
Report to Housing, Health & Care Committee

Date of Meeting: 31st March 2016

Subject: Forth Valley Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Annual Report 2014-15

Report by: Head of Social Services

1.0 Purpose

- 1.1 The Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act 2015 places a duty on Scottish local authorities, the police, prison and health boards to establish joint arrangements for the assessment and management of risks posed by certain categories of offender.
- 1.2 The 2014-15 annual report was published on 30.10.15.

2.0 Recommendations

- 2.1. The Committee agree to: -
 - 2.1.1. Note the content of the Forth Valley Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Annual Report 2014-15
 - 2.1.2. Note the requirement on Local Authority services and statutory partners to accommodate the extension of MAPPA to violent and otherwise dangerous offenders from 31st March 2016
 - 2.1.3. Note the commitment in Forth Valley to delivering MAPPA within a framework of integrated public protection processes and partnerships,

3.0 Considerations

- 3.1 The report outlines how MAPPA works in Forth Valley and points to evidence of effectiveness, notably low reoffending rates and consistently strong performance against key performance indicators and local improvement targets.
- 3.2 The report refers to the publication in November 2015 of the first national review of MAPPA in Scotland. This report was a joint review undertaken by the Care Inspectorate and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary in Scotland (HMICS). The foremost finding of the review was that Responsible

Authorities are discharging their information sharing and joint working responsibilities effectively. Also of note are findings relating to the demographic profile of sex offenders in particular. Of 4,787 such offenders across Scotland over 500 are aged over 60. In Forth Valley, 19% of the over 60 population of offenders are registered sex offenders. Close cooperation is often required in such cases between social work, housing and health colleagues to ensure that any health conditions or community care needs are included in offender management planning. The report also highlighted that 98.2% of MAPPA offenders have not been convicted of a further 'serious harm' sexual or violent offence.

- 3.3 In Forth Valley we currently manage just over 200 registered sex offenders in the community and 10 restricted patients. The Clackmannanshire figures are 56 and 2 respectively. The vast majority of offenders are managed at Level 1 – the lowest management level denoting satisfactory compliance and containment of any residual risks.
- 3.4 The projected figures for violent and otherwise dangerous offenders are in the region of 10-12 over a two year period from 31.03.16.
- 3.5 The theme of the annual report this year was Public Protection in Practice. Lead officers from child protection, adult support and protection, Violence against Women and the Alcohol and Drugs Partnership contributed their perspective on the cross-cutting nature of the work we are all involved in – protecting the public.
- 3.6 Significant advances have been made as a result of closer connections between lead officers. A network has been established, chaired by Val de Souza, Head of Social Services, to support strategic collaboration and establish a governance relationship between lead officers and the Public Protection Forum.
- 3.7 The report outlines key achievements in public protection in Forth Valley – working with Stirling University and Scottish Government to host the first public protection conference in Forth Valley in the autumn of 2014; the development of public protection training to replace parallel training delivered by each officer, and a shared communication and engagement strategy. Most importantly, it maintains an alignment between planning for the management of those who have caused harm and those who have been harmed, or are vulnerable to future harm.
- 3.8 A persistent challenge in MAPPA is community unrest when the home address of a sex offender is discovered. Despite facts and figures regarding the low reoffending rates by managed offenders, and the greater threat posed by perpetrators as yet undetected, it can be impossible to allay the fears of communities. There is to be a renewed effort in the year ahead to engage with elected members and community bodies on this issue, and it is hoped that the public protection context will provide an access point that would otherwise be more difficult to find.
- 3.9 The foregoing summary illustrates the key themes of the report and the benefits of MAPPA, not simply from a Forth Valley perspective but with reference to the positive findings from the joint national review of MAPPA by

the Care Inspectorate and the Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary in Scotland (HMICS).

4.0 Sustainability Implications

4.1. None

5.0 Resource Implications

5.1. Financial Details - None

5.2. The full financial implications of the recommendations are set out in the report. This includes a reference to full life cycle costs where appropriate. Yes

5.3. Finance have been consulted and have agreed the financial implications as set out in the report. Yes

5.4. Staffing - None

6.0 Exempt Reports

6.1. Is this report exempt? Yes (please detail the reasons for exemption below) No

7.0 Declarations

The recommendations contained within this report support or implement our Corporate Priorities and Council Policies.

