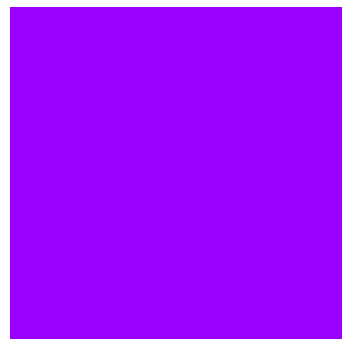
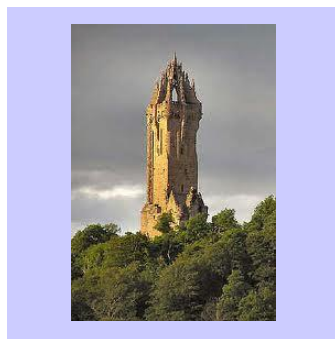
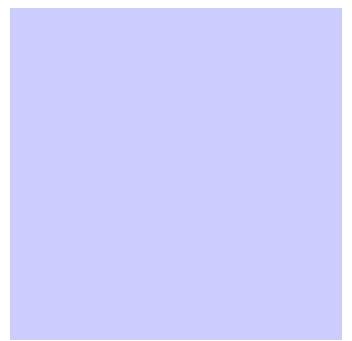
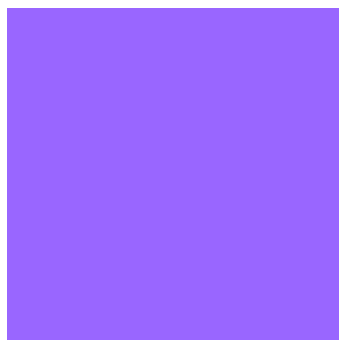
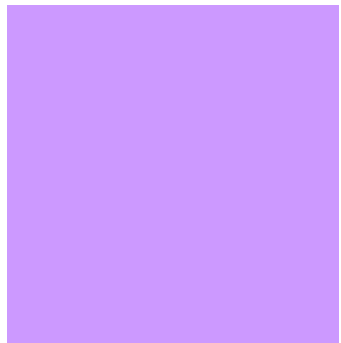
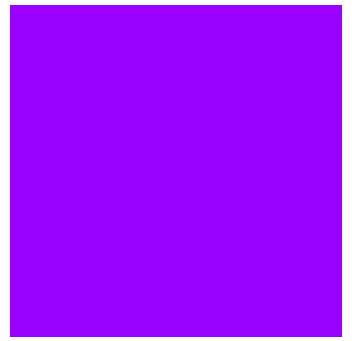
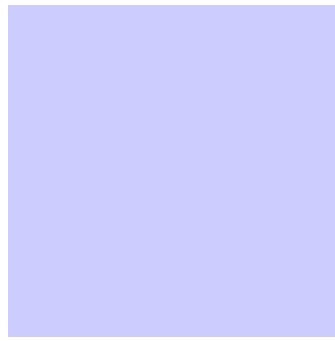
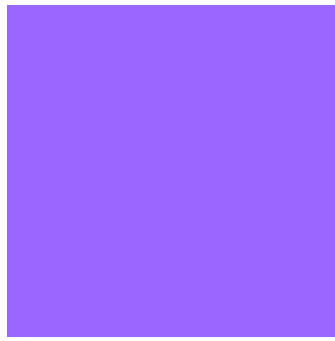
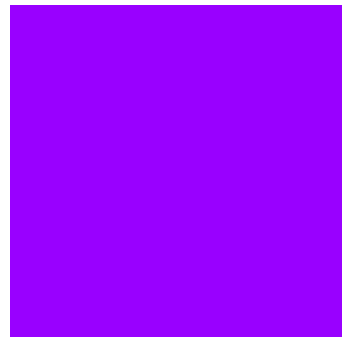
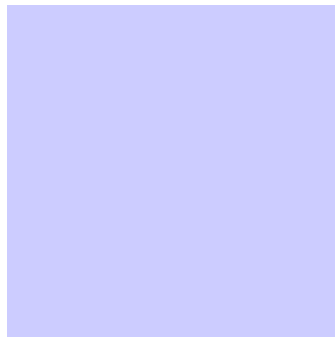
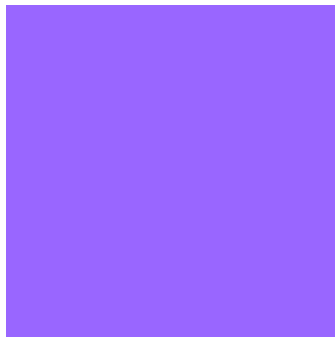


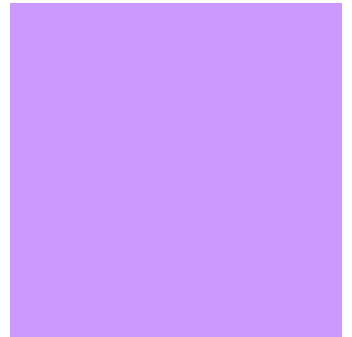
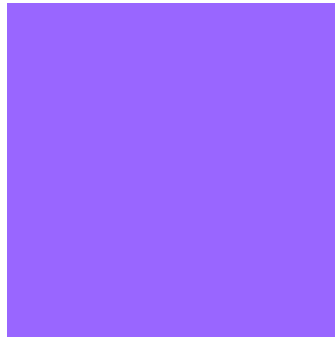
Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements



Forth Valley MAPPA ANNUAL REPORT 2015-16



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FOREWORD



On behalf of the responsible authorities and agencies with a Duty to Cooperate across Forth Valley, I am very pleased to present our Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Annual Report 2015-16.

