

North Strathclyde Community Justice Authority

Multi agency Public Protection Arrangements

Annual Report 2009/2010

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North Strathclyde MAPPA Annual Report 2010

Introduction - by MAPPA Strategy Group Chair

I am pleased to introduce the third MAPPA Annual Report for the North Strathclyde Community Justice Authority (NSCJA) area which highlights the work of the Strategy and Working Groups, as well as demonstrating the continued, committed hard work by individuals within agencies responsible for MAPPA across the area.

This report examines the work undertaken within the NSCJA area regarding the management of registered sex offenders and mentally disordered offenders who are subject to restriction.

Protecting vulnerable individuals in our communities is of paramount importance to the responsible authorities and duty to co-operate agencies who participate in the management of offenders within MAPPA in a strong spirit of partnership working.

The Strategy Group [Strategic Oversight Group – SOG] continues to meet three-monthly to monitor and evaluate the implementation of MAPPA and comprises senior representatives from Councils, NSCJA, Scottish Prison Service, housing providers, NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde and NHS Highland.

Within the past year, we have considered the future direction of MAPPA, particularly based on the national recommendations of the multi-agency inspection of *'Assessing and managing offenders who present a high risk of serious harm'*. This examined how high risk offenders across Scotland were monitored and managed and will continue to shape the work of the strategy group in the following year.

The Working Group [MAPPA Operational Group - MOG] is developing improved performance management systems to monitor the quality and effectiveness of MAPPA. This information will assist us to target limited resources where they are most needed and where they will be most effective in managing the risk to our communities.

I hope that you find this report informative and helpful regarding how agencies have been working together to manage high risk offenders, as well as setting out our objectives for 2010/11.

Safaa Baxter
Chair
MAPPA Strategy Group (NSCJA)

The National Picture

During this third year of MAPPA in Scotland the arrangements to improve the safety of communities have continued to develop.

The multi-agency inspection, '*Assessing and managing offenders who present a high risk of serious harm*' was published during the course of 2009 and concluded that MAPPA had improved how agencies worked together and made joint decisions about how to manage offenders. The Scottish Government welcomed this Report and accepted its nineteen recommendations, which detailed some shortcomings in practice but highlighted many positive developments in public protection. In short, the report provided a valuable opportunity to build on success and reassess where improvements in public protection can be made. For example, the participation of agencies in the Integrated Case Management [ICM] process and MAPPA has led to better offender management.

In this regard, the awaited version of National MAPPA guidance will be amended, in consultation with the Responsible Authorities, to address some of the recommendations in the report and to reflect changes to legislation and improvements in certain areas of policy and practice. A number of national training events for MAPPA chairs and minute takers have also taken place during the reporting period to enhance MAPPA effectiveness. Each Community Justice Authority (CJA) area now has trainers who can deliver training locally to those involved in the MAPPA process.

Local MAPPA, SOG's were established in every CJA area and looking forward, the focus will be on empowering these local groups to provide effective leadership in terms of the operation of MAPPA. This will include the governance of consistent policies and processes and robust performance monitoring.

MAPPA also continues to be strengthened by the contribution of the Scottish Prison Service (SPS), Health Boards and Special Health Boards to improve levels of public protection and reduce the risks associated with offending behaviour. Consequently, the SPS is currently working with the Scottish Government and partners on the implementation of a risk assessment and case management tool, the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI). On the Health side, the State Hospital has continued to work with MAPPA across the whole of Scotland which has involved the notification of all restricted patients and referrals to MAPPA where an additional level of scrutiny over risk management is required to assure public safety.

A national MAPPA Health group is also actively developing involvement between Health professionals and MAPPA. This group is chaired by a senior clinician and has Health representation from every CJA area in Scotland and addresses a particular concern of the multi-agency report which called for closer Health involvement with the MAPPA processes.

The ViSOR computer system has also now been installed within the Scottish Government's Primary and Community Care Directorate and training events have been held to promote greater understanding of the role of Health within MAPPA.

For the future, work continues towards enhancing the existing informal arrangements, possibly on a statutory footing, whereby information may be disclosed between the Department of Work and Pensions, (Jobcentre Plus), the Child Maintenance and Enforcement Commission, the Responsible Authorities and the other duty to cooperate agencies involved in the MAPPA process.

Finally, it is also of note that on 28 February, 2010, the Justice Secretary, Kenny MacAskill MSP, confirmed that all eight police forces in Scotland were committed to rolling out the Sex Offender Community Disclosure process, after a successful pilot in Tayside. It is expected that both Central Scotland Police and Fife Constabulary will roll out the process during October 2010 with the other forces following leading to national implementation being completed by March 2011.

Further national information on the subject of MAPPA can be found on the Scottish Government Website

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Justice/public-safety/offender-management/offender/protection>

Section 1: Area Summary

Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements [MAPPA] within North Strathclyde

Background to the CJA

Eight Community Justice Authorities [CJA's] were established across Scotland in April 2006 by the Management of Offenders Etc. (Scotland) Act 2005 for the purpose of reducing re-offending, improving the management of offenders and making our communities safer.

North Strathclyde Community Justice Authority (NSCJA) covers the local authority areas of Argyll and Bute, East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, Renfrewshire and West Dunbartonshire. Each CJA employs a Chief Officer who reports to a CJA Board comprising councillors from the constituent local authorities. The Chief Officers role is to improve quality and consistency of offender services and to promote an integrated approach between local authorities, the Scottish Prison Service and other key partners including the Police, Health and voluntary sector.

Demographic Information

NSCJA encompasses a large and diverse geographical area of 7,678 square kilometres, approximately 10% of the total area of Scotland and is comprised of urban, rural and island communities.

