



MAPPA GRAMPIAN

Multi-Agency Public
Protection Arrangements

ANNUAL REPORT 2024 - 2025



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FOREWORD

On behalf of the Grampian Strategic Oversight Group (SOG), I am pleased to introduce the Grampian Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Annual Report for 2024-25.

This year has been one of consolidation and progression. Across the Grampian area, agencies have continued to work together to assess, manage and reduce the risks posed by individuals who present a serious threat of harm. The strength of MAPPA lies in the collaboration between partners – each bringing their own expertise, perspective, and professional judgement to the shared aims of protecting the public, reducing re-offending, and promoting effective information sharing and joint decision making.

Over the past twelve months, we have continued to adapt to a challenging landscape. The growing volume and complexity of cases, coupled with the pressures on public services has tested our resilience and adaptability. Despite this, the professionalism and dedication of all those involved in MAPPA have ensured that risk is managed robustly and that the MAPPA principles remain at the centre of our collective work.

The SOG has focused on maintaining a clear line of sight on performance, governance, and improvement. We have reviewed local arrangements, refined key processes, and maintained our engagement with national developments. These efforts are helping to ensure that MAPPA in Grampian continues to evolve in step with wider justice and community safety priorities.

Looking to the year ahead, our attention will turn to further strengthening and developing local processes while enhancing learning opportunities and supporting the ongoing implementation of improvement actions. We will continue to encourage innovation, share good practice, and ensure that those involved in MAPPA have the tools and support they need to carry out their roles effectively.

I would like to record my sincere thanks to all colleagues across Police, Health, Local Authorities, Scottish Prison Service and the third sector for their commitment and enthusiasm. Your collaborative effort makes a tangible difference to safety and wellbeing across the North-East.

Neil McDonald

Detective Superintendent

Chair of the Grampian MAPPA Strategic Oversight Group

WHAT IS MAPPA IN GRAMPIAN?

In Scotland, the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) were established by Sections 10 and 11 of The Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act 2005 (the 2005 Act), which places a statutory duty on Responsible Authorities within a Local Authority area to jointly establish arrangements for assessing and managing the risk posed by three categories of offenders. The arrangements are delivered under National Guidance issued by The Scottish Government (updated in 2022).

The Responsible Authorities in respect of MAPPA in Grampian are:

- Aberdeen City Council
- Aberdeenshire Council
- The Moray Council
- Police Scotland
- The Scottish Prison Service
- NHS Grampian (Restricted Patients only)
- The State Hospital (Restricted Patients only)

The Act also specifies Duty to Cooperate (DTC) agencies who are required to accept, provide, and reciprocally share necessary information to support the risk management planning of an offender subject to MAPPA management.

DTC agencies include:

- Health Boards and Special Health Boards (for those subject to MAPPA other than Restricted Patients)
- Registered Social Landlords
- Electronic Monitoring Providers
- Scottish Children's Reporter Administration
- Responsible Authority Service Providers (Risk Assessment and management of RSOs only)

- Social Security Scotland
- Department of Work and Pensions*
- The Department of Work and Pensions is not strictly a DTC agency, however, co-operation between the Responsible Authorities and The Department of Work and Pensions is legislated for by The Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act 2005 (Disclosure of Information) Order 2010.

The three categories of offenders managed within MAPPA are:

Registered Sex Offenders (RSO)	Restricted Patients (RP)	Other Risk of Serious Harm Offenders
<p>These are people who have been convicted of a specified sexual offence and/or to whom the notification requirements under Part 2 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 apply.</p>	<p>Restricted Patients are mentally disordered offenders who meet the criteria laid out in sections 10(1)(c) or 10(1)(d) of the Management of Offenders etc (Scotland) Act 2005. There are three groups of Restricted Patients; those subject to either a Compulsion Order and Restriction Order (CORO), a Hospital Detention (HD), and those subject to Transfer for Treatment Order (TTD).</p>	<p>Section 10(1)(e) of the Management of Offenders etc (Scotland) Act 2005 legislates for the MAPPA management of certain other offenders who may cause serious harm to the public. This can be someone who, by virtue of a conviction, is deemed by a Responsible Authority to present a risk of serious harm to the public at large.</p>

