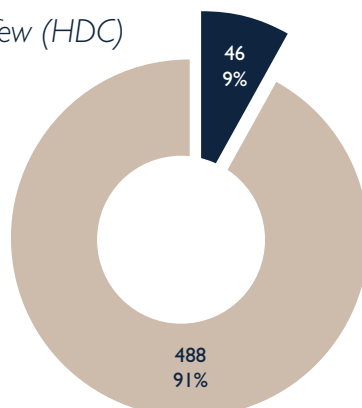
Age Range



Home Detention Curfew (HDC)

Gender Split

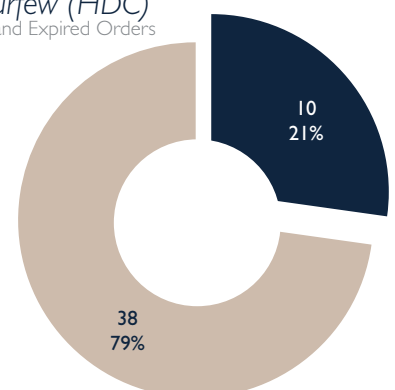
- Male
- Female



Home Detention Curfew (HDC)

Female Completed, Recalled and Expired Orders

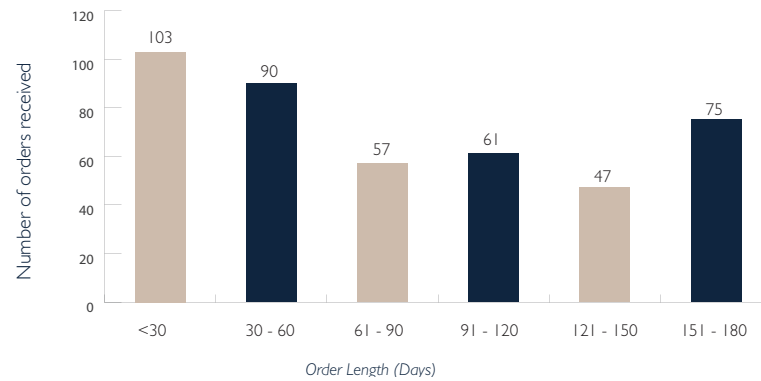
- Completed
- Recalled



Home Detention Curfew (HDC)

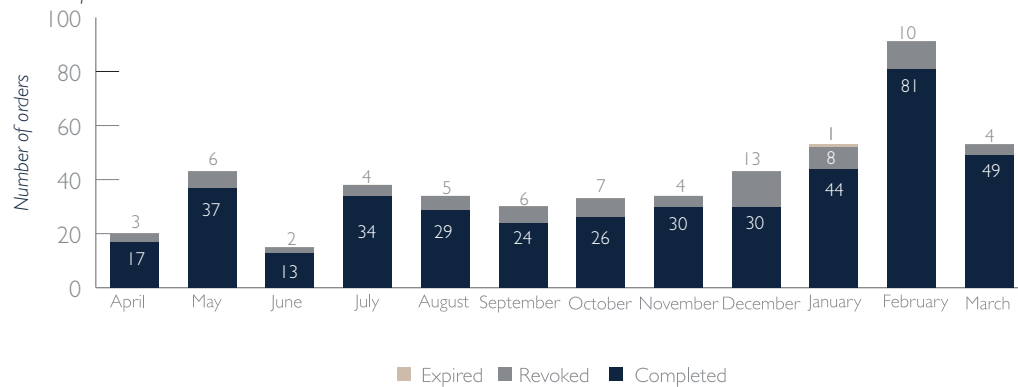
Home Detention Curfew (HDC)

Order Length (Days)



