



HM INSPECTORATE OF CONSTABULARY IN SCOTLAND

and

THE CARE INSPECTORATE

**Joint Thematic Review of MAPPA in Scotland
Progress Review**

June 2017

© Crown copyright 2017

Produced by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary in Scotland and the Care Inspectorate

Laid before the Scottish Parliament by Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary in Scotland under
Section 79(3) of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012
Published by HMICS, June 2017

HMICS/2017/05

COMMS-0617-219

www.hmics.org.uk
www.careinspectorate.com

HM Inspectorate of Constabulary in Scotland

HM Inspectorate of Constabulary in Scotland (HMICS) is established under the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 and has wide ranging powers to look into the '*state, effectiveness and efficiency*' of both the Police Service of Scotland (Police Scotland) and the Scottish Police Authority (SPA).¹

We have a statutory duty to ensure that the Chief Constable and the SPA meet their obligations in terms of best value and continuous improvement. If necessary, we can be directed by Scottish Ministers to look into anything relating to the SPA or Police Scotland as they consider appropriate. We also have an established role in providing professional advice and guidance on policing in Scotland.

- Our powers allow us to do anything we consider necessary or expedient for the purposes of, or in connection with, the carrying out of our functions.
- The SPA and the Chief Constable must provide us with such assistance and co-operation as we may require, to enable us to carry out our functions.
- When we publish a report, the SPA and the Chief Constable must also consider what we have found and take such measures, if any, as they think fit.
- Where our report identifies that the SPA or Police Scotland is not efficient or effective (or best value not secured), or will, unless remedial measures are taken, cease to be efficient or effective, Scottish Ministers may direct the Authority to take such measures as may be required. The SPA must comply with any direction given.
- Where we make recommendations, we will follow them up and report publicly on progress.
- We will identify good practice that can be applied across Scotland.
- We work with other inspectorates and agencies across the public sector and co-ordinate our activities to reduce the burden of inspection and avoid unnecessary duplication.
- We aim to add value and strengthen public confidence in Scottish policing and will do this through independent scrutiny and objective, evidence-led reporting about what we find.

Our approach is to support Police Scotland and the SPA to deliver services that are high quality, continually improving, effective and responsive to local needs.

This progress report of the Joint Thematic Review of the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) in Scotland (2015) was undertaken in terms of Section 74(2) of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 and laid before the Scottish Parliament in terms of Section 79(3) of the Act.

¹ Chapter 11, Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012.

The Care Inspectorate

The Care Inspectorate² was established under the Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010 (the 'Act') and is the independent scrutiny and improvement body responsible for regulation and inspection of care and support services, criminal justice social work services and joint inspections with other scrutiny partners of services for adults and children.

In all our scrutiny activities we are required by statute to take into account the National Care Standards and the Scottish Social Services Council's codes of conduct and practice in making our judgements and decisions on the quality of care.

The Care Inspectorate is a non-departmental public body sponsored by the Scottish Government Health and Social Care Integration Directorate. Our functions, duties and powers are set out in the Act and in delegated legislation made under the Act.

We operate independently and at arm's length from Scottish Ministers but are accountable to them through the Scottish Parliament. The Care Inspectorate is governed by its Board which holds responsibility for setting the strategic direction of the organisation, executing good governance and managing performance while taking account of legislation and policy guidance from the Scottish Government to contribute to national outcomes and priorities.

The Act imposes a Duty of Co-operation which requires us to collaborate closely with other scrutiny and improvement bodies and national policy makers. The regulation, audit and inspection activities of scrutiny bodies should be co-ordinated to be efficient, effective and economical for all those involved. We work closely with other bodies such as Healthcare Improvement Scotland, Education Scotland, Audit Scotland and HMICS to co-ordinate our activities so that regulation, inspection and audit across Scotland are efficient, effective and duplication is reduced.

² <http://www.careinspectorate.com/>

Contents

	Page
Our progress review	6
Progress against our recommendations	8
Appendix 1 - Glossary	16

Our progress review

The background to the joint thematic review of MAPPA in Scotland, the aims and methodology are outlined within our terms of reference which were published on 29 October 2014.³ Our main report was published on 26 November 2015. This progress review report should be read in conjunction with the original report on the joint thematic review of MAPPA in Scotland.⁴

Background

Our November 2015 report outlined 10 strategic recommendations, requiring a national response. We also identified 17 areas for development across key processes to be delivered locally at an operational level. They were directed primarily at Responsible Authorities⁵ and MAPPA Strategic Oversight Groups (SOGs)⁶ to take forward. As part of this progress review we engaged with all nine SOG areas and received copies of individual action plans designed to monitor progress of the areas for development locally. We acknowledge the significant work undertaken and are satisfied with the progress outlined within these.

