

## DUNDEE CITY COUNCIL

**REPORT TO:** SOCIAL WORK AND HEALTH COMMITTEE – 28 OCTOBER 2013

**REPORT ON:** REPORT ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR MANAGING HIGH RISK OFFENDERS

**REPORT BY:** DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WORK

**REPORT NO:** 416 - 2013

### 1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 This report summarises the sixth Annual Report on arrangements for managing high risk offenders across Tayside and covers the period 1 April 2012 - 31 March 2013.

The Management of Offenders etc (Scotland) Act 2005 introduced a statutory duty on Responsible Authorities - Local Authorities, Scottish Prison Service (SPS), Police and Health - to establish joint arrangements for the assessment and management of the risk posed by certain offenders who pose a risk of harm to the public. The Responsible Authorities are required to keep the arrangements under review and publish an annual report.

The introduction of Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) in 2007 introduced a consistent approach to the management of certain high risk offenders. Within Scotland the implementation of MAPPA has been phased and currently extends to registered sex offenders (RSO) and Restricted Patients (RPs).

Restricted Patients (RPs) are defined within the Management of Offenders etc (Scotland) Act 2005 as persons who, by virtue of their mental health, are confined for treatment under current Mental Health legislation.

### 2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Social Work and Health Committee:

2.1 notes the contents of this sixth annual report and the on-going developments in relation to high risk offenders (which is attached as an appendix), including that:

whilst work continues on a national basis to agree the arrangements for violent offenders, partners locally continue to work co-operatively in relation to high risk offenders holding risk management meetings where appropriate.

2.2 instructs the Director of Social Work to inform the Committee of any developments in relation to violent offenders.

2.3 instructs the Director of Social Work to present such reports to Committee on an annual basis.

2.4 Concludes, based on the information provided in this report, that MAPPA continues to work well across Tayside.

### 3.0 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

3.1 None.

## 4.0 MAIN TEXT

4.1 Tayside Police and Social Work Departments across Tayside have been partners in managing and assessing offenders for many years. The introduction of MAPPA strengthened this approach and enhanced arrangements, allowing other agencies, including Health and the Voluntary sector, to be recognised for the significant role they have in relation to the management of offenders. This reflects the fact that managing risk within the community can be challenging and cuts across the organisational boundaries of many agencies. The public also have an important role in relation to public protection.

MAPPA is the process whereby the assessment and sharing of information on offenders is managed. The Responsible Authorities and Duty to Co-operate agencies within Tayside continue to work collaboratively to ensure that the safety of the public remains paramount and have an agreed Memorandum of Understanding to facilitate this process. MAPPA is not in itself a separate agency but it is the mechanism through which agencies can fulfil their statutory duties and protect the public in a co-ordinated manner. Duty to Co-operate agencies are those who come into regular contact with high risk offenders and include, for example, Apex and SERCO.

The management of high risk offenders is a complex task and this report reflects the contribution made by all agencies involved in MAPPA in Tayside. It sets out the commitment to continue to develop strong partnerships and explore new ways of working to address the challenges of protecting our communities from serious offenders

## 4.2 Developments in MAPPA

4.2.1 As reported in last years Annual Report, the MAPPA Co-ordinator continues to work closely with the lead officers from Child Protection, Adult Support & Protection and Dundee Violence Against Women Partnership. A specially commissioned one woman play "The Little Things" brought together issues from all the agencies perspectives and was delivered to many locations in Dundee. The event was so well received that it was extended and performed in every secondary school, raising public awareness and providing guidance and reassurance to all 3<sup>rd</sup> year pupils in the city. An information leaflet on MAPPA was given to every child attendee

4.2.2 In June 2012 a training event was delivered and attended by members of Tayside Police, Social Work and Housing staff from Angus, Dundee and Perth & Kinross and NHS to look at how the agencies approach MAPPA and information sharing. This has resulted in a structured format which is used across Tayside. MAPPA awareness training was also delivered to a range of agencies across Dundee in November 2012.