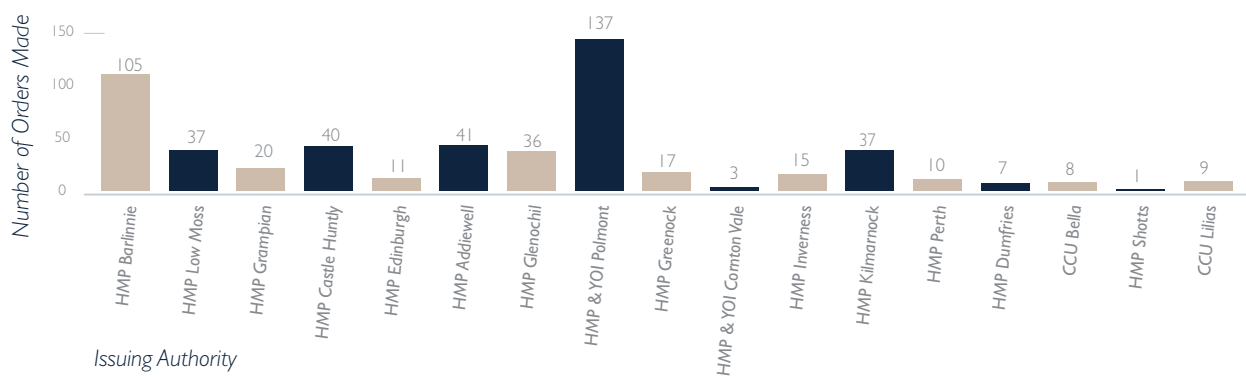
Home Detention Curfew (HDC)

Completions



Home Detention Curfew (HDC)

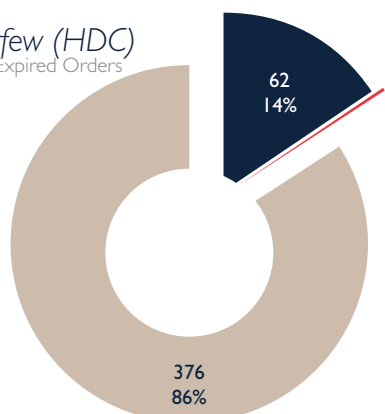
Order Made / Issuing Authority



Home Detention Curfew (HDC)

Male Completed, Recalled and Expired Orders

Completed
Recalled
Expired



"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 its 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.

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 Licence Conditions.

The Parole Board for Scotland can make use of electronic monitoring as part of parole release licence. The level of monitoring used is based on how much risk they're considered to pose to the public.

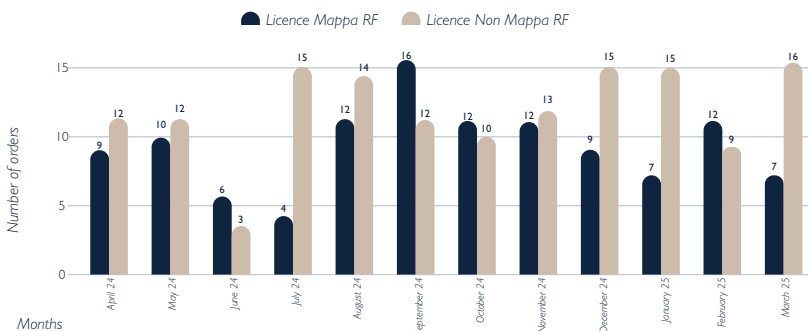
To manage these individuals effectively, G4S separates them into two groups: those involved in Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA), and those who aren't. This helps tailor the monitoring to each person's specific circumstances. To ensure they're following their conditions, each person gets a personalised monitoring plan, or "protocol," created by their supervising officer. This plan is different depending on whether they are subject to MAPPA.

There's no set limit on how long the electronic monitoring condition lasts, or how many hours a day they're restricted. However, most people are subject to a curfew of no more than 12 hours daily, and the monitoring usually lasts for the same length of time as their licence.

From 1st April 2024 until 31st March 2025, 116 Parole licences for individuals subject to MAPPA were imposed across Scotland, making up 1.6% of the total number of those Electronically Monitored during this time.

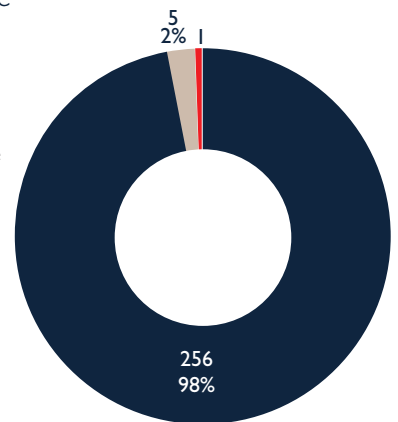
From 1st April 2024 until 31st March 2025, 146 Parole licences for individuals not subject MAPPA were imposed across Scotland, making up 2% of the total number of those Electronically Monitored during this time.