Building upon the multi-agency approach that first introduced MAPPA in 2007, we asked Scottish Government in partnership with the Responsible Authorities to lead and facilitate the delivery of the strategic recommendations ensuring that MAPPA remains effective and efficient. We also invited Scottish Government and Responsible Authorities to provide an action plan in response to our 10 recommendations. The purpose of this review is to monitor progress against those recommendations.

We wrote to the chair of the MAPPA National Strategic Group (NSG) requesting a copy of the action plan covering each of the 10 recommendations and undertook a range of activities to enable us to evaluate the extent of progress made. This included a review of relevant policy documents, action plans, guidance, reports, meeting minutes, interviews and observation at key meetings responsible for the delivery of MAPPA in Scotland. Our findings and the current status of each of the 10 recommendations are contained within this report.

Key findings

- The Joint Thematic Review of MAPPA in Scotland report (2015) made 10 strategic recommendations. Scottish Government created an action plan to address these. This involved the Responsible Authorities and to a lesser extent the NSG in its development. This action plan is now the core business at the NSG with members taking responsibility for delivery of the improvement actions which we consider to be a positive approach.
- The governance structure of MAPPA in Scotland has evolved with a refreshed NSG having responsibility for the strategic direction of MAPPA supported by the establishment of a MAPPA Development Group (MDG).
- Progress to overcome the barriers to the effective and efficient use of the Violent and Sex Offender Register (ViSOR) by criminal justice social work remains an ongoing challenge and the pace of progress remains slow. Recent engagement with senior criminal justice social work leaders and the development of a ViSOR improvement action plan led by the MDG is a positive development in maintaining a concerted effort and commitment to overcome the barriers to usage of ViSOR by criminal justice social work.

³ [Joint Thematic Review of MAPPA in Scotland - Terms of Reference](#), 29 October 2014.

⁴ [Joint Thematic Review of MAPPA in Scotland, 26 November 2015](#).

⁵ See glossary.

⁶ See glossary.

- A review of the role and function of MAPPA coordinators has been successfully undertaken and endorsed by the NSG.
- The vacant Social Work Scotland professional advisor post within Scottish Government Community Justice Division has hindered progress across recommendations 1 and 3.
- The cross cutting work on 'sexting' across a range of public protection arenas has been extremely helpful in strengthening the response to the protection of children and young people in this area.
- Following consultation with Scottish Government, the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (CoSLA) and NSG members a new offender management engagement strategy has been endorsed and will be included in the next iteration of the MAPPA guidance.

We acknowledge the progress made against the 10 recommendations and we shall continue to monitor developments. Our focus will be the NSGs role in overseeing the delivery of the outstanding recommendations and we will engage with NSG members following their scheduled meeting in October 2017.

Derek Penman QPM
HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary in
Scotland

Karen Reid
Chief Executive
Care Inspectorate

June 2017

Progress against our recommendations

Delivery of services

The **Delivery of services** section of our report included recommendations one to five.

Recommendation 1

Scottish Government in partnership with Responsible Authorities should work together to produce additional guidance on the parameters and minimum practice standards for conducting an Environmental Risk Assessment, which is proportionate, practicable and sustainable.

As part of the National Accommodation Strategy for Sex Offenders (NASSO), Responsible Authorities carry out an environmental risk assessment to identify any housing related issues for offenders. The purpose of this recommendation is to provide minimum practice standards for conducting such assessments. A multi-agency short life working group, led by Scottish Government, has produced an advanced draft of guidance on minimum standards.

Police Scotland and Social Work Scotland have yet to agree and finalise the criteria for annual environmental risk assessments in order to ensure there is a consistent approach across the country. The vacant Social Work Scotland professional advisor post within Scottish Government Community Justice Division has hindered progress of this recommendation.

Once the criteria for annual environmental risk assessments has been agreed, and the minimum practice standards endorsed by the NSG, the amended guidance will be included in the next version of the NASSO. It is important that all relevant partners work at pace to conclude this guidance to promote consistent practice.

Police Scotland will assume responsibility for populating ViSOR with completed environmental risk assessments produced by Police Scotland and criminal justice social work. However, once criminal justice social work use of ViSOR is improved and operationally viable this task will be shared by both organisations.

