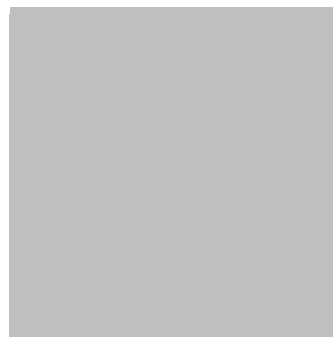
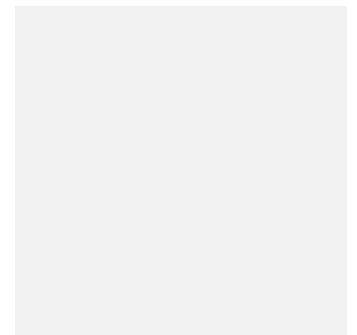
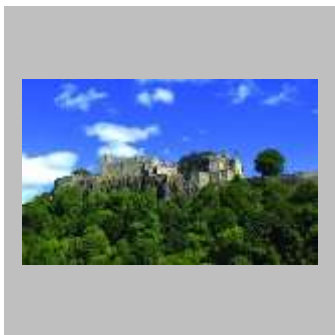
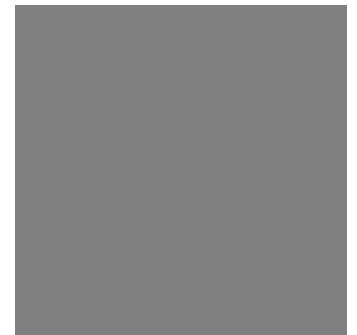
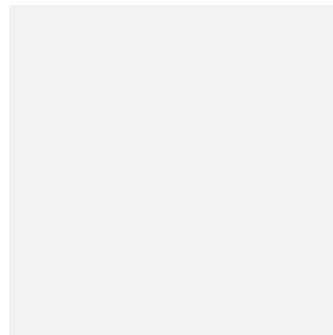
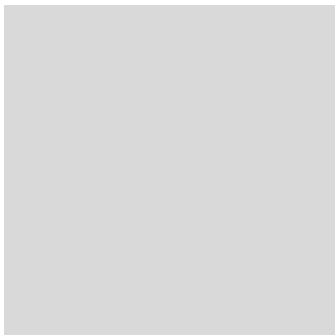
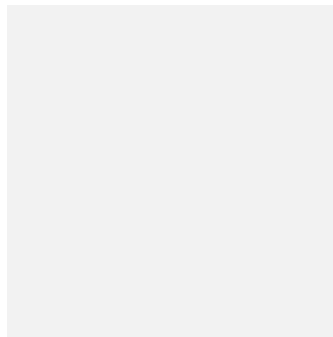
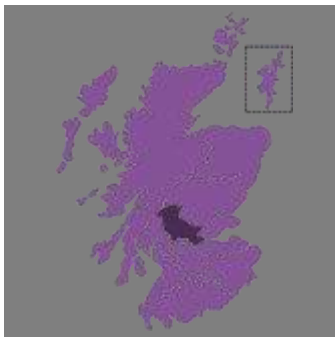
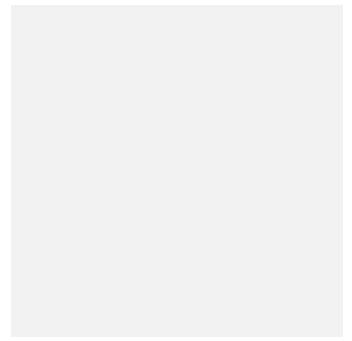


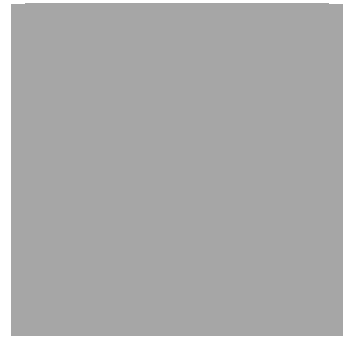
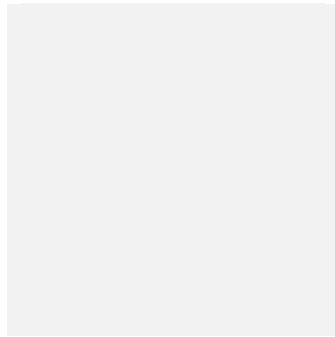
Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements



Forth Valley MAPP ANNUAL REPORT 2017-18



CONTENTS



	Page No
Foreword.....	1
What is MAPPA?	3
Significant Case Review Activity	7
Year in Review.....	9
Appendix 1: MAPPA Statistics	12
Appendix 2: Glossary	17



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 2017-18.

This is the first Annual Report reflecting the delivery of MAPPA beyond the disestablishment of Community Justice Authorities at the end of March 2017. I am happy to report that this has not impacted upon the delivery of MAPPA in Forth Valley and the processes, practices and arrangements in place for the management of people subject to MAPPA remain robust. Making our communities safer through effective public protection remains our highest priority.