(1) **Our Priorities** (Please double click on the check box)

- The area has a positive image and attracts people and businesses
- Our communities are more cohesive and inclusive
- People are better skilled, trained and ready for learning and employment
- Our communities are safer
- Vulnerable people and families are supported
- Substance misuse and its effects are reduced
- Health is improving and health inequalities are reducing
- The environment is protected and enhanced for all
- The Council is effective, efficient and recognised for excellence

(2) **Council Policies** (Please detail) - None

8.0 Equalities Impact

8.1 Have you undertaken the required equalities impact assessment to ensure that no groups are adversely affected by the recommendations?
 Yes No

9.0 Legality

9.1 It has been confirmed that in adopting the recommendations contained in this report, the Council is acting within its legal powers. Yes

10.0 Appendices

10.1 Forth Valley Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Annual Report 2014-15

11.0 Background Papers


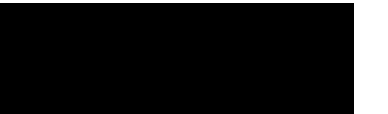
11.1 Have you used other documents to compile your report? (All documents must be kept available by the author for public inspection for four years from the date of meeting at which the report is considered)
 Yes (please list the documents below) No

- Joint Thematic Review of MAPPA in Scotland, report by HMICS & The Care Inspectorate, November 2015.

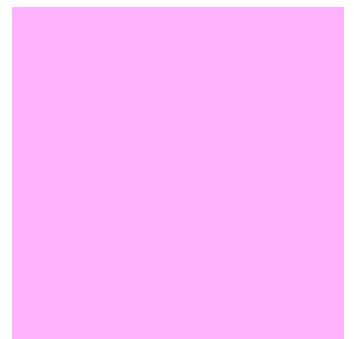
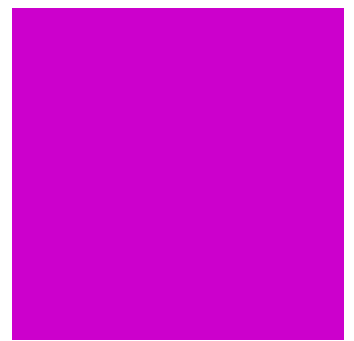
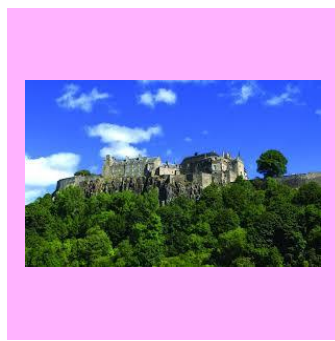
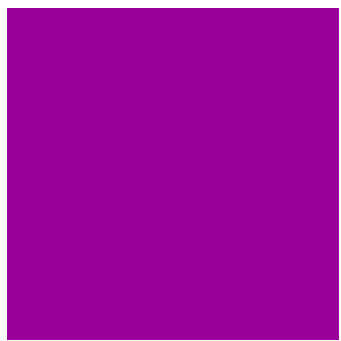
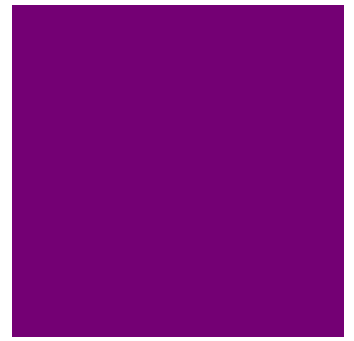
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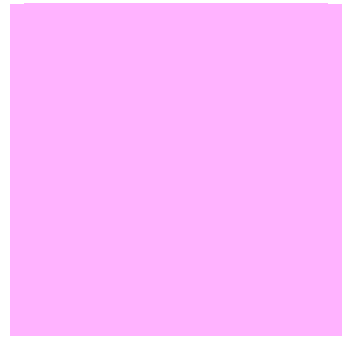
Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements



Forth Valley MAPPA ANNUAL REPORT 2014-15



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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 2014-15.