This recommendation has been partially met.

Recommendation 2

Scottish Government in partnership with the Risk Management Authority and Responsible Authorities should provide additional guidance to enable staff to better assess the risk posed by internet offenders.

The Scottish Government, Community Justice Division and the Risk Management Authority (RMA) have commenced discussion on the practicalities, resource requirements and timescales required to achieve delivery of this recommendation. A research and development plan has been submitted by the RMA and endorsed by the NSG.

We recognise that the proposal has been endorsed and we shall continue to monitor progress of the implementation phase of the development plan through engagement with the NSG.

This recommendation has been partially met.

Recommendation 3

Scottish Government in partnership with Responsible Authorities should undertake a technical capacity and capability review of equipment, training and guidance required to support staff in monitoring the use of social media devices by registered sex offenders to ensure compliance with licence conditions.

Police Scotland continues to support their criminal justice social work partners with technical assistance in relation to licence conditions. The Scottish Government utilises Social Work Scotland for professional and technical advice on criminal justice social work matters. However, due to a vacancy in the professional advisor position within Scottish Government there has been a lack of specialist advice which has hindered progress with this recommendation. Scottish Government and Social Work Scotland are considering how best to take the recruitment of a professional advisor forward to deliver on required priorities, including this recommendation. Social Work Scotland and the NSG should identify contingency arrangements to ensure that this recommendation is delivered.

This recommendation has not been met.

Recommendation 4

Scottish Government in partnership with Responsible Authorities should develop a strategy to address the risks posed to children and young people from 'sexting' in order to build healthy respect and avoid the potential for exploitation and criminalisation.

The Scottish Government, Directorate for Children and Families, Children Protection team, have assumed the lead for this recommendation.

A range of national developments have contributed to the progress in implementing this recommendation. In March 2016, the Scottish Government published an updated National Action Plan to Prevent and Tackle Child Sexual Exploitation.

The Mentors in Violence Prevention (MVP) Scotland Programme is a peer mentoring programme which equips young people with the skills to identify abusive and violent behaviours and develop safe options to support and challenge their peers. It is delivered by the Violence Reduction Unit in partnership with the Scottish Government and Education Scotland. The programme is delivered across secondary schools and involves training senior pupils as mentors who lead sessions for younger children. Many of the scenarios in the programme focus on behaviours which may indicate a child or young person is at greater risk of sexual exploitation and are delivered through role play and discussion. Topics include coercive behaviour, harassment, sexting, sharing of sexually explicit images and the issue of consent. The training is used to help children and young people build their own resilience in order to develop safe options and builds confidence for them to support their friends and peers.

In January 2017, Police Scotland, funded by the Scottish Government, launched The Choices for Life Be Smart Peer Mentoring Programme. This programme is based on short films that focus on young people's online profile, sexting and online bullying. The films provide the basis for workshops where young people interact and start a conversation about online matters. Over 150 teachers, youth workers, social workers and young people have been trained to deliver the programme.

Scottish Government and representatives from the University of Edinburgh have begun to consider the development of an approach into researching self-produced sexual images by adolescents. This will include seeking the views of young people who have taken and shared nude or nearly nude images of themselves (where coercion may, or may not, have played a part) to better understand from their perspective how effective practice guidelines for professionals may be developed.

In April 2017, as part of the government's programme for Scotland, a refreshed National Action Plan on Internet Safety for Children and Young People⁷ was published to ensure appropriate guidance, support and information is in place.

This recommendation has been fully met.

Recommendation 5

Scottish Government in partnership with Responsible Authorities should collaborate in order to develop minimum practice standards for the management of Level 1 registered sex offenders in order to support consistent and efficient practice.

The Scottish Government led on the development of minimum practice standards for the management of Level 1 registered sex offenders. The guidance has been circulated to relevant partners for comment and the next stage will be endorsement by the NSG.

Responsible Authorities will have ownership for the effective implementation of the Level 1 minimum practice standards overseen by the SOG locally and nationally by the two key governance groups the NSG and MDG.

There has been significant progress made and the practice standards are on schedule to be endorsed at the NSG at their October 2017 meeting.

This recommendation has been partially met.

Management

The **Management** section of our report included recommendations six and seven.

Recommendation 6

Scottish Government in partnership with Responsible Authorities should review the function and role of the MAPPA co-ordinator to ensure compliance with agreed guidance and to meet the challenges of the MAPPA extension.