Forth Valley MAPPA is subject to tight oversight structures through the Strategic Operational Group's responsibility for performance monitoring and quality assurance. Forth Valley's SOG continues to be actively supported by key stakeholder representation from Responsible Authorities, each playing a decisive role in promoting the working relationships, professional expertise and organisational structures within which multi-agency public protection arrangements are delivered. Twelve months ago, I wrote that the time was right to review the existing steering group structure that supports SOG members and establish what changes, if any, could be made to enhance the system of support mechanisms for SOG members. Following on from this review I can advise you about the creation of a Forth Valley MAPPA Operational Group to support the work of SOG. More information about this is detailed elsewhere in the Annual Report.

Forth Valley MAPPA's Strategic Oversight Group has decided to adopt the model of an Independent Chair for SOG business, similar to arrangements that have already been successful for local Child and Adult Protection Committees. While you will be able to read further in this report about that process, I want to thank the representatives from all our local Responsible Authorities for coming together and making this decision become a reality.

This has been my last year as Strategic Oversight Group Chair in my capacity as a Detective Superintendent from Police Scotland, from which I will be retiring after 32 years' service. I have, however, agreed to continue the role as Independent Chair and I am looking forward to dedicating my time to leading MAPPAs activity in Forth Valley. There are many new challenges ahead and our mantra of 'working together to keep communities safe' has never been more appropriate. As we enter a new year we face many challenges and through the ongoing and excellent co-operation of all Responsible Authorities and other key partners I have the utmost confidence Forth Valley MAPPAs will continue to thrive, evolve and improve.

I hope you find this report interesting and informative.

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





What is MAPP?

Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPP), were introduced in 2007 under the requirements of The Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2005, Sections 10 and 11, and are delivered under National Guidance which was revised in 2016. MAPP brings 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.

Legislation defines the Responsible Authorities within Forth Valley as:

- Clackmannanshire Council
- Falkirk Council
- NHS Forth Valley
- Police Scotland
- Scottish Prison Service
- Stirling Council
- The State Hospitals Board for Scotland

These agencies are responsible for the assessment and management of risk presented by offenders who are subject to MAPP. NHS Forth Valley and The State Hospitals Board for Scotland are Responsible Authorities in respect of Restricted Patients only.

The Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2005 also defines Duty to Co-operate (DTC) Agencies, who are required to accept, provide and share appropriate information to support the risk management planning of any offender subject to MAPP. DTC agencies include:

- Scottish Children's Reporter Administration
- Electronic Monitoring Providers
- Department for Work and Pensions
- Registered Social Landlords
- Any person or organisation providing services to or on behalf of, a Responsible Authority

These arrangements, fostered by co-operation between Responsible Authorities and Duty to Co-operate Agencies, are informed by a Memorandum of Understanding between relevant parties. The effective sharing of relevant information about the management of people subject to MAPPA is guided by an Information Sharing Protocol between partners.

How does MAPPA work?

Information about MAPPA offenders is shared across involved agencies. The risks an offender is assessed to pose - and the actions intended to manage the risk – are detailed within a multi-agency risk management plan. The practical operation of MAPPA is performed within pre-set meeting structures and there are three different MAPPA Management Levels:

MAPPA Level 1: Routine Risk Management – In the vast majority of cases, the offender will be managed under the routine arrangements applied by the agency or agencies with supervisory responsibility, i.e. by the Police alone, or jointly with Criminal Justice Social Work, and subject to regular MAPPA review meetings. In the case of a Restricted Patient, the NHS will be lead agency.

MAPPA Level 2: Multi Agency Risk Management – This process is implemented where Risk Management Planning requires the involvement of multiple agencies to actively reduce the risk of serious harm posed by an offender or where that management is complex and resource intensive. Those managed at Level 2 will be subject of regular MAPPA review meetings through which a Multi-Agency Risk Management Plan is formulated, implemented and monitored.

MAPPA Level 3: Multi Agency Risk Management Panel (MAPPP) – From time to time, cases arise that present such a high level of risk to the public, or where the level of resources required to effectively manage the offender in the community is substantially beyond what could be considered normal. Often described as “the critical few” the risk management strategies for these offenders require more senior representatives of the agencies involved to be actively involved in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of risk management plans.

The overarching objective of MAPPA is to protect the public from harm. This includes having the correct resources in place to enable people who have committed offences to meaningfully work on changing their behaviour. This is where multi-agency public protection arrangements are not just about restrictions and the management of risk. They also focus on ensuring people have access to the services they need, whether these be related to health, housing, substance misuse or reducing their offending.

Any person assessed as presenting a high risk of harm to the public is subject to very strict supervision and monitoring to help reduce that risk. This can include living in approved and manageable accommodation, or being subject to restrictions about visiting certain places or having contact with specific people. Offenders subject to MAPPA must report regularly to the police or their supervising criminal justice Social Worker, alongside unannounced visits to their home address.

Risk is dynamic: it both increases and decreases in response to certain events or conditions. MAPPA management levels respond to such changes, ensuring that offenders are managed at a level commensurate to their risk and the resourcing required to manage it. This is in line with an evidence-based approach to risk management that is defensible and proportionate.