Making our communities safer through effective public protection measures remains our highest priority. Last year our report theme was Partnership in Practice, illustrating the complementary roles played by colleagues across partner agencies to deliver offender management and victim safety.

We have chosen a similar and linked theme this year: Public Protection in Practice.

Public Protection in Practice sets out the work undertaken by each partnership and how these overlap with, and assist with, our common purpose of preventing harm to the public.

The issues that confront us in managing offenders under MAPPA – gender-based violence, adult support and protection, child protection and the misuse of alcohol or drugs – highlight the cross-cutting nature of the work that we do.

We have made a strategic and operational commitment to working closely with colleagues across these protection partnerships to ensure that our risk management measures are cross-referenced to protective interventions.

We are very grateful to the lead officers from the protection partnerships for contributing a piece for this report, setting out achievements and developments in their sector over the last year. These highlight collaborative initiatives in public protection conferences, training, communication and the establishment of integrated governance arrangements.

As always, and on behalf of the Strategic Oversight Group, I would like to offer sincere thanks to 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. To see the coordinated targeted actions by a range of partners is a reminder of what MAPPA is all about and how effective it can be.

I hope that you find this report informative and interesting.

Kind regards

Liam Purdie
*Assistant Head of Social Services,
Clackmannanshire and Stirling*

Chair, Forth Valley MAPPA Strategic Oversight Group



WHAT IS MAPPED?

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 MAPPAs 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 205 registered sex offenders in the community. Of that

number, over 70% have committed offences against children. Types of offences against both adults and children range from those involving direct contact to a continuing high incidence of internet offences.

The demographic profile of convicted sex offenders looks different from that of criminals with no history of sexual convictions. Sex offenders tend to be older and there is a lower number of female offenders than the already low proportion of women in the criminal justice system.

Most importantly, convicted sex offenders under MAPPAs are much less likely to go on to be convicted of another

similar offence compared to offenders convicted of other types of offences. Of the 205 offenders being managed in the community across FV, two were convicted of a further sexual or violent crime which resulted in serious harm in 2014-15.

There are 10 restricted patients living in Forth Valley; in hospital or in the community. These patients committed an offence whilst they were mentally ill. After what can be a period of several years of care and treatment in a secure ward in hospital these patients are gradually reintegrated into the community. No restricted patient in FV has been convicted of a further offence in 2014-15.



MAPP in Public Protection

Lead Officer Network

Lead officers from child protection, adult support and protection, gender-based violence, alcohol and drugs partnership and MAPP in Forth Valley have been meeting on a regular basis since December 2013. Our aim at that time was to share what we were working on and to work together where there was common ground.

Where individual lead officers were doing similar tasks we now collaborate where this

delivers greater efficiency. It was also clear that we are operationally inter-connected – MAPP offenders may have offended against, or be associated with, children on the child protection register, or adults at risk of harm. They can have substance misuse problems and their sexual offending against a partner may be against a backdrop of wider domestic violence.

Over the last two years our shared commitment to collaboration has resulted in the following developments:

- An inaugural multi-agency Forth Valley Public Protection Conference in September 2014

- The launch of a rolling programme of integrated public protection training for new staff across public, private and voluntary sector agencies aimed at raising awareness of risk and vulnerability, and acting on concerns
- Combining our individual newsletters into an integrated public protection newsletter available on the web-sites of all of the partnerships
- Development of a joint Communication Strategy
- Putting a Public Protection information pack together

- Development of ‘Working Together’ – a strategy for collaborative practice
- Promoting reciprocal cross-reporting and cross representation arrangements on strategic committees
- Joint quality assurance initiatives such as the first Child Protection/MAPP Audit in Forth Valley
- Inclusion of lead officers for the relevant sector in MAPP case reviews where there has been child protection, adult support and protection, alcohol or drug services, or gender-based violence input.