4.2.3 Training of MAPPA Chairs has continued to be a priority to ensure consistency. January 2013 saw the first meeting of the newly appointed Strategic Oversight Practice Sub Group. This group is made up of operational managers from the responsible authorities and is chaired by the Chief Officer from the Community Justice Authority. The group will meet 4 times a year, their remit includes reviewing national Significant Case Reviews (SCR), co-ordinating and developing local SCR review practice, developing and improving practice and considering good practice example which can provide learning.

## 4.3 Statistics of Note

- as of 31 March 2013 there were 329 registered sex offenders within Tayside this is a decrease of 16 offenders since March 2012.
- 318 (96.6%) of offenders across Tayside complied with their registration requirements, which is slightly lower than the 98.5% compliance rate of the previous report.
- 303 (92%) are assessed as presenting a low or medium risk of harm and the majority are managed by Police only.

- 111 are managed jointly, this is an increase of 6 offenders from the previous report.
- 100% of the offenders in Tayside are male.
- 33.7% of the offenders are on statutory supervision.
- there are 30 restricted patients managed by NHS Tayside included in this report which is an increase of 3 restricted patients since the last report.

This confirms that MAPPA continues to work well across Tayside.

#### **4.4 Future Developments for 2013/2014**

MAPPA will continue to be the focus for the management of registered sex offenders and restricted patients and areas for on going development in 2013/2014 include ensuring that the national MAPPA guidance is adhered to, ensuring ViSOR is used to inform MAPPA best practice and measuring the implications of the move to the single Police force and impact on effective work and practice of MAPPA.

Close links will be maintained with the Scottish Government to ascertain the progress of the arrangements for violent offenders.

#### **5.0 POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

This report has been screened for any policy implications in relation to Sustainability, Strategic Environmental Assessment, Anti-poverty, Equality Impact Assessment and Risk Management. The effective management of known sex offenders and restricted patients within our communities is in-keeping with the Council's Risk Management Strategy of identifying, evaluating and controlling risk.

An Equality Impact Assessment is attached to this report.

#### **6.0 CONSULTATIONS**

The Chief Executive, Director of Corporate Services and Head of Democratic and Legal Services have been consulted in preparation of this report.

#### **7.0 BACKGROUND PAPERS**

The Scottish Government's MAPPA Guidance was consulted in the preparation of this document.

**JENNIFER G TOCHER  
DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WORK**

**DATE: 16<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 2013**

DUNDEE CITY COUNCIL

**Equality and Diversity Rapid Impact Assessment Tool**

**Part 1**

Is this a Rapid Equality Impact Assessment (RIAT)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Is this a Full Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date of assessment <b>19/09/13</b>	Committee Report Number 416-2013	
Title of document being assessed	Annual Report on Community Payback Orders	
1) This is a new policy, procedure, strategy or practice being assessed (If yes please tick box) <input type="checkbox"/>	This is an existing policy, procedure, strategy or practice being assessed? (If yes please tick box) x	
2) Please give a brief description of the policy, procedure, strategy or practice being assessed.	New legislation and practice guidance introduced in February 2011 to simplify sentencing reduce short-term imprisonment and promote evidence based interventions with offenders.	
3) What is the intended outcome of this policy, procedure, strategy or practice?	Reduced crime reduced custody and increased social inclusion.	
4) Please list any existing documents which have been used to inform this Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment.	N/A	
5) Has any consultation, involvement or research with protected characteristic communities informed this assessment? If yes please give details.	No consultation has taken place.	
6) Please give details of council officer involvement in this assessment. (E.g. names of officers consulted, dates of meetings etc)	Glynn Lloyd Service Manager.	
7) Is there a need to collect further evidence or to involve or consult protected characteristics communities on the impact of the proposed policy?  (Example: if the impact on a community is not known what will you do to gather the information needed and when will you do this?)	No	

## Part 2

Which protected characteristics communities will be positively or negatively affected by this policy, procedure or strategy?