The population estimates for Scotland compiled by the Register General for mid 2008 indicates that the estimated population of the area is 625,960 (301,063 males and 324,897 females).

The Strategic Management of MAPPA

The strategic direction of MAPPA in NSCJA is overseen by the MAPPA SOG in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 11 of the Management of Offenders Etc. (Scotland) Act 2005.

The group monitors and evaluates the operation of MAPPA in North Strathclyde, promotes the effectiveness of the multi agency arrangements and ensures the information sharing link with other public protection areas such as Child Protection and Vulnerable Adult arrangements.

The SOG meets on a quarterly basis and is chaired by a local authority Chief Social Work Officer. In attendance are representatives at a senior level from the Responsible Authorities and Duty to Co-operate agencies such as Housing Services and Health Services from NHS Highland and Greater Glasgow and Clyde Health Boards which have been Responsible Authorities in relation to Restricted Patients since 1st April 2008.

The effective sharing of information is underpinned by the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and the Information Sharing Protocols (ISP) between the Responsible Authorities.

The MAPPA Operational Group (MOG)

Operational issues relating to the work of MAPPA are reviewed by this multi agency group consisting of managers involved in the MAPPA processes together with the MAPPA co-ordinator.

The group identifies and plans how to deal with operational issues ensuring the efficiency, consistency and effectiveness of the arrangements and common training and developmental needs of those working in the MAPPA process.

The Principles underpinning MAPPA within North Strathclyde

- That public protection is best achieved through a systematic and co-ordinated approach to risk assessment and risk management; and
- That a co-ordinated and systematic approach ensures that resources are targeted where they are most required.

This is achieved through;

- Sharing of information in support of risk assessment and management,
- Establishing risk management plans which co-ordinate the efforts of the agencies involved; and
- Regular monitoring and review of risk assessment and risk management plans

Local Authorities

Councils are Responsible Authorities as described in the Act and Criminal Justice Social Work [CJSW] services lead on the supervision of sexual offenders in the community who are subject to community sentences or post-custodial licences, providing offence focussed interventions to address offending behaviours. There are 6 local authorities within NSCJA who provide criminal justice services, these local authorities also provide a range of social work and social care services.

CJSW work closely with police officers from the local Offender Management Unit [OMU] to risk assess and manage offenders and chair initial and MAPPA review meetings where offenders are subject to statutory supervision.

During late 2010, it is expected that the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 will be implemented, whereby existing community orders

(probation, community service etc.) will be replaced by a new Community Payback Order (CPO). The CPO will be supported by new National Outcomes and Standards for CJSW and will include clear guidance on the intensity of supervision to be provided to offenders based on risk and need.

The responsibility of local authorities within MAPPA means that staff from Criminal Justice work in partnership with colleagues from Children and Families Services, Community Care and community-based services such as Addiction teams and Housing Services with the aim of reducing the risk of reoffending and harm represented by offenders.

CJSW are also participating in a file reading and self evaluation process supported by the Social Work Inspection Agency (SWIA). This arose from the findings of the earlier multi-agency inspection '*Assessing and managing offenders who present a high risk of harm*'. This assessment and management of high risk (sexual and violent) offenders will be evaluated and local action plans will be developed for each local authority, to be implemented by April 2011. The aim of this process is to ensure that good practice is maintained and areas for improvement are addressed.

Within NSCJA, Renfrewshire Council piloted the use of LS/CMI and when all NSCJA staff are trained, it will be rolled out to contribute to the assessment of risk of serious harm of sexual offenders.

Police

Strathclyde Police, a Responsible Authority as described in sections 10 & 11 of the Management of Offenders Etc. (Scotland) Act 2005, continue to work with partners across the Scottish Criminal Justice system to improve levels of public protection and reduce the risks associated with offender behaviour. Police have a lead role in the MAPPA process, jointly with CJSW and are greatly involved in the risk management process and the detection/reporting of offences.

Many offenders make use of the internet to commit offences and are often highly skilled in the use of computers. This can make it very difficult for the Police to effectively monitor their "On-line" activities. Strathclyde Police have recently obtained software that allows operational officers to easily interrogate and extract details of activity on any computer used by an offender. This can be used within an offender's home, even when attempts have been made to delete or disguise information that has been accessed.

Health

Health has a significant part to play within MAPPA in dealing with offenders who have health issues, including mental health problems. NSCJA area is serviced by two Health Boards: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde (NHSGG&C) and NHS Highland (NHSH).

With effect from April 2008, all offenders subject to registration under sections 57 and 59 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 or, sections 136 of the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003, are subject to MAPPA. All such "Restricted Patients" must be managed using the Care Programme Approach (CPA) and it is the role of MAPPA to ensure that the risk assessment and management arrangements under the CPA satisfy public protection. Numbers of such patients will fluctuate from year to year as individuals are discharged from or placed onto orders.

NHSGG&C is represented at the MOG and SOG and NHH is represented at the SOG.

Health's involvement includes the following:

- Chair for all Restricted Patient meetings
- Health representatives have completed training for trainers in MAPPA Chairing to facilitate multi-agency training provision
- Single point of contact for general information regarding primary care involvement including General Practitioner (GP) and Health Visitor details on all new cases.
- Access to or clarification of information contained in, historical records or reports necessary to assist with risk assessment /risk management.
- Attendance at meetings of GP's, Health Visitors, Psychiatrists, Clinical/Forensic Psychologists Addiction Workers, Community Psychiatric Nurses and Health Board representatives.
- Notification of safety alerts.