PUBLIC PROTECTION PARTNERS

Forth Valley Child Protection Committees

The Child Protection Committees are the key strategic forums for developing and implementing child protection strategy across and between agencies in Forth Valley.

The functions of the CPC are set out within national guidance and grouped together under the following headings:

- **Continuous Improvement**
 - Policies, Procedures and protocols
 - Self-evaluation, performance management and quality assurance
 - Promoting good practice
 - Training and staff development

- **Strategic Planning**
 - Communication, collaboration and co-operation
 - Making and maintaining links with other planning fora

- **Public Information and Communication**
 - Raising Public awareness
 - Involving children and young people and their families

The Lead Officer Child Protection supports each Committee in the delivery of these core functions.

The membership of the Committee is agreed by Chief Officers to ensure representation from relevant agencies at a senior management level.

Child Protection and the Wider Public Protection Agenda

Dare to Care: Protecting People in Forth Valley - Stirling University on 04/09/14

This Public Protection conference, organised by the Lead Officers for Public Protection across Forth Valley in partnership with WithScotland, the national resource which supports professionals working with children and adults at risk of harm and abuse across Scotland, was designed to share information about the public protection agenda at a national and local level with a view to considering how this could be taken forward by workers across Forth Valley.

National Speakers included:

- Paul Comley, National Adult Protection Co-ordinator, WithScotland
- Catherine Duggan, Head of Scottish Government Child Protection Policy Team
- Beverley Francis, Head of Drugs Policy Unit, Scottish Government
- ACC Malcolm Graham, Major Crime and Public Protection, Police Scotland

- Bruce Sutherland, Scottish Government LGBT/Violence Against Women Team

There was also a presentation by Caryn Smith and Cheryl Gilmour, North Ayrshire Addictions Service with peer researchers Morag Gallagher, Sheryl Higgins, and Davina Dawson.

At the start of the afternoon session Stellar Quines Theatre Company gave a reading of "Dare to Care", a play written by Christine Lindsey based on her experience working in the Scottish Prison Service which highlights multiple aspects of harm and abuse in the lives of female prisoners.

Participants attended workshops which focused on local experience of working across the public protection agenda – what is working well and identifying barriers to collaboration.

126 people from across all partner agencies attended the conference and it is intended to hold a follow-up event in 2016.



Child Protection and the Wider Public Protection Agenda

Forth Valley Child Sexual Exploitation Pilot

In February, 2013, Clackmannanshire and Stirling Child Protection Committee and Falkirk Child Protection Committee responded to a request from Scottish Government to pilot a Child Sexual Exploitation Strategic Self-Assessment Tool and a Data Monitoring Tool developed by the University of Bedfordshire and promoted as part of England's National Child Sexual Exploitation Action Plan. The tools were adapted for a Scottish context and the first meeting of the multi-agency Forth Valley Child Sexual Exploitation Pilot Project Board took place on 4th June, 2013. The Project Board had representation from the three councils (Clackmannanshire, Falkirk and Stirling), NHS Forth Valley, Police Scotland, the Third Sector and MAPPA.

A Development Day then took place on 27/08/13 when the Project Board met with colleagues from the University of Bedfordshire and Scottish Government to consider the strategic self-assessment and data monitoring tools to be used.

Subsequent to this, work has been undertaken across Forth Valley in relation to the five areas designated within the University of Bedfordshire Self-Assessment Tool which are:

- Co-ordinating a multi-agency approach
- Recognising child sexual exploitation
- Supporting young people and their families
- Identifying, investigating, disrupting and prosecuting abusers
- Collecting and managing data.

The Project Board has met on a bi-monthly basis to monitor the implementation of an Action Plan based on the Self-Assessment Tool and has reported back to the two Forth Valley Child Protection Committees on a regular basis. The Data Monitoring Tool was launched in April, 2014, after some further adaptation.

The formal pilot period is now concluded the multi-agency Project Board will continue to oversee the ongoing work in relation to C.S.E. across Forth Valley.

One of the areas of interest is the extent to which there is a cross-reference between MAPPA offenders connected to sexual offences against vulnerable young people, and records held by services working with these young people about risks posed by associating with the offender.