MAPPA is directed and overseen by the Forth Valley MAPPA Strategic Oversight Group. It consists of senior representatives from each of the Responsible Authorities, with representatives of the Duty to Co-operate agencies attending as appropriate. The group meets four times per year and is driven by strategic priorities and a business plan addressing areas the areas of responsibility identified in MAPPA National Guidance 2016.

The disestablishment of Community Justice Authorities on 31st March 2017 has not impacted upon the delivery of multi-agency public protection arrangements. The same arrangements for the use of MAPPA to protect the public and support desistance from offending remain. The successful joint planning and management of offenders across both prison and community settings continues through MAPPA.

The 2017/18 MAPPA National Annual Report provides a picture of the main national developments in relation to MAPPA as a result of work conducted by the Scottish Government. It can be found on the Scottish Government website under *Publications*.

Who is subject to MAPPA?

People subject to MAPPA are from the following categories, set down in Law:

- Registered Sex Offenders (Category 1)
- Restricted Patients (Category 2)
- Other risk of serious harm offenders who meet certain criteria (Category 3)

As at 31st March 2018 210 registered sex offenders in the community in Forth Valley were actively managed through MAPPA. Of that number, 76% were convicted of offences against children.

Restricted Patients have committed an offence punishable by imprisonment but as a result of their mental disorder, are not imprisoned. Instead, they are ordered to be detained in hospital for treatment without limit of time. In Forth Valley, there are 9 Restricted Patients living in hospital or in the community. They are gradually being reintegrated into the community after care and treatment in secure hospital settings. No restricted patient in Forth Valley was convicted of a further offence in 2017-18.

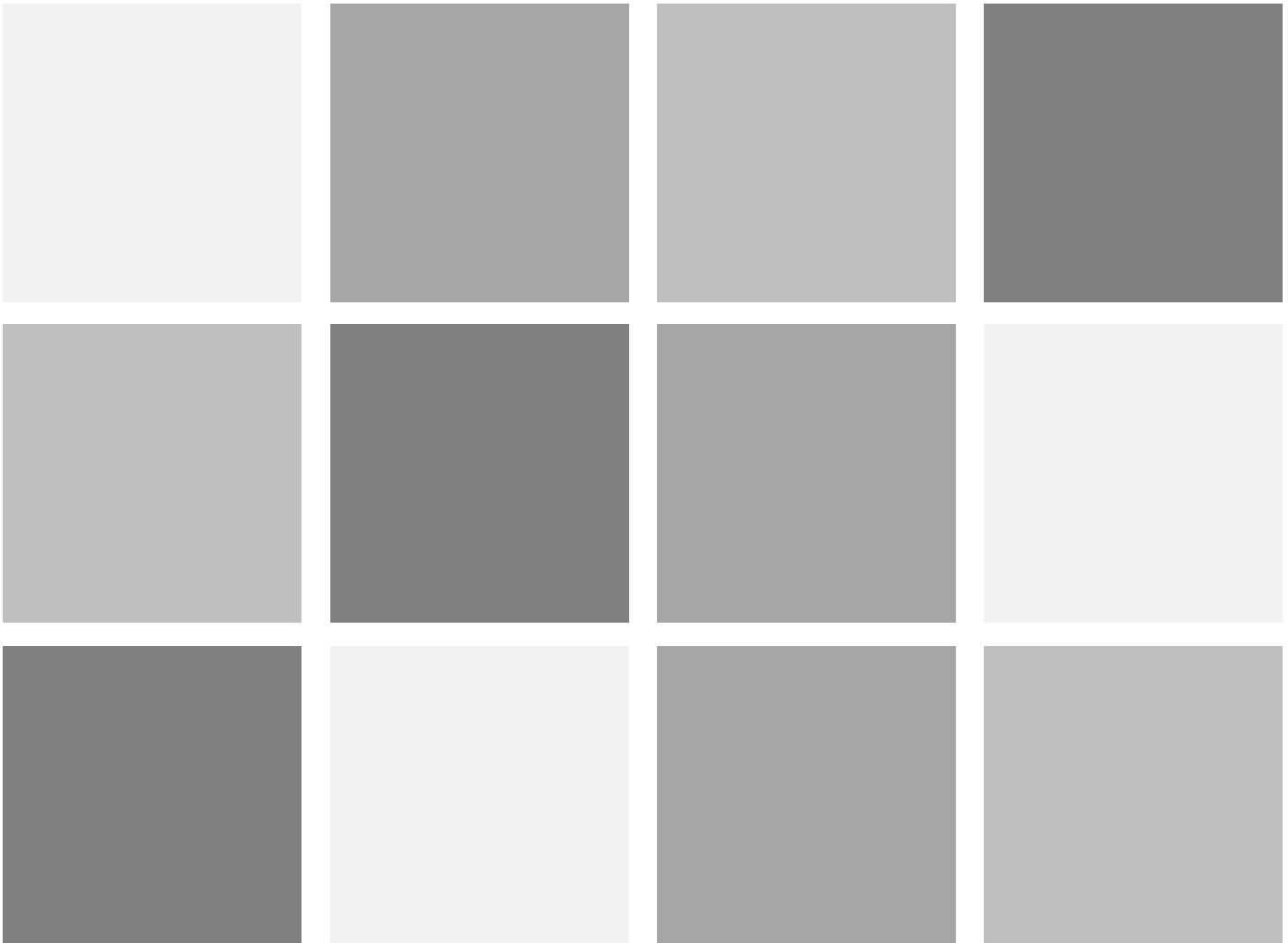
For an 'other risk of serious harm offender' to be included in MAPPA they must meet the following criteria:

- Are not required to comply with the Sex Offender Notification Requirements or those who are not mentally disordered Restricted Patients;
- Have been convicted of an offence, and by reason of that conviction are required to be supervised in the community by any enactment, order or licence, and are assessed by the responsible authorities as posing a high or very high risk of serious harm to the public at large and;
- The risk is assessed as requiring active multi-agency management at MAPPA Level 2 or 3.

Between 1st April 2017 and 31st March 2018, seven Category 3 referrals had been received. Five were deemed to be appropriate referrals that should be subject to MAPPA. On the 31st March 2018, one Category 3 offender was being managed in the community. Rejected referrals are not taken forward by MAPPA as the arrangements for risk management already in place were considered appropriate and / or the criteria for Category 3 had not been reached.

The Scottish Government continues to ensure that lead professionals in risk management are equipped to accurately identify, assess and manage this type of offender. A national training programme for Social Workers and Police Officers began in 2015, helping lead professionals scrutinise the evidence base around the offending behaviour of individuals whose risk of committing an offence resulting in serious harm may be imminent.

The identification of people, whose offending represents that imminent risk of serious harm to the public, and how services are correctly identified, targeted and resourced, is a significant learning process. Management of *all* the offenders eligible for MAPPAs requires skilful practitioners, sound monitoring strategies, effective supervision and the delivery of the right interventions, in the right way, at the right time. These exist alongside sound victim safety planning which remains a priority for MAPPAs in Forth Valley.





Significant Case Review Activity

2017/18 saw Forth Valley MAPP receiving a number of Initial Notifications (this is the first stage of the process which determines whether deeper scrutiny of the circumstances surrounding each one is required). These notifications arise when:

- An offender managed through MAPP is charged with an Offence which resulted in the death of or serious harm to another person, or an offence listed in Schedule 3 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003;
- Significant concern has been raised about professional and/or service involvement, or lack of involvement, in respect of the management of an offender under MAPP at any level;
- Where it appears that a Category 1 or Category 3 offender being managed under MAPP is killed or seriously injured as a direct result of his/her status as a Category 1 or Category 3 offender;
- Where an offender currently being managed under MAPP has died or been seriously injured in circumstances likely to generate significant public concern.

An *Initial Notification* (also known as Stage 1) is sent to the Chair of the MAPP Strategic Oversight Group by the lead agency responsible for the offender's supervision. The Chair, in consultation with the MAPP Co-ordinator and a senior manager, determines whether a Stage 2 Initial Case Review (ICR) is necessary or not.

If the decision is to proceed to an ICR, all agencies involved in the provision of services to the offender are invited to contribute information on their involvement with the person, and attend a meeting to discuss the case when all information relevant to the circumstances which led to the initial notification are considered. The meeting explores areas for improvement, which can then be used to inform any changes in practice. This is entirely a learning process used to determine where practice improvements can be made. ICR meetings often uncover areas of good practice under what were very difficult circumstances.

The SOG then decides whether the ICR is sufficient, or whether more detailed scrutiny is required. If it is, a Significant Case Review (SCR) is organised. This is exactly what you would expect: a much more detailed scrutiny of the facts, service involvement and practice. Fortunately, these are few and far between and in Forth Valley, we have had only one in recent years.

Of course, all service areas have their own review processes which are similar to the MAPPAs one. It is possible for more than one of these case review processes to be triggered as a result of the circumstances of the offence or incident. When this happens, agreement is reached on the most appropriate way to proceed, taking into account the requirements of each process, the potential for cross-cutting and the possible impact on the welfare of the staff involved.

During this reporting period, eleven Stage 1 Notifications were made to the SOG Chair. Of this number, eight required no further review activity. This was because good risk management measures were already in place and / or there was no escalation in offending behaviour. In a few cases, the SOG Chair sought clarity from the lead agency regarding specific issues. In doing so, the SOG Chair is able to offer some guidance to MAPPAs partners about how to enhance their risk management strategies. Three notifications proceeded to Stage 2, meaning an Initial Case Review meeting was convened for each.

Forth Valley MAPPAs identifies *Areas for Improvement* and takes action through the MAPPAs Operational Group to support changes in practice around risk management. Case review activity also allows improvements to training for Standing Members and MAPPAs Chairs by focusing on aspects of their roles which have been examined as part of reviewing activity.

Last year a meeting took place between representatives of the Responsible Authorities and Duty To Co-operate agencies involved in the Significant Case Review of 2016. The recommendations from this scrutiny activity are the responsibility of each agency and statutory body to deliver.