NB Please place an X in the box which best describes the "overall" impact. It is possible for an assessment to identify that a positive policy can have some negative impacts and visa versa. When this is the case please identify both positive and negative impacts in Part 3 of this form.

If the impact on a protected characteristic communities are not known please state how you will gather evidence of any potential negative impacts in box Part 1 section 7 above.

	Positively	Negatively	No Impact	Not Known
Race Ethnic Minority Communities including Gypsies and Travellers	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender Reassignment	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religion or Belief	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
People with a disability	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Age	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Socio-economic	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy & Maternity	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please state)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Part 3

<p>1) <b>Have any positive impacts been identified?</b> (We must ensure at this stage that we are not achieving equality for one strand of equality at the expense of another)</p>	<p>Yes - all groups appear to be engaging better with services as a result of the new legislation and related initiatives.</p>
<p>2) <b>Have any negative impacts been identified?</b> (Based on direct knowledge, published research, community involvement, customer feedback etc. If unsure seek advice from your departmental Equality Champion.)</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>3) <b>What action is proposed to overcome any negative impacts?</b> E.g. involving community groups in the development or delivery of the policy or practice, providing information in community languages etc. see Good Practice on DCC equalities web page</p>	<p>N/A.</p>
<p>4) <b>Is there a justification for continuing with this policy even if it cannot be amended or changed to end or reduce inequality without compromising its intended outcome?</b> (If the policy shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination you must stop and seek legal advice)</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>5) <b>Has a 'Full' Equality Impact Assessment been recommended?</b> (If the policy is a major one or is likely to have a major impact on protected characteristics communities a Full Equality Impact Assessment may be required) Seek advice from your departmental Equality Champion.</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>6) <b>How will the policy be monitored?</b> (How will you know it is doing what it is intended to do? e.g. data collection, customer survey etc.)</p>	<p>On an annual basis using a standard Government template and performance framework.</p>

**Part 4****Name of Department or Partnership:****Type of Document**

Human Resource Policy	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Policy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strategy/Service	<input type="checkbox"/>
Change Papers/Local Procedure	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guidelines and Protocols	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	x

**Contact Information**

<b>Manager Responsible</b>		<b>Author Responsible</b>	
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Signature of author of the policy: Jane Martin Date

Signature of Director / Head of Service area: Jane Martin Date

Name of Director / Head of Service:  
Jennifer G Tocher (Director of Social Work)

Date of next policy review: October 2014

# MAPPA

Annual Report

2012-2013



**MAPPA**

Tayside Multi Agency  
Public Protection Arrangements



## Introduction

As the newly appointed chair of the Tayside MAPPA Strategic Oversight Group I am pleased to introduce the 2012/2013 MAPPA Annual Report.

Now in its 7th year, MAPPA continues to provide a strong framework for assessing, managing and reducing risks to the public from sexual offenders. The number of sexual offenders and the number of offences committed are relatively small but they can have a considerable impact on victims, families and the community. All Responsible Authorities within Tayside have therefore remained committed to prioritising this area of work and work in partnership to protect the public.

This annual report reflects the contributions made by all of the Responsible Authorities and partner agencies and sets out our commitment to continue to explore new ways of working. The report demonstrates how, through robust approaches towards risk assessment, risk management, information sharing, treatment programmes and enforcement, all partners have contributed towards community safety across Tayside.

I hope you find this report informative and that it helps answer some key questions about public protection in Tayside.

Jane Martin  
*Chair of Tayside MAPPA Strategic Oversight Group*

## MULTI AGENCY PUBLIC PROTECTION ARRANGEMENTS (MAPPA)

In Scotland the responsible authorities are required by the Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act 2005 to jointly establish arrangements to assess and manage the risks posed by sex offenders who are subject to sex offender notification requirements and mentally disordered patients, also known as restricted patients. These arrangements known as Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements, have been operational since 2007.