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The agencies involved in MAPPA have some specific roles and responsibilities. Whilst a Lead Authority will be identified for each MAPPA managed individual, it is important to recognise this does not remove any statutory or other recognised responsibility of other agencies that are, or may from time to time be, involved with them. In addition, there remains an ongoing responsibility to consider and share information with relevant partners while the individual is managed, or is potentially to be managed, via MAPPA.

LOCAL AUTHORITY

Local Authorities have Lead Authority responsibility for the management of MAPPA individuals who are subject to statutory supervision in the community. The responsibility for the arrangements within a Local Authority lies primarily with the Chief Social Work Officer. Several Local Authority services, such as Justice Social Work, Children and Families Social Work, and Housing, have key responsibilities in relation to this function, but where necessary, other services can be included in the MAPPA collective, where their expertise is required to assist in the mitigation of the risk of harm.

Justice Social Work

Practice Guidance sets out, amongst other things, an expectation of liaison between JSW and Police, along with inclusion of a risk and needs assessment, and where relevant, an assessment of the risk of serious harm. JSW are responsible for statutory supervision imposed by the courts, which can place restrictions on where offenders can live, the type of employment they can undertake, places they can go, people they must not contact, or programmes they must attend. Such conditions can support offenders to modify their behaviours, whilst breaches can result in further convictions.

Housing Services

The National Accommodation Strategy for Sex Offenders in Scotland (NASSO) sets out how Housing Services contribute to MAPPA.

Local Authorities are responsible for the development of a strategic response to the housing of Registered Sex Offenders subject to notification requirements and MAPPA. Each authority has a Liaison Officer (SOLO), whose is the initial point of contact for housing enquiries relating to these offenders and the link between the Responsible Authorities and Registered Social Landlords.

The Local Authority Housing Service contributes to the management of risk by providing suitable accommodation where necessary. Environmental Risk Assessments (ERAs) are undertaken to identify any housing related risk associated with a particular individual and informs decisions on housing to minimise the risks to the community.

Children and Families Social Work Services

Children and Families Social Work (CFSW) play a vital part where there is concern that the offender will present a risk to children or young people. CFSW bring expertise of child protection legislation to the review of the risk management strategies within the Risk Management Plan and have the authority under the terms of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 to disclose information to parents, carers, or guardians when they consider that a child may be at immediate risk.

Education Services

Education Services share information and concerns with other MAPPA agencies and work collaboratively to improve positive outcomes, co-operating with relevant agencies in relation to the assessment of risk.

Adult Support and Protection

Where appropriate, Adult Protection legislation will be utilised to protect any adults identified during the MAPPA process as being at risk of harm. This may include the person subject to MAPPA management.

Care Management

There is an increasing number of individuals subject to MAPPA management who, by virtue of age and infirmity, require the services of care management, either in their own home, or in residential accommodation. Where relevant, Care Management staff are involved not only in the assessment of risk and needs relating to their care, but also the assessment of the risk of serious harm an individual presents. Care management staff contribute to the MAPPA process by sharing relevant information to inform risk assessment and risk management.

POLICE SCOTLAND

Police Scotland have Lead Authority responsibility for Registered Sex Offenders (RSO) who are not subject to statutory supervision, with a duty to assist in providing effective and efficient management of RSOs, Restricted Patients, and Other Risk of Serious Harm offenders. Their focus is on the protection of those at risk of harm through prevention, early intervention, sharing information, victim safety planning, and where appropriate, the robust management and investigation of those who pose such a risk.

The Police are responsible for the operation and enforcement of the Sex Offender Notification Requirements (SONR), and reporting those who fail to comply. Police Scotland also similarly manage individuals who are not RSOs, but who are subject to certain relevant statutory orders relating to sexual harm.