Review activity is an essential part of the MAPPAs process. It facilitates the timely reflection of measures taken to manage risk and the evidence that creates the basis for sound decisions to be taken and implemented. It gives services the opportunity to consider whether their actions have been appropriate and proportionate. It is a valuable chance to consider what could be done differently in the future to better protect all members of our community.





Year in Review

2017/18 was a year of review and development in Forth Valley MAPPA. What follows is a summary of the most significant changes:

FORTH VALLEY MAPPA BUSINESS PLAN 2018 – 21

Sections 11(1) and (2) of The Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2005 require the Responsible Authorities to keep the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) under review for the purpose of monitoring the effectiveness of those arrangements and making any changes that appear necessary or expedient. Forth Valley MAPPA Strategic Oversight Group has responsibility for delivering this legislative requirement on behalf of the Responsible Authorities in the area.

Forth Valley Strategic Oversight Group has endorsed a Business Plan to manage the delivery of core MAPPA functions. It will ensure that Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements within the Forth Valley remain fit for purpose and follow an ethos of continuous improvement.

MAPPA OPERATIONAL GROUP

Over recent years Forth Valley MAPPA's Strategic Oversight Group was supported by four 'subgroups' each focusing on a specific area of MAPPA operations. When MAPPA was new and less well-established, these subgroups from accommodation, development, health and practice standards enabled MAPPA to become embedded in the different service delivery areas essential for successful risk management practices.

After more than a decade MAPPA is now an integral part of the public protection framework that exists across our communities. Professionals from the disciplines involved in MAPPA are more aligned than ever before in their thinking and approach to risk management. Forth Valley MAPPA's Strategic Oversight Group agreed the time was now right to bring operational managers involved in the delivery of MAPPA together as one group. This signalled the end of the existing four subgroups as they were replaced with a single Forth Valley MAPPA Operational Group, meeting quarterly to offer support and advice to senior

officers. The new 'MOG' is accountable to the Strategic Oversight Group and has terms of reference to frame its business. The MOG is chaired by Michael Grassom, Stirling Council's Criminal Justice Service Manager.

The MOG's inaugural meeting was on 21st March 2018.

FORTH VALLEY MAPPA INDEPENDENT CHAIR

The responsibilities held by the Chair of Forth Valley MAPPA Strategic Oversight Group are, in effect, tantamount to having a second job. The position is normally taken up by a Senior Manager from one of the Responsible Authorities on a rotating basis but, in keeping with the demands on the time of Senior public sector staff, it was proving more difficult to appoint a person to the role. Therefore, after exploring the options and much debate, it was agreed to appoint an Independent Chair of the SOG. The concept of an Independent Chair is not new to oversight groups: they are well established in Forth Valley's adult and child protection committees.

The decision to move to an Independent Chair arrangement underlines the Forth Valley MAPPA Strategic Oversight Group's commitment to ensuring the role is carried out to a high standard. It evidences the partnership working of Forth Valley's Responsible Authorities in devising the role, advertising it nationwide and successfully recruiting to the post. An Independent Chair will offer greater scrutiny of MAPPA activities in Forth Valley and in particular, significant case review activity.

TRAINING

To further ensure that MAPPA meetings are as effective as possible, Forth Valley MAPPA delivers a number of training opportunities:

Forth Valley Public Protection Awareness Training

MAPPA is part of a one-day introductory-level awareness event for staff involved in working with vulnerable groups across Forth Valley, in both statutory and third-sector settings. MAPPA Awareness is delivered alongside child protection, adult support & protection, substance use and gender based violence. This is a product of the collaboration between public protection lead officers across the Forth Valley and is delivered quarterly.

MAPPA Chairs Training

A standard set of training materials is used to deliver training to new chairs as / when required on a 1:1.

MAPPA Chairs Event

This annual, half-day event provides Chairs with an opportunity to share experiences and learning to complement their skills as MAPPA Chairs.

MAPPA Meeting Training

This is a half-day event for Standing Members and practitioners new to MAPPA, covering information needed to deliver their MAPPA responsibilities including the origins of MAPPA, key legislation and guidance, risk management and how to use MAPPA paperwork. This is delivered every six months.

Forth Valley MAPPA also delivered Awareness sessions to Elected Members in Clackmannanshire and Stirling in 2018, with an event planned for Falkirk Council Elected Members in 2018.