The Scottish Government in partnership with MAPPA coordinators led a review of the function and role of the coordinators taking the MAPPA extension⁸ into account. Members acknowledged the importance of the MAPPA coordinators linking with other cross-cutting public protection areas.

The roles and responsibilities paper was agreed by MAPPA coordinators, circulated to MAPPA SOGs and approved by the NSG. The revised list will be included in the next publication of the MAPPA guidance.

This recommendation has been fully met.

⁷ Scottish Government, [National Action Plan on Internet Safety for Children and Young People](#), April 2017.

⁸ See glossary.

Recommendation 7

Scottish Government should lead on the development and delivery of an action plan in order to overcome the barriers to the effective and efficient usage of ViSOR by criminal justice social work, outlining owners and timeframes.

MAPPA National Guidance⁹ issued by Ministers establishes ViSOR as the agreed system to be used by Responsible Authorities in order to share information under Section 10 of the Management of Offenders etc (Scotland) Act 2005.¹⁰ In our 2015 report, we found that three main barriers prevented the effective and efficient use of ViSOR by criminal justice social work staff. These were usage, vetting and accessibility.

Scottish Government and the MDG have held meetings with Social Work Scotland, Chief Social Work Officers, Social Work Scotland Criminal Justice Standing Committee, Police Scotland National Systems Support (NSS), Ministry of Justice and the Home Office to explore and initiate options to overcome the barriers.

Usage

We found that across local authority criminal justice social work services the use of ViSOR, including compliance with the MAPPA national guidance and ViSOR national standards, remained variable. A significant number of registered ViSOR users across local authority areas (excluding Police Scotland and the Scottish Prison Service) had not logged onto ViSOR in the past 12 months.

The proposed audit of ViSOR by the local authority central point of contact to review ViSOR usage will be a helpful way of providing a more accurate analysis of registered and current users. This will support those tasked with the delivery of the ViSOR improvement action plan to project future training and vetting requirements.

Vetting

We established that a substantial number of criminal justice social work ViSOR users had not been subject to the non-police personnel vetting (NPPV) requirements as outlined in the United Kingdom (UK) national ViSOR standards and the related Scottish ViSOR record management standards.

Communication had been inconsistent across criminal justice social work around the operational benefits of ViSOR and the purpose of vetting both of which have been contributory factors to the variable usage of the system across the country. Differing views expressed by criminal justice social work managers and staff regarding employment and contractual challenges associated with vetting remained.

We welcome the MDG approach, as outlined in the ViSOR improvement action plan, to provide accurate information for criminal justice social work staff in order to enhance knowledge and understanding of the operational benefits of ViSOR and the importance of vetting. The NSG should introduce measures to monitor the success of this action plan.

⁹ MAPPA National Guidance published March 2016.

¹⁰ Management of Offenders etc (Scotland) Act 2005.

Accessibility

A Risk Escalation Case enables relocation of existing ViSOR terminals from secure locations to a more efficient environment and is now considered whenever reviews and or refresh of criminal justice social work ViSOR terminals is carried out at existing sites. A small number of local authorities have successfully applied for the risk escalation case which resulted in ViSOR terminals being re-sited supporting more efficient access.

We acknowledge the on-going development work by the MDG to explore further technical solutions including physical “togglng” between ViSOR and other social work data systems to further enhance usability.

The MDG had recently been tasked with the development and delivery of a national ViSOR improvement action plan to overcome these barriers. This action plan is in a helpful SMART¹¹ format with clear outcomes, tasks, owners, milestones and progress updates, including the provision of accurate information.

We welcome the proposed approach by Social Work Scotland for each local authority to develop their own ViSOR improvement plans for criminal justice social work services that will support localised solutions to their ViSOR usage. This should be overseen by the appropriate chief social work officer or delegated lead.

This is a positive development and to ensure that compliance with national standards is maintained there should be regular updates provided on ViSOR implementation to the NSG.

Category 3

On 31st March 2016, Section 10(1)(e) of the Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act 2005 was commenced by Ministers. This extended MAPPA beyond registered sex offenders and mentally disordered restricted patients to include those offenders who, by reason of their conviction, are assessed as posing a risk of serious harm to the public. This group is usually referred to as MAPPA category 3 offenders. As ViSOR is not being used to its full potential as a dynamic information sharing system by criminal justice social work we remain concerned that with the introduction of MAPPA category 3 offenders this position would likely undermine their ability to meet their expected role in relation to the MAPPA extension.