Forth Valley Alcohol and Drug Partnerships

Across Forth Valley, there are three Alcohol & Drug Partnerships (ADPs) – the Forth Valley ADP (which is a Chief Officers group), the Clackmannanshire and Stirling ADP and the Falkirk ADP. The ADPs are the lead strategic partnerships tasked with addressing substance misuse and the associated issues across the three local authority areas. The ADPs are tasked with addressing substance misuse across the whole population. As well as ensuring adequate treatment and support is available for those with a dependence, the ADPs also have a responsibility in terms of early intervention, education and prevention.

The ADPs work in partnership to reduce alcohol and drug related harm, to promote recovery and to develop and embed a Recovery Oriented System of Care (ROSC) within our local communities. Through doing so, the ADP hopes to improve the lives of those individuals,

families and communities affected by substance misuse. As part of further enhancing the local ROSC, a key strategic priority area for Forth Valley ADPs is workforce development to ensure that staff from a range of services are confident and competent in recognising the signs and risk of substance misuse and being able to signpost people to the relevant support services.

Across Forth Valley, we estimate that around 50,000 people are dependent on alcohol or drinking at hazardous levels. In relation to drug misuse, it is estimated that 8,500 people in Forth Valley use illegal drugs with approximately 3,150 opiate and / or benzodiazepine users.

Area	Prevalence (Actual No / %)
Clacks	630 / 1.8%
Stirling	820 / 1.4%
Falkirk	1700 / 1.6%
Scotland	Rate = 1.7%

As can be seen, Clackmannanshire has the highest prevalence rate across Forth Valley and is also slightly higher than the national average. There is a particular concern around the prevalence rate amongst 15 – 24 year old males in Clackmannanshire.

An area of significant progress over recent years has been waiting times to access support and treatment for alcohol and drug issues. Scottish Government now have a HEAT standard for drug and alcohol services which requires local areas to ensure that 95% of individuals referred to alcohol and drug services are seen within 3 weeks. Locally, at the end of the last quarter (June 2015), 99% of people referred in Forth Valley were seen within 3 weeks and 100% were seen within 5 weeks. Faster access to treatment is critical to reduce harm to individuals, families and communities.

A second HEAT standard being exceeded by Forth Valley is Alcohol Brief Interventions (ABI). ABIs are short conversation based interventions designed to raise awareness of harmful drinking patterns and provide an intervention that may lead to positive behaviour change. ABI is available in a number of Primary Care settings and staff in services such as Criminal Justice Social Work have also been trained in this approach.

It is not unusual to find that a MAPPA offender is being supported to address substance

misuse – primarily alcohol problems – as a condition of a statutory order or on a voluntary basis.

Full details on the work of the ADPs and the support services available can be found at:

www.forthvalleyadp.org.uk

Forth Valley Adult Support and Protection Committee

Adult Support and Protection Committees have strategic oversight of policy, practice and training of partner agencies who have a statutory role in supporting and protecting adults at risk of harm.

In Forth Valley the three Councils in partnership with Central Scotland Police (latterly Police Scotland) and NHS Forth Valley formed a Forth Valley ASP Committee. As of September 2015 the Committee will continue as two separate Falkirk and Clacks/Stirling Committees.

An adult at risk is defined in Section 3 of the Adult Support and Protection Scotland Act. This legal test is referred to as the three point criteria or the "three point test":

Adults at risk are over 16 years of age and:

- are unable to safeguard their own well-being, property, rights or other interests,
- are at risk of harm, and
- because they are affected by disability, mental disorder, illness or physical or mental infirmity, are more vulnerable to being harmed than adults who are not so affected.

Facts and Figures

- During the year April 2014 to March 2015, a total of 1054 referrals were recorded. There were 23% more referrals across Forth Valley in 2014/15 than the previous year
- Gender split on referrals continues to be about 60:40 women to men
- Referral rates increase with age, with those over 85 most likely to be subject of referral
- Dementia and Learning Disability are the most prominent care group for referrals

- Physical and financial harm continue to be the most prominent types of harm reported
- The person's own home is reported to be the location of harm in over half of investigations
- Family member is reported as the source of harm in nearly one third of investigations

Awareness Campaign

Earlier this year the Scottish Government ran a media campaign to raise public awareness about Adult Support and Protection. Throughout Forth Valley awareness raising events were held to highlight the key messages of the campaign. The overarching message to the public was:

" Seen Something? Say Something."