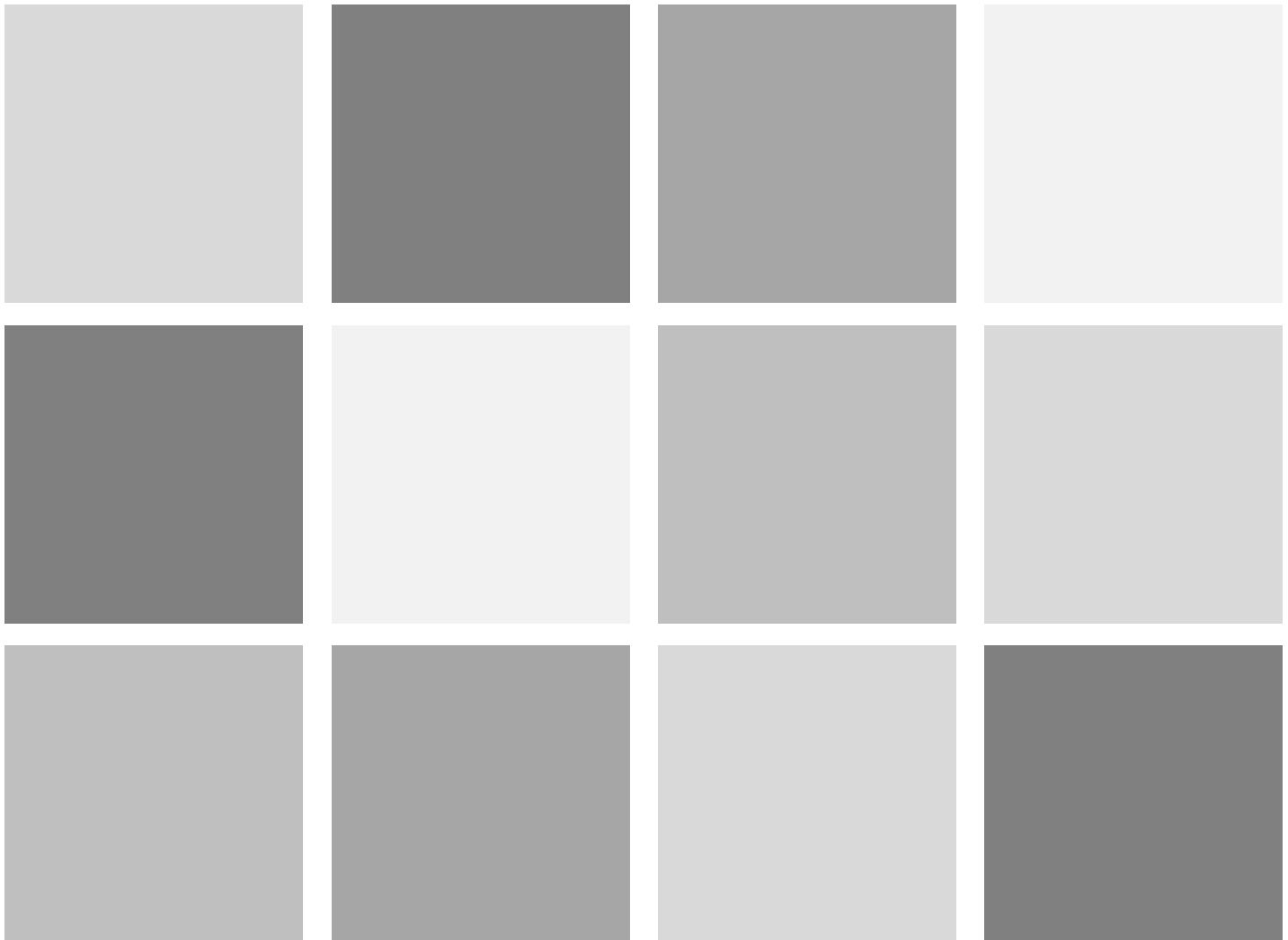
In addition to the above, 2019/20 will see the first Forth Valley MAPPA Development Day. This will be an opportunity for those involved in Forth Valley MAPPA to meet with fellow risk management professionals and learn about relevant development or practice issues that impact upon MAPPA delivery.

ACCOMMODATION

2017/18 also saw the implementation of new National Accommodation Strategy for Sex Offenders Guidance on Parameters and Minimum Standards for Conducting Environmental Risk Assessments. A multi-disciplinary short-life working group convened to consider how this new guidance and accompanying documentation would be implemented across Forth Valley. The group also reviewed additional local policy documents to assist in best practice for accommodation of people subject to MAPPA.

UPCOMING

In 2018/19, Forth Valley MAPPA will review its quality assurance measures and reporting mechanisms. It is anticipated this will lead to the development of a new quality assurance framework to inform the Strategic Oversight Group. Forth Valley MAPPA will also deliver a series of training events for risk management practitioners ahead of the introduction of the latest *national document set* to local MAPPA meetings.





Appendix 1: MAPPA Statistics

Table 1 : Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs)		NUMBER
a) Number of Registered Sex Offenders on 31 st March 2018 (liberty and custody):		273
1. At liberty and living in Forth Valley on 31 st March 2018		210
2. Per 100,000 of the population in Forth Valley on 31 st March 2018 (at liberty)		68
b) The number of RSOs having a notification requirement who were reported for breaches of the requirements to notify between 1 st April 2017 & 31 st March 2018		26
c) The number of 'wanted' RSOs on 31 st March 2018		0
d) The number of 'missing' RSOs on 31 st March 2018		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 2018		38
b) SOPO'S imposed by courts between 1 st April 2017 & 31 st March 2018		9
c) Number of RSO's convicted of breaching SOPO conditions between 1 st April 2017 & 31 st March 2018		1
d) Risk of Sexual Harm Orders (RSHO's) in force on 31 st March 2018		3
e) Number of people convicted of breaches of RSHO's between 1 st April 2017 & 31 st March 2018		1
f) Number of Foreign Travel Order imposed by the courts between 1 st April 2017 & 31 st March 2018		0
g) Number of Notification Orders imposed by the courts between 1 st April 2017 & 31 st March 2018		1
h) Number of RSO's subject to formal disclosure between 1 st April 2017 & 31 st March 2018		3