NHS

Health Boards and Special Health Boards are the Lead Authority in relation to the assessment and management of mentally disordered offenders and Restricted Patients who meet the criteria in section 10(1) of the 2005 Act. Both NHS Boards and Special Health Boards are Duty to Cooperate (DTC) agencies for all other MAPPA nominals.

All Restricted Patients have a Responsible Medical Officer (RMO) with specific responsibility in relation to their case and the Local Authority appoints a Mental Health Officer (MHO). Both attend MAPPA meetings.

Under its Duty to Cooperate obligation, NHS Grampian works with colleagues in general practice (and other health professionals) to coordinate information sharing and other activities that support the management of risk for MAPPA managed individuals. NHS Grampian is a core member of MAPPA meetings, participating and contributing towards risk assessments and management plans. Health professionals with particular areas of expertise may also attend and provide specialist advice and support.

SCOTTISH PRISON SERVICE

The Scottish Prison Service (SPS) is the Lead Authority for any individual in custody who will be subject to MAPPA on release (including during periods of home leave, hospital visits, and work placements). SPS staff work in partnership with relevant services during an offender's sentence and in preparation for their release. This process of sentence planning is referred to as Integrated Case Management (ICM) and is a multi-agency approach focused on reducing re-offending by ensuring, where possible, risks are identified, and a plan is in place for each prisoner with a view to reducing those risks when they are released.

Prison Based Social Work teams have a duty to carry out risk and needs assessments using the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) case management tool for all statutory prisoners.

This tool, along with any other relevant Risk Assessment, is crucial in determining how a prisoner should be managed during their sentence and pre-release planning.

HOW DOES MAPPA WORK?

MAPPA provides the framework for the assessment and management of risk with partner agencies working together to protect the public.

The principles that govern MAPPA are simple:

- Identify those who may pose a risk of harm
- Share relevant information about them
- Assess the nature and extent of that risk
- Find ways to defensibly manage the risk effectively, using available resources most efficiently, to protect the public and reduce further harm.

MAPPA brings together professionals from the Responsible Authorities and DTC agencies, to assess, mitigate and manage the risk of harm posed by MAPPA managed individuals. All MAPPA managed individuals are regularly assessed using a number of approved risk assessment tools. Risk assessment is an ongoing process and Risk assessments are formally reviewed based on the level of risk of serious harm presented.

Assessing and managing risk is a complex process that relies not only on appropriate risk assessment tools, but on professional judgment and practical experience. While the primary goal is to protect the public to the greatest extent possible, this can be challenging given some offenders display duplicitous, unpredictable and challenging behaviours.

To address this, multi-agency collaboration and information sharing is essential. Effective teamwork and cooperation allow for more comprehensive risk assessments and increase opportunities for early intervention when necessary.

Risk mitigation strategies and contingencies are identified, and Risk or Case Management Plans developed. Relevant information is shared across those agencies involved in, or likely to have a contribution towards, their risk management in order that the risks can be monitored and mitigated to protect the public from the risk of harm.

MAPPA is a tiered framework based on three interconnected levels of risk management. In the context of MAPPA, risk is evaluated against the criteria for 'Risk of Serious Harm'.

Risk of Serious Harm

'The likelihood of harmful behaviour of a violent or sexual nature which is life threatening and/or traumatic, and from which recovery, whether physical or psychological, may reasonably be expected to be difficult or impossible'.

This definition is drawn from the Framework for Risk Assessment, Management and Evaluation (FRAME)

For MAPPA purposes, the imminence and likelihood of risk of serious harm is classified as follows:

Very High: there is an imminent risk of serious harm. The potential event is more likely than not to happen imminently and the impact would be serious;

High: there are identifiable indicators of risk of serious harm. The potential event could happen at any time and the impact would be serious;

Medium: there are identifiable indicators of serious harm. The individual 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; and

Low: current evidence does not indicate likelihood of causing serious harm.