In Tayside, these arrangements are now well established, with a Strategic Oversight Group overseeing operations and practice within and between each area. The agencies include Police Scotland, Angus, Dundee City, Perth & Kinross Councils, NHS Tayside and the Scottish Prison Service, otherwise known as the Responsible Authorities, alongside other agencies who have a Duty to Co-operate such as Apex and Action for Children.

## HOW MAPPA WORKS

MAPPA ensures interventions are informed by thorough risk assessments and regular information sharing. It creates individualised risk management plans, which outline what is expected of the offender, how agencies will supervise and monitor them and what will happen should they fail to comply.

Whilst it is not possible to absolutely predict future behaviour or totally eliminate all risk, bringing information together from a range of agencies enables a thorough understanding of individual offenders, their offending and the factors associated with it. It allows shared resources to target and address relevant issues.

## MAPPA IN OPERATION – REGISTERED SEX OFFENDER (RSO)

Currently, across Tayside, there are 329 Registered Sex Offenders managed in the community by the Responsible Authorities and partner agencies. They are as follows:

- ANGUS 91
- DUNDEE 136
- PERTH & KINROSS 102

A Registered Sex Offender (RSO) is an individual who has been convicted of a relevant sexual crime as determined by the Sexual Offences Act 2003 and is required to notify the Police of their name, address and other personal details and to notify of any changes subsequently (this is known as the notification requirements). Failure to comply with these requirements is a criminal offence which carries a maximum penalty of 5 years imprisonment. The period a person is required to be an RSO is determined by law and the sentence which they receive. In Tayside, compliance with registration requirements continues to be high with only 11 offenders being reported for non compliance in the last 12 months.

## Notification periods:

A person who has been sentenced to imprisonment for 30 months or more	An indefinite period
A person who has been admitted to a hospital subject to a restriction order	An indefinite period
A person who has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of more than 6 months but less than 30 months	10 years registration
A person who has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 6 months or less	7 years registration
A person who has been admitted to a hospital without being subject to a restriction order	7 years registration
A person in whose case an order for conditional discharge or, in Scotland, a probation order or Community Payback Order (CPO) is made in respect of the offence	The period of conditional discharge or, in Scotland, the probation or CPO period
A person of any other description e.g. monetary fine	5 years registration

When sentenced by the courts, a number of sentencing options can be imposed, including a Fine, Community Payback Order or imprisonment. Given the seriousness of sexual offending the latter 2 are typically imposed.

## COMMUNITY PAYBACK ORDER (CPO)

In February 2011 a new sentence, the Community Payback Order (CPO), was introduced which replaced a number of community based sentences such as Probation, Community Service and Supervised Attendance Orders. The CPO can require unpaid work and may also require offenders to comply with supervision. In addition, the following requirements can be imposed:

- a compensation requirement,
- a programme requirement,
- a residence requirement,
- a mental health treatment requirement,
- a drug treatment requirement,
- an alcohol treatment requirement,
- a conduct requirement.

Prior to making an Order a Social Work report will normally be required. Courts also have powers to review the progress of cases, which is also informed by a Social Work report. In relation to sexual offenders there are often specific conditions attached to their orders, specifying, for instance, attendance at a group work programme. If the offender is given a custodial sentence, on release he/she may have one of the following statutory requirements attached to their release.

**SHORT-TERM SEX OFFENDER LICENCE** – all sexual offenders sentenced to between 6 months and 4 years custody will be released on such a licence. Release will be at half the sentence and any specified conditions will apply until the completion date of the sentence.

**PAROLE LICENCE** – offenders serving 4 years or more can apply for parole when they have served half of their custodial sentence. The Parole Board considers the reports and the offender can be released with certain conditions for the remaining period of their original sentence.

**NON PAROLE LICENCE** – all long term prisoners excluding life sentence prisoners are automatically released on Non parole licence when they have served two thirds of their custodial sentence, specified conditions remain until completion date of their original sentence.