Making our communities safer through effective public protection remains our highest priority.

The vast majority of the offenders managed under MAPPA do not commit further serious harm offences. This is a tribute to the robust risk management measures employed by MAPPA partners from a range of services.

In Forth Valley we are committed to gaining a

better understanding of the impact of MAPPA. Are there critical interventions or strategies which have been shown to keep reoffending rates low?

For more than two years we have produced Offender Journey reports which chart what happens to an offender subject to MAPPA. This report provides a Case Study example of one of our reports. This enables some insight into how interventions are targeted to address risks, and how partners coordinate their risk management activity.

In most cases the journey shows targeted interventions reducing risk over time. Crucially, they also show increased protective factors.

Through a combination of facilitated insight into their offending and more positive personal circumstances offenders are more likely to put their offending behind them when their journey through MAPPA comes to an end.

MAPPA is also on a journey of change in the forthcoming year. There is the introduction of Category 3 offenders and the transition year to the new Community Justice partnership arrangements.

This report includes reports on these changes and what they mean for MAPPA going forward.

Despite these significant changes, some things remain constant. One of these is the skill and

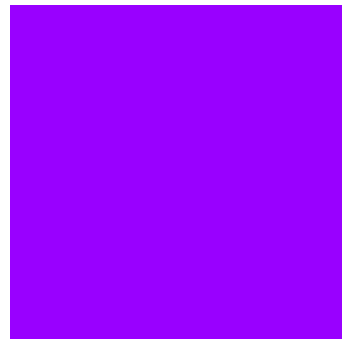
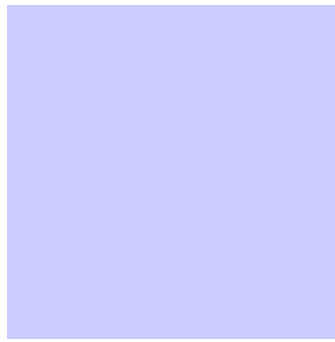
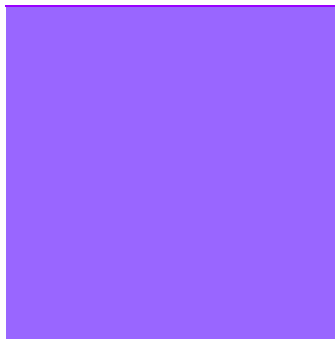
dedication of the staff and managers who deliver MAPPA throughout Forth Valley.

Staff regularly go above and beyond minimum requirements when risks posed by an offender seem to be increasing and require enhanced management measures.

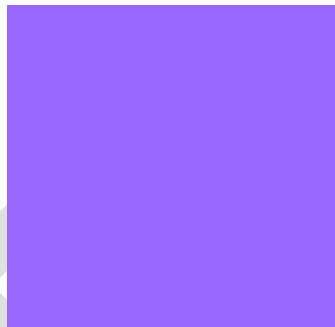
We could not achieve this responsive approach without shared commitment and excellent partnership working, which is ultimately what MAPPA is all about.

I hope you find this report interesting and informative.

Det Supt. Wilson Gill,
Police Scotland
*Chair, Forth Valley MAPPA
Strategic Oversight Group*



WHAT IS MAPP?



MAPPAs are Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements. The purpose of MAPPAs is to bring together the expertise and resources of key agencies to develop and deliver plans to protect the public from being harmed by sexual and violent offenders, including mentally disordered restricted patients.

The Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act 2005 places a duty on Scottish local authorities, the police, prisons and health to establish joint arrangements for the assessment and management of risk posed by these offenders.

The partnership between

these bodies is also extended to other agencies which have a 'duty to cooperate' with the responsible authorities in their public protection duties. These include criminal justice support services, registered social landlords and electronic monitoring providers.

Who are MAPP Offenders?

The categories of offender who come under MAPPAs are set down in law. They include registered sex offenders and mentally disordered offenders who are subject to special restrictions.

In Forth Valley we manage 206 registered sex offenders in the community. Of that number, 78% were

convicted of offences against children. Types of offences range from those involving direct contact to an increasing incidence of internet offences.

2 out of 206 registered sex offenders were convicted of a further 'serious harm' offence 2015-16 in Forth Valley.

There are 9 restricted patients living in Forth Valley; in hospital or in the community. These patients committed an offence whilst they were mentally ill. They are gradually being reintegrated into the community after care and treatment in secure hospital settings. No restricted patient in FV was convicted of a further offence in 2015-16.

MAPP Extension

From 31st March 2016, a third category of offender is to be included in MAPPAs.

These are "other Risk of Serious Harm offenders" and may include offenders with a history of persistent or escalating violent crime. If the assessment is that the risks evident when they were offending continue to be present and to require multi-agency management – including statutory social work supervision – such offenders can be referred for MAPPAs management.