Falkirk Council ASP staff worked in partnership with CVS to raise public awareness through locally manned promotional stalls in campaign and posters in a range of public venues.

In Clacks and Stirling similar promotional events took place in Tesco and Asda in partnership with Trading

Standards using the promotional material to attract attention to facilitate conversations with the public

Links with MAPPA

The links between Adult Support and Protection and MAPPA come about for different reasons:

- An offender may target and offend against adults at risk of harm
- An offender may pose a risk to a family member or associate who is an adult at risk of harm, but no crime has been established
- The offender may be an adult at risk of harm

In any of these circumstances it is essential that there is close collaboration between services concerned with managing the offender and those supporting a vulnerable adult.

An Interface Development Day is being jointly planned by the MAPPA Strategic Oversight Group and the Forth Valley Adult Support and Protection Committee to further strengthen these critical links.

Tackling Gender Based Violence in Forth Valley

Falkirk Gender Based Violence Partnership and Clackmannanshire Violence Against Women Partnership

Both of these Partnerships have been in existence for a number of years and bring together a range of services in each area that have an interest in, or responsibility for, work to address Gender Based Violence (GBV) issues. The main objectives of these partnerships are to raise awareness of GBV issues, to identify and share examples of good practice, to identify opportunities for working together, to identify gaps in service provision, to report on and respond to national and local issues and to develop services which effectively meet the needs of women, men, children and young people experiencing or who have experienced all forms of GBV in the Falkirk and Clackmannanshire areas.

Gender Based Violence can take many forms including domestic abuse, rape and sexual assault, childhood sexual abuse, commercial sexual exploitation (including human trafficking, prostitution and lap-dancing), stalking and harassment and harmful traditional practices (for example female genital mutilation, 'honour' crimes and forced marriage).

There is evidence that all forms of GBV occur in Scotland and within Forth Valley, and statistics show that this is a serious and continuing problem.

A key date in the GBV calendar is the 16 Days of Action campaign. This is an international campaign that calls for the elimination of violence against women and children and was started by the Centre for Women's Global Leadership in 1991. The 16 Days run from November 25th (International Day against Violence against Women) through to December 10th (International Human Rights Day) with the aim of reframing women's rights as human rights.

The campaign has been supported by a range of partners across Forth Valley for many years. Key events in this year's programme will include training on domestic abuse and female genital mutilation, seminars on rape and how technology can be used to protect and promote violence against women and a conference for young people which will focus on stalking. Awareness activities will also take place within Polmont YOI and several of the high schools across the area.

The formalisation of the 'Public Protection' network in Forth Valley will undoubtedly strengthen and coordinate work in this area. Frequently, people who are experiencing any form of GBV also have associated issues relating to child protection, adult support or protection, alcohol or drug misuse or Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements. By acknowledging the cross-cutting issues we are taking a huge step towards strengthening joint working and improving outcomes for people in our communities.

Tackling Gender Based Violence in Forth Valley

Stirling Council Gender Based Violence Partnership

Violence against women (VAW) is both cause and consequence of women's inequality and has direct and indirect connections to continued disparities in outcome between women and men in our communities.

Stirling Gender Based Violence Partnership understands that the different forms of violence against women are interlinked and have their roots in gender inequality and therefore adopts a gender based violence approach.

Stirling Gender Based Violence Partnership membership includes key partners such as Police Scotland, NHS, Fire and Rescue, ADP, Education, Social Services, COPFS, MAPPAs and Third Sector agencies. SGBV partnership aims are:

Stirling Council works from the Scottish

Government's definition of violence against women, which states that:

"Gender based violence is a function of gender inequality, and an abuse of male power and privilege. It takes the form of actions that result in physical, sexual and psychological harm or suffering to women and children, or affront to their human dignity, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life."