Scottish Prison Service [SPS]

SPS is responsible for carrying out risk and needs assessments to assist in determining the management of prisoners during sentence and in preparation for pre-release plans and release. SPS identifies senior managers who attend MAPPA meetings in cases presenting the greatest and most complex levels of risk.

Prison staff, including prison based social work, collaborate with community based social workers and other agencies during sentence and in preparation for release. The process of sentence planning is referred to as Integrated Case Management (ICM). A key objective of ICM is to ensure that along with the Police Forces and CJSW, SPS meets statutory requirements to establish joint arrangements for assessing and managing the risk posed by sex offenders, including the sharing of information.

Role of Housing

As Duty to Co-operate Agencies, Local Authority and Registered Social Landlord (RSL) housing providers assist the Responsible Authorities in the management and minimisation of the risk posed to communities by sex offenders. They do not contribute to the assessment of the risk posed by a sex offender but have an important role in the risk management plan. The National Accommodation Strategy of Sex Offenders (NASSO) forms part of the MAPPA arrangements and sets out the requirements and expectations for housing and accommodation providers. This has included the establishment of a Sex Offenders Liaison Officer [SOLO] within the local authority and Link Officer within the RSL's to develop and implement the NASSO.

Diversity Issues

Diversity issues are discussed during all MAPPA meetings in respect of both offenders and victims and any issues highlighted are recorded in the MAPPA minute. Equality before the law is an essential principle in criminal justice and notwithstanding that the overwhelming majority of registered sex offenders in NSCJA are white, Scottish/UK males, issues relating to ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, age, gender and disability are taken into consideration where relevant.

From time to time diversity issues in relation to learning disabilities, physical disabilities or chronic illness present challenges which require to be addressed within the MAPPA process. In such cases, Health colleagues, the appropriate Social Work Service and voluntary sector organisations play an important and valuable role.

Victim Work

The prevention of offending and public protection underpins MAPPA. Concern for victims or potential victims is reflected in all risk management plans discussed and agreed within the MAPPA process.

In practical terms, this typically involves ensuring that discussion regarding accommodation takes account of risk to known and potential victims/families which involves collaboration between police, social work, housing providers and other partner agencies. It may also involve consideration of disclosure, where risk to a particular individual or group is identified such as offenders establishing new relationships or seeking employment.

Responsible Authorities are committed to a pro-active approach to the management of offenders and the importance of victim issues are a priority and are examined during each MAPPA meeting.

The risk to victims is thoroughly evaluated at each MAPPA meeting. Some victims will receive certain information as a result of their involvement in the Victim Notification Scheme. This is a statutory scheme which enables victims

(and /or their families) of serious crime to express their concerns regarding an offender's release arrangements, and to be kept advised of relevant developments during sentence. In all cases, a sensitive approach is taken to liaising with victims.

Victim Support Scotland and other voluntary agencies offer practical and emotional support to victims throughout NSCJA.

Disclosure

Disclosure in terms of Part V of the Police Act 1997 and sex offender legislation is considered at each MAPPA meeting. However, within NSCJA there has been only one such request for formal disclosure submitted to the Chief Constable during the reporting period.

In general terms, formal disclosure relates to circumstances in which all other avenues have been explored and the Chief Constable of the relevant area has no option but to authorise such a disclosure. The disclosure process involves the Offender Management section of Strathclyde Police, Public Protection Unit, who co-ordinate the preparation of information for the consideration of the Chief Constable. In all cases, proportionality and the rights of the offender are balanced against the risk posed to the public however, victim considerations also remain paramount. If granted, the extent and precise details of the information to be disclosed will be defined.

In certain circumstances, offenders will be advised and encouraged to self disclose to appropriate individuals and/or groups. In all such instances, offenders will receive support to do so from partner agencies and checks are undertaken to ensure that they have done so.

In cases involving the welfare of children or vulnerable adults the protection of the child/adult is the overriding principle. Measures taken may include formal disclosure, disclosure or other action by social work services under the terms of adult/child protection procedures and/or measures to limit or remove offender access.

Section 2: MAPPA Case Study

The following case study is provided to give the reader an insight into the operation of MAPPA. Whilst the basis of the case study reflects actual cases from the NSCJA, it has been altered and anonymised for reasons of confidentiality.

For the purpose of the case study and where reference is made to Pathways, Pathways is a project managed by Renfrewshire Council which works with sexual offenders in Renfrewshire, East Renfrewshire and Inverclyde, providing the Community Sexual Offending Groupwork Programme which is an accredited groupwork programme to address behaviours of sexual offenders.

Case Study

Mr A was convicted of offences against female children and received a two year custodial sentence for these offences. The ICM approach within the Scottish Prison Service (SPS) generated a level 2 referral to the MAPPA co-ordinator three months prior to Mr A's release.

Mr A was due to be released on a short term licence of 12 months and would also be subject to ten years notification in terms of the Sex Offenders Register. The referral from SPS detailed relevant information for assessment of risk, outlined the identified risk factors and attached to the referral was additional relevant SPS documentation. The information provided revealed that Mr A had not undertaken any treatment to address his sexual offending whilst in custody. The MAPPA co-ordinator had agreed with the referrer that a level 2 MAPPA meeting was appropriate given the active involvement of more than one agency and the assessment of risk. It was not considered from the risk assessments undertaken that the case required a meeting at level 3 [highest level]. An initial level 2 MAPPA meeting was duly convened with all relevant parties represented.