We established that a small number of MAPPA category 3 offenders were in the community with no ViSOR record. We are satisfied that the SOGs are aware of the circumstances. As MAPPA category 3 offenders were outwith the scope of this progress review it is a matter for the SOGs and Responsible Authorities to ensure that those offenders are being actively managed as required by the MAPPA national guidance.

Progress to overcome the barriers to the effective and efficient use of ViSOR by criminal justice social work remains an ongoing challenge and the pace of progress remains slow. Recent engagement with senior criminal justice social work leaders and the development of a ViSOR improvement action plan led by the MDG is a positive development in maintaining a concerted effort and commitment to overcome the barriers to usage of ViSOR by criminal justice social work.

Notwithstanding the progress made this recommendation has not been met.

¹¹ See glossary.

Leadership

The **Leadership** section of our report included recommendations eight to ten.

Recommendation 8

Scottish Government in partnership with Responsible Authorities should design a national public engagement strategy regarding offender management that includes the management of registered sex offenders in the community.

Scottish Government led on the development of a MAPPA engagement strategy. The strategy recognised the Keeping Children Safe and Domestic Abuse Disclosure Schemes and the revised National Standards for Community Engagement as a framework to support an effective approach to community engagement.¹² The strategy also encourages Responsible Authorities and duty to cooperate agencies to use the existing infrastructure for community engagement.

The strategy outlines two key objectives:

- *Increase public understanding, confidence and acceptance in the work that the agencies undertake to offer better protection against the risks posed by serious offenders when they return to live in the community*
- *Increase public confidence and acceptance that the arrangements contribute significantly to the management of risk and this better protects the public from the harm caused by sexual and violent offending.*

The recent establishment of Community Justice Scotland and the National Strategy for Community Justice¹³ provide a further platform to raise awareness and address misconceptions relating to community sentences.

We found that significant progress had been made in relation to this recommendation and there had been consultation with a range of stakeholders including, Stop it Now and CoSLA's Community Justice Sub-Group.

The offender management engagement strategy was endorsed by the NSG and will be included in the next version of the MAPPA guidance.

This recommendation has been fully met.

Recommendation 9

Scottish Government in partnership with Responsible Authorities should establish a robust national governance structure to develop and utilise trend data relating to sex offending to better inform strategic planning for the continued effective and efficient delivery of MAPPA.

Scottish Ministers have overall responsibility for national policy to reduce reoffending. Within this context the NSG has responsibility for strategic oversight and development of MAPPA.

¹² Scottish Community Development Centre, [The National Standards for Community Engagement](#).

¹³ Scottish Government, [National Strategy for Community Justice](#), 24 November 2016.

In response to our recommendation, the NSG held a national governance day in May 2016 with key partners and stakeholders to develop a governance structure that would better inform strategic planning and the continued delivery of MAPPA. This activity led to a refreshed NSG, the establishment of the MDG supported by the national MAPPA coordinators group.

The NSG is now chaired by the Deputy Director Safer Communities Division, Scottish Government and revised terms of reference and extended membership is now in place. We noted that the RMA and NHS Scotland Forensic Network were now represented at the NSG. The newly structured NSG had met three times and was in the main well attended. The group had focused on the joint thematic review action plan as its core business. However, there was no representation from Health Boards as a Responsible Authority at the NSG. As outlined in our report (2015) with the changing demographics of sex offenders there is a need for Health Boards to contribute to the strategic development of MAPPA. This lack of representation requires to be addressed by the NSG as a matter of urgency.

The introduction of the MDG has had a significantly positive impact in providing a platform for partners to progress operational matters in a more efficient manner. The MDG meetings had a clear agenda and considered all 10 recommendations from the national review. We found some duplication of effort between the NSG and MDG, specifically in relation to our recommendations. This may be attributable to the NSG and MDG being relatively new in the refreshed structures. We would encourage clearer delineation of their respective roles, with the NSG concentrating on strategic matters and the MDG continuing to deliver on operational matters reporting to the NSG as the oversight group.

The national MAPPA coordinators group has a key role in the effective and efficient delivery of MAPPA in Scotland sharing good practice and was a positive example of partnership working.

Some progress had been made in respect of developing trend data to improve understanding and inform strategic planning. Analysis of sexual offence convictions over the past ten years and provisional projections had been produced by Scottish Government. The Scottish Prison Service were engaged with Scottish Government to better understand the challenges posed by young offenders, an ageing prison population and the potential growth in the number of sex offenders who may require social care support.¹⁴

Scottish Government has provided funding to Police Scotland for the development of an analytical product examining the Scottish registered sex offender population. The analysis of such trend data will enable the NSG to better assess the efficiency and effectiveness of current sex offender management policies and inform future planning of MAPPA in Scotland.