The projected numbers are modest and it is likely that these will be similar to the volume of restricted patients.



OFFENDER JOURNEY THROUGH MAPP

The purpose of the reports is to track the journey taken by an offender in relation to specified indicators of progress and/or risk management impact while they are subject to MAPP in Forth Valley.

The picture over time should be one of reduced risk and management levels based on the following:

- decreasing current risk/concerns
- increasing protective factors
- where the potential for further victimisation is identified and a VPD raised, there should be corresponding preventative action
- if the offender has a diversity issue which impacts on how risk

assessment and management should be approached there should be corresponding action to accommodate this

- improvement in areas such as employment or housing which are known to correlate with risk of reoffending
- no further offending resulting in serious harm whilst the offender is subject to MAPP

The data is taken from the minutes of MAPP meetings throughout the period that the offender is subject to MAPP. At the end of MAPP the records relating to individual offenders are archived. Every six months the Coordinator and the Analyst in the

MAPP team collate and examine all of the archived records for the preceding period – typically more than 30 records.

There is particular emphasis in the examination on where the evidence comes from to support the inclusion of particular risks for individual offenders and what is done to address these risks. Is there evidence that action taken results in that risk reducing and ultimately disappearing over time?

To maximise chances of a successful public protection outcome it is also important to focus on whether protective factors are supported and as a result, if they increase over time.

Partners engaged in MAPP work very hard to shift the risk picture from one of high risk factors-low protective factors, to the opposite. External control measures give way to building the self-management capacity and the motivation of the offender.

By the time an offender exits MAPP there should be evidence of positive impact – risks reduced; diversity issues addressed and victims protected.

In two years of 6-monthly reporting to the Strategic Oversight Group on the Offender Journey in Forth Valley, there has been consistently strong evidence of positive impact through targeted

and concerted intervention.

There have also been important improvements in practice. These include not simply recording that an offender has Diversity issues, but taking positive action to link them to services which can help. Similarly, when police raise a Vulnerable Persons report (VPD) about risk to a child or vulnerable adult from a MAPPA offender, there is stronger evidence of preventative or protective action being taken and being reported back to MAPPA.

CONCLUSION

It has been known for some time, and ratified in the 2015 national thematic review of MAPPA, that “it works”. The combination of strong partnership and processes, underpinned by statutory obligations and shared commitment, is generally credited with providing the recipe for success.

The Offender Journey reports help us to understand how the component parts of that recipe are employed and to what effect. It enables practitioners and planners to see that what is supposed to be done, is being done.

As well as a public protection success story the Offender Journey reports offer added quality assurance value by charting improvements in process and practice. Most importantly, they give credit where it is due – to staff on the ground.

Offender Journey Case Study

Introduction

The following outlines the case of a young man who committed three sexual contact offences against three girls who were familiar to him in that they were local, although he had never formed an acquaintance with them.

The victims and their families received support and counselling from child care services following these offences.

Police confirmed that this offender was well-known for alcohol-related public disorder offences and that he was ridiculed and sometimes physically abused by youths in the community.

Social work and housing records revealed that his family had moved home twice in two years and that his parents had been reported for anti-social behaviour and domestic violence.

The offender and his two sisters were known to child care services at various times, and current involvement follows reporting of the index offences and the assessment then that the family situation was volatile and concerning.

Criminal justice colleagues struggled to get a coherent explanation from Mr X regarding the offences he was convicted of. It was suspected that he could have an underlying learning disability and he was referred for an assessment. This revealed that his IQ was above the threshold for LD but advice was given about his particular learning difficulties and the most helpful approach regarding offence-focused work.

Mr X was at risk of physical violence in his home and local community. He spent long periods ‘in hiding’ at secluded local spots. What was initially thought of as a risk factor was revealed to be a self-protection measure.

He was supported to apply for housing and was allocated a tenancy with a support package.

The employability support service he was

referred to found part-time work for him and he is gradually building up his hours.

The stability and reduced stress enabled offence-focused work to progress. With some initial guidance from LD colleagues he was able to demonstrate greater capacity for understanding and engaging with the materials, than he had been thought capable of.

Risk assessments and offence-focused work found no evidence of a deviant sexual interest in children but a significant lack of understanding of appropriate social behaviour towards children, together with repeated examples of disinhibited sexualised behaviour under the influence of alcohol.

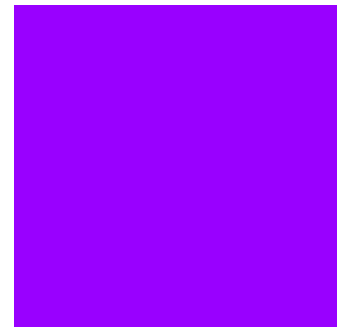
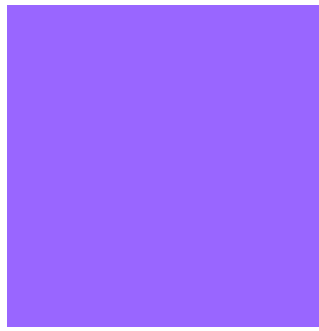
These were the focus of intervention.