Prior to the initial MAPPA meeting, CJSW met with Mr A in terms of his resettlement needs and advised him of intended licence conditions and the expectations of him in relation to compliance with these. In addition, the Pathways Social Worker met with Mr A in the prison establishment in order to determine what offence specific work could be carried out on release. This meeting was held pre-release given the short time-scale of the licence so that work could commence immediately upon release. Mr A indicated at these meetings a willingness to comply with licence conditions including engaging in offence focused work.

At the MAPPA meeting CJSW and Pathways provided updates in relation to the previously mentioned meeting. Information was also provided by Children and Families from the Local Authority area where Mr A's family resided. All other partner agencies provided information to the MAPPA meeting and a consensus was reached in terms of the agreed MAPPA risk level and who

was most at risk. A risk management plan was devised to address the risk factors identified and to promote any protective factors indicated. Each action on the risk management plan was tasked to a specific person/people to complete and a timescale given.

Actions included:

- Victim safety planning with Children and Families Social Work in terms of the victim of one of the index offences (this included requesting a specific licence condition)
- Seeking appropriately risk assessed accommodation with additional licence conditions in relation to restriction from known high risk environments
- Risk assessment of any proposed employment
- Addiction Services referral.
- Police to gather intelligence.
- Weekly contact by CJSW
- Fortnightly contact by the police on release was also determined to be necessary given the assessed level of risk.
- Joint CJSW/Police visits were determined as important to multi-agency working with unannounced visits to assist in monitoring the risk.

The MAPPA risk level was determined to be 'high' and it was considered necessary to continue to manage the case at level 2.

Some nine months after the initial MAPPA meeting, partner agencies reported at a recent review meeting that Mr A had gradually become more accepting of his licence conditions, the reasons for them and was compliant with both his licence and registration. Mr A was responding well to offence focused work, had gained appropriate employment and was now resident in suitably risk assessed accommodation. In view of updated risk assessments and the protective factors identified, the overall risk level was varied to Medium and the MAPPA level reduced to level 1 [lowest level].

Key factors in the management of this case:

- Additional licence conditions in relation to high risk situations.
- Victim safety planning with Children and Families in relation to the victim of one of the index offences. Additional condition of licence not to approach this victim.
- Risk assessment of accommodation.
- Risk assessment of proposed employment.
- Early assessment for offence focused work so that the limited time on licence could be maximised.
- Ongoing liaison between CJSW/Police and Children and Families.

Section 3: Statistical Information

Unless stated the statistics recorded are for the reporting period 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010.

Table 1

REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS (RSO's)			Year 2010
a) Number of Registered Sex Offenders:			
I. Per 100,000 of the population on 31 st March:			36.42
II. At liberty and living in your area on 31 st March :			228
b) The number of RSO's having a notification requirement who:			
I. Complied with notification requirements:			209
II. Were reported for breaches of the requirements to notify:			19
c) The number of "wanted" RSOs on 31st March:			1
d) The number of "missing" RSOs on 31st March:			1

Registered Sex Offenders

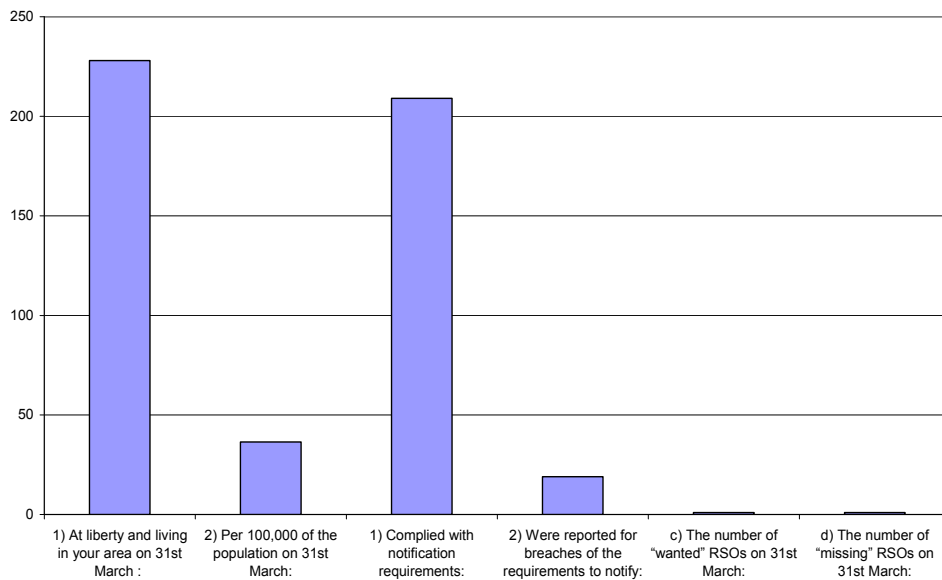
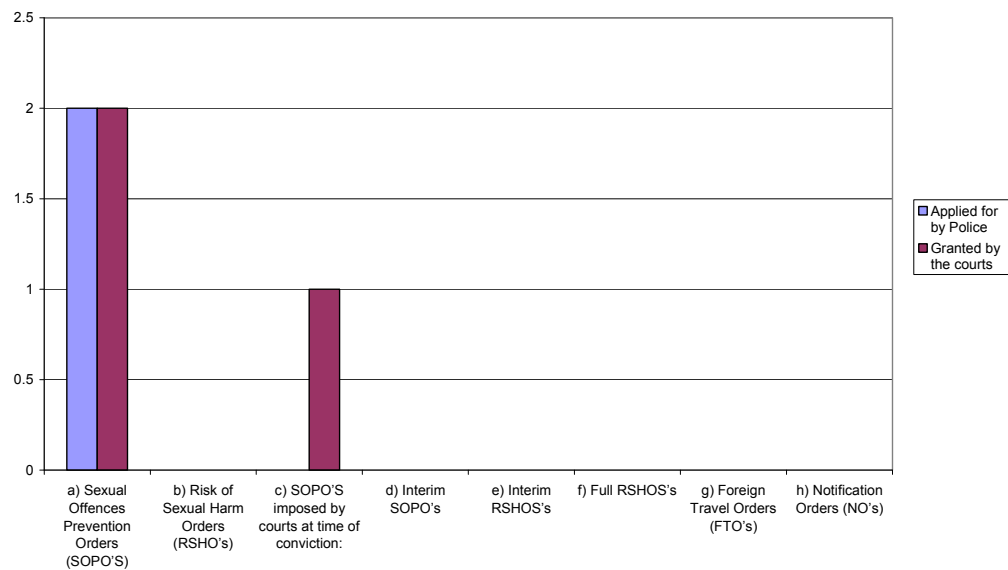