Violence against women thus includes but it is not limited to: Domestic abuse, rape, incest and child sexual abuse, Sexual harassment and intimidation at work and in the public sphere, Commercial sexual exploitation including prostitution, pornography and human trafficking, Dowry-related violence, Female genital mutilation (FGM), Forced and child marriages, So-called 'honour'-based violence (HBV).

Stirling GBV partnership work to prevent and address violence against women and girls is aligned with and form a key part of Stirling

Council wider work to deliver on their Single Outcome Agreement and their equality outcomes.

Stirling Council approach to addressing GBV operates on the Prevention, Intervention, Education and Rehabilitation (PIER) model to meet the individual needs of survivors earlier rather than later, providing long-term support and achieving sustainable positive outcomes for women and children.

Multi-agency partnerships (MAPs) working has been an effective way to tackling violence against women in Forth Valley. Through this process of multi-agency working service provision for both victims and perpetrators of GBV have been supported.

Multi-agency partners are making connections between perpetrator behaviour and victims of GBV. The total cost of Domestic Abuse to services amounts to £5.7 Billion per year:

- 1.2 Criminal justice
- 1.7 physical health care, 0.19 Housing
- 0.4 Legal
- 2.7, social services
- 0.28 loss of economic output

Partner agencies are now identifying common connections in relation to:

- criminal justice
- history of child abuse
- sexual abuse/assault
- alcohol and drug misuse
- disability (physical, mental and learning disability of the victim)
- age
- sexuality
- race
- anti-social behaviour religion/belief
- gender
- poverty

As partners we need to be better at identifying connection monitoring to ensure that we intervene earlier and improve our service provision.

As partners it is essential that GBV is imbedded in our policies and practice to ensure that all vulnerable people in our community are kept safe. Information sharing, awareness raising is a key factor in ensuring that all partners (MARAC, MATAAC, MAPPAs, VAW/GBV) are working effectively in keeping women and children safe.



STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT GROUP AND SUBGROUPS:

	Key Achievements	Plans for 2015-16
<p>Strategic Oversight Group</p> <p>Oversees the delivery of MAPP 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 MAPP Guidance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Engagement events with elected members ✓ Embedding of case review commissioning and reporting ✓ Improving performance on key improvement targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Oversee the operational introduction of Category 3 offenders ❖ A ‘roadshow’ of findings from case reviews to ensure inclusion of front-line staff, in collaboration with other protection partnerships ❖ Consider findings from national thematic review of MAPP in Scotland
<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 MAPP offenders, and the health needs of MAPP offenders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Development of Learning Disability case consultation service based on forensic mental health model ✓ Positive evaluation of case consultation model ✓ MAPP sessions to health staff in prisons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Launch of on-line awareness-raising module for health staff about MAPP ❖ Focus on the health impact of being a victim of sexual crime in Winter Programme seminar ❖ Report on range of health ‘Diversity’ issues affecting MAPP offenders

	Key Achievements	Plans for 2015-16
<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"> ✓ Development of over-arching Information Sharing Protocol with Registered Social Landlords across Forth Valley ✓ Establishment of address profiling review process ✓ Victim safety planning profile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Launch of ISP with Registered Social Landlords ❖ Engagement with link officers to support good understanding of DTC role within MAPPA ❖ Involvement in national review of Environmental Risk Assessment activity and impact
<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"> ✓ Establishment of 6-monthly Offender Journey reports demonstrating risk reduction of MAPPA over time ✓ Resilient representation by standing members at L2/3 MAPPA meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Support greater involvement of offenders and a more strengths-based approach ❖ Support implementation of new MAPPA Guidance document set ❖ Aide Memoire for attendees at MAPPA meetings
<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 second annual Winter programme of MAPPA seminars based on staff survey results ✓ Development of Offender Questionnaires to support improvement based on consultation ✓ Training opportunities made available by one partnership agency to others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Establish MAPPA Knowledge Hub ❖ Planning third annual Winter Programme of MAPPA seminars ❖ Provide guidance to staff to support introduction of Category 3 offenders ❖ Joint development of on-line data security and information sharing learning module for all staff concerned with MAPPA in collaboration with Forth Valley Data Security Officers Group