**EXTENDED SENTENCE ORDER** – this is a statutory order imposed by the Courts to provide for additional period of supervision on licence in the community for example the offender can receive 3 years custody and 2 years extended sentence. In Tayside 111 offenders are currently managed on through care licenses following release from custody.

## RISK ASSESSMENTS

Risk assessment is an integral part of effective decision making and follows a structured process to enable professionals to identify, analyse and evaluate the relevant information. Risk assessment tools inform professional judgement and underpin defensible decision making.

In Scotland a number of tools have been accredited and Police Officers within the Offender Management Units (OMU), Social Workers within the Public Protection Teams (PPT) and NHS personnel in Tayside have undergone a programme of comprehensive training to ensure their competence in the use of the tools.

Some of the risk assessments for sex offenders focus on static factors, which are historical and unchanging e.g. age & prior offending. Others focus on dynamic factors, which are features related to recidivism which can either be changed or managed e.g. pro-criminal attitudes, deviant sexual interests. The tools have limitations, with some not applicable to women, children and internet offenders.

## RISK MATRIX 2000

Risk matrix 2000 (RM2000) is a statistically based tool intended for use on males of 18 years of age and above who have been convicted of a sexual offence. It uses simple factual information about the offenders past history. Risk matrix 2000 determines the likelihood of the offender being reconvicted. Risk Matrix 2000 should only be used by those who have passed a national training course. In Tayside, all staff within the Offender Management Units, Police Scotland and all Social Workers within the Public Protection Teams and Prison Based Social Workers are trained in the use of this tool.

## STABLE & ACUTE 2007

The Stable 2007 measures sex offender risk factors that can change over time, which will help the agencies formulate a case management plan or identify treatment/supervision targets. It also assists agencies to determine whether an offender is getting more dangerous or less dangerous over time. It measures a range of factors such as social influences, hostility towards women, impulsive acts and many others. Acute 2007 is designed to assess the recent risk relevant behaviour of the offender and those risks that can change over a short period of time for example victim access and co-operation with supervision.

Stable & Acute 2007 determines the reoffending possibility of the offender and by using this tool the agencies can direct the relevant treatment or supervision requirements to minimise the risk posed by the individual.

## LS/CMI

LS/CMI has, since October 2010, been adopted nationally as the core Social Work assessment and case management instrument.

It is a comprehensive instrument that aims to support practitioners to assess presenting risks and needs, leading to a plan of intervention. This forms the basis of Criminal Justice Social Work Court Reports and informs any subsequent supervision plans in relation to Community based sentences, sentence planning in Prison and for any post custody supervision.

Risk assessments determine the level of risk of serious harm that an offender poses and the MAPPA levels are defined as

- **LOW:** current evidence does not indicate likelihood of causing serious harm
- **MEDIUM:** there are identifiable indicators of serious harm. The offender has the potential to cause such harm, but is unlikely to do so unless there is a change in circumstances, for example failure to take medication, loss of accommodation, relationship breakdown, drug or alcohol misuse.
- **HIGH:** there are identifiable indicators of risk of serious harm. The potential event could happen at anytime and the impact would be serious; and
- **VERY HIGH:** there is an imminent risk of serious harm. The potential event is more likely that not to happen imminently and the impact would be serious.

The level the person is deemed to be at can change depending on a number of factors including the their response to treatment, supervision and monitoring.

## TREATMENT & INTERVENTION

In Tayside, Tay Project workers are responsible for assessing the suitability of an offender for inclusion on the Community Sex Offender Group Work Programme (CSOGP). If unsuitable, the worker will assess suitability for an individual programme of work. The outcome of these assessments will be dependant upon the offender's level of risk and need.

Assessments are conducted on a joint basis with the locality based Social Worker. Tay Project staff will provide an Assessment Report which outlines the outcome of the various risk assessments and make recommendations as to suitability for the programme and proposed treatment pathway.