Table 2

This Table shows Civil Orders applied and granted in relation to RSO's.

The Number of	Applied for by Police			Year 2010	Granted by the courts			Year 2010
Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPO'S)				2				2
Risk of Sexual Harm Orders (RSHO's)				0				0
SOPO'S imposed by courts at time of conviction:				1				1
Interim SOPO's				0				0
Interim RSHOS's				0				0
Full RSHOS's				0				0
Foreign Travel Orders (FTO's)				0				0
Notification Orders (NO's)				0				0

Civil Orders applied and granted in relation to RSOs



**Table 3
RSO's managed by MAPPA level and enforcement data**

REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS (RSO's)				Year 2010 Number of offenders
a) Number of RSOs managed by MAPPA Category¹:				281
I. Level 1 – Ordinary Risk Management:				161
II. Level 2 – Local Inter-agency Risk Management:				115
III. Level 3 – MAPPP:				5
b) Number of Registered Sex Offenders convicted of a further crime of sexual harm or non sexual violence:				
I. MAPPA Level 1:				0
II. MAPPA Level 2:				3
III. MAPPP 3:				0
c) Number of RSO's returned to custody for a breach of statutory conditions (including those returned to custody because of a conviction of further crime of sexual harm or non sexual violence:				3
d) Number of RSO's returned to custody for a breach of SOPO:				1
e) Number of RSO's returned to custody for a breach of FTO:				0
f) Number of RSO's returned to custody for a breach of RSHO:				0
g) Breached their statutory conditions but were not returned to custody:				6
h) Were subject to formal disclosure:				1

Registered Sex Offenders

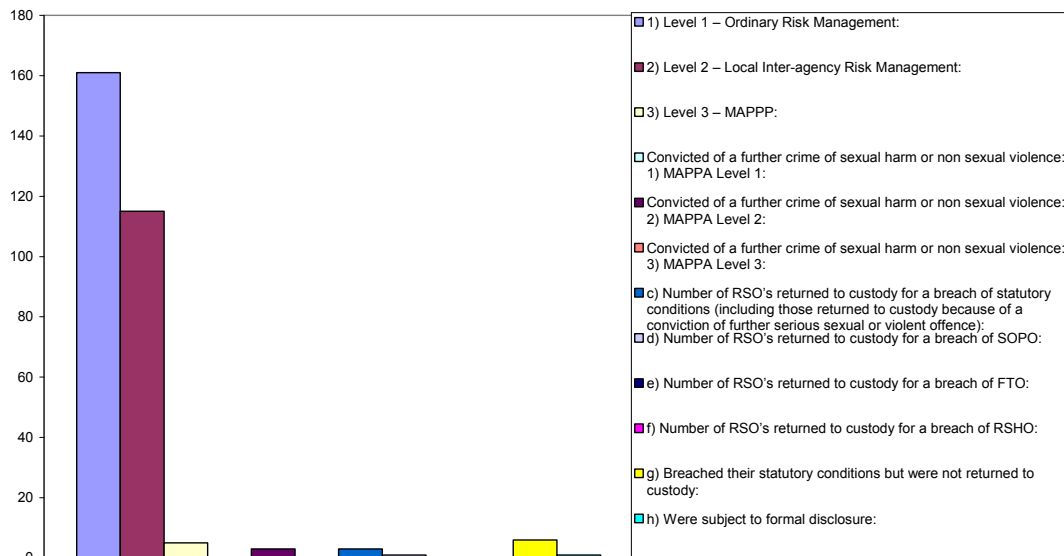


Table 4
Restricted Patients information from Highland [H] and Greater Glasgow and Clyde [G] Health Boards

RESTRICTED PATIENTS (RP'S):	Year 2010	
	H	G
a) Number of RP'S:		
I. Living in your area on 31 st March:	2	16
II. During the reporting year:	2	16
b) Number of RP's per order:		
I. CORO:	3	15
II. HD:	0	0
III. TTD:	1	1
c) Number within hospital/community:		
I. State Hospital:	1	9
II. Other hospital no suspension of detention (SUS):	0	0
III. Other hospital with unescorted SUS:	1	0
IV. Community (Conditional Discharge):	1	3
d) Number managed by category between 1 April and 31 March:²		
Level 1 – ordinary agency risk management:	1	3
Level 2 – through inter agency risk:	1	13
Level 3 – MAPPP, (critical few):	0	0
e) Number of RPs convicted of a further crime of sexual harm or non sexual violence:		
I. MAPPA Level 1:	0	0
II. MAPPA Level 2:	0	0
III. MAPPP 3:	0	0
f) No of RPs on Suspension of detention:		
I. who did not abscond or offend:	1	5
II. who absconded:	0	0
III. who absconded and then offended:	0	0
IV. where absconsion resulted in withdrawal of suspension of detention:	0	0
g) No. of RPs on Conditional Discharge:		
I. who did not breach conditions, not recalled or did not offend:	1	2
II. who breached conditions (resulting in letter from the Scottish Government): ³	0	1
recalled by Scottish Ministers due to breaching conditions:	0	0
recalled by Scottish Ministers for other reasons:	0	0

Tables 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 provide statistics on a given date [– 31st March 2010].