Table 3: Registered Sex Offenders (RSO's)		NUMBER
a) Number of RSO's at liberty managed by MAPPA Category as at 31 st March 2018:		
1) Level 1: Routine Risk Management		197
2) Level 2: Multi-agency Risk Management		13
3) Level 3: MAPPP		0
b) Number of Registered Sex Offenders convicted of a further group 1 or 2 crime between 1 st April 2017 and 31 st March 2018:		
1) MAPPA Level 1:		3
2) MAPPA Level 2:		1
3) MAPPA Level 3:		0
c) Number of RSO's returned to custody for a breach of statutory conditions between 1 st April 2017 and 31 st March 2018 (including those returned to custody because of a conviction for a group 1 or 2 crime)		2
d) Number of indefinite sex offenders reviewed under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) (Scotland) Order 2011 between 1 st April 2017 and 31 st March 2018		6
e) Number of notification continuation orders issued under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) (Scotland) Order 2011 between 1 st April 2017 and 31 st March 2018		0
f) Number of notifications made to the DWP under the terms of the Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act, 2005 (Disclosure of Information) Order 2010 between 1 st April 2017 and 31 st March 2018		41

Table 4: Restricted Patients (RPs):		NUMBER
a) Number of RPs:		12
1. Living in Forth Valley on 31 st March 2018		9
2. During the reporting year		9
b) Number of RPs per order:		
1. CORO		10
2. HD		0
3. TTD		2
c) Number within hospital/community:		
1. State Hospital		3
2. Other hospital no suspension of detention (SUS)		1
3. Other hospital with unescorted SUS		6
4. Community (Conditional Discharge)		2

Table 4: Restricted Patients (RPs):		NUMBER
d) Number managed by category on 31 st March 2018:		
1) Level 1: Routine Risk Management		10
2) Level 2: Multi-agency Risk Management		2
3) Level 3: MAPPP		0
e) Number of RPs convicted of a further group 1 or 2 crime between 1 st April 2017 and 31 st March 2018:		
1. MAPPA Level 1		0
2. MAPPA Level 2		0
3. MAPPP Level 3		0
f) Number of RP's on Suspension of detention:		
1. who did not abscond or offend		6
2. who absconded		0
3. who absconded and then offended		0
4. where absconsion resulted in withdrawal of suspension of detention		0
g) Number of RP's on Conditional Discharge:		
1. who did not breach conditions, not recalled or did not offend		2
2. who breached conditions (resulting in letter from the Scottish Government)		0
h) recalled by Scottish Ministers due to breaching conditions:		0
i) recalled by Scottish Ministers for other reasons:		0

Table 5: Other Risk of Serious Harm Offenders		NUMBER
a) Number of Offenders managed by MAPPA Level as at 31 st March 2018:		
1) Level 2: Multi-agency Risk Management		5
2) Level 3: MAPPP		0
b) Number of Offenders convicted of a further group 1 or 2 crime between 1 st April 2017 and 31 st March 2018:		
1) MAPPA Level 2:		0
2) MAPPA Level 3:		0
c) Number of Offenders returned to custody for a breach of statutory conditions between 1 st April 2017 and 31 st March 2018 (including those returned to custody for a conviction for a group 1 or 2 crime)		1
f) Number of notifications made to the DWP under the terms of the Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act, 2005 (Disclosure of Information) Order 2010 between 1 st April 2017 and 31 st March 2018		1

Table 6: Delineation of RSO'S by age on 31st March 2018:

Age	RSO Number	RSO Percentage %
Under 18	0	0
18 - 21	6	2.20%
22 - 25	17	6.23%
26 - 30	24	8.79%
31 - 40	46	16.85%
41 - 50	65	23.81%
51 - 60	49	17.95%
61 - 70	48	17.58%
Older than 70	18	6.59%
Data Not Held	0	0

Table 7: Delineation of population of RSO's on 31st March 2018:

Sex	RSO Number	RSO Percentage
Male	273	100%
Female	0	0

Table 8 : Delineation of RSO's by ethnicity on 31st March 2018

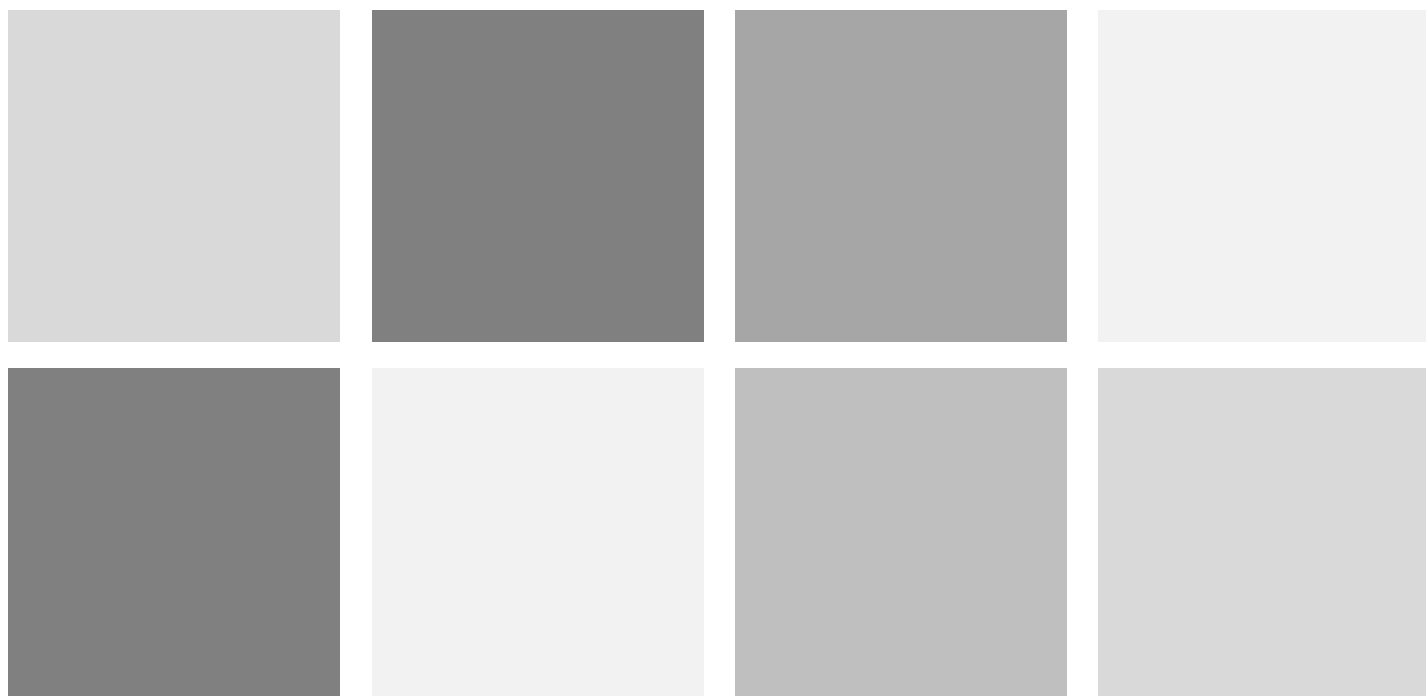
Ethnic Origin	RSO Number	RSO Percentage %
White Scottish	225	82.42%
Other British	26	9.52%
Irish	3	1.10%
Gypsy/Traveller	1	0.37%
Polish	0	0
Other white ethnic group	3	1.10%
Mixed or multiple ethnic group	0	0
Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	1	0.37%
Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	1	0.37%
Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	0	0
Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	0	0

Table 8 : Delineation of RSO's by ethnicity on 31st March 2018

Ethnic Origin	RSO Number	RSO Percentage %
Other Asian	0	0
African, African Scottish or African British	0	0
Other African	0	0
Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	0	0
Black, Black Scottish or Black British	0	0
Other Caribbean or Black	0	0
Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	1	0.37%
Other ethnic group	0	0
Data Not Held	12	4.40%
Subject Declined to define Ethnicity	0	0
Subject Does Not Understand	0	0

Table 9: Number of RSO's managed under statutory conditions and/or notification requirements on 31st March 2018:

Number of RSOs	Number	Percentage %
On Statutory supervision	91	33.33%
Subject to notification requirements only	182	66.67%





Appendix 2: GLOSSARY

CJA	Community Justice Authority
DTC	Duty To Co-operate. The DTC persons or bodies in Scotland are listed within The Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2005 (Specification of Persons) Order 2007
ICR	Initial Case Review. Part of the MAPPA Significant Case Review process.
MAPPA	Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements
MAPPP	Multi Agency Public Protection Panel
RSO	Registered Sex Offender. This is a person convicted of an offence specified in The Sexual Offences Act 2003 and therefore subject to the notification requirements of the Act.
RSHO	Risk of Sexual Harm Order. These place restrictions and obligations on someone who is behaving in such a way which suggests they pose a risk of sexual harm to a particular child or to children generally. The person's behaviour need not constitute a criminal offence and he / she need not have any previous convictions. If the person fails to comply with (i.e. breaches) the requirements of the Order, he / she can be taken back to Court and may be liable to up to 5 years imprisonment. A conviction for breach of the Order also renders the person subject to the sex offender notification scheme.
SCR	Significant Case Review
SOG	Strategic Oversight Group
SOPO	Sexual Offences Prevention Order. A Court may make a SOPO at the time of dealing with certain sexual offenders or when the police make a special application on account of the offender's behaviour in the community. A SOPO can place restrictions and obligations on the offender and will require the subject to register as a sexual offender. If the offender fails to comply with (i.e. breaches) the requirements of the order, he / she can be taken back to Court and may be liable for up to five years imprisonment.