As an improved governance structure has been established and horizon scanning has been progressed this recommendation has been fully met.

Recommendation 10

Scottish Government in partnership with Responsible Authorities should develop and introduce a structured and standardised process to maximise the learning and development emanating from both Initial Case Reviews and Significant Case Reviews.

¹⁴ Scottish Prison Service, [Estatewide Social Care Needs Assessment Report May 4942- 2289](#), 4 May 2017.

A revised Significant Case Review (SCR) Initial Notification Report had been approved and implemented by the NSG. This provided a helpful framework for detailed information to be recorded at the initial stage of the SCR process. The Care Inspectorate has agreed this revised form will be accepted as a MAPPA Serious Incident Review (SIR) initial notification to avoid any duplication in process. The SOG chairs provided brief updates at the NSG on relevant matters including lessons learned from Initial Case Reviews (ICR) at the NSG which was a positive development.

MAPPA coordinators acted as the lead contact for ICRs and SCRs in their area and had agreed to take responsibility for the collation of these and forward details to the single point of contact within Scottish Government. We saw an increased reporting of ICRs to Scottish Government which would indicate success in the changes made to the process.

The Responsible Authorities and Scottish Government, through the NSG, now need to identify a structured and standardised process to maximise the learning and development which should be extracted from the ICR/SCRs and shared nationally.

This recommendation has been partially met.

Appendix 1 - Glossary

CJSC	Criminal Justice Standing Committee – Social Work Scotland
CJSW	Criminal Justice Social Work
CSWO	Chief Social Worker Officers Group
ERA	Environmental Risk Assessment
HMICS	Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary in Scotland
ICR	Initial Case Review
LA	Local Authority
MAPPA	The multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) is a set of partnership working arrangements introduced by Sections 10 and 11 of the Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act 2005 designed to coordinate the approach of a range of agencies who work together to reduce the potential risk of serious harm posed by registered sex offenders and mentally disordered restricted patients and those offenders who, by reason of their conviction, are assessed as posing a risk of serious harm to the public
MAPPA Extension	On 31st March 2016, Section 10(1)(e) of the Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act 2005 was commenced by Ministers extending MAPPA beyond registered sex offenders and mentally disordered restricted patients to include those offenders who, by reason of their conviction, are assessed as posing a risk of serious harm to the public; usually referred as MAPPA category 3 offenders
MDG	MAPPA Development Group
NASSO	National Accommodation Strategy for Sex Offenders in Scotland
NPPV	Non-Police Personnel Vetting
NSG	MAPPA National Strategic Group
NSS	National Systems Support – Police Scotland
RA	Responsible Authorities are Police Scotland, Local Authorities, Scottish Prison Service and Health Boards or Special Health Boards
RMA	Risk Management Authority
RSO	Registered Sex Offender
SCR	Significant Case Review
SIR	Serious Incident Review
SLWG	Short Life Working Group
SMART	SMART is a mnemonic acronym in the setting of objectives. Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Timebound
SOG	The MAPPA Strategic Oversight Groups are responsible for the development of planning, policy and operational delivery of MAPPA at a local level
SWS	Social Work Scotland
ViSOR	<p>The Violent and Sex Offender Register (ViSOR) is recognised as a key tool in the effective management of offenders and other persons posing a risk of harm to the public. ViSOR holds details of registered sex offenders and mentally disordered restricted patients and those offenders who, by reason of their conviction, are assessed as posing a risk of serious harm to the public</p> <p>The system facilitates the sharing of information including risk assessments and risk management plans on individual offenders across Responsible Authorities in Scotland. The ViSOR database is also used by all police forces in the United Kingdom as well as a number of other agencies and is used to support the effective delivery of MAPPA</p>



HM INSPECTORATE OF
CONSTABULARY IN SCOTLAND

HM Inspectorate of Constabulary in Scotland
1st Floor, St Andrews House
Regent Road
Edinburgh EH1 3DG

Tel: 0131 244 5614

Email: hmic@gov.scot

Web: www.hmics.org



care
inspectorate

Headquarters
Care Inspectorate
Compass House, 11 River Drive
Dundee DD1 4NY

Tel: 0138 220 7100

Email: enquiries@careinspectorate.com

Web: www.careinspectorate.com

© Crown copyright

2017 HMICS/2017/05

COMMS-XXXX-XXX