Since leaving the family home his alcohol use is limited and there have been no further offences of any kind.

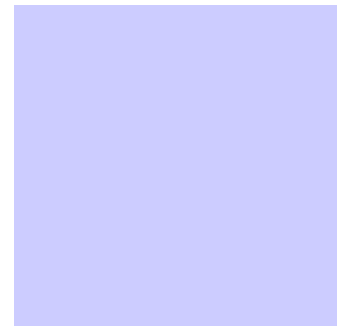
RAW DATA REPORT

✓ denotes positive evidence or improvement

Offender 17	AK	
Index Offence	Sexual Assault x 3	Public disorder previous convictions
Victim	Female – stranger children 6-14	Public – notably adolescent children
1st MAPPA	07/01/2012	06/01/2015
	FIRST MAPPA	FINAL MAPPA
Age at 1st MAPPA	23	26
Diversity	Learning disability query	LD assessment – did not meet test – case consultation on interventions/approach ✓
Employment	Unemployed	Employed ✓
Accommodation	Family home	Tenancy with support ✓
Risk level 1st MAPPA	High	Low ✓
Risk provenance clear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 offences in quick succession ✓ • Range of victim ages ✓ • Opportunistic offending ✓ • Lack of info re daily activities ✓ • No peers/isolated ✓ • Tension/violence between parents impacts on his stress ✓ • Cognitive barriers to engagement ✓ • Lack of understanding of/explanation for behaviour ✓ • Continually moving home ✓ • 2 sisters – 1 has baby and 1 (15) ✓ • Alcohol-related offending ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent and increasing visits from sisters to his home ✓ • Stress signs re-emerging ✓
Matched RMP action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chart daily activities ✓ • Refer to alcohol misuse service ✓ • Check ASBO application status ✓ • All services to check records re parents ✓ • Educational records ✓ • Refer for LD screening ✓ • C&F assessment of sisters ✓ • Check casual work ✓ • Ask FVAPT re adapted offence-focused materials for LD ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete relapse prevention plan ✓ • Gatekeeping strategies ✓ • Final visit to mother to advise re sisters visits ✓
VPD noted	Yes	C&F assessment and intervention – feedback given and continued C&F/MAPPA liaison ✓
Protective factor provenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mothers emotional support ✓ • Willingness to engage ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed offence-focused work ✓ • Reduced/moderate alcohol use ✓ • Stable independent accommodation ✓ • Part-time employment ✓ • Support services reinforcing gatekeeping strategies ✓
Management level	2	1 ✓
Reoffending sexual	No	No other offending ✓
Reduced risk factors	Yes	More protective factors ✓

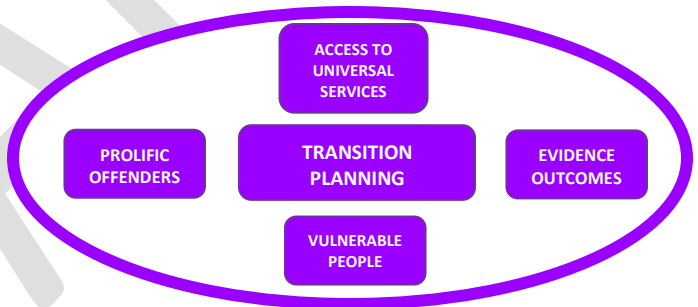


COMMUNITY JUSTICE AND MAPPA



New Structure for Forth Valley Community Justice

FFV CJA's Area Plan for 2014-17 identified a number of local strategic priorities through consultation with our statutory partners, Community Planning Partnerships.



The new arrangements for the delivery of Community Justice Services will come into effect by 01 April 2017 with the result that the duties and functions of CJAs will transfer to local partnerships and the National Body, Community Justice Scotland. The Chair & Chief Executive for Community Justice Scotland are expected to be in post by October 2016 with other staff recruited by March 2017.

Nationally, all eight CJAs continue to work with the Scottish Government, COSLA and other strategic partners to develop the new community justice structure for Scotland.

Area plan 2014-2017

FFV CJA exists to facilitate improvements in offender management. We do this by planning, coordinating, monitoring and reporting on the delivery of offender services.

Sustaining Links with MAPPA

MAPPA has always been an integral part of community justice and will continue to contribute to public protection as part of the wider arrangements. The aspirations for other offenders to gain access to universal services and to lead prosocial lives also apply to MAPPA offenders, who can face exceptional social stigma barriers if they have been convicted of sexual offences or crimes committed when they were mentally ill.

There are significant mutual gains in ensuring that the risk management focus of MAPPA remains intertwined with supporting a positive strengths-based approach at community and individual levels. The new Community Justice arrangements build on the partnerships and create the community engagement conditions, to enable these essential links to be sustained.

Clackmannanshire

PROGRESS REPORT

The Clackmannanshire Community Justice Transition Plan 2016/17 set out a number of planned actions over 2016/17 in preparation of the CPP taking responsibility for delivery of Community Justice from 1st April 2017. Progress has been made on a number of these actions, namely; early engagement with partners and stakeholders, a stakeholder engagement event, publication of a strategic assessment and formation of a Clackmannanshire Community Justice Planning Partnership which reports directly to the Clackmannanshire Alliance.