Table 5
Delineation of RSO'S by age on 31st March 2010 .

Age				RSO Number 2010	RSO Percentage 2010
Under 18				0	0
18-21				5	2.19%
22-31				42	18.42%
32-41				48	21.05%
42-51				59	25.88%
52-61				30	13.16%
62-71				31	13.06%
72-81				12	5.26%
82-91				1	0.44%

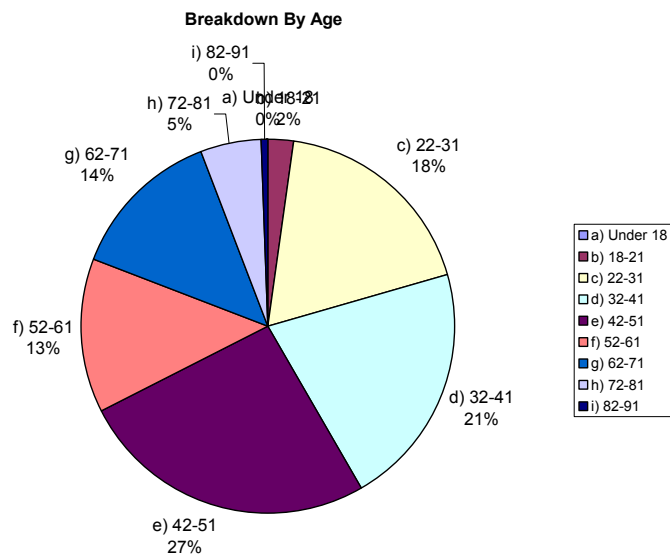


Table 6
Delineation of population of RSO's on 31st March 2010 .

Gender				RSO Number 2010	RSO Percentage 2010
Male				227	99.56%
Female				1	0.44%

Breakdown By Sex

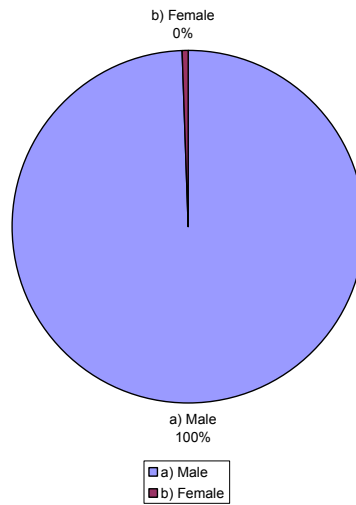


Table 7
Delineation of RSOs by ethnicity on 31st March 2010.

Ethnic Origin	RSO Number 2010	RSO Percentage 2010
Asian or Asian British Any other Asian	2	0.88%
Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi		
Asian or Asian British Indian	1	0.44%
Asian or Asian British Pakistani	1	0.44%
Black or Black British African		
Black or Black British Any Other Black Background	1	0.44%
Black or Black British Caribbean	2	0.88%
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group Chinese	1	0.44%
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group Other	1	0.44%
Mixed Other		
Mixed White and Asian		
Mixed White and Black African		
Mixed White and Black Caribbean	1	0.44%
Not Known		
Subject Declines to define Ethnicity		
Subject Does Not Understand		
White British	213	93.39%
White Irish	2	0.88%
White Other	3	1.32%

Breakdown by Ethnic Origin

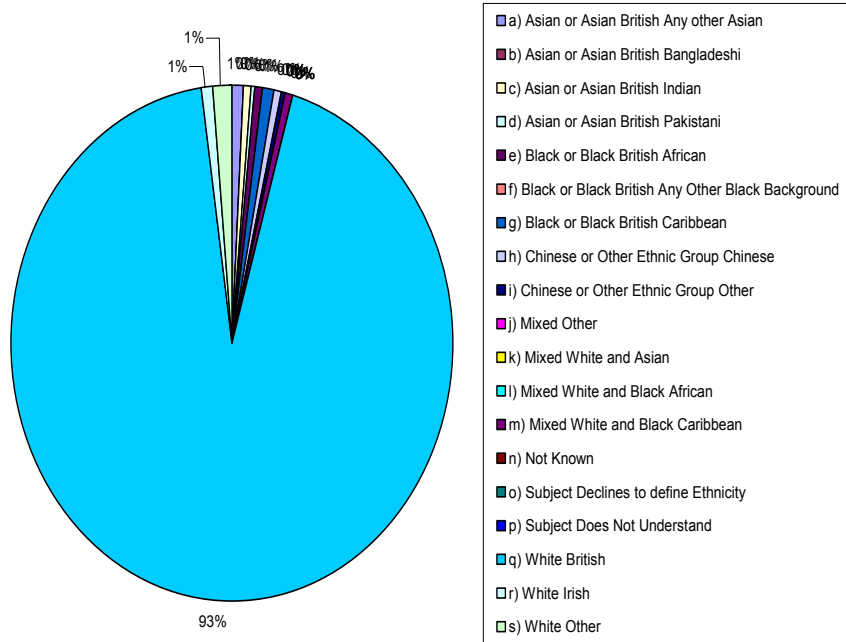


Table 8
Number of RSOs managed under statutory conditions and/or notification requirements on 31st March 2010:

Number of RSOs	Year 2010	Percentage 2010
On Statutory supervision:	87	38.16%
Subject to notification requirements only:	141	61.84%

Statutory Conditions/Notification Requirements

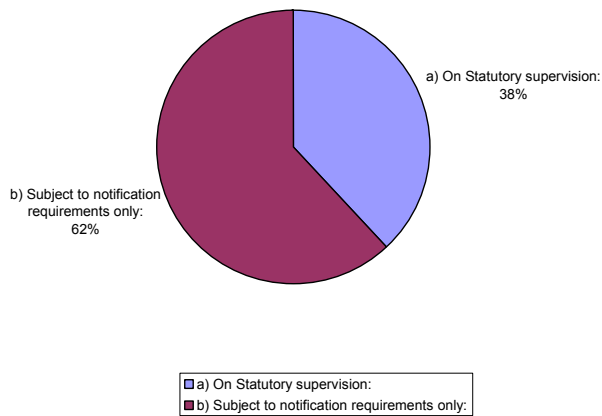
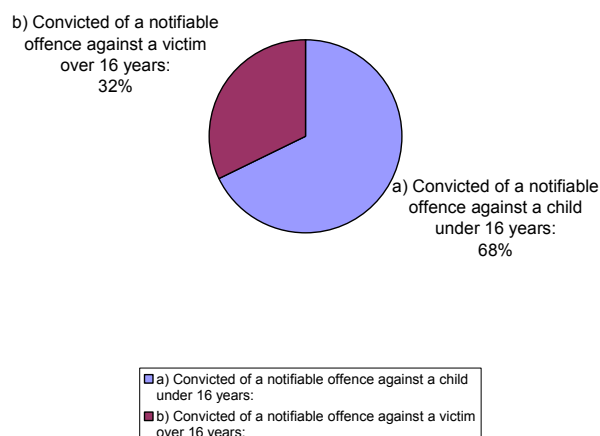


Table 9
Delineation of RSO victims:

No. of RSO's:			Number 2010	Percentage 2010
Convicted of a notifiable offence against a child under 16 years:			154	67.23%
Convicted of a notifiable offence against a victim over 16 years:			74	32.31%

The 2010 figures for offences include contact and non contact offences, which differs from previous years.

Delineation of RSO Victims



Comment on Statistics for the reporting period

The numbers of registered sex offenders and those whom we monitor in the authority continues to rise gradually.

These offenders are managed via the multi-agency process in an efficient, effective and robust manner which is clearly reflected by the comparatively small number of civil orders applied for and the relatively low number of offenders who have either been wanted or missing for short periods of time.

Similarly, there were a small number reported for being in breach of notification/supervisory requirement. When any of those who are monitored within the authority are subject to additional civil orders or requirements, all agencies share information to ensure that these developments are managed robustly.

Section 4: Forward Planning

There are a number of workstreams being led by the MAPPA MOG which will be included in the plan for 2010-2011.

During 2009-10, 285 meetings over 14 sites were held under the auspices of MAPPA within NSCJA. The operational context within which MAPPA was delivered continued to be challenging. Nevertheless, this period has been one in which the experience, consolidation and development of MAPPA has continued.

NSCJA's commitment to the training of officers and clerical staff charged with chairing and minuting level 2 and 3 meetings continued at both a national and local level. Similarly, training in the use of ViSOR is ongoing with the support of Strathclyde Police and CJSW. A detailed training plan will be developed for all personnel taking part in the MAPPA process and this is already an ongoing piece of work that will evolve along with other MAPPA systems.

Responsible Authorities continue to develop a more consistent approach to level 1 MAPPA cases to ensure that a similar level of accountability is applied as with levels 2 and 3.

To date, the relationship between MAPPA and Child Protection and Vulnerable Adult Support & Protection Committees has been informal. Protocols will now be developed within each local authority, supported by the SOG, to formalise these links.

The key area identified in last years report which required to be progressed in 2009-10 was the development of a bespoke database to inform and support performance management.

In November 2009, the two vacant clerical posts were filled enabling work to begin on the establishment of comprehensive data collection and retrieval systems aimed at informing the statistical data in this report. This work has continued and now includes the development of a Business Plan. The purpose of the Plan is to enhance the effectiveness of the local MAPPA arrangements by ensuring consensus across the Responsible Authorities as to the "every day" business of the NSCJA MAPPA Unit. Moreover it offers a clear strategic direction that is underpinned by the following objectives:

1. To promote public awareness and confidence in the MAPPA arrangements within NSCJA.
2. To contribute to public protection.
3. To have informed and effective personnel across all agencies which support the MAPPA arrangements within NSCJA.
4. To deliver MAPPA arrangements which are of good quality and value for money.

During the next year, MAPPA in NSCJA will continue to build on the work already achieved and will advance both the integration of the MAPPA Business Plan and progress the implementation of the new MAPPA guidance.

Section 5: Scottish Prison Service MAPPA Annual Report and Statistical Submission

INTRODUCTION

The Scottish Prison Service (SPS), a Responsible Authority as described in sections 10 & 11 of the Management of Offenders etc (Scotland) Act 2005 (the Act), continues to work with partners across the Scottish Criminal Justice system to improve levels of public protection and reduce the risks associated with offending behaviour.

SPS complies with the requirements of MAPPA as laid out both in the Act itself and in the national MAPPA guidance document, sharing relevant information - including risk assessments and action plans - with Police Forces, Criminal Justice Social Work Services and Health Services. Through MAPPA, SPS is fully committed to the identification and management of risk and the promotion of public protection through ongoing review and continuous improvement.