Parole Licence MAPPA and Parole Licence Non-MAPPA"
Total Orders per Month

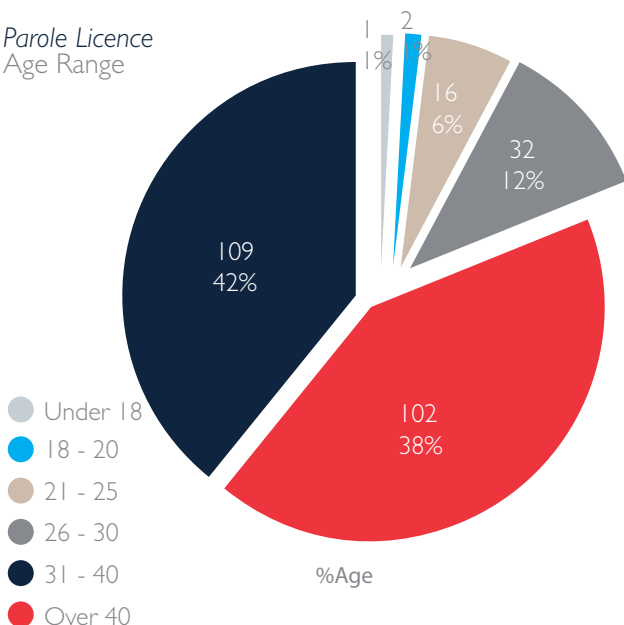


Parole Licence
Gender Split

● Male
● Female
● Identify as female



Parole Licence
Age Range



While being on tag I found not being able to go out during summer and enjoy the nice weather really difficult. Though, I have been going to my work every day and being on tag has helped me with this as it gives me routine.

RLO- Ayr Sheriff Court, Female, 19.

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.

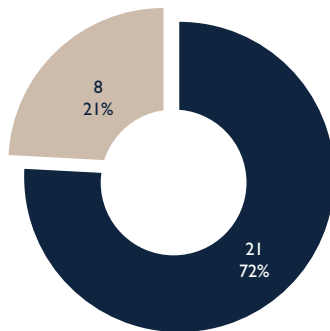
According to the 2013 regulations stemming from the Children's Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011, Children's Hearings are legally required to evaluate the use of a Movement Restriction Condition when a young person fulfils the requirements for secure accommodation.

Additionally, a comprehensive support plan called an intensive support and monitoring services package (ISMS) will be implemented to provide care and assistance to all young people involved. Similar to other forms of electronic monitoring, a Movement Restriction Condition can also incorporate an 'Exclusion' zone, where the young person is barred from entering specific addresses.

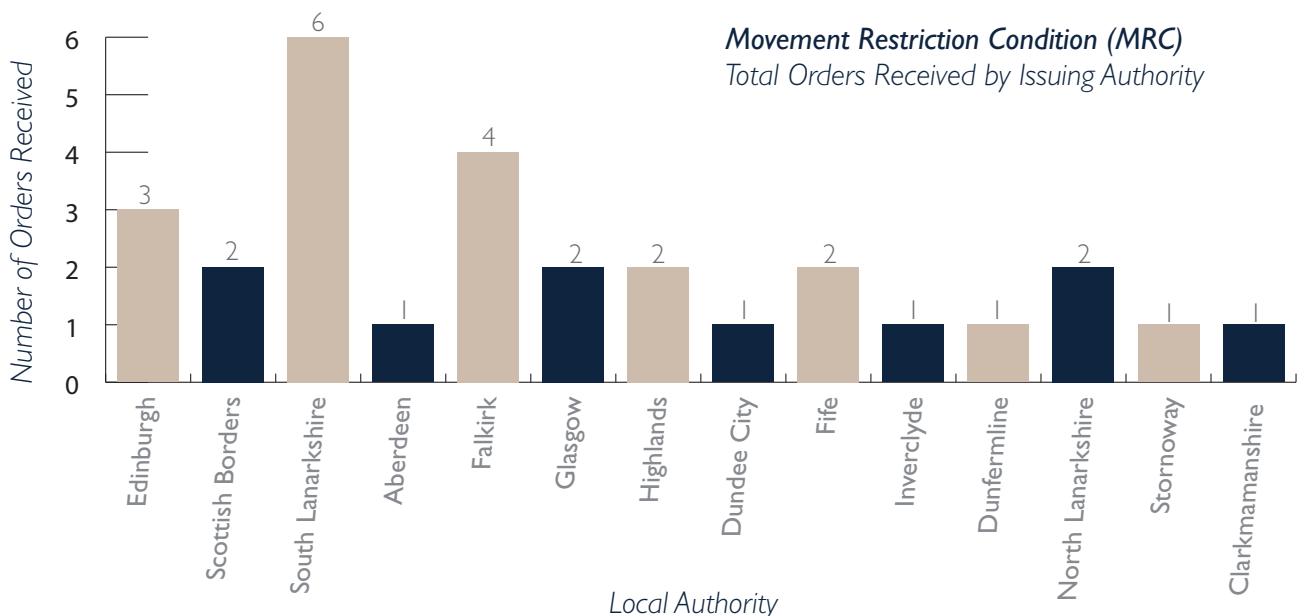
From 1st April 2024 until 31st March 2025, 29 Movement Restriction Conditions were imposed across Scotland, making up 0.4% of the total number of those Electronically Monitored during this time.