The priority action for the transition year is the production of a Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP) in line with; the Local Outcome Improvement Plan, the requirements of the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 and the National Strategy for Community Justice.

A stakeholder event in HMP Glenochil involving 40 stakeholders from a range of statutory and non-statutory partners agreed that that engagement should be broad and include people who use different parts of justice services and their families, local communities, local authority services such as housing, social services & education, relevant strategic partnerships, elected members, statutory partners, CTSI and other third sector organisations directly.

However it was also noted that all organisations and individuals are community justice stakeholders and will have relevant ideas to share. Feedback from this event and an elected member briefing were consistent in broadly agreeing that priorities for Clackmannanshire reflect priorities set out in the Draft National Strategy for Community Justice.

There was clear recognition that bespoke services for women and young people who have used different parts of justice services should to be tailored to meet their needs. Other recurring themes in the feedback recognised that addressing violence (in all its forms) against women, men and children as well as substance misuse,

domestic abuse, housing solutions and long term unemployment are local priorities in reducing re-offending.

Another theme was family needs and a fully integrated family support service for the most intensive users of justice services was proposed.

Other feedback from the stakeholder event combined with other focus groups and interviews with stakeholders has contributed to the production of a Community Justice Baseline Assessment for Clackmannanshire which is set to inform the improvement plan.

Communication and reporting protocols have been established with the Forth Valley MAPPAs Coordinator in order to achieve the following benefits:

- learning from existing partnership working, information sharing and wider best practice from MAPPAs can influence the development of the CJOIP
- wider Community Justice outcomes and MAPPAs outcomes can be considered in a joined up way

An action plan for developing the CJOIP has been agreed by the partnership. This has 3 elements, namely; community and stakeholder engagement, development of a baseline assessment, production and agreement of the plan.

Currently a baseline assessment is being undertaken to establish existing community justice contributions towards the national outcomes. On completion of the baseline assessment, this evidence will be presented to a range of stakeholders to consider local priorities within a context of "what works evidence" and the priorities set out in the Draft National Strategy for Community Justice.

The draft strategy will be circulated to stakeholders in November 2016 in order to provide time for further consultation and feedback before official publication in March 2017.

Falkirk

The new community justice arrangements are designed to improve the outcomes for people with lived experience of community justice. This includes people with convictions and their families, victims and witnesses. In Falkirk, we have established a Community Justice Partnership which reports to the Public Protection Chief Officers Group within the Falkirk Community Planning governance structure, and sits alongside other groups concerned with public protection, including MAPPAs.

A community justice outcomes improvement plan for the Falkirk area is due for submission to Community Justice Scotland at the end of March 2017. To prepare for this, the Falkirk Community Justice Partnership have written a baseline assessment which contains information collected to help partners make an assessment as to whether the nationally determined outcomes

are being achieved in Falkirk.

Through doing this work, we have found out a lot about our people, our communities and our professional practice. There are many things happening in partnership that we want to preserve and build upon and there are a number of things that we think we can do better together to address need and stop or reduce further offending. Some of this activity is around how partners can share information, provide advice and assistance to each other and co-ordinate and fund activities together.

Many of the partners responsible for delivering improved outcomes for community justice are also responsible for delivery of MAPPAs, and people subject to MAPPAs will be impacted by the successful delivery of our community justice plans. This is already evident in Falkirk through collaborative risk management planning and the joint delivery of training and awareness sessions.

Our priorities are closely aligned to those in the Falkirk Community Planning Partnership plans which are; improving mental health

and wellbeing; employability; minimising the impact of substance misuse; and tackling the impact of poverty on children. What the baseline assessment tells us is that people within community justice in Falkirk have a number of complex needs and every contact with them in the community justice pathway should be considered an improvement opportunity.

Successfully measuring holistic impact and change for a person is challenging in a multi-agency environment. The work that has been done to establish the “offender journey” for people subject to MAPPAs is something that community justice partners in Falkirk are keen to extend to our wider cohort and this is included in our plans.

We recognise that many people within community justice live in communities facing multiple deprivation, but we also recognise that those same communities hold valuable, often unrecognised, skills and assets that may be used to support and help each other to change harmful behaviour. We are excited to be working with our third sector

colleagues to implement a project using asset based community development principles, which will enable us to connect with our communities and give them an opportunity to co-develop our community justice plans. Reducing stigma is a priority in this work, which is particularly relevant for people subject to MAPPAs. An intentional effort to build and nourish relationships within our communities is at the heart of this project.

There are a number of work themes that are emerging from the information within the baseline assessment and we will use this as a basis to develop our Falkirk Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan. Our progress against this plan will be reported to Community Justice Scotland on an annual basis. If you have any queries about our work within community justice in Falkirk, you can contact us using the e-mail address community.justice@falkirk.gov.uk.

Stirling

The new model for Community Justice underpinned by the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 has transformed the community justice landscape to bring local perspective to community justice. The 2016 Act established the legislative framework for the new model for community justice and the disestablishment of the existing 8 CJA's by 31st March 2017.