The CSOGP is designed to meet the treatment needs of adult (over 21) sexual offenders who have committed either contact or non-contact offences against children and/or adults. Participants must be within the normal IQ range (80+).

Both the group work programme and 2:1 intervention are aimed at medium to very high risk of harm men. They target associated needs such as deviant sexual interest, distorted thinking, empathy deficits, anti-social lifestyle and interpersonal relationship difficulties. Denial of offences does not exclude the offender from participation. Across Tayside 63 individuals have been required to attend the CSOGP.

## MAPPA MEETINGS

As risk levels and the factors associated with them are subject to change, regular MAPPA reviews are required to ensure that risk management plans are appropriate to the individual needs and circumstances of offenders.

The issue of disclosure is considered at each MAPPA meeting to determine whether a third party, e.g. a partner or employer, requires information for the purposes of protecting themselves or others from serious harm. In Scotland there are 3 ways in which this can be achieved:

- Self disclosure by the offender,
- Social Work disclosure, through the legislation Children (Scotland) Act 1995 to parents/carers or guardians
- Chief Constable disclosure.

When managing offenders a different range of legal powers are also available which seek to control or prevent offending, these include Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPO), Notification Orders (NO) and Risk of Sexual Harm Orders (RoSHO). Across Tayside 2 disclosures have been made.

### SEXUAL OFFENCES PREVENTION ORDER (SOPO)

When an offender's behaviour in the community gives cause for concern an application for a SOPO can be made. The offender must be 16 or over and have a previous conviction for a sexual crime. Such an order will have various conditions attached to it which can either prohibit or require an offender to do something to protect the public from serious sexual harm.

The minimum duration of such an order is 5 years but they can last indefinitely. Currently there are 28 such orders managed across Tayside. Failure to comply can result in imprisonment.

### RISK OF SEXUAL HARM ORDER (ROSHO)

Section 2 of the Protection Children and Prevention of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2005 provides for courts to place restrictions or obligations on someone who is behaving in such a way that suggests that they pose a risk of sexual harm to a particular child or children in general. However unlike a SOPO the person does not have to have a previous sexual conviction. Currently there are 4 such orders managed across Tayside.

### NOTIFICATION ORDER (NO)

Section 97 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 provides power to the Chief Constable to apply for an order making an offender, who has been convicted overseas of a sexual offence, subject to the notification requirements in this country in order to protect the public of the UK from the risk they pose. Currently 7 such orders are managed across Tayside.

When used together with licence conditions these orders contribute to a range of measures which ensure offenders are appropriately managed. Through MAPPA critical decisions are made jointly which enhance public safety and improve public confidence by reassuring communities that processes are robust.

## ViSOR

Is a confidential secure database where the information relating to MAPPA offenders is stored. All responsible authorities within Scotland have access to this database allowing for the sharing of information in a timely way. It enhances communication and allows for real time information sharing, particularly helpful in immediate transference of records.

## KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE – DISCLOSURE SCHEME

The disclosure scheme is a formal way for members of the public to enquire whether an individual who has contact or potential contact with a child has a record of child sexual offending or poses a risk of harm to a child.

Where the individual has previous convictions for child sexual convictions and is considered a risk to children relevant information may be given to the best person placed to protect that child. Any member of the public can apply for information about an individual if they are concerned. However disclosure will only be given to the person who can protect the child, usually parent, carer or guardian. All disclosures must be lawful, proportionate and necessary to protect a child from the risk of serious harm.

## CASE STUDY

D is a 46 year old man who was convicted of sexual abuse involving both male and female children for which he received a 5 years imprisonment. At the time of sentencing the court also imposed a Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO) which would last for 8 years with one of the conditions being that D was not to be alone with any child under the age of 17 years without the approval of his supervising officer. D was released on parole licence and initially lived in supported accommodation before securing his own tenancy.