Movement Restriction Condition (MRC)
Gender Split

● Male
● Female



Movement Restriction Condition (MRC)
Age Range



Currently in Scotland, radio frequency electronic monitoring plays a crucial role in the criminal justice system. It allows individuals to address their offending behaviour while remaining connected to their communities. This is achieved through a collaborative approach, combining electronic monitoring with support from various services. By addressing the root causes of offending and considering individual needs, radio frequency monitoring aims to reduce reoffending rates.

Confidence in electronic monitoring continues to grow and on the 31st of January regulations that approved the use of GPS monitoring came into effect in Scotland. The introduction of GPS marks a change in the capabilities of electronic monitoring. Devices will be available which possess all of the existing technology of radio frequency along with enhanced monitoring functionality. Initially, GPS will be for certain individuals who have been identified as suitable for release on Home Detention Curfew (HDC). These individuals will only be selected following the completion of a comprehensive risk assessment process.

The new GPS tag is compact and can move between radio frequency and GPS tracking where a person leaves their address. Due to the increase in technology demand the new tag will require daily charging by the monitored person.

GPS will continue to allow G4S to supervise an individual's compliance. However, GPS will also allow for the Scottish Prison Service (SPS) to impose exclusion zones as part of a HDC licence conditions. An Exclusion zone is an area that a person is not permitted to enter as a condition of their release. GPS allows for a wider geographical area to become an exclusion zone such as a town or street rather than an individual address. Additionally, the new technology allows for a person to be excluded from more than one location. This provides the ability to manage any risks that have been identified and reduce the risk of an individual reoffending.



Myth

Fact

The strap can be stretched by applying heat, making it easier to remove.

If heat is applied to a strap it will not stretch further than 5% of its original length which is not enough to slip over the ankle. Once heat is removed the strap will return to its original length.

The home monitoring unit (HMU) has a backup battery which means you can move it anywhere you like.

Moving the HMU would generate alerts for power loss and motion, G4S staff would then take the necessary non-compliance action relating to the individual's monitoring type.

Mobile Signal Strengths do not interfere with monitoring.

Although short fluctuations can delay information, this information is stored and will automatically transmit to the National Monitoring Centre (NMC) as soon as the signal is restored. Any loss in signal will also generate an alert allowing G4S staff to take any necessary actions. Phone communication (GPRS) and the monitoring signals (RF) are completely independent of each other.

Tag's do not work if you are in the bath for a long period of time.

Tag's are fully waterproof and shockproof. The 'tag' is tested in the bath or shower during the installation process. Tags can be fully submerged in water without affecting the radio frequency signals communicating.

G4S can make changes to order or licence conditions without authority from the issuing agency.

Changes of any kind must be made by the issuing authority or supervising officer. G4S must receive evidence of this change in the form of an amended order/licence conditions. This is our authority to monitor and we cannot make any changes without it.

Tags sometimes fall off due to things like getting caught in a bike chain, gym equipment or during vigorous exercise.

Tags can only be removed by using great force or cutting through the strap which takes considerable effort. Tags can withstand up to 25 kilos of force and any attempts to tamper with the tag will generate an alert allowing G4S staff to take action.



What happens on the day that G4S receives an order/licence?