The risk of serious harm and the complexity or manageability of the case, informs the necessary intervention and planning and thereby, the appropriate MAPPA management level.

MAPPA Management Levels

The MAPPA risk management structure is based on the principle that individuals should be managed at the lowest risk level which will reasonably and defensibly manage, or mitigate, the Risk of Serious Harm posed by them.

MAPPA Level 1 - Routine Risk Management

This level of routine risk management is used in cases where it is assessed that the risk of serious harm presented by a MAPPA nominal can be mitigated by the Lead Agency without actively or significantly involving other MAPPA agencies. All agencies need to be aware or attentive to the risks presented. This does not mean that other agencies would not be involved, only that it is not considered necessary to refer the individual to a Level 2 or 3 MAPPA meeting based on the risk of serious harm and the need for active and alert management. The Responsible Authorities meet on a regular basis to review risk and management levels.

MAPPA Level 2 - Multi Agency Risk Management

This process is implemented where Risk Management Planning requires the active involvement of multiple agencies to manage and mitigate the risk of serious harm posed by an individual managed under MAPPA, 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 Assessment and Management Plan is formulated, implemented, and monitored.

MAPPA Level 3 - Multi Agency Public Protection Panels (MAPPP)

Occasionally, cases arise where the level of risk posed can only be managed by a plan which requires close co-operation between the Responsible Authorities, at a strategic level. This can be due to the level of risk presented and the unusual resource commitments required to mitigate the risk, or, the case is exceptional because the likelihood of media scrutiny and/or public interest in the management of the case is very high and there is a need to ensure that public confidence in the criminal justice system is sustained. At Level 3, the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment and Management Plan is monitored and ratified by strategic members of staff from the Responsible Authorities.

The largest proportion of all individuals subject to MAPPA are assessed and managed at Level 1. MAPPA managed individuals can be moved between these levels of management depending on the identified risk of serious harm, which can alter as circumstances change. It is a dynamic process within which effective risk assessment and information sharing is vital. MAPPA management levels ensure that resources are focused where they are needed most to reduce the risk of serious harm, with MAPPA managed individuals managed at the lowest defensible MAPPA Management Level.

MAPPA CO-ORDINATION UNIT

The MAPPA process in Grampian is coordinated by a central administration unit. MAPPA Co-ordinators are employed on behalf of all Responsible Authorities in the Grampian area and are supported by administrative support staff.

The role of the MAPPA Co-ordinator is both strategic and operational, supporting and advising the Responsible Authorities on the operation of MAPPA within their allocated geographical area.

THE OVERSIGHT OF MAPPA

MAPPA is scrutinised both locally and nationally to ensure effectiveness and compliance.

Local oversight is maintained by the Grampian MAPPA Strategic Oversight Group (GSOG) which comprises senior representatives from each of the Responsible Authorities, with representatives of the Duty to Co-operate agencies attending as appropriate. The GSOG meets quarterly to review operations, ensure compliance with national standards and KPIs, and address key issues such as resource allocation and the identification, implementation, and sharing of effective practice.

Nationally, the operation of MAPPA is directed and overseen by the MAPPA National Strategic Group (NSG) chaired by The Scottish Government, bringing together the Chairs of the 10 Strategic Oversight Groups (SOGs), senior representatives from the Responsible Authorities, the Risk Management Authority, and key Scottish Government policy areas.

All reports of further relevant offending by MAPPA individuals are notified to the GSOG. When this occurs, a review is undertaken. The level of review undertaken is determined by the nature and seriousness of the offending, and is intended to ensure that the risk management arrangements meet the defensibility test - Was everything done that could reasonably have been done to prevent individuals from reoffending?

The GSOG is supported by the following subgroups:

- **Grampian MAPPA Operational Group (GMOG)** - To ensure strategy set by the GSOG is applied to operations.
- **Grampian Significant Case Review (SCR) Subgroup** – To support the GSOG in discharging SCR functions, in line with national guidance.