MAPPA meetings were held, all agencies involved in the management of D attended and shared information. These meetings were also attended by Social Workers from Child Protection as two of D's own children were being looked after by social work services.

In quite a separate matter, Tayside Police received a report of a vulnerable 16 year old female who was missing from her foster carers. Enquiries revealed that D had picked up the girl and his son and had taken them to his home address.

It was established that this was a breach of his SOPO and D was arrested. As D was also subject to licence conditions a breach report was submitted to the Parole Board and D's licence was revoked and he was recalled to custody to serve the remainder of his prison sentence.

### This case highlights

- Excellent joint working between Police and Criminal Justice Social Work
- Robust management of Licence and SOPO conditions
- Excellent information sharing – highlighted by the early identification of breach of orders
- Effective risk management which resulted in a swift return to custody.

## KEY EVENTS IN 2012/2013

As reported in last years Annual Report, the MAPPA Co-ordinator continues to work closely with the lead officers from Child Protection, Adult Support & Protection and Dundee Violence Against Women Partnership. A specially commissioned one woman play “The Little Things” brought together issues from all the agencies perspectives and was delivered to many locations in Dundee. The event was so well received that it was extended and performed in every secondary school, raising public awareness and providing guidance and reassurance to all 3rd year pupils in the city. An information leaflet on MAPPA was given to every child attendee.

In June 2012 a training event was delivered and attended by members of Tayside Police, Social Work and Housing staff from Angus, Dundee and Perth & Kinross and NHS to look at how the agencies approach MAPPA and information sharing. This has resulted in a structured format which is used across Tayside. MAPPA awareness training was also delivered to a range of agencies across Dundee in November 2012.

Training of MAPPA Chairs has continued to be a priority to ensure consistency. January 2013 saw the first meeting of the newly appointed Strategic Oversight Practice Sub Group. This group is made up of operational managers from the responsible authorities and is chaired by the Chief Officer from the Community Justice Authority. The group will meet 4 times a year, their remit includes reviewing national Significant Case Reviews (SCR), co-ordinating and developing local SCR review practice, developing and improving practice and considering good practice example which can provide learning.

The MAPPA Co-ordinator continues to be both a member of the Scottish Government led training group and an accredited trainer in both Risk Matrix 2000 and ViSOR and has delivered training both locally and nationally.

## MAPPA KEY OBJECTIVES FOR THE YEAR AHEAD

The continued management of sexual offenders and restricted patients can be a challenging task which requires close co-operation and effective information sharing. Throughout 2013/14 there will be a continued focus on the management of such offenders as follows:

- Ensuring that the National MAPPA guidance is adhered to
- Ensuring ViSOR is used to inform MAPPA best practise
- Ensuring all staff are kept up to date with latest developments for managing those individuals subject to MAPPA
- Measuring the implications of the move to a single Police force and impact on effective work and practice of MAPPA

Further national information on the subject of MAPPA and statistics for Scotland can be found on the Scottish Government website:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/mappaannualreports2013>

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Unless stated the statistics recorded are for the reporting period 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013

**Table 1: Registered Sex Offenders**

Registered Sex Offenders (RSO's)	
a. Number of Registered Sex Offenders:	
1. At liberty and living in your area on 31st March :	<b>329</b>
2. Per 100,000 of the population on 31st March:	
b. The number of RSO's having a notification requirement who were reported for breaches of the requirements to notify between 1 April and 31 March:	<b>11</b>
c. The number of “wanted” RSOs on 31st March:	<b>2</b>
d. The number of “missing” RSOs on 31st March:	<b>1</b>

**Table 2: Civil Orders applied and granted in relation to RSO's.**

The Number of	
a. Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPO'S) in force on 31 March	<b>28</b>
b. SOPO'S imposed by courts between 1 April & 31 March	<b>0</b>
c. Risk of Sexual Harm Orders (RSHO's) in force on 31 March	<b>4</b>
d. Number of RSO's convicted of breaching SOPO conditions between 1 April & 31 March	<b>5</b>
e. Number of people convicted of a breach of a RSHO between 1 April & 31 March	<b>1</b>
f. Number of Foreign Travel Orders imposed by courts between 1 April & 31 March	<b>0</b>
g. Number of Notification Orders imposed by courts between 1 April & 31 March	<b>0</b>