FORMAL REPORTING

In line with formal reporting requirements, this SPS submission for the year ending 31st March 2010 includes:

- Details of programme completion for registered sex offenders (RSOs) (by establishment and CJA);
- The number of risk assessments carried out on RSOs (by establishment and CJA⁴); and
- Training statistics relating to staff working with sex offenders in Scottish prisons.

PROGRAMME COMPLETION

SPS continues to provide nationally accredited programmes and a range of interventions to sex offenders to help them accept responsibility for their offending behaviour and understand the impact their offending has on victims, families, themselves and the wider community.

Sex offender treatment programmes involve many hours of work and require a great deal of commitment, both from the staff delivering these programmes and from the offenders themselves. During 2009/10, more than **230** programmes and interventions were completed by sex offenders in custody; details of programme delivery - broken down by establishment and CJA area - are included on page 3.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk assessment is essential in the management of sex offenders. During a custodial sentence, risk assessment is used to inform construction of a management plan tailored (through the Integrated Case Management process) to the individual's need. These risk assessments are instrumental in identifying which programmes/interventions are most appropriate.

The primary tools used in assessing the risks posed by sex offenders are Risk Matrix 2000 (RM2000) and Stable and Acute 2007 (SA07). These risk assessment tools are supported by others (such as LSI-R and RA1-4) which also take into account more general risk factors that may contribute to offending behaviour.

Between 1st April 2009 and 31st March 2010, over **1,800** risk assessments were carried out on registered sex offenders. This represents a significant increase when compared to last year's figure of 900. This increase is a direct result of the roll-out of SA07.

The implementation of SA07 was phased over a two year period (commencing March 2008). Prior to April 2009, priority was given to offenders approaching release to ensure a robust, contemporaneous risk assessment was completed prior to their return to the community.

Since 1st April 2009, roll-out has been extended to all sex offenders serving custodial sentences of six months or more; these offenders are now assessed using SA07 as part of their annual review under Integrated Case Management. This reporting period is the first in which SA07 has been fully implemented across the sex offender population, hence the significant increase in the number of risk assessments carried out. A detailed breakdown - by establishment and CJA area - is included on page 3.

STAFF TRAINING

Prior to (and during) the initial roll-out of SA07, a significant number of prison and social work staff participated in risk-based training. Sufficient numbers of competent staff are now in place to ensure the effective and timely operation of MAPPA. The training needs during 2009/10 were, therefore, significantly less than the requirements during initial roll-out of MAPPA; over the past year, an additional 35 staff have received risk-based training (details are included on page 3).

CURRENT/FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

2010/11 will see further developments in offender management. In the spirit of continuous improvement - and in recognition of evolving practices in the treatment and management of sex offenders - a new sex offender treatment programme has been developed and will be piloted during 2010/11. It is anticipated this new programme will - subject to evaluation - begin to replace the existing suite of programmes within the next 12 months.

SPS is currently working with Scottish Government and partners on the implementation of a common risk assessment and case management tool, the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI). LS/CMI - which comprises an assessment of general and specific risk factors, an assessment of risk of harm and a case management/risk management plan - will be applied to sex offenders in addition to SA07. Its introduction will improve consistency in the identification and management of risk by providing a standard tool - and a common language - for staff involved in the management of offenders across Scotland. Implementation is scheduled to commence late 2010/early 2011.

NUMBER OF PROGRAMMES DELIVERED TO REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS - BY PRISON	
Aberdeen	0
Addiewell	4
Barlinnie	38
Cornton Vale	0
Dumfries	15
Edinburgh	31
Glenochil	-
Greenock	-
Inverness	12
Kilmarnock	-
Open Estate	-
Perth	1
Peterhead	125
Polmont	10
Shotts	-
TOTAL	236

NUMBER OF RISK ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED ON REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS - BY PRISON	
Aberdeen	56
Addiewell	46
Barlinnie	408
Cornton Vale	3
Dumfries	172
Edinburgh	376
Glenochil	2
Greenock	97
Inverness	28
Kilmarnock	55
Open Estate	4
Perth	5
Peterhead	457
Polmont	120
Shotts	12
TOTAL	1,841

NUMBER OF PROGRAMMES DELIVERED TO REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS - BY CJA	
Fife & Forth Valley	16
Glasgow	47
Lanarkshire	22
Lothian & Borders	66
North Strathclyde	15
Northern	34
South West Scotland	25
Tayside	9
Not Known	-
Outside Scotland	2
TOTAL	236

NUMBER OF RISK ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED ON REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS - BY CJA	
Fife & Forth Valley	131
Glasgow	268
Lanarkshire	132
Lothian & Borders	240
North Strathclyde	89
Northern	239
South West Scotland	182
Tayside	57
Not Known/Recorded	473
Outside Scotland	30
TOTAL	1,841

NUMBER PRISON STAFF COMPLETED TRAINING ON RISK/PROGRAMME DELIVERY	
Aberdeen	-
Addiewell	6
Barlinnie	-
Cornton Vale	-
Dumfries	-
Edinburgh	-
Glenochil	-
Greenock	-
Inverness	-
Kilmarnock	-
Open Estate	4
Perth	2
Peterhead	-
Polmont	-
Shotts	-
TOTAL	12

NUMBER SOCIAL WORK STAFF COMPLETED TRAINING ON RISK/PROGRAMME DELIVERY	
Aberdeen	-
Addiewell	-
Barlinnie	-
Cornton Vale	2
Dumfries	-
Edinburgh	-
Glenochil	-
Greenock	4
Inverness	1
Kilmarnock	-
Open Estate	6
Perth	2
Peterhead	2
Polmont	6
Shotts	-
TOTAL	23



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