We will receive the order/licence from the issuing authority for example a court or prison. In cases where the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (SCRA) is involved or if it's a parole licence, we require the licence conditions to be sent over in advance of the monitoring condition beginning. G4S staff will respond with a protocol template for the individual's Supervising Officer to complete. This details what action G4S should take in the event of non-compliance and provides information on risk markers. The order will then be processed by our data team and the individual will be added to our monitoring system, CHRONOS. A G4S officer will visit the curfew address to install the equipment on the day monitoring begins within curfew hours. Once monitored has commenced, G4S will monitor compliance and report any events of non-compliance to the appropriate authority.

Is everyone who becomes subject to electronic monitoring required to be monitored 7pm - 7am every day of the week?

No, Electronic monitoring is flexible. All curfewed hours can be varied to suit the needs of an individual; they do not need to be applied in blocks of 12 hours. As well as this, an individual does not need to be curfewed every day of the week. For example, it may only be necessary to curfew someone on certain days of the week.

In addition to this, times can also be altered to support things like health and wellbeing factors. For example, an individual can have their curfew amended to allow for 10 to 15 minutes break during their curfewed hours where they are not monitored to allow them to walk their dog or access outdoor space if needed.

Any flexibility must be written into the order/licence to give G4S the authority to monitor the adjustments made.

Can Monitored Persons have access to outdoor spaces during their curfew?

No, an individual who is subject to electronic monitoring will be ranged within their approved address only. "Ranging" an address refers to the installation process where a G4S officer will walk the individual around all areas of their monitoring address to set the range of where they can go during their curfew. We cannot range any outdoor spaces e.g. gardens or balconies under any circumstances.

Are there any restrictions on electronic monitoring in a shared living situation, such as a hostel or supported accommodation?

In instances where a monitored person lives within a shared accommodation address, the monitored person will have their own Monitoring Unit installed within their room. The monitored person is responsible for ensuring the monitoring unit is connected to a power source, answering any calls from G4S during curfew hours and is not tampered with or damaged therefore the monitoring unit must be installed in their room. As a result, shared spaces such as a communal living room or kitchen cannot be ranged and for monitoring to go ahead the monitored person must have access to hygiene facilities within their room.

What happens at an installation visit?

Before electronic monitoring can begin, a G4S officer will visit the monitoring address to install the equipment. This happens on the first night of order/licence beginning during curfew hours.

During the visit, the G4S officer will explain how the installation process works and ask the monitored person to sign an agreement which gives G4S consent to install the equipment and signed evidence of the monitored person's agreement to adhere to the requirements of electronic monitoring. If the monitored person is not the premise holder at the address, the premise holder will also be required to sign the agreement to give G4S consent to install the monitoring equipment in their home.

The G4S officer will then attach the electronic tag to the monitored person's ankle and place the Home Monitoring Unit (HMU) in a central location in the monitoring address.

To ensure the monitored person has access to all appropriate areas of the monitoring address, The individual will walk with the G4S officer into each room and place their foot in every corner for a few seconds. This process ascertains the "range" of the property where the monitored person must stay during their curfew hours.