The delivery of MAPPA is supported by the Grampian MAPPA Co-ordination Unit, comprising of MAPPA Co-ordinators and MAPPA Administrative Support staff.

MAPPA is well established across the Grampian area, with the reporting year seeing continued refinement of the operation of MAPPA, within the context of a continuous improvement process.

MAPPA IN OPERATION

MAPPA partners play a crucial role in protecting the public from those known to have the potential to pose a risk of serious harm. Ensuring effective co-operation between multiple agencies and regularly reviewing the risk management of offenders, MAPPA aims to further reduce the likelihood of re-offending and improve public safety.

The safety of the public is the highest priority, and every decision made by agencies in assessing and managing the risks associated with individuals under MAPPA is focused on keeping our communities safe. The systems in place are robust, but they cannot entirely eliminate risk. The goal is to significantly reduce the opportunities and/or motivations for individuals under MAPPA to re-offend.

Although reconviction rates for those individuals managed by MAPPA are very low, public concern remains about the potential danger posed by sex offenders and other offenders who present a risk of serious harm. Managing this risk of re-offending requires cooperation across Local Authorities, SPS, Police and Health.

Collaborative efforts enable partners to develop action plans and risk management strategies which address risk scenarios and by being aware of each other's actions and, by being aware of each other's plans, partners can closely monitor individuals under MAPPA.

The case study, on the next page, gives an insight to the joint working that occurs within Grampian.

Case Study

A MAPPA managed individual who presented a risk to children had a partner who fell pregnant with his child. He had previously used a relationship to facilitate some offending.

Through effective information sharing across all MAPPA Responsible and Duty to Cooperate Authorities, concerns were identified at an early stage and the case was raised to MAPPA Level 2 for active and alert, multi-agency management.

Child Protection procedures were implemented, alongside support and programmatic work being offered; however, the individual and his partner engaged on a very limited basis and presented as deceptive and resistant to interventions.

Through continued active and alert multi-agency management, it was established there was a risk of both fleeing the country to evade services. Subsequent information indicated the partner had already left the UK for Europe, with an indication the MAPPA individual was preparing to join her. Whilst there were no powers to prevent this in terms of MAPPA status, considerable concerns existed around the safety of the unborn child.

Multiple avenues were explored via the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service, European Police Forces, European Prosecution Services, the Passport Office, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, and the International Child Protection Team, Scottish Government.

After considerable cross border information sharing and enquiries, the partner was traced by European Police. It was established she had given birth within her private residence in another country. Social Services within the country concerned were alerted and deployed. A court order was sought and granted, resulting in safeguarding measures being implemented.

As a consequence of effective communication, information sharing and early identification of risk, child protection measures were implemented in another country to ensure the risks presented by a MAPPA offender were mitigated.