Table 3: Registered Sex Offenders	
Registered Sex Offenders (RSO's)	
a. Number of RSOs managed by MAPPA level as at 31 March:	
1. MAPPA Level 1:	303
2. MAPPA Level 2:	26
3. MAPPA Level 3:	0
b. Number of Registered Sex Offenders convicted of a further group 1 or 2 crime between 1st April and 31st March:	
1. MAPPA Level 1:	4
2. MAPPA Level 2:	0
3. MAPPA Level 3:	1
c. Number of RSO's returned to custody for a breach of statutory conditions between 1 April and 31 March (including those returned to custody because of a conviction for a group 1 or 2 crime):	11
d. Number of indefinite sex offenders reviewed under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) (Scotland) Order 2011 between 1 April and 31 March:	3
e. Number of notification continuation orders issued under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) (Scotland) Order 2011 between 1 April and 31 March:	1
f. Number of notifications made to Jobcentre Plus under the terms of the Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act, 2005 (Disclosure of Information) Order 2010 between 1 April and 31 March:	121
g. Number of RSO's subject to formal disclosure:	2

Table 4: Restricted Patients	
Restricted Patients (RP'S):	
a. Number of RP'S:	
1. Living in your area on 31st March:	17
2. During the reporting year:	18
b. Number of RP's per order:	
1. CORO:	30
2. HD:	
3. TTD:	
c. Number within hospital/community:	
1. State Hospital:	9
2. Other hospital no suspension of detention (SUS):	13
3. Other hospital with unescorted SUS:	0
4. Community (Conditional Discharge):	8
d. Number managed by MAPPA level on 31 March:	
1. MAPPA Level 1	
2. MAPPA Level 2	30
3. MAPPA Level 3	
e. Number of RPs convicted of a further group 1 or 2 crime between 1 April and 31 March:	
1. MAPPA Level 1:	0
2. MAPPA Level 2:	0
3. MAPPA Level 3:	0
f. No of RPs on Suspension of detention:	
1. who did not abscond or offend:	0
2. who absconded:	0
3. who absconded and then offended:	0
4. where absconsion resulted in withdrawal of suspension of detention:	0
g. No. of RPs on Conditional Discharge:	
1. who did not breach conditions, were not recalled, or did not offend:	8
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:	0

Table 5: Delineation of RSO'S by age on 31st March:	
Age	
Under 18	1
a. 18-20	11
b. 21-30	58
c. 31-40	54
d. 41-50	75
e. 51-60	70
f. 61-70	41
g. 71-80	19
h. 81-90	0
i. 91-100	0
Total	329

Table 6: Delineation of population of RSO's on 31st March:	
Sex	
a) Male	329
b) Female	0
Total	329

Table 7: Delineation of RSO's by ethnicity on 31st March:	
Ethnic Origin	
White Scottish	311
Other British	0
Irish	0
Gypsy Traveller	0
Polish	4
Other white ethnic group	1
Mixed or multiple ethnic group	0
Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	7
Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	0
Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	0
Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	2
Other Asian	0
African, African Scottish or African British	3
Other African	0
Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	0
Black, Black Scottish or Black British	0
Other Caribbean or Black	0
Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	1
Other ethnic group	0
Subject declined to define ethnicity	0
Subject does not understand	0
Total	329

Table 8: Number of RSO's managed under statutory conditions and/or notification requirements on 31st March:	
Number of RSO's	
a. On Statutory supervision:	111
b. Subject to notification requirements only:	218
Total	329



Further national information on the subject of MAPPA  
can be found on the Scottish Government Website:  
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/mappaannualreports2013>



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