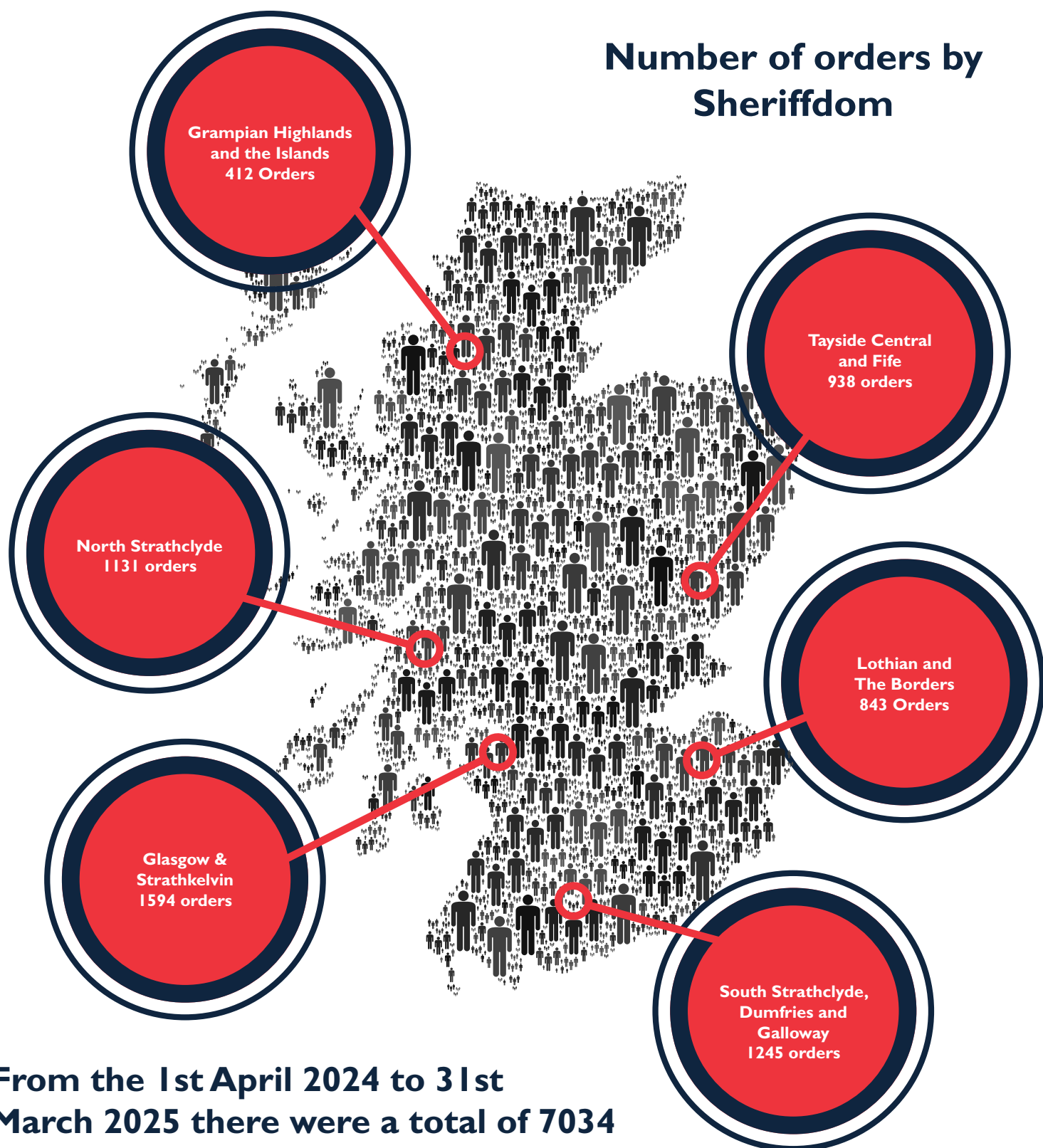
Finally, a "water test" will be conducted to confirm the radio frequency signals are established when submerged in water allowing the monitored person to bathe/shower as normal while wearing their tag.

How does G4S structure their team?

To prioritise safety and discretion, G4S staff conduct visits in unmarked cars, wearing plain clothes rather than uniforms. Unless otherwise advised by the issuing authority, G4S officers attend visits as lone officers. However, we will adjust our approach if we are made aware of risk markers. For example, if the visit should be flagged as "no lone females" or if a two-officer visit is required. Being provided with this information in advance is crucial for us. It helps us understand potential challenges or risks, which in turn allows us to ensure the safety of our staff.

G4S delivers Electronic Monitoring solutions throughout Scotland and has spent the past year strengthening our collaborative ties with partner agencies across the country. We are committed to further developing these relationships in 2025. We offer training sessions, both in person and virtually, to partner agencies. If you'd like to explore these opportunities, please reach out to us via email at melissa.mcculloch@uk.g4s.com or karyn.macintyre@uk.g4s.com.

Number of orders by Sheriffdom



From the 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025 there were a total of 7034 individuals that were subject to electronic monitoring across Scotland.



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Email: em.scotland.notifications@uk.g4s.com
G4S monitoring centre 24 hours free phone number 0800 840 0783

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:

Melissa McCulloch
melissa.mcculloch@uk.g4s.com
or
Karyn MacIntyre
karyn.macintyre@uk.g4s.com

Liaison Contact List Sign Up

By joining our Liaison contact list, you will receive updates on electronic monitoring via email and invitations to attend open evenings at our National Monitoring Centre, Please scan the QR code below and complete the form to sign up.