2024/25 STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

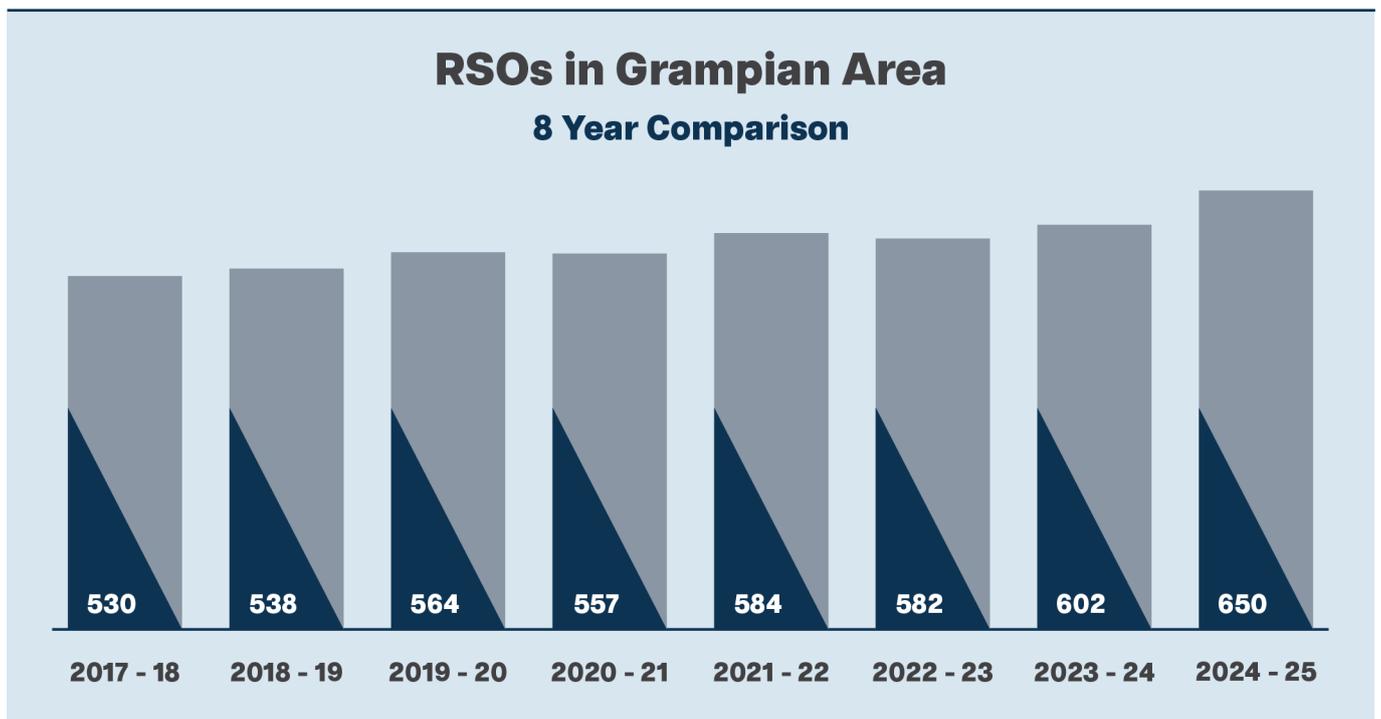
As per the MAPPA National Guidance 2022, the following tables (1 to 9) set out statistics required by Scottish Ministers from MAPPA Strategic Oversight Groups. Unless otherwise stated, the statistics recorded are for the reporting period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

The tables below provide data relating to the Grampian area. National data can be found within the Scottish Government National Overview Report.

MAPPA Category 1 - Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs)