Annex 1: MAPPA Statistics



Table 1 : Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs)	NUMBER
a) Number of Registered Sex Offenders at liberty on 31 st March 2015:	205
b) The number of RSOs having a notification requirement who were reported for breaches of the requirements to notify between 1 st April 2014 & 31 st March 2015	11
c) The number of 'wanted' RSOs on 31 st March 2015	3
d) The number of 'missing' RSOs on 31 st March 2015	0

Table 2: Civil Orders applied and granted in relation to RSOs	NUMBER
a) Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPO'S) in force on 31 st March 2015	26
b) SOPO'S imposed by courts between 1 st April 2014 & 31 st March 2015	1
c) Risk of Sexual Harm Orders (RSHO's) in force on 31 st March 2015	1
d) Number of RSO's convicted of breaching SOPO conditions between 1 st April 2014 & 31 st March 2015	6

Table 3: Registered Sex Offenders (RSO's)	NUMBER
a) Number of RSO's at liberty managed by MAPPA Category as at 31 st March 2015:	
1) MAPPA Level 1:	186
2) MAPPA Level 2:	19
3) MAPPA Level 3:	0

b) Number of Registered Sex Offenders convicted of a further group 1 or 2 crime between 1 st April 2014 and 31 st March 2015:	
1) MAPPA Level 1:	2
2) MAPPA Level 2:	0
3) MAPPA Level 3:	0
c) Number of RSO's returned to custody for a breach of statutory conditions between 1 st April 2014 and 31 st March 2015 (including those returned to custody because of a conviction for a group 1 or 2 crime)	4

Table 4: Restricted Patients (RPs):		NUMBER
a) Number of RPs:		
1. Living in Forth Valley on 31 st March 2015		11
2. During the reporting year		11
b) Number of RPs per order:		
1. CORO		11
2. HD		0
3. TTD		0
c) Number within hospital/community:		
1. State Hospital		2
2. Other hospital no suspension of detention (SUS)		0
3. Other hospital with unescorted SUS		7
4. Community (Conditional Discharge)		2
d) Number managed by category on 31 st March 2015:		
1. Level 1		9
2. Level 2		2
3. Level 3		0
e) Number of RPs convicted of a further group 1 or 2 crime between 1 st April 2014 and 31 st March 2015:		
1. MAPPA Level 1		0
2. MAPPA Level 2		0
3. MAPPP Level 3		0

f) Number of RP's on Suspension of detention :	4
1. who absconded	0
2. who absconded and then offended	0
3. where absconsion resulted in withdrawal of suspension of detention	0
g) Number of RP's on Conditional Discharge:	2
1. 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:	0

Table 5: Delineation of RSO'S by age on 31st March 2015:		
Age	RSO Number	RSO Percentage %
Under 18	3	1.5%
18 - 20	8	4%
21 - 30	32	15.5%
31 - 40	38	18.5%
41 - 50	36	17.5%
51 - 60	42	20.5%
61 - 70	30	14.5%
71 - 80	12	6%
81 - 90	4	2%
91 - 100	0	0%

Table 6: Delineation of population of RSO's on 31 st March 2015:		
Sex	RSO Number	RSO Percentage
Male	204	99.5%
Female	1	0.5%

Table 7 : Delineation of RSO's by ethnicity on 31st March 2015		
Ethnic Origin	RSO Number	RSO Percentage %
White Scottish	177	86%
Other British	13	6.5%
Irish	4	2%
Gypsy/Traveller	0	0%
Polish	0	0%
Other white ethnic group	0	0%
Mixed or multiple ethnic group	0	0%
Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	2	1%
Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	0	0%
Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	0	0%
Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	0	0%
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%
Not recorded	8	4%

Table 8: Number of RSO's managed under statutory conditions and/or notification requirements on 31st March 2015:		
Number of RSOs	Number	Percentage %
On Statutory supervision	76	37%
Subject to notification requirements only	129	63%