The new model for community justice places emphasis upon collective responsibility through local partnerships established under CPPs, with partners working together and providing assurance to one another.

This is expected to result in a greater understanding of the interdependencies between partners to the achievement of required outcomes for community justice.

The Safer Reducing Offending Board has been established in Stirling and will provide strategic leadership for community justice and will be accountable to the Stirling Community Planning Partnership on the discharge of the local plan and delivery of outcomes.

Stirling, in consultation with partners, produced and submitted a transitional plan to Scottish Government in January 2016 which set out how the CPP will be preparing to take responsibility for Community Justice.

A multi-agency Community Justice working group has been set up to progress the development of the Community Justice

Improvement Plan, in line with the national guidance which is due to be submitted to Scottish Government in March 2017.

Work is currently being carried out to produce a Stirling Community Justice Partnership Baseline Assessment and a Stirling Offending Profile which will inform our priorities for community justice.

The Safer Reducing Offending Board members met in July 2016 to agree the Terms of Reference and appoint a Chair (Director of Children, Communities & Enterprise) and Vice Chair (Governor, HMP Glenochil at The Scottish Prison Service).

Membership of the Board consists of the following statutory partners:

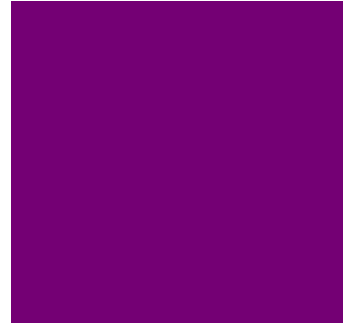
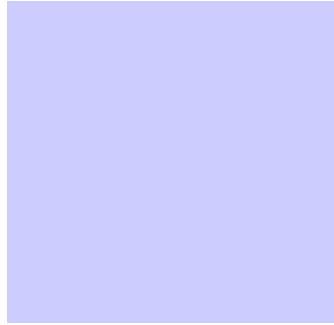
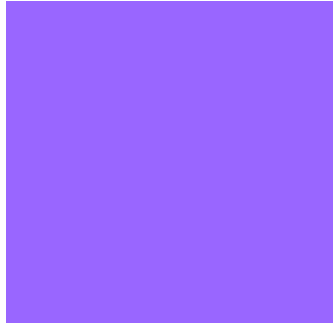
- Local Authority
- Health Board
- Police Scotland; Chief Superintendent
- Scottish Fire and Rescue Service

- Skills Development Scotland Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service
- Scottish Ministers (Scottish Prison Service)
- Health & Social Care Integration Joint Board (IJB)

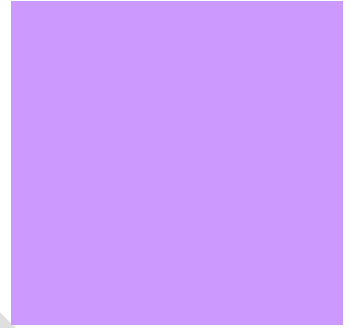
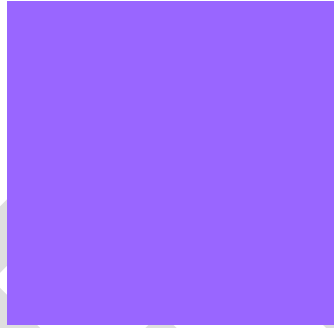
The Safer Reducing Offending Board terms of reference acknowledges the necessity to maintain links with MAPPA and other Public Protection Fora. The Safer Reducing Offending Board members agreed to have MAPPA as a standing agenda and will ensure appropriate community justice activities are aligned to MAPPA and vice versa.

TIMELINE

Timeline	Local	National
July 2016	Establish Safer Reducing Offending Board	Publish Draft Guidance for Community Justice, Draft National Strategy for Community Justice, Community Justice OPI Framework.
August 2016 to February 2017	Third Sector Engagement Develop Stirling Offending Profile Develop Community Justice Needs Assessment/Baseline Develop Stirling Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan.	
November 2016	Safer Reducing Offending Board Meeting. Stirling Offending Profile Completed. Draft Plan for Consultation.	The Community Justice National Strategy , OPI Framework and Guidance will all be officially launched on 24th November 2016
February 2017	Safer Reducing Offending Board approve plan	Community Justice Scotland will be established, including formal establishment of the body; appointment of Chair; appointment of Board members, recruitment of staff and commencement of sponsorship arrangement with the Scottish Government.
31st March 2017	CJA's disestablished. Publish Stirling Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan. Publish Stirling Participation Statement.	
1 st April 2017	The new model for community justice in Scotland comes fully into effect	



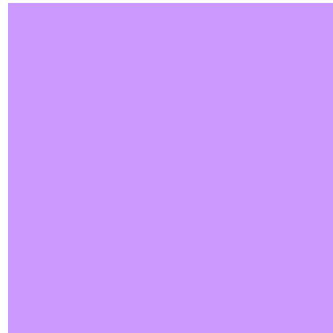
STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT GROUP AND SUBGROUPS:

	Key Achievements 2015-16	Plans for 2016-17
<p>Strategic Oversight Group</p> <p>Oversees the delivery of MAPPAs in Forth Valley. Decides on strategic priorities and cascades these to the Subgroups to inform action planning to achieve objectives.</p> <p>Responsible for governance framework and compliance with MAPPAs Guidance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Commissioning and overseeing our first Significant Case Review ✓ Improving performance on key improvement targets ✓ Developing a self-evaluation and action plan in response to the key findings of the national thematic review of MAPPAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Achieve community engagement about MAPPAs as an integral part of public protection ❖ Focus on strengthening links with Violence Against Women/Gender-based Violence partnerships ❖ Oversee the SLA for MAPPAs under the community justice partnership arrangements
<p>Health Subgroup</p> <p>The Health Subgroup has a particular role in working through national and local issues affecting restricted patients.</p> <p>The group is also concerned with the clinical risk assessment and management of other MAPPAs offenders, and the health needs of MAPPAs offenders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Development of Learning Disability case consultation service based on forensic mental health model ✓ MAPPAs sessions to health staff in prisons and hospital wards ✓ Learning Disability case consultation service to mirror that available from Forensic Mental Health colleagues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Launch of on-line awareness-raising module for health staff about MAPPAs ❖ Develop prioritization criteria for 'fast-tracking' clinical risk assessments ❖ Capture and analysis of health interventions to address diversity issues

	Key Achievements 2015-16	Plans for 2016-17
<p>Accommodation Subgroup</p> <p>The Accommodation Subgroup meets on a quarterly basis in advance of SOG meetings. There is a dual focus on national developments which impact on the housing of sex offenders, and supporting good and consistent practice locally.</p> <p>The group is multi-agency, with representatives from police and criminal justice social work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Launch of ISP with Registered Social Landlords ✓ Engagement between SOLOs and RSL link officers to support understanding of DTC role within MAPPA ✓ Involvement in national review of Environmental Risk Assessment activity and impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Refresh and re-launch Community Unrest Protocol ❖ Optimise range of accommodation options for the housing of 'hard-to-place' offenders ❖ Report on address profiling activity preventing housing of offenders near actual or potential victims
<p>Practice Standards Subgroup</p> <p>The Practice Standards Subgroup is comprised of operational managers from across the responsible authorities.</p> <p>The group looks at MAPPA in day-to-day practice – making sure that the processes work well to support effective partnership working in the community, and between prison and community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Support greater involvement of offenders and a more strengths-based approach ✓ Support and oversee implementation of new MAPPA Guidance document set ✓ Aide Memoire for attendees at MAPPA meetings to support concise risk-relevant reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Address recommendations from Significant Case Review in collaboration with Adult Support and Protection ❖ Review experience of new document set ❖ Oversee the operational introduction of Category 3 offenders
<p>Development Subgroup</p> <p>The Development Subgroup is concerned with supporting good practice through training, practice guidance and consultation with staff, offenders and other key stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Delivery of successful annual Winter programme of MAPPA seminars, including all-day Internet Offending event ✓ Results of Offender Questionnaires used to support improvement based on consultation ✓ Workshops delivered to lead professionals, Chairs and standing members in advance of new document set 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A 'roadshow' of findings from case reviews to ensure inclusion of front-line staff ❖ Undertake staff survey to inform content of Winter programme of MAPPA seminars 2016-17 ❖ Support Public Protection newsletter as vehicle for shared learning ❖ Forth Valley Public Protection training and biennial conference November 2016



Annex 1: MAPPA Statistics

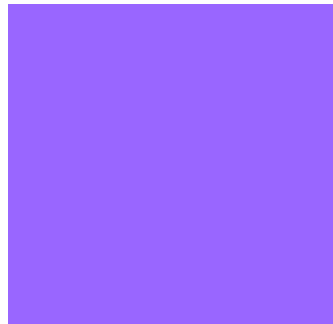


Table 1 : Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs)	NUMBER
a) Number of Registered Sex Offenders on 31 st March 2016:	254
1. At liberty and living in Forth Valley on 31 st March 2016	206
2. Per 100,000 of the population on 31 st March 2016 (at liberty)	68
b) The number of RSOs having a notification requirement who were reported for breaches of the requirements to notify between 1 st April 2015 & 31 st March 2016	8
c) The number of 'wanted' RSOs on 31 st March 2016	1
d) The number of 'missing' RSOs on 31 st March 2016	0

Table 2: Civil Orders applied and granted in relation to RSOs	APPLIED FOR BY POLICE	GRANTED BY COURTS
a) Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPO'S) in force on 31 st March 2016	32	5
b) SOPO'S imposed by courts between 1 st April 2015 & 31 st March 2016	N/A	2
c) Risk of Sexual Harm Orders (RSHO's) in force on 31 st March 2016	3	3
d) Number of RSO's convicted of breaching SOPO conditions between 1 st April 2015 & 31 st March 2016	7	5
e) Number of people convicted of breaches of RSHO's between 1 st April 2015 & 31 st March 2016	1	1
f) Number of Foreign Travel Order imposed by the courts between 1 st April 2015 & 31 st March 2016	0	0
g) Number of Notification Orders imposed by the courts between 1 st April 2015 & 31 st March 2016	0	0