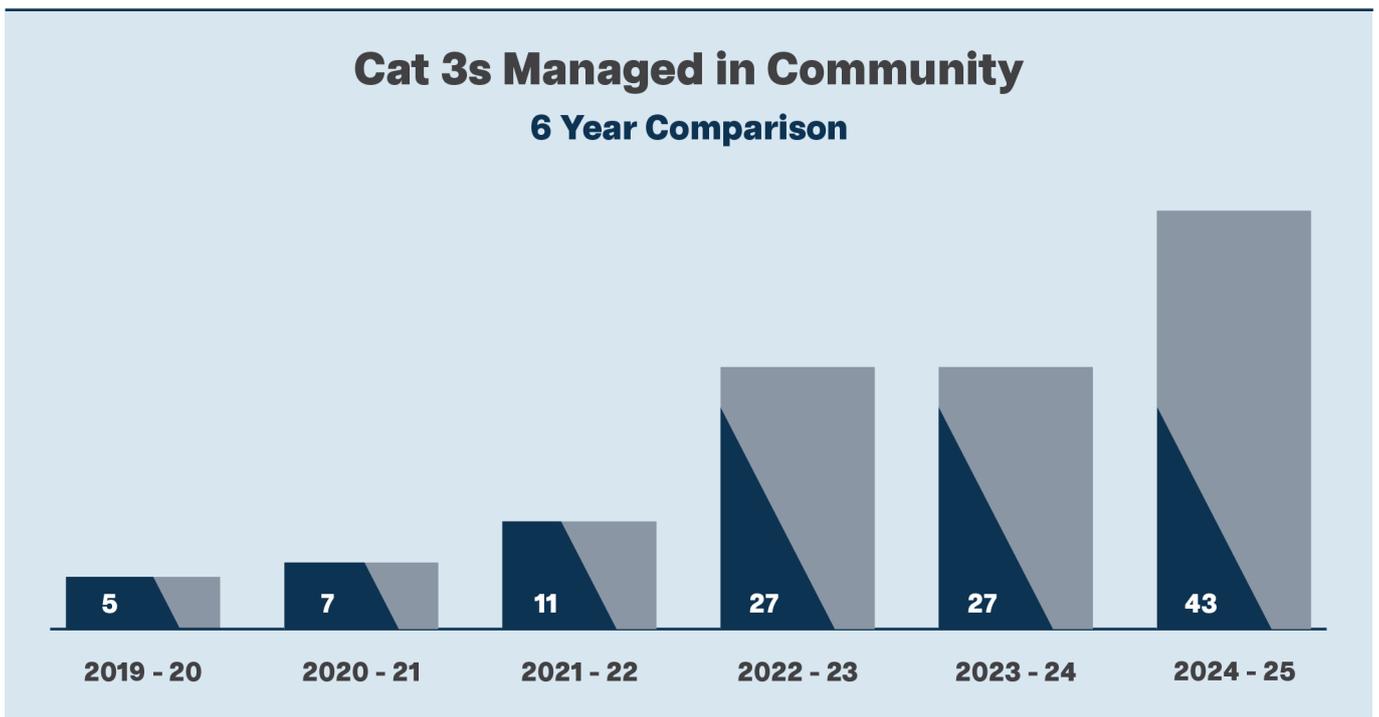
The number of RSOs in the MAPPA Grampian area over the past 8 years (until 31 March each year) has continued to increase.

On 31 March 2025, the number of RSOs being managed in the Grampian area was noted as 650, an increase of 7.97% from 2024.



MAPPA Category 3 nominals - Other Risk of Serious Harm Offenders

Data collected for Category 3 nominals has varied over the years, however, the numbers have also seen an increase over time.



Whilst at first, this increase may appear concerning, it should be noted that the factors influencing this upward trend are wider recognition of the benefit of MAPPA management in terms of the reduction of non-sexual, serious harm offending. As noted in the statistical reporting later in this report, while a number of Category 3 nominals are returned to prison, it is not in respect of further serious harm offending, but breaches of licences/orders, which are a feature of close management as part of managing risk.

TABLE 1

Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs)	
Number of Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs)	650
Number at liberty and living in the MAPPA Grampian area on 31st March	448
Total number per 100,000 of the population on 31st March	109.9 (0.11%)
The number of charges relating to breaches of notification requirements between 1st April and 31st March	85

TABLE 2

Orders applied and granted by the courts in relation to RSOs	
Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPOs) in force on 31st March	36
Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPOs) in force on 31st March	46
SHPOs imposed by courts between 1st April and 31st March	26
The number of charges relating to breaches of SOPO/SHPO conditions between 1st April & 31st March	36
Risk of Sexual Harm Orders (RSHOs) in force on 31st March	1
Sexual Risk Orders (SROs) in force on 31st March	0
The number of charges relating to breaches of a RSHO/SRO between 1st April & 31st March	0
Number of Foreign Travel Orders imposed by courts between 1st April & 31st March	0
Number of Notification Orders imposed by courts between 1st April & 31st March	2

TABLE 3

Total Number of Registered Sex Offenders - RSOs

Number of RSOs managed by MAPPA level as 31st March (The small discrepancy in numbers from Table 1 can be accounted for by the ViSOR records for newly registered nominals being in the process of being updated)	Custody	Liberty	Total
MAPPA Level 1	192	435	627
MAPPA Level 2	9	13	22
MAPPA Level 3	0	0	0

Number of RSOs convicted of a further Group 1 or Group 2 crime	Total
MAPPA Level 1	17
MAPPA Level 2	8
MAPPA Level 3	3

TABLE 3

Total Number of Registered Sex Offenders - RSOs (cont.)

Number of RSOs managed by MAPPA level as 31st March (The small discrepancy in numbers from Table 1 can be accounted for by the ViSOR records for newly registered nominals being in the process of being updated)	Custody	Liberty	Total
Number of RSOs returned to custody for a breach of statutory conditions between 1st April & 31st March (including conviction for a group 1 or 2 crime)	9	0	9
Number of indefinite RSOs reviewed under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) (Scotland) Act 2005 between 1st April & 31st March	2	4	6
Number of notification continuation orders issued under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) (Scotland) Act 2005 between 1st April & 31st March	2	3	5

TABLE 4

Restricted Patients

Number of RPs	
The number of RPs for whom NHS Grampian held responsibility on 31 March 2025, regardless of where detained in hospital or where living in the community.	32
The number of RPs for whom NHS Grampian held responsibility during the reporting year, regardless of where detained in hospital or where living in the community.	36
Number of RPs resident within hospital/community on 31st March	
State Hospital	9
Other hospital (in the NHS Grampian area)	11
Community (Conditional Discharge):	12
Number managed by MAPPA level on 31st March	
MAPPA Level 1	32
MAPPA Level 2	0
MAPPA Level 3	0
RPs on Conditional Discharge	
Number of RPs on Conditional Discharge recalled by Scottish Ministers over reporting year	0

TABLE 5

Statistical Information - Other Risk of Serious Harm Offenders (Cat 3)

Number of Cat 3 offenders managed by MAPPA level as at 31st March

MAPPA Level 2	16
MAPPA Level 3	1

Number of Cat 3 offenders managed in the community over the course of the year

MAPPA Level 2	42
MAPPA Level 3	1

Number of Cat 3 offenders convicted of a further Group 1 or 2 crime in reporting year

MAPPA Level 2	9
MAPPA Level 3	0

Number of RPs on Conditional Discharge recalled by Scottish Ministers over reporting year

18

TABLE 6

Delineation of RSOs by age on 31st March		
Age	Number	%
Under 18	0	0
18-21	14	2.15
22-25	31	4.77
26-30	68	10.46
31-40	165	25.38
41-50	119	18.31
51-60	102	15.69
61-70	93	14.31
over 70	58	8.92
Total	650	100

TABLE 7

Delineation of population of RSOs on 31st March		
Sex	Number	%
Male	643	98.92
Female	5	0.77
Other	2	0.31
Total	650	100.00

TABLE 8

Delineation of RSOs by ethnicity on 31st March

Ethnic origin	Number	%
White Scottish	451	69.38
White - Other British	98	15.08
White - Irish	1	0.15
White - Polish	6	0.92
White - Other Ethnic Group	15	2.31
Mixed - Any Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups	1	0.15
Asian - Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	2	0.31
Asian - Indian, Indian Scottish, or Indian British	4	0.62
Asian - Other	6	0.92
African - African, African Scottish, or African British	8	1.23
African Other	6	0.92
Caribbean or Black - Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish, or Caribbean British	2	0.31
Caribbean or Black - Other	1	0.15
Other Ethnic Group - Arab, Arab Scottish, or Arab British	2	0.31
Other Ethnic Group - Other	3	0.46
Subject Declined to Define Ethnicity	1	0.15
Not Known	15	2.31
Data Not Held	32	4.92
Total	650	100.00

TABLE 9

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

Number of RSOs	Number	%
On Statutory supervision:	167	25.69
Subject to notification requirements only:	483	74.31
Total	650	100.00