Table 3: Registered Sex Offenders (RSO's)		NUMBER
a) Number of RSO's at liberty managed by MAPPA Category as at 31 st March 2016:		206
1) Level 1: Routine Risk Management		190
2) Level 2: Multi-agency Risk Management		16
3) Level 3: MAPPP		0
b) Number of Registered Sex Offenders convicted of a further group 1 or 2 crime between 1 st April 2015 and 31 st March 2016:		2
1) MAPPA Level 1:		1
2) MAPPA Level 2:		1
3) MAPPA Level 3:		0
c) Number of RSO's returned to custody for a breach of statutory conditions between 1 st April 2015 and 31 st March 2016 (including those returned to custody because of a conviction for a group 1 or 2 crime)		5
d) Number of indefinite sex offenders reviewed under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) (Scotland) Order 2011 between 1 st April 2015 and 31 st March 2016		5
e) Number of notification continuation orders issued under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) (Scotland) Order 2011 between 1 st April 2015 and 31 st March 2016		0
f) Number of notifications made to the DWP under the terms of the Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act, 2005 (Disclosure of Information) Order 2010 between 1 st April 2015 and 31 st March 2016		40
g) Number of RSO's subject to formal disclosure between 1 st April 2015 & 31 st March 2016		2

Table 4: Restricted Patients (RPs):		NUMBER
a) Number of RPs:		13
1. Living in Forth Valley on 31 st March 2016		8
2. During the reporting year		9
b) Number of RPs per order:		
1. CORO		11
2. HD		0
3. TTD		2
c) Number within hospital/community:		
1. State Hospital		5
2. Other hospital no suspension of detention (SUS)		2
3. Other hospital with unescorted SUS		4
4. Community (Conditional Discharge)		2

Table 4: Restricted Patients (RPs):		NUMBER
d) Number managed by category on 31 st March 2016:		
1) Level 1: Routine Risk Management		10
2) Level 2: Multi-agency Risk Management		3
3) Level 3: MAPPP		0
e) Number of RPs convicted of a further group 1 or 2 crime between 1 st April 2015 and 31 st March 2016:		
1. MAPPA Level 1		0
2. MAPPA Level 2		0
3. MAPPP Level 3		0
f) Number of RP's on Suspension of detention:		
1. who did not abscond or offend		4
2. who absconded		0
3. who absconded and then offended		0
4. where absconsion resulted in withdrawal of suspension of detention		0
g) Number of RP's on Conditional Discharge:		
1. who did not breach conditions, not recalled or did not offend		2
2. who breached conditions (resulting in letter from the Scottish Government)		0
h) recalled by Scottish Ministers due to breaching conditions:		0
i) recalled by Scottish Ministers for other reasons:		1

Table 5: Other Risk of Serious Harm Offenders		NUMBER
a) Number of Offenders managed by MAPPA Level as at 31 st March 2016:		0
1) Level 2: Multi-agency Risk Management		0
2) Level 3: MAPPP		0
b) Number of Offenders convicted of a further group 1 or 2 crime between 1 st April 2015 and 31 st March 2016:		0
1) MAPPA Level 2:		0
2) MAPPA Level 3:		0
c) Number of Offenders returned to custody for a breach of statutory conditions between 1 st April 2015 and 31 st March 2016 (including those returned to custody for a conviction for a group 1 or 2 crime)		0
f) Number of notifications made to the DWP under the terms of the Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act, 2005 (Disclosure of Information) Order 2010 between 1 st April 2015 and 31 st March 2016		0

Table 6: Delineation of RSO'S by age on 31st March 2016:

Age	RSO Number	RSO Percentage %
Under 18	0	0%
18 - 20	8	4%
21 - 30	24	11%
31 - 40	41	20%
41 - 50	43	21%
51 - 60	50	24%
61 - 70	27	13%
71 - 80	9	5%
81 - 90	4	2%
91 - 100	0	0%

Table 7: Delineation of population of RSO's on 31st March 2016:

Sex	RSO Number	RSO Percentage
Male	206	100%
Female	0	0%

Table 8 : Delineation of RSO's by ethnicity on 31st March 2016

Ethnic Origin	RSO Number	RSO Percentage %
White Scottish	180	87.5%
Other British	18	8.5%
Irish	3	1.5%
Gypsy/Traveller	0	0%
Polish	0	0%
Other white ethnic group	2	1%
Mixed or multiple ethnic group	1	0.5%
Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	1	0.5%
Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	0	0%
Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	0	0%
Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	0	0%

Table 8 : Delineation of RSO's by ethnicity on 31st March 2016

Ethnic Origin	RSO Number	RSO Percentage %
Other Asian	0	0%
African, African Scottish or African British	0	0%
Other African	0	0%
Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	0	0%
Black, Black Scottish or Black British	0	0%
Other Caribbean or Black	0	0%
Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	1	0.5%
Other ethnic group	0	0%
Subject Declined to define Ethnicity	0	0%
Subject Does Not Understand	0	0%

Table 9: Number of RSO's managed under statutory conditions and/or notification requirements on 31st March 2016:

Number of RSOs	Number	Percentage %
On Statutory supervision	78	38%
Subject to notification requirements only	128	62%